

Aging Eyes

DNA Health Report

REPORT CATEGORY —



Sample Client

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Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

Male

HEIGHT

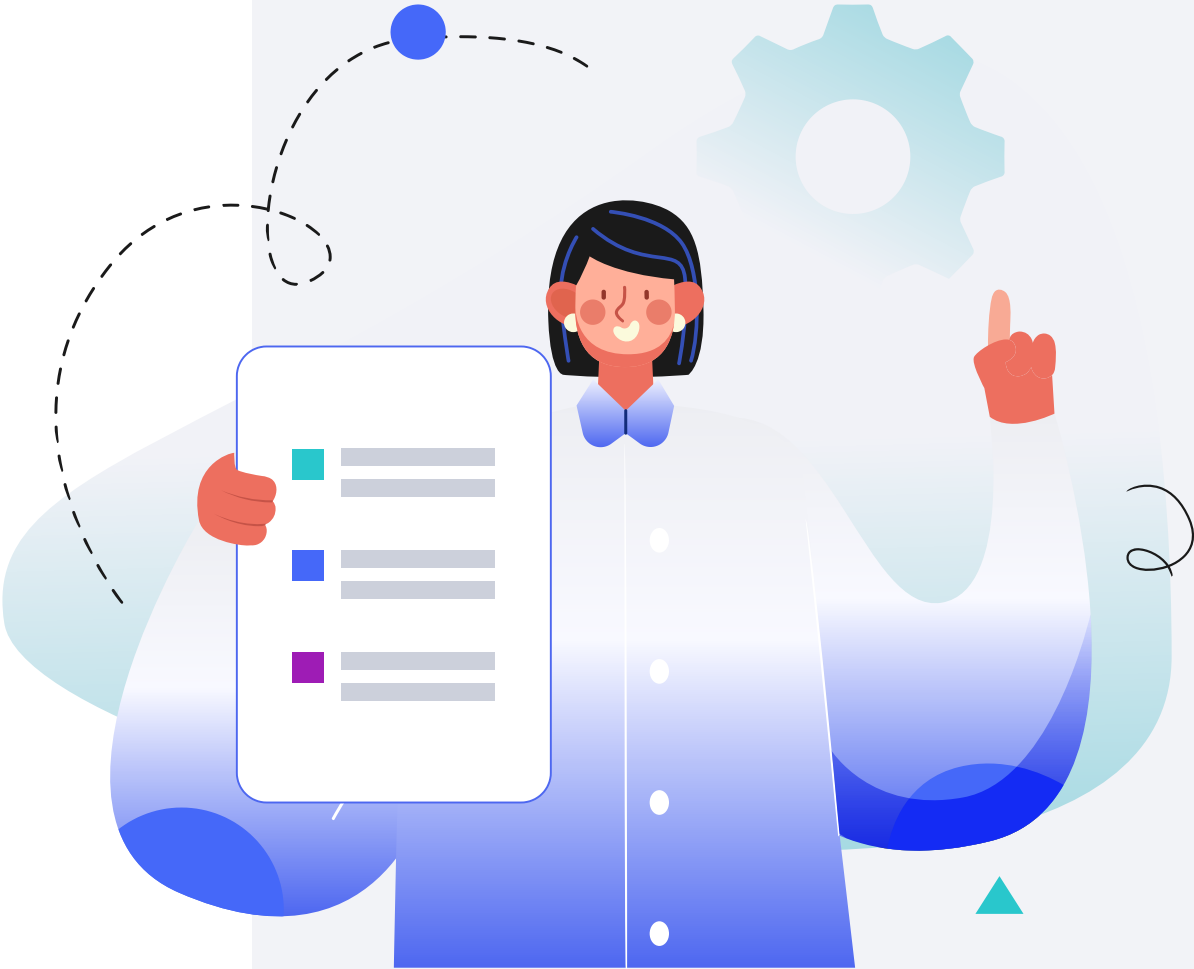
5ft 5" 165cm

WEIGHT

137lb 62kg

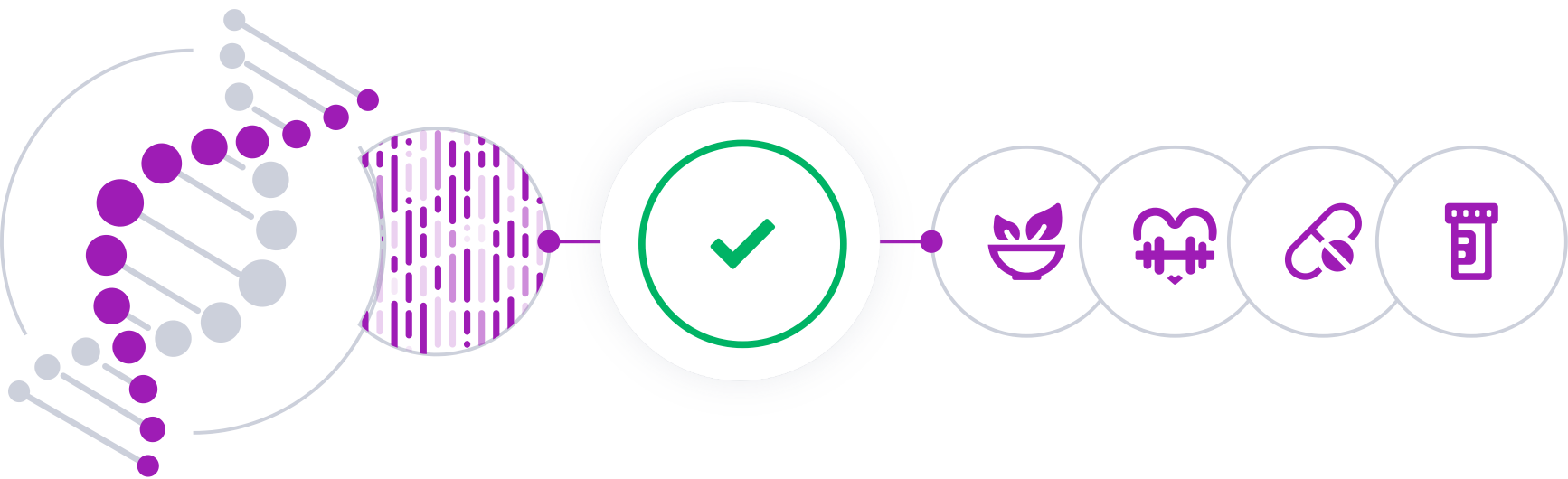
DISCLAIMER

This report does not diagnose this or any other health conditions. Please talk to a healthcare professional if this condition runs in your family, you think you might have this condition, or you have any concerns about your results.



How this works

Our Wellness Reports analyze how your DNA influences your health.
We then use this analysis to give you personalized risk estimates and recommendations.



Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



Your DNA is like an instruction manual — it contains a lot of information.
You can think of it as a blueprint for your body.

Genetic variants are parts of DNA that differ from person to person. Some can make you more vulnerable to certain health issues, while others may influence traits such as eye color.



We use artificial intelligence and machine learning to analyze all this information.
We then summarize your results as a risk score or display it on a gauge.

In total, we analyze up to 83 million genetic variants.

When we give a risk score, the risk icon tells you if you are at a higher or lower risk compared to other people:



Genotype color info:

AA

You don't have any risk alleles

AA

You have 1 risk allele

AA

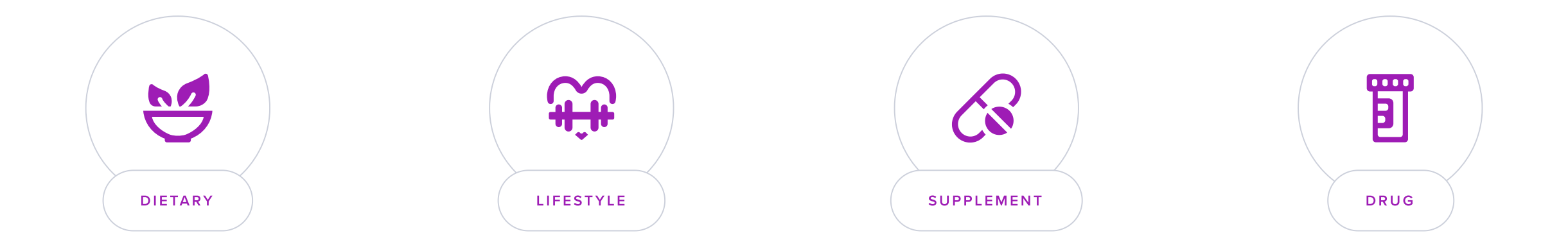
You have 2 risk alleles

Your risk is also displayed as a percentile. This will tell you how your risks compare to our sample population. The lower your percentile number, the lower your risk. The "50th percentile" would be an average risk.

Similarly, the gauge tells you your relative risk score compared to our sample population, or it indicates a specific trait or haplotype you are more likely to have based on your genetic variants.

When applicable, we also list top evidence-based recommendations that may help lower your risk. The focus is on recommendations that may be of benefit to you, based on your genetics.

Our recommendations come in four categories: lifestyle, diet, supplements and drugs.
The following icons tell you which category a recommendation falls into:



Our team of scientists also ranks each recommendation.
We rank based on impact and the strength of evidence in the medical literature.

Impact shows how strongly a recommendation will affect your health in a certain area.
Evidence is how much scientific support there is for the recommendation. Rankings are from 1 to 5 (low to high):



Impact

Impact scores range from 1-5. These scores reflect how much of an effect each recommendation can have. An impact score of 5 predicts the biggest effect.

When a recommendation affects something we can measure, we use those measurements to assign the impact score. For example, a recommendation that decreases cholesterol by 20% will have a higher impact score than one that decreases it by 5%.

Some recommendations affect things that we cannot directly measure, like stress or mood. For these, the impact score is based on how well they work relative to other recommendations and standard treatments. The best ones get the highest scores.

If there is a lot of research that shows a recommendation works especially well for your genotype, the impact score gets increased.

Recommendation Evidence

- 5 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered effective and generally recommended by experts and medical bodies.
-
- 4 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered likely effective and that have multiple independent meta-analyses and a great many studies supporting them.
-
- 3 / 5
- Recommendations that are considered possibly effective and have many studies supporting them
-
- 2 / 5
- Recommendations that have insufficient evidence, with two or several clinical trials supporting them, or many studies but with ambiguous results.
-
- 1 / 5
- Recommendations that have insufficient evidence, with a single clinical trial, or with many studies most of which didn't find support for the recommendation.
-
- 0 / 5
- No evidence in humans.

Genotype-specific Evidence

- High-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (many clinical trials, a few large clinical trials, or a meta-analysis).
-
- Medium-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (a few clinical trials or one large clinical trial).
-
- Low-quality
- Direct evidence that a recommendation helps more in people with your gene variant (a single clinical trial or more trials with inconsistent results).
-
- Indirect
- A recommendation may help more in people with your gene variant because it targets a specific gene or protein affected by your variant (e.g., MTHFR, dopamine).
-
- In theory
- A recommendation may help more in people with your gene variant because it targets a specific mechanism affected by your variant (e.g., inflammation, oxidative stress).

Some things to keep in mind:

- Genetics doesn’t play a considerable role in a condition or a trait.
- There is not enough research available to estimate a genetic predisposition.
- There are technical limitations to estimating or presenting a genetic predisposition.
- The topic is sensitive, and a genetic predisposition should only be estimated and presented by a healthcare professional.

Introduction

Presbyopia is a common age-related condition that affects the ability to see close objects clearly. It typically starts to appear in individuals around the age of 40 and above.

As a person ages, the lens inside the eye becomes less flexible, reducing its ability to change shape (accommodate) which is essential for focusing on objects at various distances. This loss of accommodation power means that tasks such as reading, sewing, or using a smartphone, which require clear near vision, become difficult without corrective measures, such as reading glasses or contact lenses.

Symptoms and Management

Unlike other refractive errors such as myopia (nearsightedness) or hyperopia (farsightedness), presbyopia is due to a natural change in the eye's internal structure rather than the shape of the eyeball or cornea. Symptoms of presbyopia include eyestrain, headaches while doing close work, and the need to hold reading materials at arm's length to focus properly.

Although presbyopia cannot be prevented, its effects are manageable, and there are several corrective options available ranging from eyeglasses with progressive lenses to surgical procedures that improve near vision.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of presbyopia based on 827,263 genetic variants we looked at



Your Recommendations

Your recommendations are prioritized according to the likelihood of it having an impact for you based on your genetics, along with the amount of scientific evidence supporting the recommendation.

You'll likely find common healthy recommendations at the top of the list because they are often the most impactful and most researched.

DOSAGE		DOSAGE	
1	Topical Alpha-Lipoic Acid	2	Choline Supplements425 mg
3	Vitamin C2000 mg	4	Dietary Vitamin C
5	Zinc15 mg	6	Dietary Antioxidants
7	Vitamin E200 iu	8	Lutein And Zeaxanthin
9	Vitamin A700 mcg	10	Dietary Vitamin E
11	Leafy Green Vegetables	12	Omega-3 (Fish Oil)2000 mg

1

Topical Alpha-Lipoic Acid

IMPACT1 / 5

EVIDENCE1 / 5

How to implement

Apply a thin layer of alpha-lipoic acid cream, gel, or serum to the affected area of the skin once or twice daily, after cleansing and drying the skin thoroughly. Ensure to avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Use consistently for at least 1-2 months to observe potential benefits.

Description

Alpha-lipoic acid is an antioxidant compound that can be applied topically to protect the skin from oxidative stress and promote a more youthful appearance. It may help reduce signs of aging and improve skin texture.

[Alpha-lipoic acid](#) is a natural antioxidant. It’s found in almost every cell in your body [\[R, R, R\]](#).

People use alpha-lipoic acid to help with [\[R, R, R\]](#):

- Complications of high blood sugar
- Skin aging
- Weight loss

How it helps

In a placebo-controlled trial of 75 participants with presbyopia, applying a topical alpha-lipoic acid choline ester solution (UNR844, 1.5%) twice a day for 91 days caused an improvement in distance-corrected near visual acuity that lasted at least 7 months [\[R\]](#).

2



Choline Supplements

IMPACT1 / 5

EVIDENCE1 / 5

How to implement

Take choline supplements at a dosage of 425 mg to 550 mg daily, depending on age and gender, with a glass of water. It is best to consume choline supplements with a meal for optimal absorption. Continue this regimen daily as part of your dietary supplement routine.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

425 mg

Description

Choline is an essential nutrient that plays a crucial role in various bodily functions, including brain health, liver function, and metabolism. Incorporating choline-rich foods into your diet supports cognitive function and overall nutritional well-being.

[Choline](#) is a nutrient required for optimal health. Although the body makes some, we need to get choline from our diets to avoid deficiency [\[R\]](#).

It plays key roles in supporting [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- DNA production
- Cell structure and function
- Brain, nerve, and heart health

Eggs and beef liver are the best sources of choline. If you can’t meet your daily requirements with food, consider taking a choline supplement such as [\[R\]](#):

- [Phosphatidylcholine](#) (PC)
- [Citicoline](#) (CDP-choline)
- [Alpha-GPC](#)
- [Lecithin](#)

They all supply choline, but each one has unique health perks you may prefer. Check out our posts on different choline-containing supplements to find out which one suits you best.

How it helps

In a multicenter trial, topical choline ester eyedrops safely improved near vision in presbyopia patients compared to placebo. The effects were sustained up to 7 months post-treatment [\[R\]](#).

3



Vitamin C

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take 500-2000 mg of vitamin C supplement daily. It can be taken at any time of the day, with or without food, according to personal preference or tolerance.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

2000 mg

Description

[Vitamin C](#) is an essential nutrient. This means that our bodies can’t produce it on their own, so we have to get it from food or supplements [\[R\]](#).

Foods rich in Vitamin C include: [\[R\]](#)

- Citrus Fruits
- Peppers
- Brussel sprouts
- Kiwi
- Broccoli
- Tomato
- Cantaloupe
- Cauliflower
- Spinach

Vitamin C has antioxidant properties. It supports immunity, heart health, and wound healing [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Vitamin C deficiency is called *scurvy*. In the past, many sailors suffered from it [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Vitamin C is an antioxidant that can help protect the eyes from damaging free radicals. It is believed to slow the progression of age-related eye diseases.

4



Dietary Vitamin C

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate foods rich in Vitamin C into your daily diet, such as oranges, strawberries, red peppers, kale, and broccoli. Aim to consume 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day to meet the recommended dietary allowance of Vitamin C, which is 90 mg for adult men and 75 mg for adult women.

Description

Vitamin C is an antioxidant that supports the immune system, collagen production, and wound healing. It also enhances iron absorption from plant-based foods and contributes to overall health.

[Vitamin C](#) is an essential nutrient. This means that our bodies can’t produce it on their own, so we have to get it from food or supplements [\[R\]](#).

Vitamin C has antioxidant properties. It supports immunity, heart health, and wound healing [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Vitamin C deficiency is called *scurvy*. In the past, many sailors suffered from it [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Vitamin C is an antioxidant that helps reduce the risk of cataracts and slows the progression of age-related macular degeneration by protecting the eyes against oxidative damage.

5



Zinc

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a 15 mg zinc supplement daily, ideally with a meal to enhance absorption.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

15 mg

Description

Zinc is an essential mineral found in various foods, including meat, dairy, and nuts. It is crucial for immune function, wound healing, DNA synthesis, and maintaining healthy skin and nails. Zinc supplements are sometimes used to support immune health and manage zinc deficiencies.

[Zinc](#) is an essential mineral. Your body needs it to [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Defend against disease
- Protect DNA from damage
- Heal wounds
- Control blood sugar

Some of the best sources of zinc include **shellfish, pork, beef, and beans**. It is also available as a supplement [\[R\]](#).

Adults should get **8-11 mg of zinc** per day [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Zinc is important for the health of the retina and may help delay the progression of age-related macular degeneration. It helps vitamin A create melanin, which protects the eyes.

6



Dietary Antioxidants

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate foods rich in antioxidants, such as fruits (berries, oranges, plums), vegetables (spinach, kale, bell peppers), nuts (walnuts, almonds), and seeds (flaxseeds, chia seeds) into your daily meals. Aim for at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day, ensuring a variety of colors to cover different antioxidants.

Description

Dietary antioxidants are compounds found in foods that help neutralize harmful molecules called free radicals, potentially reducing the risk of oxidative stress-related diseases and supporting overall health. Examples include vitamins C and E, beta-carotene, and polyphenols.

Our cells sometimes produce molecules called **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** [\[R\]](#).

High levels of ROS can cause [oxidative stress](#) and damage our cells. Oxidative stress plays a role in many health conditions, including [\[R\]](#):

- High blood sugar
- Type 2 diabetes
- Heart disease

Antioxidants are substances that help combat ROS [\[R\]](#).

Antioxidants are found in many plants. Good sources include [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Fruits like tomatoes, berries, and pomegranates
- Vegetables like onions, spinach, and celery
- Chocolate
- Olive oil
- Wine

How it helps

Antioxidants such as vitamins A, C, and E, as well as compounds like lutein and zeaxanthin, help protect the eyes from oxidative damage and can reduce the risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

7



Vitamin E

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take 200 IU of Vitamin E daily as a supplement, preferably with a meal that contains fat to enhance absorption.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

200 iu

Description

Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant found in various foods, such as nuts and seeds. It is known for its ability to protect cells from oxidative damage, support immune function, and may play a role in skin health. Vitamin E supplements are used to bolster antioxidant defenses and may be beneficial for conditions related to oxidative stress.

[Vitamin E](#) is an antioxidant important for the immune system and for heart health [\[R\]](#).

Plant-based foods have the most vitamin E. These include [\[R\]](#):

- Wheat germ
- Sunflower seeds
- Almonds
- Plant oils

Adults need about **15 mg** of vitamin E per day [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Vitamin E is another antioxidant that helps protect eye cells from damage. It may reduce the risk of developing cataracts and slow the progression of age-related macular degeneration.

8



Lutein And Zeaxanthin

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a supplement containing 10mg of lutein and 2mg of zeaxanthin daily, preferably with a meal that contains fat for better absorption.

Description

Lutein and zeaxanthin are carotenoids found in green leafy vegetables and certain supplements. They are known for their role in promoting eye health and reducing the risk of age-related macular degeneration and cataracts when consumed regularly as part of a balanced diet.

Lutein and zeaxanthin are two antioxidant pigments found in the eye [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Many plants contain lutein and zeaxanthin, including [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Leafy greens (kale, spinach, leeks, lettuce)
- Cantaloupe
- Corn
- Peas
- Peppers
- Herbs (basil, parsley)

Egg yolks are the main animal source of these carotenoids [\[R\]](#).

Lutein and zeaxanthin may help support eye health [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Lutein and Zeaxanthin are antioxidants that accumulate in the retina and protect the eyes from oxidative stress and damage caused by light exposure.

9



Vitamin A

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a vitamin A supplement daily with a fat-containing meal to enhance absorption. The recommended daily allowance (RDA) for most adults is 700-900 micrograms (mcg) for men and women, respectively. Ensure not to exceed the upper intake level (UL) of 3000 mcg per day to avoid toxicity.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

700 mcg

Description

Vitamin A is a fat-soluble vitamin essential for various bodily functions, including vision, immune system support, and skin health. It is found in foods like carrots, sweet potatoes, and spinach and is important for maintaining overall health.

Vitamin A is a nutrient important for [\[R, R\]](#):

- Vision
- Immunity
- Gut health
- Skin health

Foods rich in vitamin A include [\[R\]](#):

- Beef liver
- Sweet potato
- Spinach
- Carrots
- Cheese

Vitamin A is also available in supplement form.

Women should be getting 700 micrograms of vitamin A per day, while men should be getting 900 micrograms [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Vitamin A is essential for maintaining healthy vision. It helps protect the surface of the eye (cornea) and is vital for good night vision.

10



Dietary Vitamin E

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate foods high in Vitamin E into your daily diet. This includes almonds, hazelnuts, sunflower seeds, and green leafy vegetables such as spinach and broccoli. Aim for a daily intake of 15mg of Vitamin E from your diet, which is roughly a handful of almonds (about 23 almonds) or 2 tablespoons of sunflower seeds.

Description

Dietary vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant vitamin found in nuts, seeds, and vegetable oils. It helps protect cells from oxidative damage and supports immune function.

[Vitamin E](#) is an antioxidant important for the immune system and for heart health [\[R\]](#).

Plant-based foods have the most vitamin E. These include [\[R\]](#):

- Wheat germ
- Sunflower seeds
- Almonds
- Plant oils

Adults need about **15 mg** of vitamin E per day [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Vitamin E protects eye cells from damage by neutralizing free radicals, reducing the risk of age-related eye diseases such as cataracts and macular degeneration.

11



Leafy Green Vegetables

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate at least one serving of leafy green vegetables, such as spinach, kale, or Swiss chard, into your diet daily. This can be done by adding them to salads, smoothies, or as a side dish to your meals.

Description

Leafy green vegetables like spinach and kale are packed with vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. Incorporating them into your diet can promote overall health by providing essential nutrients, supporting digestion, and reducing the risk of chronic diseases like heart disease and certain cancers.

Leafy green vegetables, also called leafy greens, or greens, are edible plant leaves, which can include stalks and shoots as well. Common examples include: lettuce, spinach, kale, chard, endive, and fennel.

Leafy greens contain a host of vitamins and minerals, as well as fiber. Most of them are a particularly good source of vitamin K.

How it helps

Leafy greens like spinach and kale are high in lutein and zeaxanthin, which are antioxidants that reduce the risk of cataracts and age-related macular degeneration by protecting the retina.

12



Omega-3 (Fish Oil)

IMPACT0 / 5

EVIDENCE0 / 5

How to implement

Take 1-2 g of omega-3 (fish oil) supplement daily, preferably with a meal to enhance absorption.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

2000 mg

Description

Omega-3 fatty acids are essential fats found in fatty fish like salmon, flaxseeds, and walnuts. They are known for their potential cardiovascular and brain health benefits, including reducing the risk of heart disease and supporting cognitive function.

[Omega-3 fatty acids](#) are some of the healthiest fats we can eat. They help lower inflammation and protect the heart, brain, and eyes. Our bodies produce less omega-3s than we need for optimal health, so it's important to get enough through food or supplements [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

There are three major types of omega-3s: ALA, EPA, and DHA [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Fatty fish are rich in EPA and DHA. They include [\[R\]](#):

- Salmon
- Tuna
- Herring
- Sardines

For optimal protection, try to get at least **two servings of fatty fish per week**. Fish oil supplements are available for those who don't eat fish regularly [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Omega-3 fatty acids, commonly found in fish oil, help maintain the health of the cell membranes in the eye and may reduce the risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Now that you've seen your DNA-based results for this health topic, let's take a look at other contributing factors.

Lab tests will give you the best picture of your current health status, while your genes provide insight into your health predispositions and which recommendations are best for you.

