

Spinal Cord Injury

DNA Health Report

REPORT CATEGORY —



INJURIES

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

A spinal cord injury often results from a sudden, traumatic blow to the spine that fractures or dislocates vertebrae. The damage begins at the moment of injury when displaced bone fragments, disc material, or ligaments bruise or tear into spinal cord tissue.

The impact of a spinal cord injury is profound due to the critical role the spinal cord plays in transmitting signals from the brain to the rest of the body, and vice versa. When any part of the spinal cord or the nerves at the end of the spinal canal are damaged, it can lead to permanent changes in strength, sensation, and other body functions below the site of the injury.

Complications and Treatment

After a spinal cord injury, secondary events can occur, including inflammation, fluid accumulation and swelling that can cause additional damage. These complications can evolve over days or weeks. The extent of the injury and its impact on bodily functions are determined by both the location of the damage and the severity of the trauma.

The level of the injury dictates the parts of the body that might become impaired, with higher injuries potentially affecting breathing and arm movement, and lower injuries possibly affecting leg movement and bladder control. Rehabilitation, medication, and sometimes surgery are part of the treatment to promote possible recovery of function and to prevent complications.



TYPICAL LIKELIHOOD

Typical likelihood of spinal cord injuries based on 12,843 genetic variants we looked at



Your top variants that most likely impact your genetic predisposition:

GENE	SNP	GENOTYPE
RBM46	rs372232331	GG
KMT2B	rs560283345	CC
MYC	rs376194956	GG
SHISA9	rs75436471	TT
OXR1	rs141311513	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	Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)	30 minutes	2	Turmeric	
3	Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy	90 minutes	4	Aerobic Exercise (Cardio)	1 hour
5	Airway Muscle Training	30 minutes	6	Maintain Optimal Vitamin D Levels	1000 iu
7	Dietary Magnesium		8	Dietary Antioxidants	
9	Stretching	15 minutes	10	Curcumin	500 mg
11	Acetyl-L-Carnitine	500 mg	12	Exercise Therapy	1 hour
13	Stress Management Therapy	1 hour	14	Dietary Omega-3 Fatty Acids	
15	Probiotic Yogurt		16	Physical Therapy	30 minutes
17	Aquatic Exercise	1 hour	18	Massage	30 minutes
19	Mobility Training	10 minutes	20	Magnesium	350 mg
21	Strength Training	1 hour	22	Balance And Mobility Training	30 minutes

1



Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)

IMPACT

3 / 5

EVIDENCE

3 / 5

How to implement

Apply TENS unit electrode pads around the area in pain; begin with the device set to a low setting and gradually increase intensity to a comfortable level. Use the device for 15-30 minutes per session for pain relief, and it can be used multiple times a day as needed.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

TENS is a therapy that uses low-level electrical currents to relieve pain by stimulating the nerves. It's commonly used as a non-invasive method to manage various types of pain, such as musculoskeletal pain or chronic pain conditions.

How it helps

In people with spinal cord injury, TENS may improve:

- Pain [\[R\]](#)
- Spasticity [\[R\]](#)
- Overactive bladder [\[R, R\]](#)

2



Turmeric

IMPACT

3 / 5

EVIDENCE

3 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate 500-1000 mg of turmeric into your daily diet, either by adding ground turmeric spice to your food, such as in curries, soups, and smoothies, or by taking a dietary turmeric supplement. This should be done daily for at least 8 weeks to observe potential health benefits.

Description

Turmeric is a bright yellow spice derived from the root of the *Curcuma longa* plant. It contains curcumin, a potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory compound. Turmeric is used for various health conditions, including reducing inflammation, alleviating joint pain, and supporting digestive health.

How it helps

Data mining analysis of 24 studies revealed that daily curcumin significantly enhances functional recovery post-spinal cord injury, with a substantial effect over other dosing schedules. Curcumin also markedly reduced GFAP expression, indicating its potential in SCI treatment protocols [\[R\]](#).

3



Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

IMPACT

3 / 5

EVIDENCE

3 / 5

How to implement

Schedule and attend sessions in a hyperbaric oxygen therapy chamber as your doctor prescribes, typically for about 60 to 90 minutes per session. The exact number of sessions required can vary based on the condition being treated, but it often ranges from 20 to 40 sessions, which may be conducted daily or a few times a week.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

90 minutes

Description

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy increases the amount of oxygen in the blood and tissues, which can help to improve circulation, reduce inflammation, and promote healing.

How it helps

A meta-analysis of 11 studies and 875 participants concluded that hyperbaric oxygen therapy improves motor function, sensory function, and psychology in patients with spinal cord injury [\[R\]](#).

4



Aerobic Exercise (Cardio)

IMPACT

3 / 5

EVIDENCE

3 / 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

Engaging in physical exercise at least 2x/week may improve aerobic capacity, cardiorespiratory fitness, and blood glucose control in people with spinal cord injury. Upper-body aerobic exercise may be particularly effective. Vigorous endurance training may not offer any added benefits over moderate exercise [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Exercise may also decrease inflammatory markers such as IL-6 and CRP in people with spinal core injury [\[R\]](#).

Aquatic exercise may also help [\[R\]](#).

5



Airway Muscle Training

IMPACT

2 / 5

EVIDENCE

3 / 5

How to implement

Perform airway muscle training exercises daily for at least 30 minutes. This can involve using specific devices designed to resist airflow in and out, thereby strengthening the respiratory muscles, or practicing breathing exercises that focus on inhaling and exhaling against resistance. Consistency is key, so aim to integrate this practice into your daily routine for ongoing respiratory health.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

Airway muscle training is exercise that builds strength in the throat and tongue muscles. This can involve anything from controlled breathing to singing long notes. People use airway muscle training to improve sleep apnea, respiratory conditions, and exercise performance.

Airway muscle training is exercise that builds strength in the throat and tongue muscles. This can involve anything from controlled breathing to singing long notes. People use airway muscle training to improve [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Sleep apnea
- Respiratory conditions like COPD
- Exercise performance

How it helps

In people with spinal cord injury, airway muscle training may improve expiratory muscle strength, vital capacity, maximal inspiratory pressure, and residual volume. However, it may have little or no effect on quality of life [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

6



Maintain Optimal Vitamin D Levels

IMPACT2 / 5

EVIDENCE2 / 5

How to implement

Check your vitamin D levels, they should ideally be in the 30-66 ng/mL range. If your levels are lower than that, take a vitamin D supplement, 1000-4000 IU daily, to reach an optimal range.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1000 iu

Description

Vitamin D, often referred to as the "sunshine vitamin," can be synthesized by the skin when exposed to sunlight, as well as being found in fish, eggs, and fortified milk. It helps regulate calcium absorption, promoting strong bones and a healthy immune system. Vitamin D deficiency can lead to conditions like rickets in children and osteoporosis in adults.

Your body needs [vitamin D](#) for strong bones. Vitamin D also plays a role in [\[R\]](#):

- Mood
- Immunity
- Heart health
- Blood sugar control

[Sunlight](#) is our main source of vitamin D. Experts recommend getting at least **5-15 minutes of midday sun, 2-3 times per week**. People with darker skin and those living at high latitudes may need longer periods of sun exposure [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Foods like fish, eggs, and fortified milk provide small amounts of vitamin D. **People lacking vitamin D should consider taking a supplement** [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

People with spinal cord injury may have lower vitamin D levels [\[R\]](#).

In patients with this condition, supplementation with vitamin D may raise its level, increase BMD, and improve functional recovery (when combined with progesterone) [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Please note: *Experts recommend getting 600-800 IU of vitamin D per day. Medical bodies recommend against taking more than 4,000 IU per day* [\[R\]](#).

7



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 plays a crucial role in nerve function and can improve outcomes in spinal cord injury by reducing secondary injury mechanisms, like neuronal death and inflammation. A higher intake of magnesium can support nerve regeneration and improve motor functions.

8



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 vitamin C and E, help to neutralize free radicals generated after a spinal cord injury. These compounds can minimize cell damage, reduce inflammation, and promote healing of the nerve tissues.

9



Stretching

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate stretching exercises into your daily routine, dedicating at least 10-15 minutes each day. Focus on major muscle groups such as the neck, shoulders, chest, back, hips, and legs. For best results, stretch both before and after other physical activities, holding each stretch for 15-30 seconds without bouncing.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

15 minutes

Description

Stretching involves gently elongating the muscles to improve flexibility, reduce muscle tension, and enhance joint mobility. Regular stretching can help prevent injuries, promote better posture, and increase overall physical comfort.

Stretching is a form of physical exercise that involves moving a muscle or group of muscles to their maximum range of motion. The most common types are **dynamic** (involving movement) and **static** stretching.

Stretching can help **improve flexibility, range of motion, and posture**. It may also relieve stress, reduce muscle soreness and tension, increase blood flow, and reduce the risk of injuries.

To get the most out of stretching, try to do it regularly, breathe deeply, and ease into the stretches.

How it helps

Stretching can help maintain muscle length and flexibility, preventing stiffness and contractures common after spinal cord injury.

10



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

A meta-analysis of 24 experiments found that rats and mice treated with curcumin (1x/day for at least 4 weeks) showed improvements in movement and function [R].

Please note: curcumin may interfere with iron absorption due to its iron-chelating properties, potentially exacerbating anemia or making it harder to manage. If you have anemia, consult your healthcare provider before using curcumin or turmeric supplements [R, R, R].

11



Acetyl-L-Carnitine

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take 500-1,000 mg of Acetyl-L-Carnitine per day, split into 2 or 3 doses, with or without food. Joe prefers taking 500 mg in the morning. It can be taken indefinitely for chronic conditions or for a period of several months for acute concerns.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE
500 mg

Description

Carnitine is a protein building block (amino acid). It comes in many forms, such as acetyl-L-carnitine. Acetyl-L-carnitine may help with nerve damage and mood problems.

Carnitine is a protein building block (amino acid). It comes in many forms, such as acetyl-L-carnitine [R, R, R].

Acetyl-L-carnitine may help with [R, R, R]:

- Nerve damage
- Mood problems
- Cognitive decline

Doctors are also studying its potential effect on drug addiction [R].

How it helps

Acetyl-L-Carnitine is believed to help in the recovery of spinal cord injuries by promoting nerve cell repair and improving nerve function. Clinical studies have shown that it can reduce neuropathic pain and potentially improve motor function after a spinal cord injury.

12



Exercise Therapy

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Begin by consulting with a physical therapist to assess your condition and create a personalized exercise plan. Follow the prescribed exercises consistently, focusing on areas needing improvement, such as strength, flexibility, or mobility. Start with gentle exercises, gradually increasing the intensity as you build strength. Ensure you perform the exercises correctly to avoid injury. Regularly check in with your therapist to adjust the plan based on your progress and feedback. Stay committed to the routine for the best results.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

Exercise therapy is a tailored approach to physical activity designed to improve mobility, strength, and overall health. It is often used to rehabilitate injuries, manage chronic conditions, and promote cardiovascular fitness.

How it helps

Exercise therapy can help improve cardiovascular health, muscle strength, and overall physical function, which is crucial for individuals with spinal cord injury.

13



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 therapies can reduce anxiety and depression, which are common in individuals with spinal cord injury, improving overall mental health.

14



Dietary Omega-3 Fatty Acids

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate foods high in omega-3 fatty acids into your diet daily. This includes eating fish such as salmon, mackerel, and sardines at least twice a week. Alternatively, include a tablespoon of flaxseed oil or chia seeds in your daily diet.

Description

[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. **EPA and DHA are vital for mental and heart health** [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

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

- Salmon
- Tuna
- Herring
- Sardines

For optimal health, 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, found in foods like fish, have anti-inflammatory properties that can help with spinal cord injury recovery. They assist in repairing damaged nerve cells and can reduce inflammation, potentially improving neurological outcomes.

15



Probiotic Yogurt

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Consume one to two servings of probiotic yogurt each day. Each serving is typically 6 to 8 ounces. Continue this practice daily for at least 1 to 2 weeks to begin noticing benefits to digestive health.

Description

Probiotic yogurt is a dairy product containing live probiotic cultures like Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium, which can aid digestion and improve gut health when consumed regularly. It is a good source of calcium, protein, and probiotics, contributing to bone health and digestive well-being.

How it helps

Consuming probiotic yogurt introduces beneficial bacteria to the digestive system, which can be particularly beneficial for individuals with spinal cord injuries. These probiotics can help in managing gastrointestinal problems that are common following such injuries, thereby improving overall gut health.

16



Physical Therapy

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Attend physical therapy sessions 2-3 times per week for a duration of 4-6 weeks, depending on your specific condition and the advice of your healthcare provider. Each session typically lasts about 30-60 minutes, where a licensed therapist will guide you through targeted exercises, stretches, and possibly other treatments like electrical stimulation or ultrasound therapy.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

Physical therapy is a therapeutic practice focused on optimizing physical function and mobility through specialized exercises, manual techniques, and therapeutic modalities. It helps individuals recover from injuries, manage chronic conditions, and improve overall physical well-being by enhancing strength, flexibility, and pain management.

Physical therapy (physiotherapy) helps people regain or maintain their ability to move [\[R\]](#).

Physical therapy can involve [\[R\]](#):

- Joint or muscle exercises
- Corrective movements
- Massage
- Education and advice

People mainly use physical therapy to help with [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Pain and injury
- Stroke recovery
- Chronic health conditions
- Headaches

Mirror therapy uses a mirror placed between the arms or legs. The image of a moving arm or leg gives the illusion of normal movement in the affected one. This therapy stimulates different brain regions and aims to improve mobility [\[R\]](#).

Constraint-induced movement therapy is another type of physical therapy. It consists of restraining the healthy leg or arm to increase the use of the affected one [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Physical therapy can aid in improving strength, flexibility, and range of motion, helping individuals with spinal cord injury maintain mobility and manage pain.

17



Aquatic Exercise

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Participate in aquatic exercise sessions, such as swimming or water aerobics, for 60 minutes, 3 to 5 times per week. Ensure the exercise intensity is moderate, allowing you to talk but not sing during the activity. Consistency over time is key, so aim to incorporate this into your weekly routine for at least 3 to 6 months to observe benefits.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

Aquatic exercise involves physical activity performed in water, such as swimming, water aerobics, or aquatic therapy. It is gentle on the joints, making it suitable for individuals with mobility issues, and can help improve cardiovascular fitness and muscle strength.

Aquatic exercise is any type of low-impact physical activity performed in a pool. In this type of cardio exercise, water helps the body float, which reduces gravity and makes the practice more comfortable and tolerable [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

Compared to land-based exercise, aquatic exercise may be better by [\[R\]](#):

- Reducing the stress and impact on joints
- Lowering fracture risk

Hence, it is usually **recommended for the elderly**. Aquatic exercise is also suitable for people who don't know how to swim [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Aquatic exercise is beneficial for individuals with spinal cord injury due to the buoyancy of water reducing strain on the muscles and joints, allowing for easier movement and rehabilitation. It can aid in improving muscle strength, flexibility, and cardiovascular health.

18



Massage

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Schedule a massage session, ideally with a licensed therapist, for 30-60 minutes, once a week. Choose a type of massage that suits your specific needs, such as Swedish for relaxation or deep tissue for muscle tension.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

Massage therapy involves the manipulation of soft tissues to relax muscles, reduce stress, and alleviate pain. It can improve circulation, promote relaxation, and provide relief from various physical and mental health concerns.

If you’ve ever had a professional [massage](#), then you probably know how much good it can do. Massages may help with [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#):

- Anxiety
- Pain
- Fatigue

Reflexology is a type of massage. It involves applying pressure to specific parts of your feet or hands. In theory, by pressing on these areas, you can relieve tension from other parts of the body [\[R\]](#).

Acupressure is a similar technique, in which pressure points are used to help with stress and pain [\[R\]](#), [\[R\]](#).

How it helps

Massage can help reduce muscle stiffness, alleviate pain, and improve circulation, which are common issues for individuals with spinal cord injuries.

19



Mobility Training

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate mobility exercises into your daily routine, allocating at least 10-15 minutes each morning or evening to perform stretches and mobilizations that target all major joints and muscles in your body. Consistency is key, aim to practice mobility training daily for ongoing improvements in flexibility and joint health.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

10 minutes

Description

Mobility training is a form of physical therapy that focuses on improving an individual's range of motion, flexibility, and functional movement patterns. It helps enhance joint mobility, reduce the risk of injuries, and promote better physical performance in daily activities or sports.

How it helps

In a pilot study of 3 subjects with spinal cord injury, robot mobility training improved gait spatiotemporal indexes and 6-minute walking distance [\[R\]](#).

20



Magnesium

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Take up to 350 mg of magnesium daily as a supplement, preferably with a meal to enhance absorption.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

350 mg

Description

Magnesium is an essential mineral involved in various bodily functions, including muscle contractions, nerve signaling, and bone health. Maintaining adequate magnesium levels through diet or supplements can support overall well-being and reduce the risk of magnesium deficiency-related health issues.

[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 supplementation can help reduce the severity of spinal cord injuries. It protects nerve cells by improving blood flow, reducing inflammation, and preventing the death of cells in the spinal cord.

21

Strength Training

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Engage in strength training exercises, such as weight lifting or bodyweight exercises, for 60 minutes per session, 2 to 3 times per week. Ensure you work all major muscle groups and rest each muscle group for at least 48 hours before exercising it again.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

1 hour

Description

Strength training, also called resistance or *anaerobic* training, contracts the muscles against an external resistance for short periods of time. This helps gain muscle strength, tone, and mass. This can include activities like weight lifting, pushups, and crunches.

Strength training, also known as resistance training, is a type of physical exercise that uses resistance to build strength, anaerobic endurance, and size [R]. Some of the most common strength training methods include [R]:

- Weight lifting
- Bodyweight exercises like push-ups, pull-ups, squats, and lunges.
- Resistance bands
- Plyometrics or explosive force exercises

The benefits of strength training are numerous, and include [R]:

- Increased muscle strength
- Improved bone health
- Reduced risk of injury
- Improved balance and coordination
- Enhanced mood
- Boost metabolism

Consult with a doctor before starting any new exercise program, especially if you have any health conditions.

How it helps

Strength training, when adapted for individuals with spinal cord injuries, can help improve muscle strength around the injured area, support body stability, and increase independence in daily activities. Focused training can also reduce the risk of secondary complications such as muscle atrophy.

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Balance And Mobility Training

IMPACT

0 / 5

EVIDENCE

0 / 5

How to implement

Incorporate balance and mobility exercises into your routine three to four times per week. Each session should last approximately 30 minutes and include activities such as standing on one foot, walking heel to toe, and tai chi or yoga. Start with simple exercises and gradually increase difficulty as your balance improves.

TYPICAL STARTING DOSE

30 minutes

Description

Balance and mobility training exercises, such as yoga or tai chi, can improve stability and reduce the risk of falls, particularly among older adults. These exercises enhance overall physical function.

How it helps

Balance and mobility training can help improve movement and reduce the risk of falls in individuals with spinal cord injury by strengthening muscles and enhancing coordination.

Next Steps

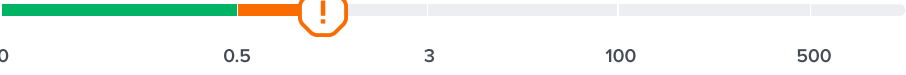
Remember, your genes only tell one important part of your health story!

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.

	WBC	6.92 x10^3/mm3		9 Nov 2025
	Albumin	4.3 g/dL		9 Nov 2025
	hs-CRP	1.6 mg/L		9 Nov 2025
	Calcium	9.2 mg/dL		9 Nov 2025