

Meningitis

Disease Report

REPORT CATEGORIES —



INFLAMMATION &
AUTOIMMUNITY



IMMUNITY &
INFECTIONS



NERVE HEALTH

Sample Client

Report date: 15 January 2026

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Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

Male

HEIGHT

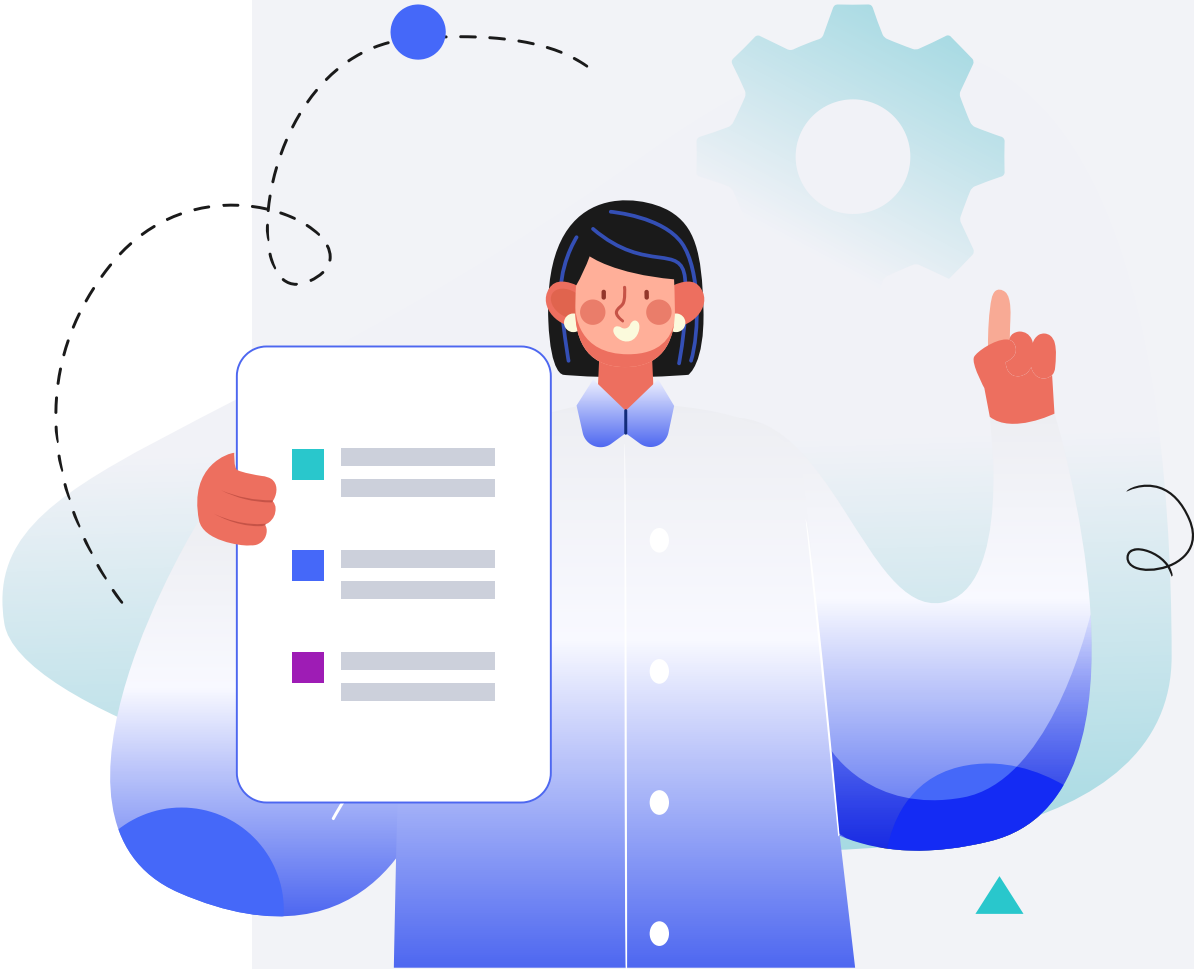
5ft 5" 165cm

WEIGHT

137lb 62kg

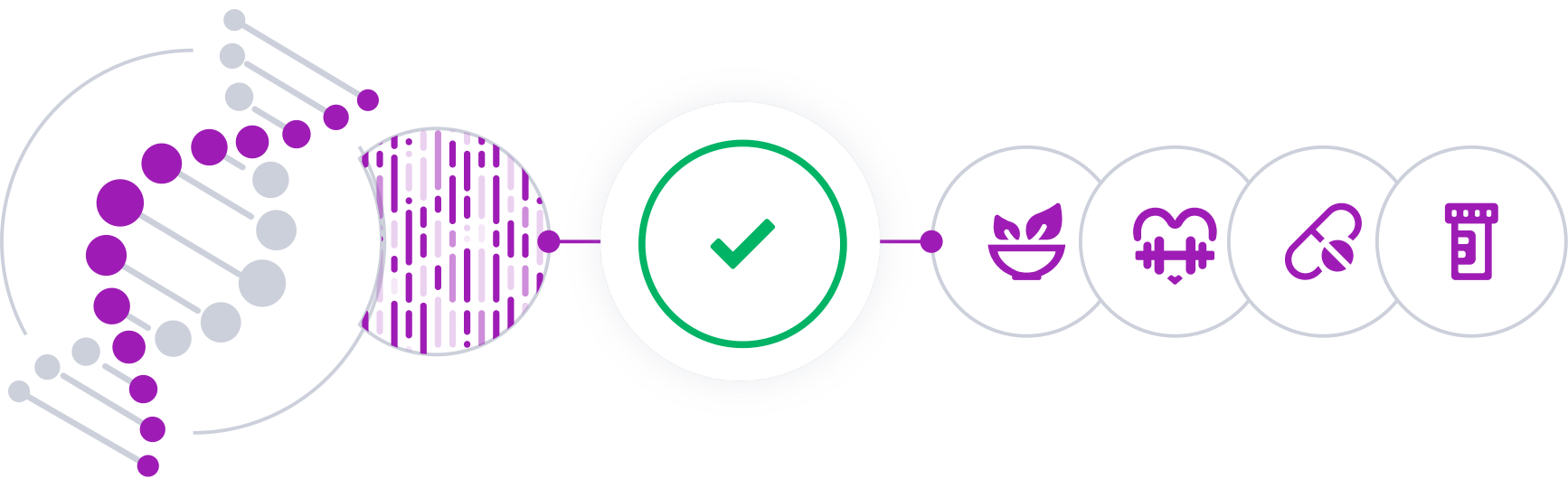
DISCLAIMER

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.

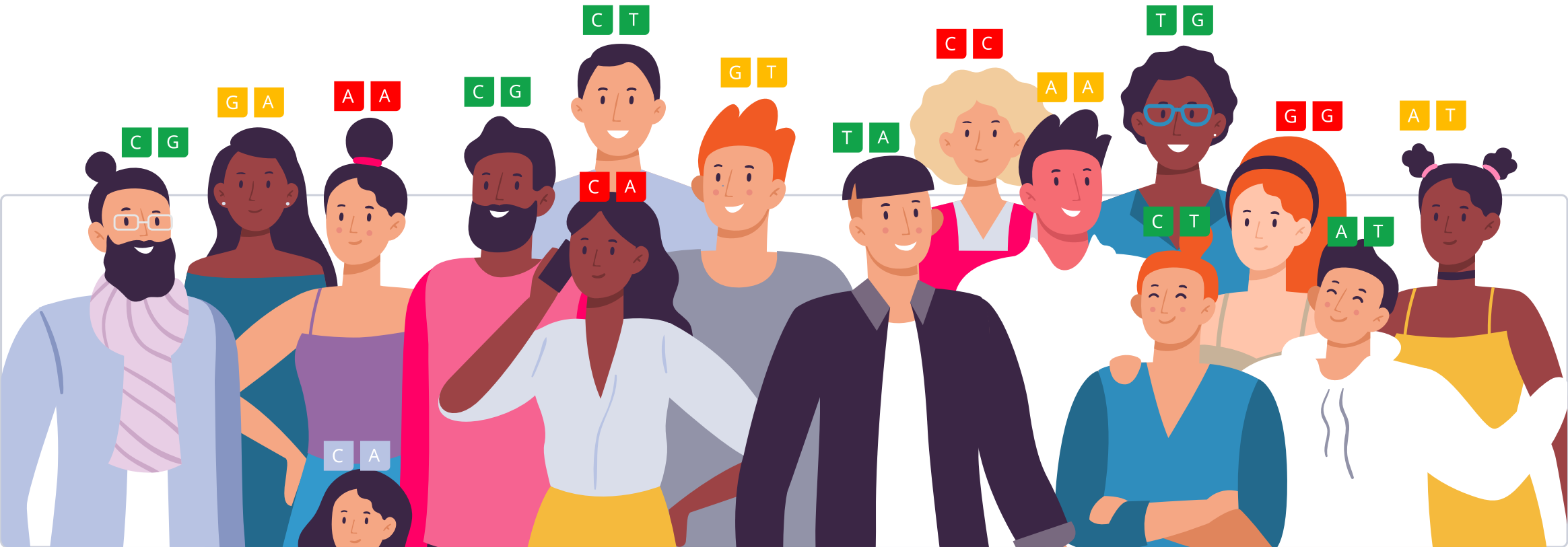


Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



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

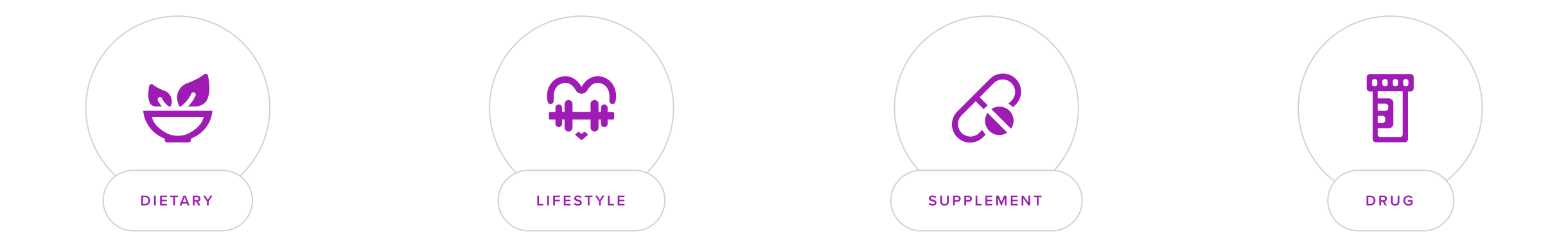
You have 2 risk alleles

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

Meningitis is an acute inflammation of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, known collectively as the meninges. This serious condition can arise due to various infectious agents including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, or as a result of non-infectious causes such as certain drugs or autoimmune disorders.

Bacterial meningitis is particularly severe and can lead to significant morbidity and mortality if not treated promptly with appropriate antibiotics. Symptoms often include a sudden onset of fever, headache, and a stiff neck, but can also manifest as confusion, vomiting, and an intolerance to light or loud noises.

Diagnosis and Treatment

The diagnosis of meningitis typically involves the analysis of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) obtained through a procedure known as a lumbar puncture or spinal tap. In this process, the fluid surrounding the central nervous system is assessed for signs of inflammation, infection, and the presence of the causative organism.

Treatment strategies depend on the underlying cause of the meningitis and may include antimicrobial therapy for infections, corticosteroids to reduce inflammation, and supportive care. Preventative measures such as vaccines are available for some forms of bacterial meningitis, and prophylactic antibiotics may be given to close contacts of those with certain types of the disease.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of meningitis based on 698,252 genetic variants we looked at

Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
SGCD	rs13358188	AA
SIK3	rs116886525	CC
ISL2	rs188530871	CC
CD28	rs189257688	CC
ITPKB	rs17587821	TT
RCN1	rs61878814	TT
CACNA1E	rs116306652	GG
RERE	rs35608792	AA

The number of "risk" variants in this table doesn't necessarily reflect your overall result.

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	Zinc	15 mg	
2	Regular Hand Washing		
3	Avoid Crowds		

1



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 has a well-established role in immune function and can be particularly beneficial in fighting viral and bacterial infections. Supplementing with zinc may help reduce the severity and duration of meningitis symptoms by bolstering the body's immune response to the infection.

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

Frequent and thorough hand washing is key in preventing the spread of infections, including the pathogens that can cause meningitis. Regular hand washing with soap and water helps eliminate germs that can be picked up from surfaces or person-to-person contact.

3



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

Meningitis, which can be caused by viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms, is often spread through close contact. Avoiding crowded places can help reduce exposure to infectious agents that cause meningitis. This is particularly important in areas or situations where meningococcal disease is more common, or during outbreaks.

Next Steps

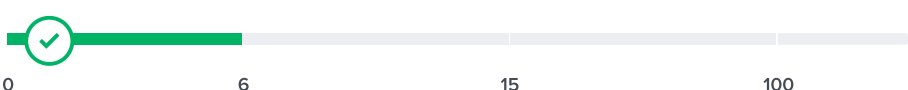
Remember, your genes only tell one important part of your health story!

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.

	ESR	1 mm/hr		9 Nov 2025
	WBC	6.92 x10^3/mm3		9 Nov 2025
	Neutrophils (%)	69.3 %		9 Nov 2025
	Neutrophils (Absolute)	4.8 x10^9/L		9 Nov 2025