

Phobias

DNA Health Report

REPORT CATEGORY —



Sample Client

Report date: 15 January 2026

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Personal information

NAME

Sample Client

SEX AT BIRTH

Male

HEIGHT

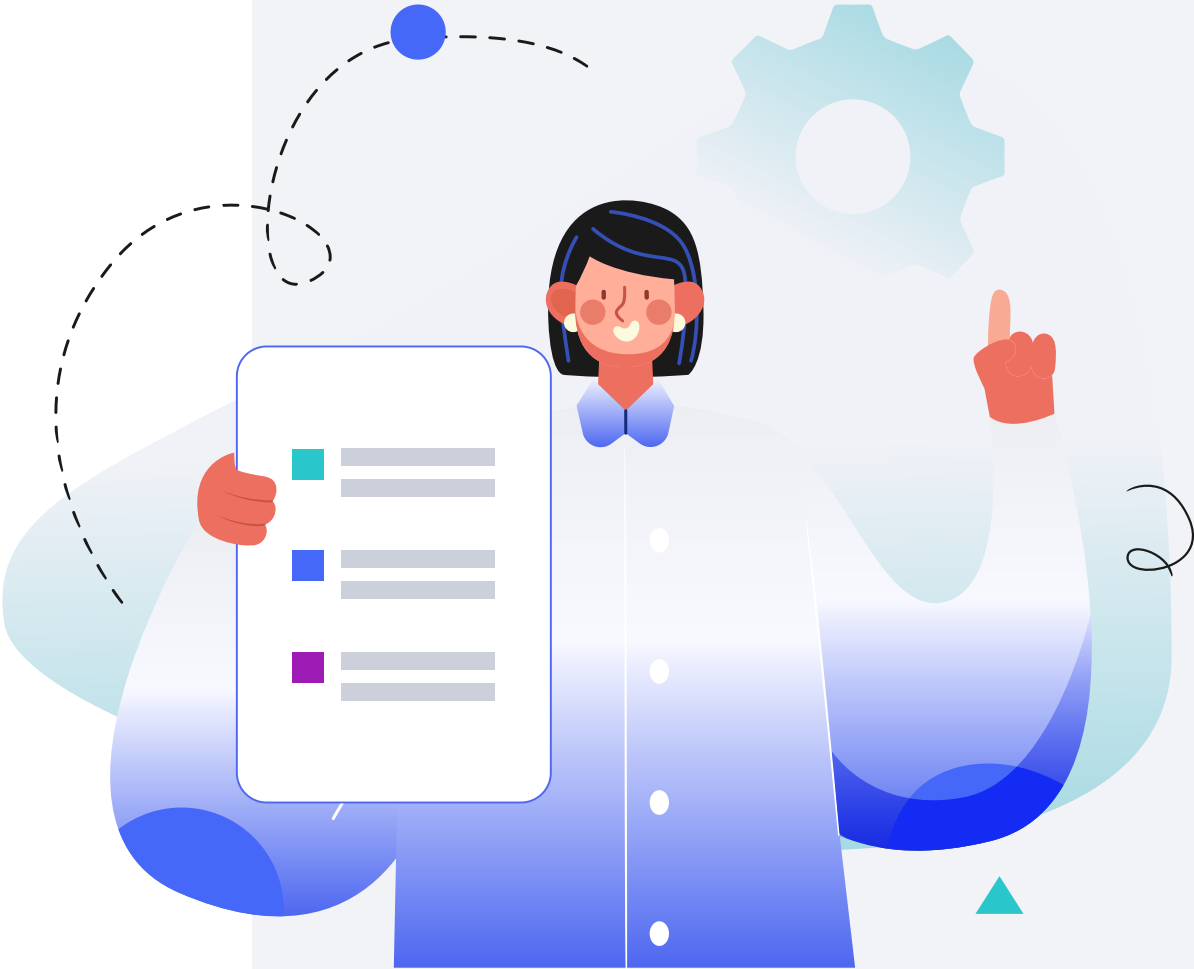
5ft 5" 165cm

WEIGHT

137lb 62kg

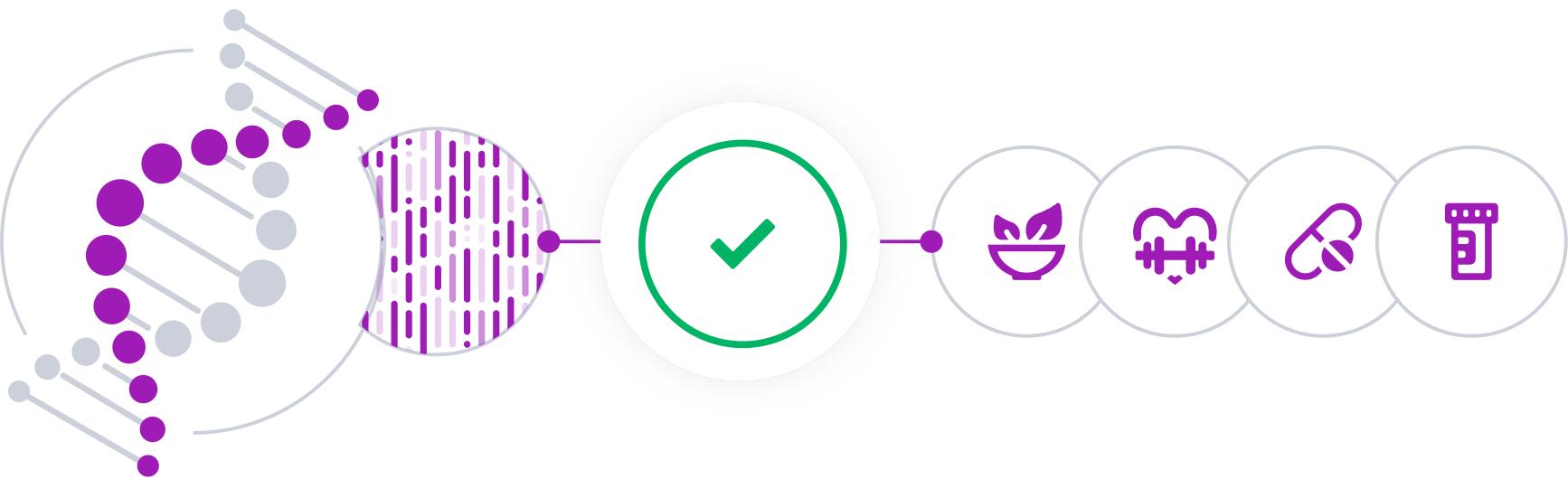
DISCLAIMER

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.

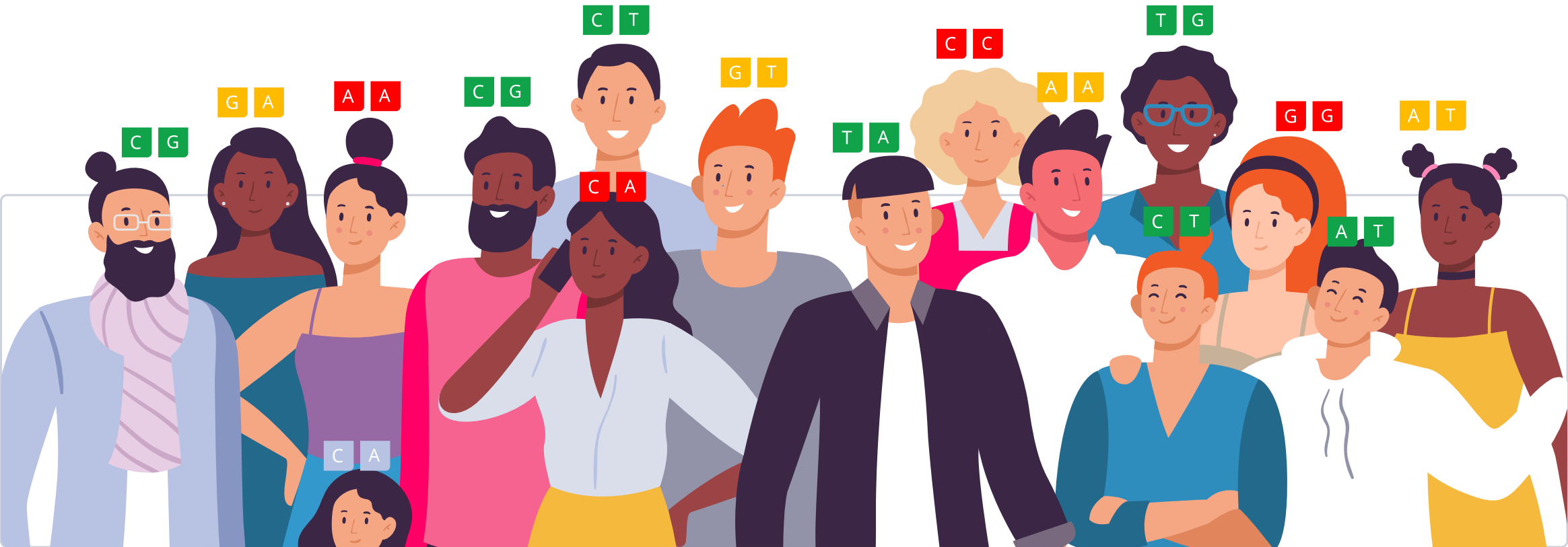


Similarly, our Trait Reports look at how your DNA influences your traits.



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

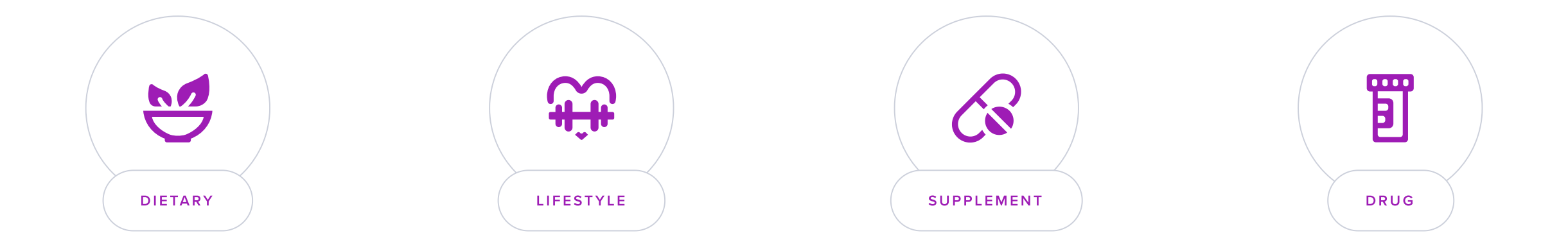
You have 2 risk alleles

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

A phobia is an intense, irrational fear of something that poses little or no real danger. While adults with phobias realize that these fears are irrational, they often find that facing, or even thinking about the feared object or situation brings on severe anxiety or a panic attack.

Phobias can be grouped into:

- Specific phobias (fear of heights, water, specific animals, etc.)
- Social phobia (fear of social or performance situations)
- Agoraphobia (fear of situations where escape might be difficult)

Common symptoms associated with phobias include:

- A feeling of uncontrollable anxiety when exposed to the source of fear
- A feeling that the source of that fear must be avoided at all costs
- Inability to function properly when exposed to the trigger
- Acknowledgment that the fear is irrational, unreasonable, and exaggerated (more common in adults)

Risk Factors and Genetics

Factors that might increase the risk of developing phobias include:

- Traumatic experiences, e.g., nearly drowning leading to fear of water
- Childhood environment, especially overly anxious parents
- Illness or another stressful event
- Other anxiety disorders or depression
- Parents with a history of phobias or other mental health disorders
- Genetics

There's evidence to suggest that phobias have a genetic component. Individuals with a family history of specific phobias or other anxiety disorders are at an increased risk of developing similar conditions. Certain genes might affect neurotransmitters that regulate mood and the body's response to stress, making an individual more susceptible to phobias.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of having a phobia based on 1,662 genetic variants we looked at



Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
ESR1	rs9340799	GA

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	Progressive Muscle Relaxation	10 minutes	
2	Yoga	30 minutes	
3	Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)		
4	Stress Management Therapy	1 hour	
5	Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT)	2 hours	
6	Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)		

1



Progressive Muscle Relaxation

IMPACT

1 / 5

EVIDENCE

1 / 5

How to implement

Set aside at least 10-15 minutes daily in a quiet, comfortable spot where you won't be disturbed. Start by tensing the muscles in your feet for 5 seconds, then relax for 30 seconds, and progressively work your way up through the major muscle groups of your body, tensing then relaxing each for 5 and 30 seconds respectively.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

10 minutes

Description

Progressive Muscle Relaxation is a relaxation technique involving the systematic tensing and releasing of muscle groups to reduce muscle tension, stress, and anxiety. Regular practice can lead to improved physical and mental relaxation.

Progressive muscle relaxation is a relaxation technique focused on releasing muscle tension. In this technique, you focus on tensing and relaxing different parts of your body, one after the other, to relieve stress [R](#), [R](#)].

It is common to start with the toes and slowly work your way up to the neck and head. Try to focus on a single muscle group at a time (for example, the calf muscles). Tense these muscles for 5-10 seconds, then relax for 20-30 seconds before moving on to the next muscle group [R](#), [R](#)].

How it helps

In a non-placebo-controlled trial of 36 participants with storm fear, receiving 30 minutes of progressive muscle relaxation and approximately 15 minutes of psychoeducation regarding storms reduced fear. However, one hour of virtual reality exposure was more effective [R](#)].

2



Yoga

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Practice yoga for at least 20 to 30 minutes a day, most days of the week. Choose a style that matches your fitness level and goals, and consider attending a class or using online resources to guide your practice.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

Yoga is a mind-body practice that combines physical postures, breathing exercises, and meditation. It enhances flexibility, strength, and mental well-being and is used for stress reduction, relaxation, and overall health improvement.

[Yoga](#) combines breathing, stretching, and relaxation techniques. Practicing yoga may help [\[R, R, R\]](#):

- Reduce [stress](#)
- Improve fitness
- Lower blood pressure and heart rate
- Manage pain

How it helps

Yoga incorporates both physical postures and breathing techniques that can help calm the mind and reduce anxiety, which is beneficial in managing phobias.

3



Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Participate in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) sessions with a licensed therapist weekly for a minimum of 8 to 12 weeks. During this period, engage in daily ACT exercises at home as recommended by your therapist, such as mindfulness practices and writing exercises that help you connect with your values and accept your thoughts without judgment.

Description

ACT is a type of psychotherapy that focuses on accepting one's thoughts and feelings while committing to actions that align with personal values. It is used to improve mental well-being and treat conditions like anxiety and depression.

How it helps

ACT helps people with phobias by teaching them to accept their fears and commit to actions that align with their values, reducing the power of the phobia over their lives.

4

Stress Management Therapy

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Engage in stress management therapy sessions, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), for at least 1 hour per week over a course of 8 to 12 weeks. Techniques can include mindfulness, deep breathing exercises, and identifying stressors to develop coping strategies.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

Stress management therapy refers to various techniques and approaches aimed at reducing and coping with stress. It can improve mental and physical well-being by helping individuals better manage the effects of stress on their health.

How it helps

Stress Management Therapy helps reduce anxiety levels, which are often linked with phobias. By managing stress, the intensity and frequency of phobic reactions can be minimized.

5

Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT)

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Participate in an 8-week course of Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT), which typically includes weekly group sessions (each lasting about 2 hours), daily homework practices (about 1 hour per day), and one all-day session after the fifth week. Sessions are led by trained instructors and focus on mindfulness meditation practices and cognitive behavioral exercises.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

2 hours

Description

Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) is a therapeutic approach that combines mindfulness practices with cognitive-behavioral techniques to help individuals manage and prevent recurring episodes of depression and anxiety.

How it helps

MBCT combines cognitive therapy with mindfulness practices to help people with phobias by increasing awareness of their thoughts and emotions and reducing anxiety.

6



Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Schedule weekly sessions with a certified cognitive-behavioral therapist for a period of 5 to 20 weeks. Engage actively in exercises assigned by your therapist both during sessions and as homework to apply CBT strategies to daily life.

Description

Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is a psychotherapeutic approach that has been effective in treating various mental health conditions by helping individuals identify and change negative thought patterns and behaviors. It is widely used for conditions like depression, anxiety, and phobias.

Psychotherapy (talk therapy) involves talking about your health with a licensed therapist. It may improve the way you react to certain experiences [\[R\]](#).

Talk therapy is a great way to improve many conditions, including [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Depression
- Anxiety disorders
- PTSD
- OCD
- Substance use disorder
- Bipolar disorder

Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is a type of talk therapy. CBT aims to change the way you think about your life and yourself. Through CBT, a therapist can help you develop healthy coping mechanisms [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

CBT helps by changing the thought patterns that contribute to phobias. It uses techniques like exposure therapy to gradually reduce the fear response.

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.