Late-Onset Alzheimer’s Disease

Alzheimer’s disease is characterized by memory loss, cognitive decline, and personality changes. Late-onset Alzheimer’s disease is the most common form of Alzheimer’s disease, developing after age 65. Many factors, including an increased risk of developing late-onset Alzheimer’s disease, the most common genetic variant associated with late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

Jamie, you do not have the ε4 variant we tested.

Your risk for Alzheimer’s disease also depends on other factors, including lifestyle, environment, and genetic variants not covered by this test.

How To Use This Test

This test does not diagnose Alzheimer’s disease or any other health condition. Please consult a healthcare professional if you have questions or concerns about your results.

Intended Uses

- Tests for the ε4 variant in the APOE gene.
- Identifies if someone has the ε4 variant associated with an increased risk of developing late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

Limitations

- Does not include all possible variants or genes associated with late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.
- Does not test for all variants in the APOE gene.

Important Ethnicities

- The ε4 variant is not included in Asian or African but has been studied in very limited ethnicities. Detailed risk estimates have been studied in the most people of European descent.

You do not have the ε4 variant we tested associated with late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

Lifestyle, environment, and genetic factors not covered by this test also affect your chances of developing late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

There is still a chance of developing late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

Studies estimate that 5% of people over 85 years of age will develop Alzheimer’s disease. This translates to one in every 50 people.

Lifestyle and other factors can also influence the chances of developing late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.

Consult with a healthcare professional before making any lifestyle changes.

About Late-Onset Alzheimer’s Disease

Learn more about late-onset Alzheimer’s disease. See our Frequently Asked Questions for more information.