

Colorectal Polyps

DNA Health Report

REPORT CATEGORY —



GUT HEALTH

Sample Client

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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.

Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

Male

HEIGHT

5ft 5" 165cm

WEIGHT

137lb 62kg



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

Colorectal polyps are clumps of cells that form on the lining of the colon or rectum. While most polyps are benign, meaning they are not cancerous, some have the potential to develop into colorectal cancer over time if left untreated. These growths can vary widely in size and shape – some are mushroom-like, while others can be flat or sessile.

Considering that symptoms are often absent, colorectal polyps are typically discovered during routine screening tests such as a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy. When symptoms do present, they may include rectal bleeding, iron deficiency anemia due to unnoticed bleeding, or changes in bowel habits.

Risk Factors and Treatment

The process of polyp formation is influenced by both lifestyle and hereditary factors, even though the exact causes of colorectal polyps are not fully understood. Diets high in red meat and fat and low in fiber, as well as obesity and smoking, have been linked with an increased risk of polyp development. Age is also a significant risk factor; individuals over the age of 50 are more likely to develop polyps.

Regular screening and removal of polyps are essential preventive strategies, as removing them can significantly reduce the risk of progression to colorectal cancer. Post-removal, patients are generally advised to undergo periodic surveillance to monitor for new polyp formation.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of colorectal polyps based on 1,670 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	Aerobic Exercise (Cardio)	1 hour	2	Garlic	
3	Bifidobacterium Animalis Subsp. Lactis	10 billion CFU	4	Black Raspberries	
5	Calcium Supplements	1000 mg	6	Green Tea Extract	250 mg
7	Avoid Acrylamide		8	Vegetables	
9	Methylfolate	400 mcg	10	Eat Fiber-Rich Foods	
11	Dietary Magnesium		12	Fruits And Vegetables	
13	Whole Grains		14	Curcumin	500 mg
15	Limit Meat Intake		16	Fruits	
17	Resistant Starch	40 g	18	Lactoferrin	100 mg
19	Exercise At Least One Hour a Day	1 hour	20	Fiber Supplement	5 g

1



Aerobic Exercise (Cardio)

IMPACT3 / 5

EVIDENCE3 / 5

How to implement

Engage in at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity each week. Distribute this time over at least 3 days per week, avoiding consecutive days of vigorous exercise to allow for recovery.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

Engaging in regular aerobic exercise, such as running, swimming, or cycling, offers numerous health benefits, including improved cardiovascular fitness, weight management, and mood enhancement. It supports overall physical and mental well-being while reducing the risk of chronic diseases.

Cardio, short for cardiovascular exercise, is any type of physical activity that temporarily increases your heart rate. Examples include **running, cycling, swimming, and brisk walking**.

Regular cardio exercise has many benefits for your overall health. It can help lower your risk of heart disease and diabetes, support weight loss, and improve your mood and energy levels. To get the most out of cardio, try to do it for at **least 30 minutes, 3-5 times a week**.

Interval training is a type of cardio that combines periods of high-intensity training with brief rest periods.

How it helps

Sedentary people may be at increased risk of colorectal polyps and may develop them at a younger age. In contrast, recreational physical activity may reduce the risk. Both walking and vigorous aerobic exercise such as running may help [\[R, R, R, R\]](#).

Aerobic exercise may help by increasing blood flow and helping maintain a healthy weight.

2



Garlic

IMPACT

1 / 5

EVIDENCE

2 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate 1-2 cloves of raw garlic into your meals daily. This can be achieved by finely chopping or crushing the garlic and letting it sit for a few minutes before adding it to your dishes to maximize its health benefits.

Description

Garlic is a popular herb known for its potential cardiovascular benefits, including lowering blood pressure and cholesterol levels. It also possesses antimicrobial properties and may support immune function.

[Garlic](#) is a vegetable often used to flavor food. It’s been a part of traditional medicine for thousands of years [\[R\]](#).

Today, people take garlic to help control their blood pressure and cholesterol [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

High garlic intake may reduce the risk of colorectal adenomatous polyps by 12% [\[R\]](#).

Garlic might help by inhibiting the growth of polyp cells and inducing apoptosis (cell death) in these cells.

3



Bifidobacterium Animalis Subsp. Lactis

IMPACT1 / 5

EVIDENCE1 / 5

How to implement

Take a supplement containing Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis at a dose of 10 billion colony-forming units (CFU) daily, with or without food. Joe's preferred strain is *B lactis* HN019 (10B CFU). Continue this regimen daily for at least 2 weeks to 4 weeks to observe potential benefits.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE
10 billion CFU

Description

Bifidobacterium animalis lactis is a specific strain of probiotic bacteria known for its potential to support digestive health and immune function.

[Bifidobacterium animalis](#) is a [probiotic](#) bacterium that can be found in the healthy gut of most mammals, including humans. *B. lactis* was previously considered to be a separate species but was shown to be a subspecies of *B. animalis* [\[R, R\]](#).

People mainly take *B. animalis* to support gut health [\[R, R, R, R, R, R\]](#).

How it helps

A study with 100 participants (48 probiotics, 52 placebo) found no difference in mean scores (0.29 vs. 0.43, P = 0.246). Colorectal polyp size and preoperative symptoms influenced the primary outcome. MH-02 improved defecation (P = 0.045) and bowel function recovery (P = 0.032). High-throughput analysis revealed MH-02 restored intestinal microbiota diversity, increasing Bifidobacterium, Roseburia, Gemmiger, Blautia, and Ruminococcus while reducing Clostridium. The study suggests MH-02 is effective in colorectal polyp resection, particularly in bowel function recovery, with potential therapeutic mechanisms related to microbiota changes [\[R\]](#).

4



Black Raspberries

IMPACT1 / 5

EVIDENCE1 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate 1 cup of fresh or frozen black raspberries into your daily diet. You can add them to smoothies, yogurt, cereal or enjoy them as a snack on their own.

Description

Black raspberries are a good source of antioxidants, which can help protect your cells from damage. They also contain anthocyanins, which have been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer properties.

How it helps

Black raspberries (BRBs) were investigated for rectal polyp regression in FAP patients. Fourteen patients received BRB treatment for 9 months. BRB suppositories significantly decreased polyp burden (P = 0.036), not number (P = 0.069), with additional benefits in cellular proliferation and DNA methylation in responders [\[R\]](#).

5



Calcium Supplements

IMPACT1 / 5

EVIDENCE1 / 5

How to implement

Take 500-600 mg of calcium supplement twice daily with food. For best absorption, do not exceed 600 mg at one time and ensure a total daily intake of 1000-1200 mg from all sources, including diet. Continue indefinitely for ongoing support of bone health.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE
1000 mg

Description

Calcium supplements are commonly used to support bone health and prevent conditions like osteoporosis. Adequate calcium intake is essential for maintaining strong bones and teeth.

[Calcium](#) is the most abundant mineral in the human body. It is vital for the bones, heart, muscles, and nervous system [\[R\]](#).

Your body gets calcium from food and needs vitamin D to help absorb it. Calcium can be found in a variety of foods, including [\[R\]](#):

- Dairy products
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Fish with edible soft bones (e.g., sardines)
- Calcium-fortified foods and beverages

How it helps

A study examined crypt cell production rates in patients with colorectal polyps and cancer, finding significantly higher rates compared to controls. Dietary calcium significantly reduced these rates in polyp patients, suggesting potential as a preventive treatment for colorectal polyps [\[R\]](#).

Calcium plays a role in protecting the colon lining from damage and inflammation, potentially reducing polyp formation.

Please note: calcium competes with iron for absorption in the intestines, potentially exacerbating anemia or making it harder to manage. If you have anemia, consult your healthcare provider before using calcium supplements.

6



Green Tea Extract

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a green tea extract supplement containing 250-500 mg of EGCG (the active compound in green tea) daily, preferably with a meal to enhance absorption. This dosage is typically split into two separate doses, taken in the morning and later in the day. Continue this regimen for at least three months to observe potential health benefits.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

250 mg

Description

Green tea extract is a concentrated form of the beneficial compounds found in green tea, such as catechins. It is used in dietary supplements for its potential to enhance metabolism, aid in weight management, and provide antioxidant protection.

[Green tea](#) is made from the same plant as black tea (*Camellia sinensis*). However, the leaves and buds are processed differently [\[R\]](#).

Green tea contains **catechins**. These are antioxidants that help prevent [oxidative stress](#) [\[R\]](#).

EGCG is the main catechin found in green tea. It may help reduce inflammation and support weight loss [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Green tea extract is rich in polyphenols, which have been shown to reduce inflammation and have anti-cancer properties. It may help prevent the formation of colorectal polyps by inhibiting the growth of polyp cells and promoting their death.

7



Avoid Acrylamide

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Reduce your intake of fried, baked, or roasted high-carbohydrate foods, such as potato chips, fries, and toast, to minimal levels. Opt for boiling, steaming, or microwaving these foods instead. When cooking at high temperatures, aim to keep the temperature below 248 degrees Fahrenheit (120 degrees Celsius) to prevent the formation of acrylamide.

Description

Avoiding acrylamide involves minimizing exposure to this chemical compound, which can form in certain foods when cooked at high temperatures. Reducing acrylamide intake may lower the risk of potential health concerns associated with its consumption.

How it helps

Acrylamide, found in certain cooked foods, has been shown to potentially increase the risk of developing colorectal polyps. Avoiding foods high in acrylamide, such as fried or burnt foods, may reduce this risk.

8



Vegetables

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate at least 2-3 cups of various vegetables into your daily diet, ensuring a mix of colors like greens, reds, and yellows to maximize nutrient intake. Aim to include vegetables in most meals, either as a side, part of the main dish, or snacks.

Description

Vegetables are edible parts of plants that offer various health benefits due to their rich nutrient content, including vitamins, minerals, fiber, and antioxidants. They are essential components of a balanced diet and contribute to overall health, supporting various bodily functions.

How it helps

Vegetables are packed with vitamins, minerals, and fibers that can help protect against colorectal polyps. The antioxidants and anti-inflammatory properties in vegetables can reduce the risk of polyp formation by promoting a healthy colon.

9



Methylfolate

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take an L-methyl folate supplement (400-800 micrograms daily), ideally with a meal, to improve absorption. This dosage is recommended for adults, including pregnant women, to support overall health, especially to reduce the risk of neural tube defects in developing fetuses. Continue daily use as part of your regular supplement routine.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

400 mcg

Description

Folate, a B-vitamin, is crucial for DNA synthesis, cell growth, and the formation of red blood cells. Adequate folate intake supports overall health and reduces the risk of neural tube defects during pregnancy.

[Vitamin B9](#) (*folate*) plays an essential role in [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Making DNA
- Metabolism
- Energy production

SelfDecode recommends L-methylfolate as the preferred folate supplement for those who need one. It is superior to folic acid because it doesn't require activation, but the research is still ongoing [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Folate is essential for DNA synthesis and repair. Adequate folate intake is associated with a lower risk of developing colorectal polyps by helping maintain healthy cellular function.

10



Eat Fiber-Rich Foods

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate foods high in fiber, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and legumes, into your daily meals. Aim for a total dietary fiber intake of 25 to 30 grams per day, spread out over all meals.

Description

Fiber is a type of carb that your body can’t digest which supports digestion, heart health, and blood sugar control. You can get fiber by eating things like whole grains, fruits, nuts, seeds, and leafy greens.

Fiber is a type of carb that your body can’t digest. It supports digestion, heart health, blood sugar control, and more [\[R, R\]](#).

Adults should get 28 g of fiber every day. Most people in the US don’t get enough fiber [\[R, R\]](#).

You can get more fiber by eating [\[R, R\]](#):

- Whole grains
- Fruits
- Leafy greens
- Nuts and seeds
- Beans
- Broccoli

Fiber supplements, such as [psyllium husk](#), are available for people who don’t get enough fiber from their diets [\[R, R\]](#).

How it helps

Dietary fiber helps by increasing stool bulk and promoting regular bowel movements, which can reduce the risk of developing colorectal polyps. A high-fiber diet involves consuming fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, which are beneficial for gut health and reduce inflammation in the colon.

11



Dietary Magnesium

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Increase your intake of magnesium-rich foods such as leafy green vegetables, nuts, seeds, and whole grains. Aim to include these foods in your diet daily, following the recommended dietary allowance of 320 mg per day for women and 420 mg per day for men.

Description

Magnesium is a vital mineral involved in over 300 biochemical reactions in the body. It supports various functions, including muscle and nerve function, bone health, and blood sugar regulation.

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

- Muscle, nerve, and bone function
- Blood sugar and blood pressure control
- DNA and protein production
- Strong immunity

Women need **310-320 mg** of magnesium per day, while men need **400-420 mg** [\[R\]](#).

Foods rich in magnesium include **nuts, seeds, and leafy greens**. Magnesium is also available as a supplement [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Magnesium is essential for maintaining a healthy digestive system. It helps with regular bowel movements and has been linked to a lower risk of colorectal polyps by reducing inflammation and potentially influencing the behavior of cells in the colon.

12



Fruits And Vegetables

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Increase your intake of fruits and vegetables to at least five servings per day, aiming for a variety of types and colors to ensure a broad range of nutrients. Each serving size should roughly be the amount you can fit in one hand. Try to incorporate at least one serving of fruits or vegetables into every meal and snack throughout the day.

Description

A diet rich in fruits and vegetables provides essential nutrients, antioxidants, and dietary fiber. This combination supports overall health, helps maintain a healthy weight, and reduces the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease and certain cancers.

How it helps

Eating a variety of fruits and vegetables provides essential vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants that may protect against the formation of colorectal polyps. These foods contain bioactive compounds that can suppress inflammation and carcinogenic processes in the colon.

13



Whole Grains

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate at least three servings of whole grains into your daily diet. This can include consuming foods such as whole grain bread, brown rice, whole grain pasta, and oats. Aim to replace refined grains with whole grains at each meal for optimal benefits.

Description

Whole grains encompass a variety of grains like wheat, oats, and quinoa, where the entire grain kernel is intact. They are rich in fiber, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, supporting heart health and reducing the risk of chronic diseases.

Unlike refined grains, whole grains contain nutritious parts of the grain like bran and germ.

Whole grains provide many crucial nutrients, including:

- Fiber
- B-vitamins
- Iron
- Magnesium
- Phosphorus

Due to their high fiber content, whole grains don’t tend to spike blood sugar like refined grains do.

How it helps

Whole grains are a good source of dietary fiber, which helps to keep the digestive system running smoothly and can reduce the risk of developing polyps in the colon and rectum by promoting regular bowel movements and reducing inflammation.

14



Curcumin

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a 500 mg curcumin supplement daily with food. To enhance absorption, take it with a meal that contains fats or oils since curcumin is fat-soluble.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

500 mg

Description

Curcumin is a compound found in turmeric known for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. It has been studied for its potential to reduce inflammation, support joint health, and contribute to overall well-being.

[Turmeric](#) is a yellow spice from India. It may reduce inflammation and [oxidative stress](#) [R].

The most important active compound in turmeric is **curcumin**. People use curcumin for [R, R, R, R, R, R]:

- Joint pain
- Hay fever
- Mood
- High blood sugar
- Gut health
- Liver health

How it helps

Curcumin, a compound in turmeric, has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. It may help in preventing polyp formation by reducing inflammation in the colon.

15



Limit Meat Intake

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Substitute red and processed meats with plant-based proteins, such as beans, lentils, and tofu, for at least two meals per week. Gradually increase the number of meat-free meals by incorporating more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains into your diet daily.

Description

Limiting meat intake involves consuming fewer animal-based products, often as part of a plant-based diet. This dietary choice can provide health benefits such as lower cholesterol levels, reduced risk of certain chronic diseases, and a decreased environmental footprint.

Proteins, fats, and carbs are macronutrients. You need these nutrients in large (‘macro’) amounts. They provide your body with the energy it needs to function properly [\[R\]](#).

You should choose high-quality foods that give you the “best” version of each macronutrient. For example, too much saturated fat and protein from certain animal sources may increase the risk of heart disease and infertility [\[R, R, R\]](#).

Consider replacing red meat with other high-protein foods, such as [\[R, R\]](#):

- Eggs
- Fish
- Soy
- Beans

How it helps

Reducing meat intake, especially red and processed meats, may lower the risk of developing colorectal polyps. Meats can contribute to inflammation and certain compounds formed during cooking at high temperatures are linked to increased polyp formation.

16



Fruits

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate at least two servings of fresh, frozen, or canned fruits into your daily diet, aiming for a variety of colors and types to ensure a broad intake of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. One serving is equivalent to one medium-sized fruit, such as an apple or banana, or one-half cup of chopped fruit.

Description

Fruits are rich in vitamins, minerals, fiber, and antioxidants, making them essential for a balanced diet. Regular fruit consumption is associated with various health benefits, including better heart health, improved digestion, and reduced risk of chronic diseases.

Fruits are tasty and healthy foods high in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. They help reduce inflammation and support health in different ways.

Common examples include:

- Apples
- Oranges
- Bananas
- Grapes
- Watermelons

How it helps

Fruits, being high in fiber, antioxidants, and various phytochemicals, can reduce inflammation and aid in the prevention of colorectal polyp development. A diet rich in fruits supports overall colon health and reduces polyp risk.

17



Resistant Starch

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate 40g of Jo's resistant starch into your daily diet. This can be done by adding it to smoothies, yogurt, or baked goods. Ensure to spread the intake throughout the day for better tolerance.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

40 g

Description

Resistant starch is a type of starch that resists digestion in the small intestine, making it a prebiotic fiber that can benefit gut health. It can be found in foods like green bananas, legumes, and certain grains.

[Resistant starch](#) is starch that doesn't get digested in the small intestine [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Some types of resistant starch include [\[R\]](#):

- **Type 1** occurs naturally in foods such as whole grains
- **Type 2** can be isolated from foods such as corn and green banana
- **Type 3** is created during the cooking and cooling process of starchy foods like potatoes

Resistant starch doesn't increase blood sugar like typical digestible starches do [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Instead, it feeds good bacteria in the colon that [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Support healthy gut function
- Support immunity
- Reduce inflammation

How it helps

Resistant starch reaches the colon undigested, acting as food for beneficial bacteria. The fermentation of resistant starch produces short-chain fatty acids like butyrate, which may help reduce colorectal polyps by promoting a healthy colon environment and reducing inflammation.

18



Lactoferrin

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take 100-200 mg of lactoferrin supplement per day, preferably on an empty stomach to enhance its absorption. Continue this regimen daily for 8 to 12 weeks to observe beneficial effects.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE
100 mg

Description

Lactoferrin is a protein found in milk and other bodily fluids that has been studied for its potential health benefits, including immune system support and antimicrobial properties. It plays a role in promoting gut health.

Lactoferrin is a protein found in milk. It can bind to iron and travel all around the body [R].

Lactoferrin may help support [R, R]:

- Immunity
- Iron status

How it helps

In a randomized, double-blind trial with 104 participants, oral administration of bovine lactoferrin (bLF) significantly slowed adenomatous colorectal polyp growth in individuals aged 63 years or younger. This suggests bLF may be a beneficial adjunct to polyp extraction [R, R].

19



Exercise At Least One Hour a Day

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Dedicate a minimum of 60 minutes to moderate-intensity activities such as brisk walking, swimming, or cycling. Do this most days of the week, aiming for at least 5 days to optimize benefits.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

[Exercise](#) can do wonders for your health. It can help you lose weight, improve your heart health, boost your mood, and more [\[R\]](#).

There are many ways you can be active. You can walk, run, swim, dance, or play team sports. **Everything counts, and it's never too late to start!**

Try to get at least **60 minutes of moderate physical activity on most days**, including walking. **Getting a mix of cardio (min 150 min/day) and strength training (min 2 times a week) may be optimal.**

How it helps

Exercising for at least 30 minutes a day can help lower the risk of developing colorectal polyps. Regular physical activity helps in maintaining a healthy digestive system and promoting regular bowel movements.

20



Fiber Supplement

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take a fiber supplement such as psyllium, methylcellulose, or inulin. Start with a low dose of 5 grams once daily. Gradually increase the amount based on your tolerance, aiming for 20-30 grams per day, divided into separate doses before or with meals. Drink at least 8 ounces of water with each dose to prevent constipation. Continue daily as part of your regular diet.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

5 g

Description

Fiber supplements, often derived from sources like psyllium husk or inulin, can help individuals meet their daily fiber needs when dietary intake falls short. Fiber supports digestive regularity, satiety, and overall digestive health.

Fiber is a type of carb that your body can’t digest. It supports gut health, heart health, blood sugar control, and more [\[R, R\]](#).

Adults should get 28 g of fiber every day. Most people in the US don’t get enough fiber [\[R, R\]](#).

You can get more fiber by eating [\[R, R\]](#):

- Whole grains
- Fruits
- Leafy greens
- Nuts and seeds
- Beans
- Broccoli

Fiber supplements are available for people who don’t get enough fiber from their diets [\[R, R\]](#).

How it helps

Dietary fiber increases stool bulk and reduces transit time, which may decrease the contact time of potential carcinogens with the colon lining, lowering the risk of polyp formation.

Next Steps

Remember, your genes only tell one important part of your health story!

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

Your lab results

Your lab results are impacted by the combined effect of your genes, environment and lifestyle.

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.