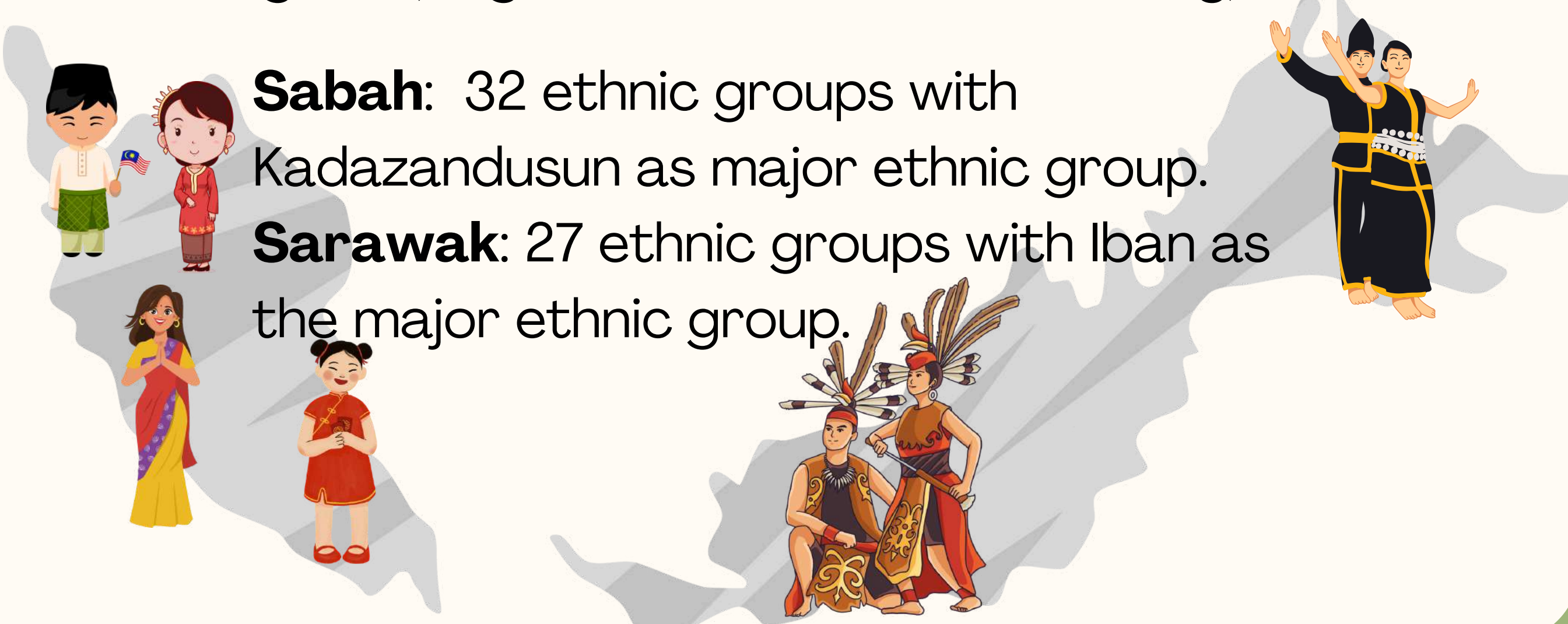


How does benefit Malaysian citizens?

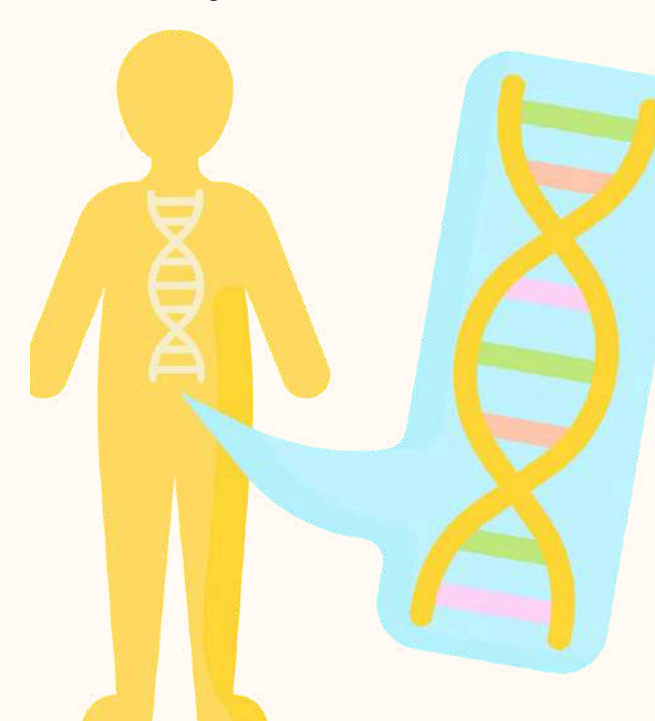
UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Peninsular Malaysia: Malay, Chinese, Indian and Orang Asli (Negrito, Senoi and Proto-Malay).



Every ethnic group in the world has a different genetic makeup.

Physical characteristics; such as height, skin colour, eye color, hair colour etc.



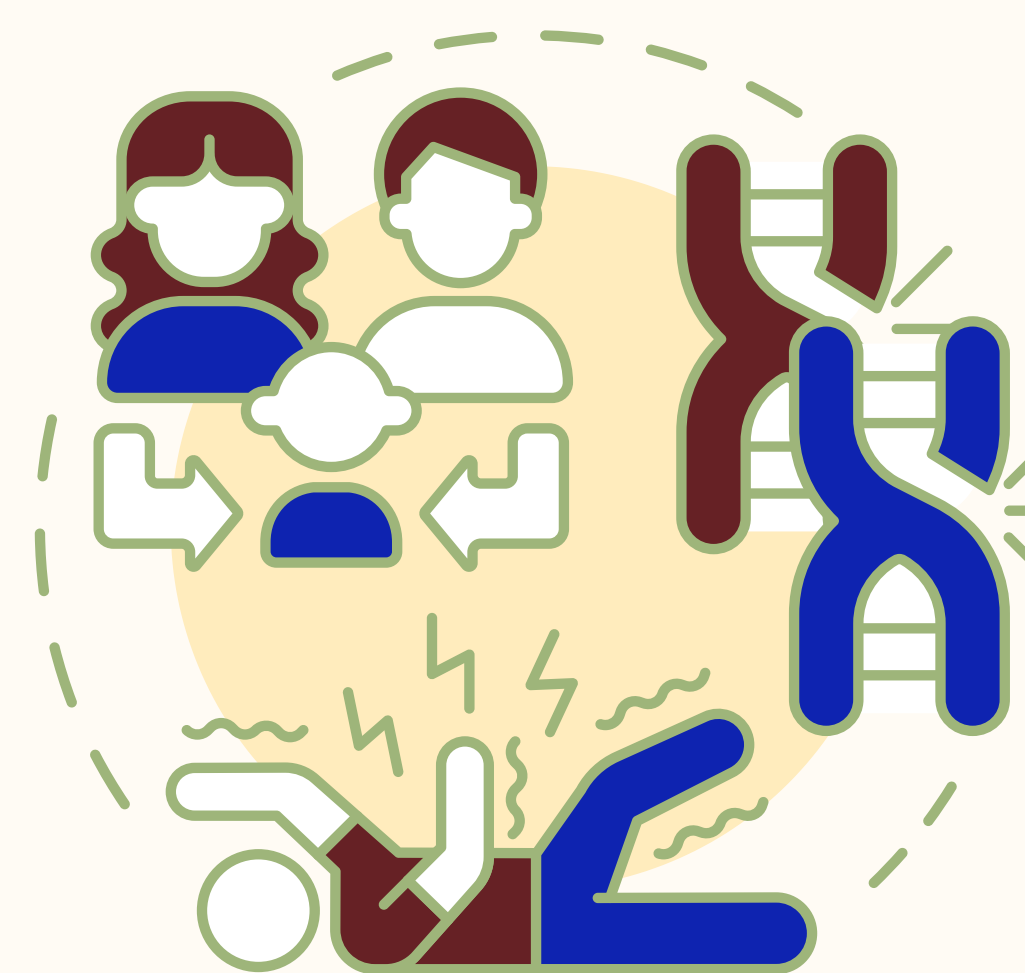
? risk for cancers
? risk for NCDs

drug metabolism

food metabolism

personality traits

cognitive abilities



Understanding Genetic

Diseases: to identify the genetic basis of many diseases.

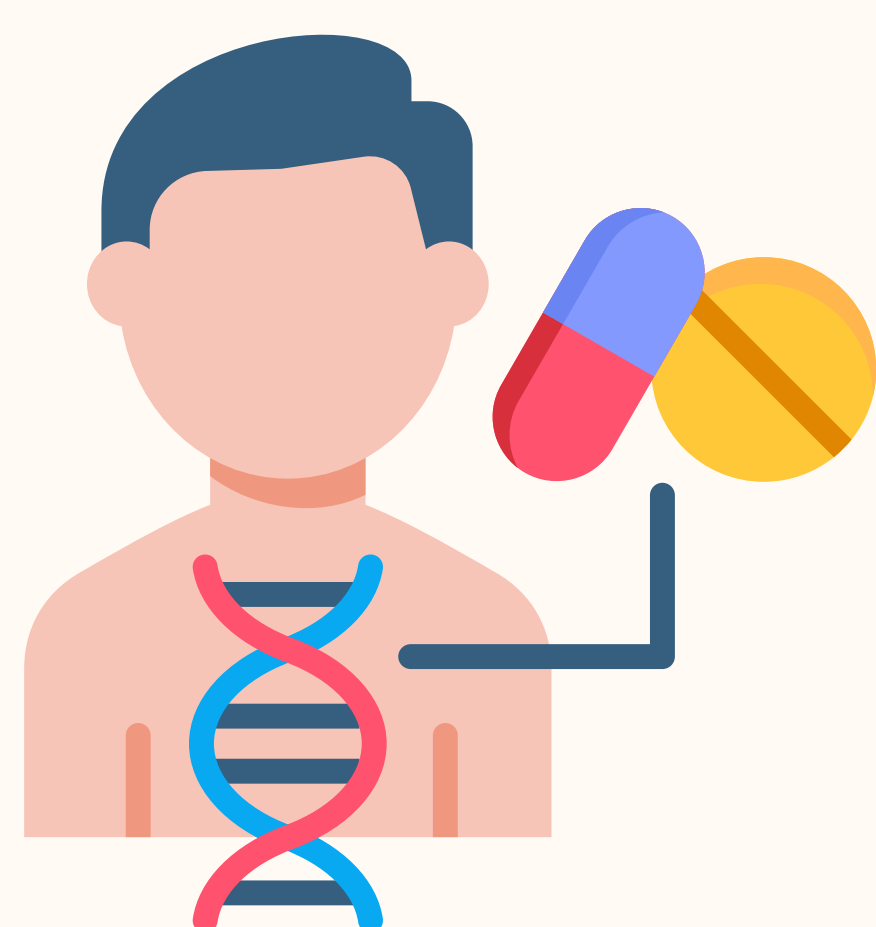
By mapping the entire human genome, scientists

can pinpoint specific genes associated with conditions such as cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, and various forms of cancer.



Public Health Initiatives:

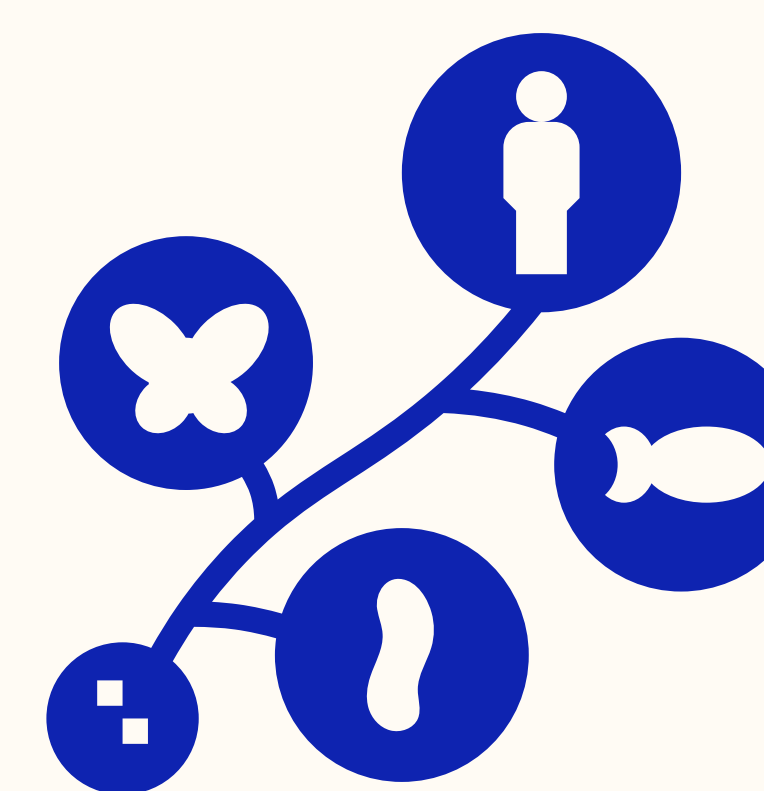
can help inform public health initiatives by identifying populations at risk for certain genetic disorders and guiding screening programs for early detection and prevention.



Pharmacogenomics: to study how genes affect a person's response to drugs. This knowledge helps in prescribing medications that are more likely to be effective for specific individuals based on their genetic profiles.

Personalized Medicine: treatments can be tailored based on an individual's genetic makeup.

This approach improves treatment efficacy and reduces side effects, as therapies can be customized to the patient's genetic profile.



Evolutionary Biology and Anthropology:

insights into human evolution and the genetic differences among populations. This information helps in understanding human migrations, adaptation, and the genetic diversity that exists within and across populations.



Please scan the QR code for any enquiries about the MyGenom project, or email us at:
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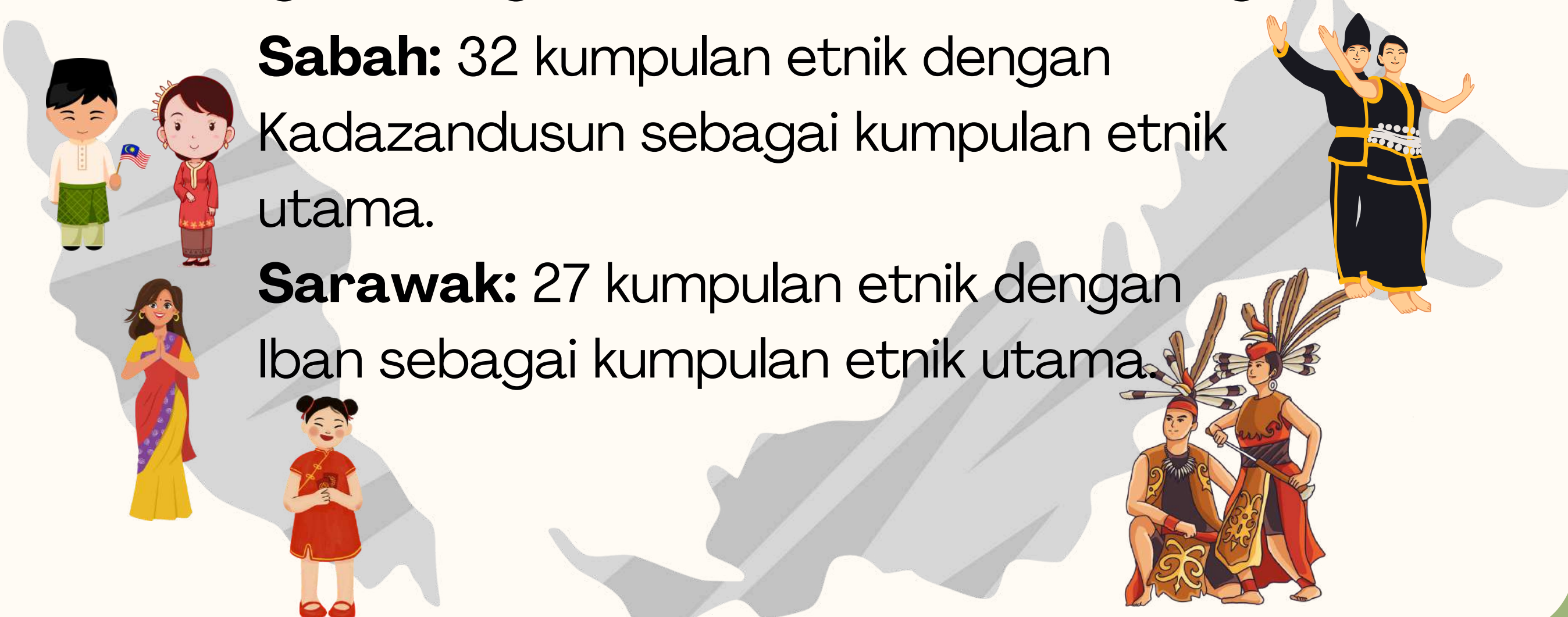
Bagaimana memberi manfaat kepada rakyat Malaysia?

PERPADUAN DALAM KEPELBAGAIAN

Semenanjung Malaysia: Melayu, Cina, India dan Orang Asli (Negrito, Senoi dan Proto-Melayu).

Sabah: 32 kumpulan etnik dengan Kadazandusun sebagai kumpulan etnik utama.

Sarawak: 27 kumpulan etnik dengan Iban sebagai kumpulan etnik utama.



Setiap kumpulan etnik di dunia mempunyai komposisi genetik yang berbeza.

Ciri-ciri fizikal; seperti ketinggian, warna kulit, warna mata, warna rambut dll.



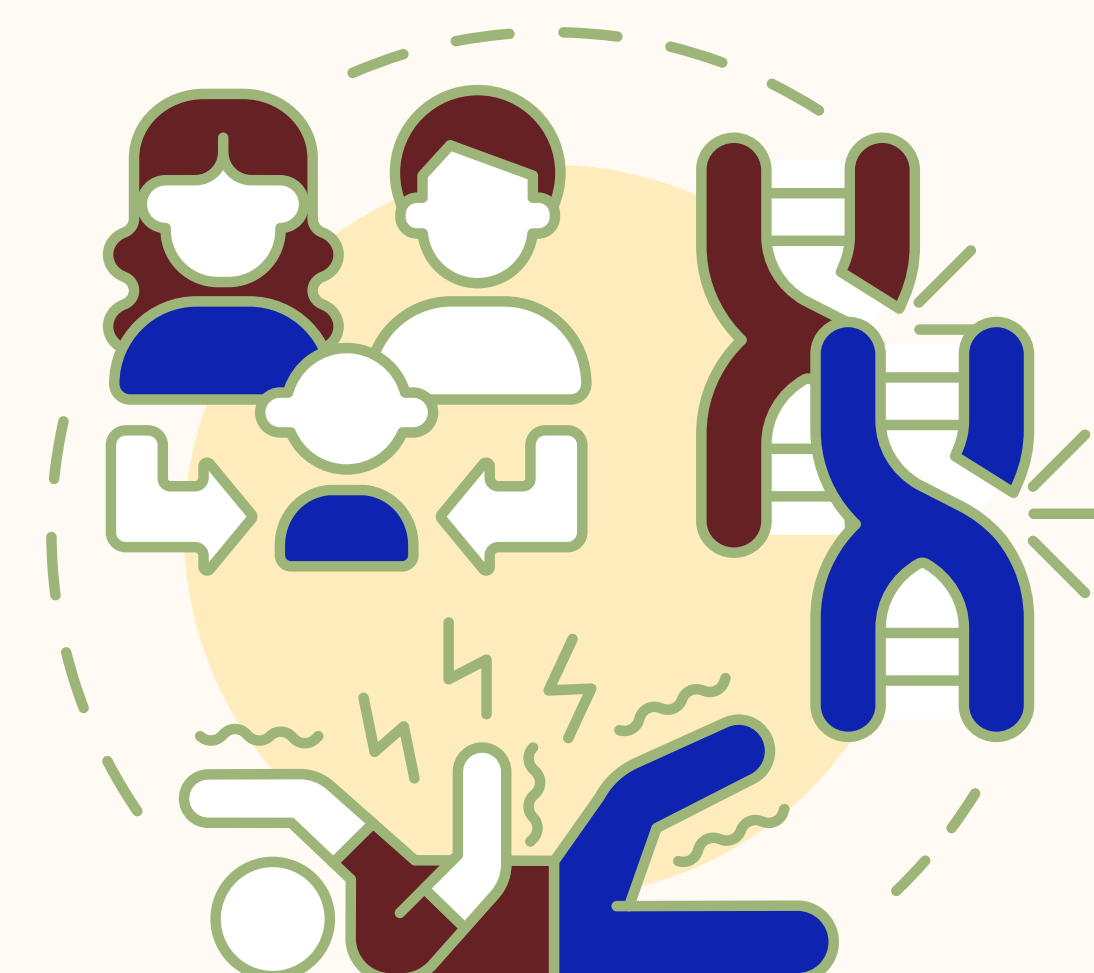
? risiko kanser
? risiko bagi penyakit tidak berjangkit

metabolisme ubatan

metabolisme makanan

ciri personaliti

kebolehan kognitif



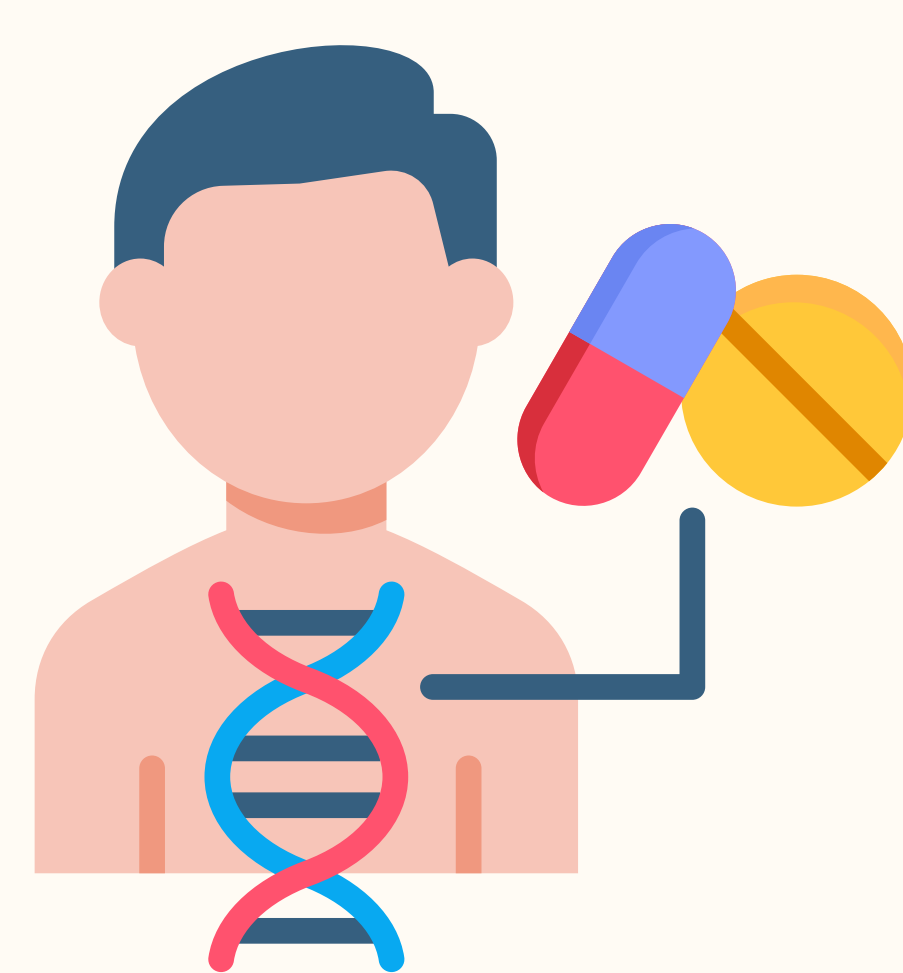
Memahami Penyakit Genetik:

untuk mengenal pasti asas genetik bagi pelbagai penyakit. Dengan memetakan keseluruhan genom manusia, saintis boleh menentukan gen tertentu yang berkaitan dengan penyakit seperti fibrosis sista, anemia sel sabit, dan kanser.

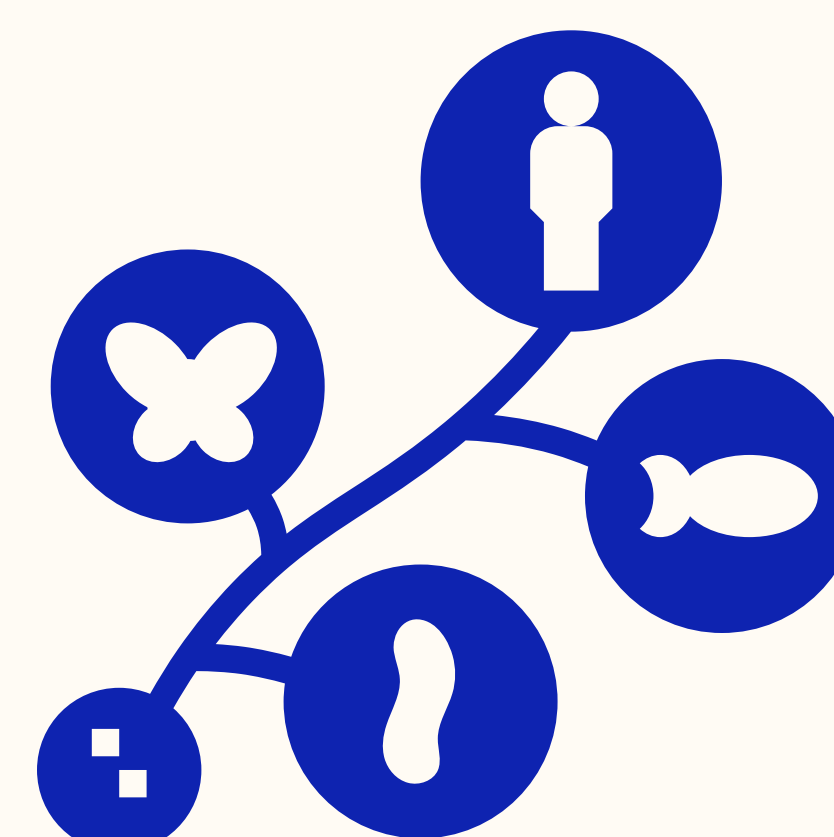


Inisiatif Kesihatan Awam:

membantu KKM mengenal pasti populasi yang berisiko kepada penyakit tertentu dan mencadangkan inisiatif program saringan untuk pengesanan dan pencegahan awal.



Farmakogenomik: mengkaji bagaimana gen mempengaruhi tindak balas seseorang terhadap ubat. Pengetahuan ini membantu dalam preskripsi ubat yang lebih berkesan untuk individu tertentu berdasarkan profil genetik mereka.



Kajian Evolusi dan Antropologi:

meningkatkan pemahaman kepada evolusi manusia dan perbezaan genetik dikalangan populasi. Maklumat ini membantu dalam memahami migrasi manusia, adaptasi dan kepelbagaian genetik yang wujud dalam dan merentasi populasi.

Perubatan Individu: rawatan boleh disesuaikan berdasarkan genetik individu. Pendekatan ini meningkatkan keberkesanan rawatan dan mengurangkan kesan sampingan, kerana terapi boleh disesuaikan dengan profil genetik pesakit.



Sila imbas kod QR untuk pertanyaan mengenai projek MyGenom, atau email kepada:
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