

# Newborn Hair



## Where did the lanugo go?

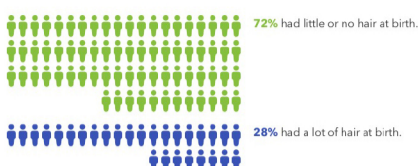
Babies are born with all the hair follicles they will need for their lifetime, about five million. Each of those follicles produces, and then sheds, one tiny strand of hair (called "lanugo") in the uterus before the baby is born.

### Your Traits Result



kary\_mullis, the combination of your genetics and other factors makes you **likely to have had little to no hair at birth.**

Of 23andMe research participants with results like yours:

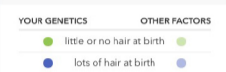


How much hair were you born with?

## How did we calculate your result?

We added up the effect of your genetic variants at 26 places in your DNA (genetic markers) plus the effect of other factors, including your age and sex.

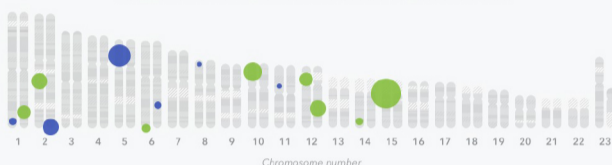
### Total effect of your genetics + other factors



Learn more about your genetic variants

### Breakdown of your genetics

The bigger the circle, the stronger the effect your variants have on your overall chances.



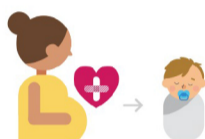
At 8 of the genetic markers we looked at you have variants that make you likely to have had little or no hair at birth, and at 6 you have variants that make you likely to have had more hair at birth. At 12 of the markers that we looked at, you have variants with no effect either way (not shown).

See Scientific Details

## More about newborn hair

### Baby hair and heartburn

An old wives' tale predicts that if a mother has heartburn during pregnancy, the baby will be born with a full head of hair. In 2006, a group of scientists decided to put this folklore to the test. To their surprise, they found that the tale might be true. Mothers who experienced moderate to severe heartburn were more likely to have babies with thicker hair at birth, and vice versa.



### Baby hair growth in the womb

Hair begins to grow around week 10 of pregnancy, and by week 20 the scalp is covered with hair. This first round of hair is called "lanugo" and it is shed in the uterus around 24-28 weeks of pregnancy. This means that any hair a baby is born with was likely grown during the last trimester of pregnancy.



## Keep exploring your Traits results.

- Contribute**: Join the research effort and contribute to new discoveries.
- Compare**: Compare your results to your family and friends.
- Discuss**: Join the discussion with other 23andMe customers interested in Traits.

### Newborn Hair

## Scientific Details

We use one of two different methods to calculate your trait results.

### Statistical Model

Most traits are influenced by many different factors, including genetics, lifestyle, and environment. Usually, a statistical model using many factors provides better predictions than looking at single factors by themselves. To develop our models, we first identify genetic markers associated with a trait using data from tens of thousands of 23andMe customers who have consented to research. Then, we use statistical methods to generate a "score" for that trait using your genotype at the relevant genetic markers as well as your age and sex. We predict your likelihood of having different versions of the trait based on the survey responses of 23andMe customers with similar scores. These predictions apply best to customers who are of the same ethnicity as the people whose data contributed to the model. The accuracy of these predictions varies from trait to trait.

Read more about our statistical methodology

### Curated Model

For some traits, just a few genetic markers can strongly predict whether a person will have a particular version of the trait. For curated models, we first evaluate published scientific studies to identify genetic markers with well-established associations with the trait. Then, we look at genetic and survey data from tens of thousands of 23andMe customers who have consented to research. We estimate your likelihood of having different versions of the trait based on survey responses from customers who are genetically similar to you at those markers. These results apply best to customers who are of the same ethnicity as the people whose data contributed to the predictions.

## About your Newborn Hair result

Your result for this trait was calculated using a **statistical model**.

### About the Newborn Hair model

Created based on customers of ethnicity: **European**  
 Number of customers used to create: **50,000**  
 Number of markers: **26**  
 Area Under Curve (AUC): **0.6**  
 Non-genetic factors: **Age, Sex**

Bin #	Lots of baby hair	Little baby hair
1	18.33%	81.67%
2	20.76%	79.24%
3	25.50%	74.50%
4	26.29%	73.71%
<b>KK</b> 5	<b>27.85%</b>	<b>72.15%</b>
6	28.53%	71.47%
7	30.12%	69.88%
8	31.04%	68.96%
9	30.52%	69.48%
10	33.82%	66.18%
11	32.91%	67.09%
12	36.10%	63.90%
13	36.53%	63.47%
14	40.04%	59.96%
15	40.22%	59.78%
16	40.81%	59.19%
17	43.16%	56.84%
18	45.95%	54.05%
19	47.63%	52.37%
20	54.80%	45.20%
<b>Overall European</b>	<b>34.54%</b>	<b>65.46%</b>

## References

- Costigan KA et al. (2006). "Pregnancy folklore revisited: the case of heartburn and hair." Birth. 33(4):311-4.
- Gareri J and Gideon K. (2010). "Prenatal Hair Development: Implications for Drug Exposure Determination." Forensic Science International. 196(1-3):27-31.
- Paus R and Cotsarelis G. (1999). "The biology of hair follicles." N. Engl. J. Med. 341(7):491-97.

## Change Log

Your report may occasionally be updated based on new information. This Change Log describes updates and revisions to this report.

Date	Change
<b>Dec. 15, 2017</b>	Newborn Hair report updated with revised content and design. Additionally, as part of regular report review and improvements in data analysis, some male customers may see an updated result.
<b>June 22, 2017</b>	Newborn Hair Amount report separated from the Hair report.
<b>Oct. 21, 2015</b>	Hair report created.