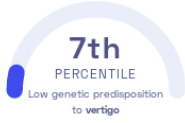


The vestibular system is an organ located in the inner ear that gives you a sense of balance.

STUDY SUMMARY

This report is based on a study that discovered 6 genetic variants associated with predisposition to experiencing vertigo.

YOUR RESULT



STUDY DESCRIPTION

Vertigo causes an illusion of motion, leading to feelings of moving or spinning even when you remain stationary. Vertigo can either result from a problem with the inner ear which is the location of an organ that controls balance, or problems with certain parts of the brain. Attacks of vertigo may come and go, lasting from several seconds up to days, and may be mild or severe. Overall, nearly 1 in 7 individuals are affected by vertigo attacks. In this study, the researchers examined over 940,000 individuals of European ancestry and identified 6 genetic variants associated with vertigo. Two of the genes linked to vertigo by this study, *OTOG* and *OTOGL*, are active in cells that line the inner ear where they contribute to structural stability.

DID YOU KNOW?

Activities that rely on balance and coordination, such as yoga and dancing, may help to counteract the occurrence of vertigo.

YOUR DETAILED RESULTS

To calculate your genetic predisposition to vertigo we summed up the effects of genetic variants that were linked to vertigo in the study that this report is based on. These variants can be found in the table below. The variants highlighted in green have **positive effect sizes** and increase your genetic predisposition to vertigo. The variants highlighted in blue have **negative effect sizes** and decrease your genetic predisposition to vertigo. Variants that are not highlighted are not found in your genome and do not affect your genetic predisposition to vertigo. By adding up the effect sizes of the highlighted variants we calculated your polygenic score for vertigo to be **-0.06**. To determine whether your score is high or low, we compared it to the scores of 5,000 other Nebula Genomics users. We found that your polygenic score for vertigo is in the **7th percentile**. This means that it is higher than the polygenic scores 7% of people. We consider this to be a **low genetic predisposition to vertigo**. However, please note that genetic predispositions do not account for important non-genetic factors like lifestyle. Furthermore, the genetics of most traits has not been fully understood yet and many associations between traits and genetic variants remain unknown. For additional explanations, click on the column titles in the table below and visit our [Nebula Library tutorial](#).

VARIANT [Ⓞ]	YOUR GENOTYPE [Ⓞ]	GENE [Ⓞ]	EFFECT SIZE [Ⓞ]	VARIANT FREQUENCY [Ⓞ]	SIGNIFICANCE [Ⓞ]
rs428549_G	A / A	ZNF91	0.15 (-)	34%	5.40×10^{-22}
rs10862089_T	G / G	OTOGL	0.19 (-)	10%	7.60×10^{-16}
rs2272744_C	C / C	OTOP1	-0.09 (↓)	43%	1.10×10^{-11}
rs7130190_T	A / A	OTOG	0.12 (-)	13%	1.30×10^{-10}
rs612969_G	G / G	TECTA	0.07 (↑)	49%	2.20×10^{-7}
rs6753393_C	G / G	ARMC9	0.07 (-)	27%	7.30×10^{-6}