

Impetigo (School Sores)

DNA Health Report

REPORT CATEGORIES —



IMMUNITY &
INFECTIONS



SKIN & BEAUTY

Sample Client

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Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

Male

HEIGHT

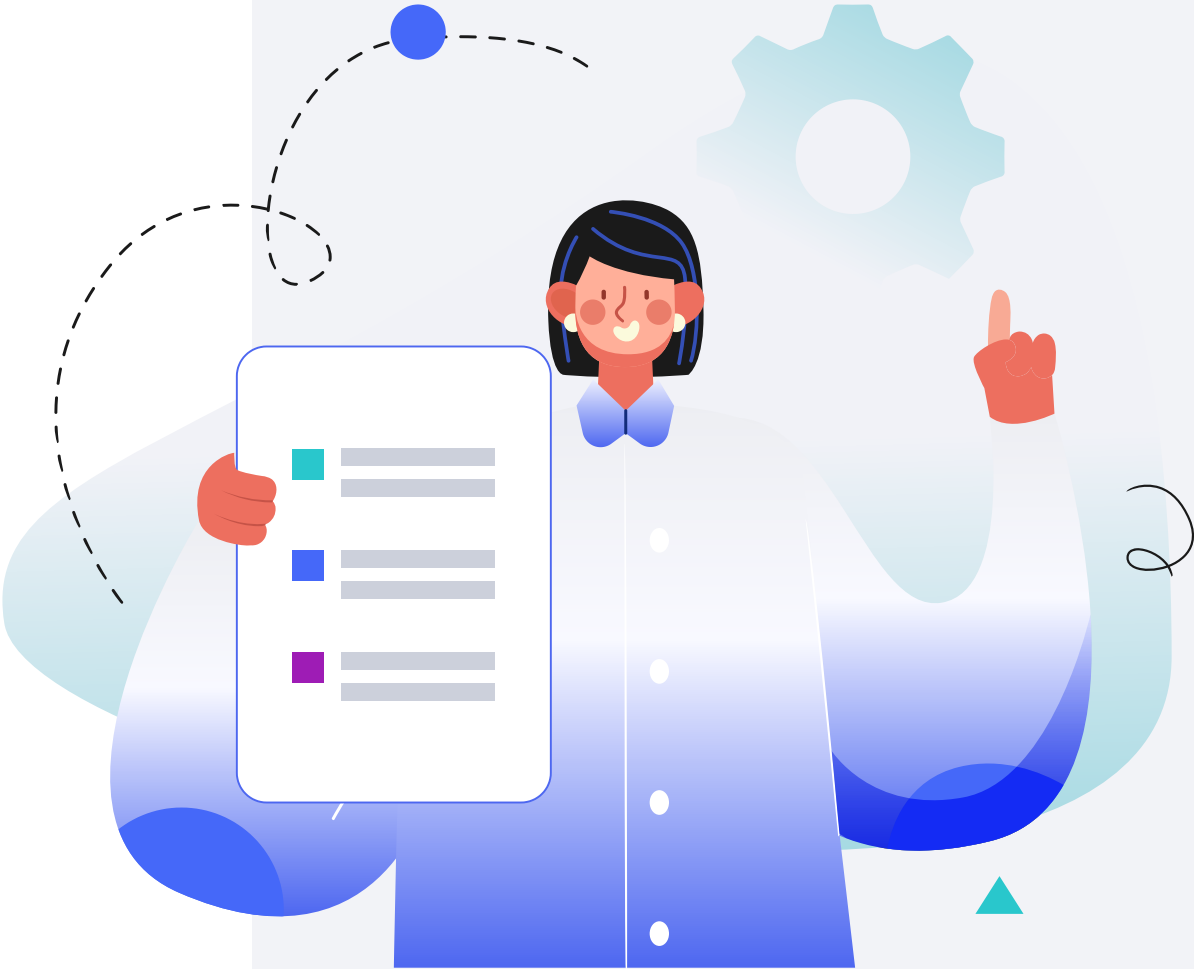
5ft 5" 165cm

WEIGHT

137lb 62kg

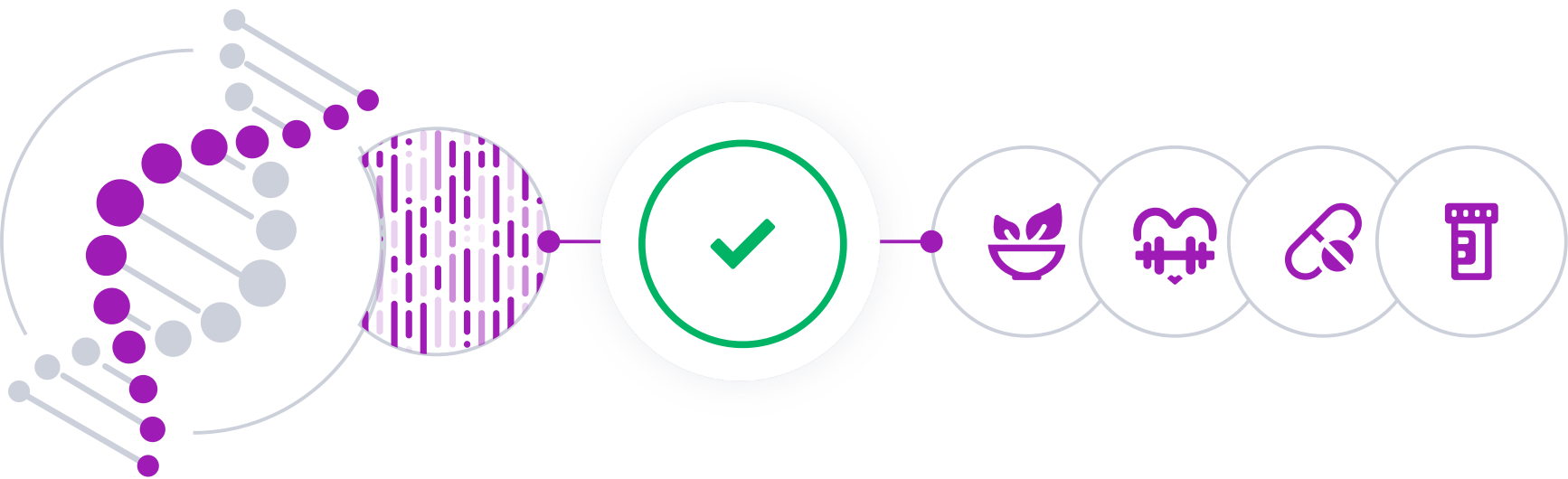
DISCLAIMER

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.

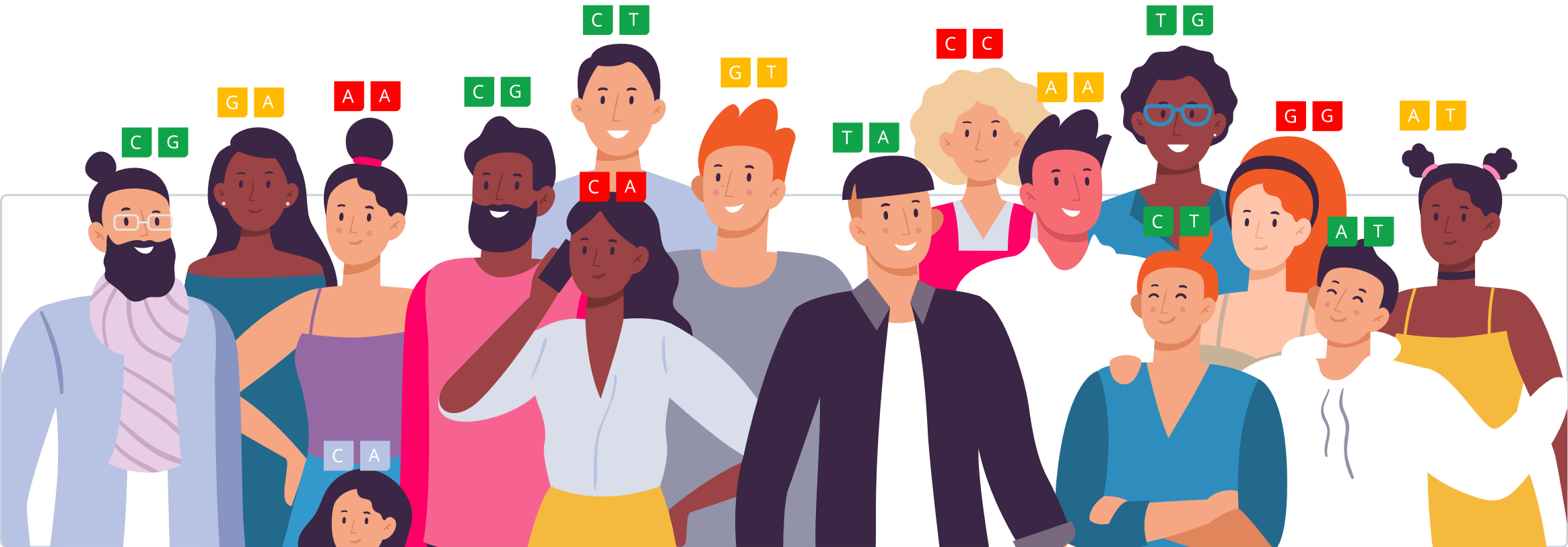


Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



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

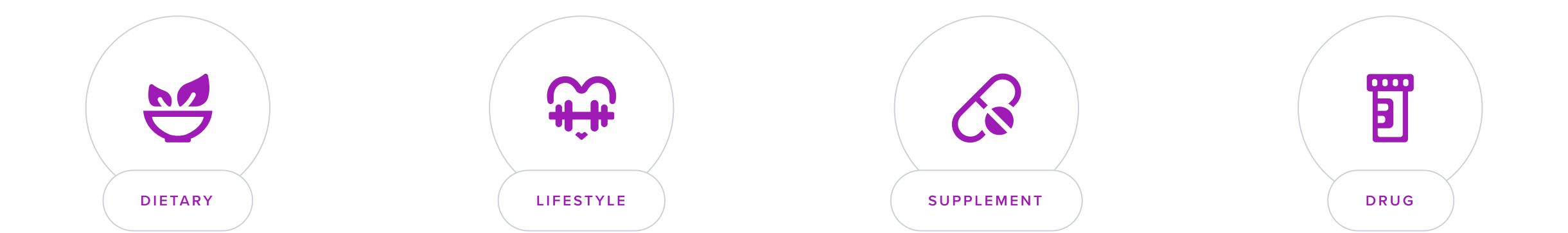
You have 2 risk alleles

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

Impetigo, commonly referred to as school sores, is a highly contagious bacterial skin infection that mainly affects infants and young children. It is characterized by red sores that quickly rupture, ooze for a few days and then form a honey-colored crust. It typically starts as a pimple or a group of blisters that may itch or hurt, and is most commonly found around the nose and mouth, hands, and forearms or near the diaper area in young children.

Different strains of bacteria, such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*, are responsible for the development of impetigo. The condition is easily spread through direct contact with lesions or indirectly through towels, clothing, toys, or other items.

Diagnosis and Treatment

Effective treatment for impetigo usually involves local topical antibiotics to combat the bacterial infection and, in more severe cases, could require oral antibiotics. To prevent spreading the infection, good hygiene practices such as hand washing, regular bath or showers, and not sharing personal items are crucial.

Children diagnosed with impetigo are often advised to stay home from school or daycare to avoid infecting others until they are no longer contagious, which often means 24-48 hours after starting treatment. Complete healing without scarring is expected, but vigilance in treatment and hygiene is necessary to prevent reinfection and spreading to others.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of impetigo based on 1,673 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	Avoid Scratching	2	Regular Hand Washing
3	Honey	4	Topical Honey
5	Avoid Crowds	6	Tea Tree Oil2 drops
7	Topical Tea Tree Oil		

1

Avoid Scratching

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Keep your fingernails short and smooth to minimize damage if you do scratch. Whenever you feel the urge to scratch, try applying a moisturizer, using ice packs, or tapping/slapping the area lightly instead to reduce itching.

Description

Avoiding excessive scratching of the skin, especially in the presence of skin conditions like eczema, helps prevent further skin irritation and potential infection. It supports skin health and encourages healing.

How it helps

Scratching impetigo lesions can spread the infection to other parts of the body or to other people. Keeping nails short and clean and avoiding scratching helps prevent worsening of the condition and promotes healing.

2

Regular Hand Washing

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, making sure to scrub all surfaces of your hands, including the backs, between your fingers, and under your nails. Do this several times a day, especially before eating, after using the bathroom, after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing, and after touching garbage.

Description

Regular hand washing is a simple yet highly effective hygiene practice that helps prevent the spread of infectious diseases and illnesses. It is essential for reducing the transmission of harmful pathogens and maintaining overall health.

How it helps

Regular hand washing is crucial for preventing the spread of impetigo, a highly contagious skin infection. By frequently washing your hands with soap and water, you remove bacteria and viruses from your skin, reducing the risk of infection and spread to others.

3



Honey

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Consume 1-2 tablespoons of raw honey daily, either directly or by mixing it into warm water, tea, or yogurt. Continue this practice regularly to observe benefits.

Description

Honey is a natural sweetener known for its antimicrobial properties and potential benefits for wound healing. It contains antioxidants and may have soothing effects on sore throats and coughs.

[Honey](#) is a thick, sweet substance. It’s made by honeybees from the nectar of flowering plants. There are many different types of honey. Besides sugar, honey also contains amino acids (protein building blocks), vitamins, and minerals [\[R\]](#).

People use honey for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. It can potentially help with [\[R\]](#):

- Heart problems
- Gut problems
- Cough
- Burns

How it helps

Honey, especially Manuka honey, has strong antibacterial properties that can help in treating impetigo. It can inhibit the growth of bacteria responsible for impetigo, including Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes. Applying honey topically to the affected area can help reduce infection and speed up the healing process.

4



Topical Honey

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Apply a thin layer of raw, unpasteurized honey directly to the affected area of the skin. Cover it with a sterile bandage and leave it on for at least 1 hour, or overnight for best results. Repeat daily until improvement is seen.

Description

Honey is a natural topical application known for its moisturizing, antibacterial, and wound-healing properties. It is used to soothe dry skin, promote skin repair, and address minor burns and cuts.

[Honey](#) is a thick, sweet substance. It’s made by honeybees from the nectar of flowering plants. There are many different types of honey. For example, kanuka honey is made from the flowers of the New Zealand kanuka tree [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Besides sugar, honey also contains amino acids (protein building blocks), vitamins, and minerals [\[R\]](#).

People use honey for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. It may help with [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Heart problems
- Gut problems
- Cough
- Skin problems

How it helps

Honey has natural antibacterial and wound-healing properties. Applied topically, it can help treat impetigo sores by inhibiting the growth of bacteria and speeding up the healing process.

5



Avoid Crowds

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Minimize your time in crowded places by scheduling your errands during off-peak hours, avoiding public events known to draw large crowds, and choosing less crowded routes or modes of transportation.

Description

Avoiding crowded environments, especially during contagious disease outbreaks, can reduce the risk of viral transmission and help protect public health. It promotes social distancing measures that are crucial for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

How it helps

Avoiding crowds can help prevent the spread of impetigo, especially in settings like schools and daycare centers where the infection is most common. Since impetigo is highly contagious, minimizing close contact with others can reduce the risk of catching and spreading the infection.

6



Tea Tree Oil

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Apply a few drops of tea tree oil mixed with a carrier oil, such as coconut or olive oil, directly to the affected area. Use this mixture once or twice a day until symptoms improve. Do not ingest tea tree oil.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

2 drops

Description

Tea tree oil is an essential oil derived from the leaves of the tea tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*), native to Australia. It is known for its antimicrobial properties and is used in skincare and hair care products to address issues like acne and dandruff.

[Tea tree oil](#) is made from the leaves of *Melaleuca alternifolia*, a tree native to Australia [\[R\]](#).

People use it to treat a number of conditions, such as [\[R\]](#):

- Acne
- Dandruff
- Nail fungus
- Lice
- Athlete's foot

How it helps

Tea tree oil has antimicrobial properties that can help fight the bacteria responsible for impetigo. Applying tea tree oil topically to the affected area can decrease the severity and duration of impetigo lesions, due to its ability to kill bacteria and reduce inflammation.

7

Topical Tea Tree Oil

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Apply a few drops of 100% tea tree oil to a cotton swab or ball and gently dab onto the affected area of the skin. Do this 1-2 times daily until improvements are noticeable, usually for a period of 1-4 weeks. Avoid applying tea tree oil to large areas of the skin and test on a small patch of skin first to ensure no allergic reaction occurs.

Description

Tea tree oil is used topically for its antimicrobial and antifungal properties, commonly applied to treat skin conditions like acne, fungal infections, and insect bites. Its main chemical compound of interest is terpinen-4-ol, and it is sourced from the leaves of the tea tree, *Melaleuca alternifolia*.

[Tea tree oil](#) is derived mostly from steaming the leaves of *Melaleuca alternifolia*, a tree native to Australia [\[R\]](#).

It’s used to treat a number of conditions, such as [\[R\]](#):

- Acne
- Dandruff
- Nail fungus
- Lice
- Athlete's foot

How it helps

Tea tree oil has antimicrobial properties that can help in treating impetigo. Its application on the affected area can reduce the bacteria responsible for the sores and promote healing.

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.

