Understand Genetic Risk Factors

Every human being is unique and genetically different from others. This is reflected in appearance, special talents, and personality, but also in the genetic predisposition to various diseases, such as tumors or cardiovascular diseases. If you know your genetic risk factors, you can actively contribute to preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or to alleviating its symptoms.

Genetic risk factors play an important role in many common diseases, including tumor and cardiovascular diseases. However, a genetic predisposition to a certain disease does not necessarily mean that the disease will develop. Other influential environmental factors – such as lifestyle, nutrition, and exercise – can also influence whether or not a genetic disease will manifest. Intensive early detection programs allow appropriate therapies to be initiated in a timely manner. Early identification of genetic risk factors and timely intervention can prevent or delay the onset or progression of a disease.

Quality Made in Germany

- Comprehensive and easy to understand medical report with interpretation of the findings and recommendations
- Issued by an interdisciplinary team of scientists and medical doctors specialized in human genetics
- Fast results within 4 weeks
- Entire service performed in-house
- Neither samples nor data leave CeGaT
- Excellent price-performance-quality ratio

Early Detection of Tumor Diseases is Extremely Important

The earlier a tumor disease is detected, the better the prognosis will be. The CeGaT Disease Prevention Panel analyzes whether or not you carry genetic alterations that favor the onset of specific tumor diseases. Identifying these genetic predispositions and initiating regular checkups are important.
Tumor diseases (42 Genes, PRV01)
APC, ATM, BAP1, BRCAA1, BRCAA2, CDC73, CDH1, CDKN2A, CHEK2, EPCAM, FH, FLCN, MEN1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, NF1, NF2, PALB2, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, RET, SDHA, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMARCA4, STK11, THEM127, TP53, TSC1, TSC2, VHL

Cardiovascular diseases (68 Genes, PRV02)
ACTA2, ACTC1, ACTN2, ACVR1B, AGG3, BMPR2, CACNAIC, CALM1, CALM2, CAV1, COL3A1, CSRP3, DES, DMD, DSC2, DSG2, DSP, EM0, ENG, FBNI, FLNC, GJA5, GLA, HCN4, JUP, KCNQ1, KCNQ3, KCNE1, KCNE2, KCNH2, KCNJ2, KCNQ1, LAMP2, LDL3, LHCN, Lox, MYBPC3, MYH11, MYH6, MYL2, MYL3, MYF6, NKX2-5, PKP2, PLN, PRKAG2, RBM20, RYR2, SCNIB, SCN5A, SMA3D, SMA9D, TBX4, TGFBR2, TGFBR3, TGM43, TNNC1, TNNI3, TNN12, TPM1, TRPM4, TTN, TTR, VCL

Thrombosis and coagulation disorders (17 Genes, PRV03)
F10, F11, F13A1, F2, F5, F7, F8, F9, HRG, PROC, PROS1, SERPINC1, SERPIND1, SERPINE1, SERPINF2, THBD, VWF

Iron and copper storage disorders (6 Genes, PRV04)
ATP7B, HAMP, HFE, HJV, SLC40A1, TFR2

Hypercholesterolaemia (4 Genes, PRV05)
APOB, LDLR, LDLRAP1, PCSK9

Glaucoma (3 Genes, PRV06)
CYP1B1, MYOC, OPTN

Malignant hyperthermia / anaesthesia intolerance (2 Genes, PRV07)
CACNA1S, RYR1

Pharmacogenetics (20 Genes, PRV08)
CACNA1S, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2S1, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, CYP4F2, DPYD, HLA-A, HLA-B, IFNL3, MT-RNR1, NUJTI5, POR, RYR1, SLC01B1, TPMT, UGT1A1, VKORC1