

# Restless Legs Syndrome

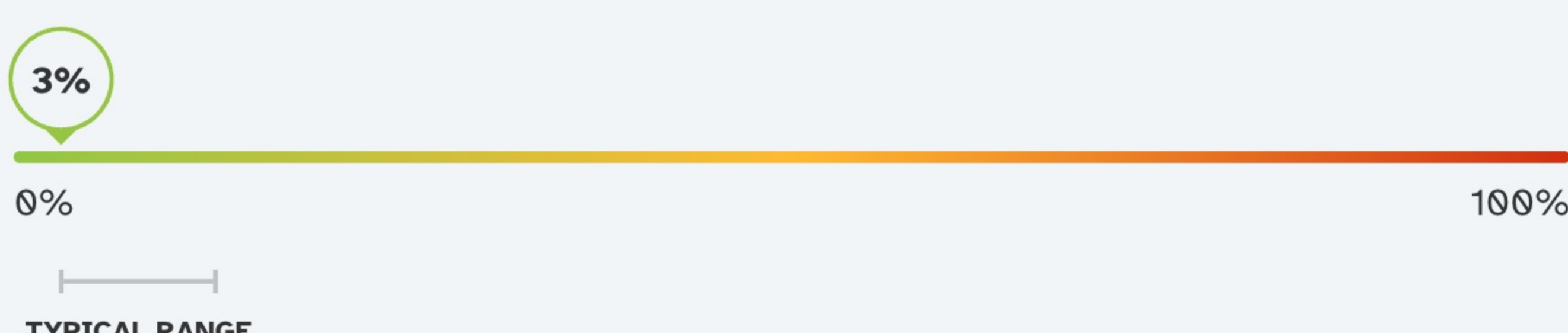
POWERED BY 23ANDME RESEARCH

Restless legs syndrome, sometimes called RLS, is a condition characterized by an uncontrollable urge to move the legs. The urge to move often gets worse during rest or inactivity, particularly at night, and is temporarily relieved by moving. Many people with RLS have trouble falling asleep and feel tired during the day.



Jamie, your genetic result is associated with a **typical likelihood** of developing restless legs syndrome.

An estimated **3%** of people with genetics and other factors like yours develop restless legs syndrome **by their 70s**. This is based on data from female 23andMe research participants of European descent.



This estimate is based on currently available data and may be updated over time.

## Ways to take action

For people who experience RLS, the National Institutes of Health recommends healthy lifestyle habits that may help reduce the severity of symptoms.

- Make sure your diet contains the right amount of iron
- Limit consumption of alcohol and caffeine
- Avoid smoking
- Exercise regularly with moderate-intensity activities
- Practice good sleep hygiene, like keeping a quiet bedroom and going to sleep and waking up at the same time every day
- Massage affected areas or take a warm bath



[Learn more from the National Institutes of Health](#)

## About restless legs syndrome

### What is restless legs syndrome?

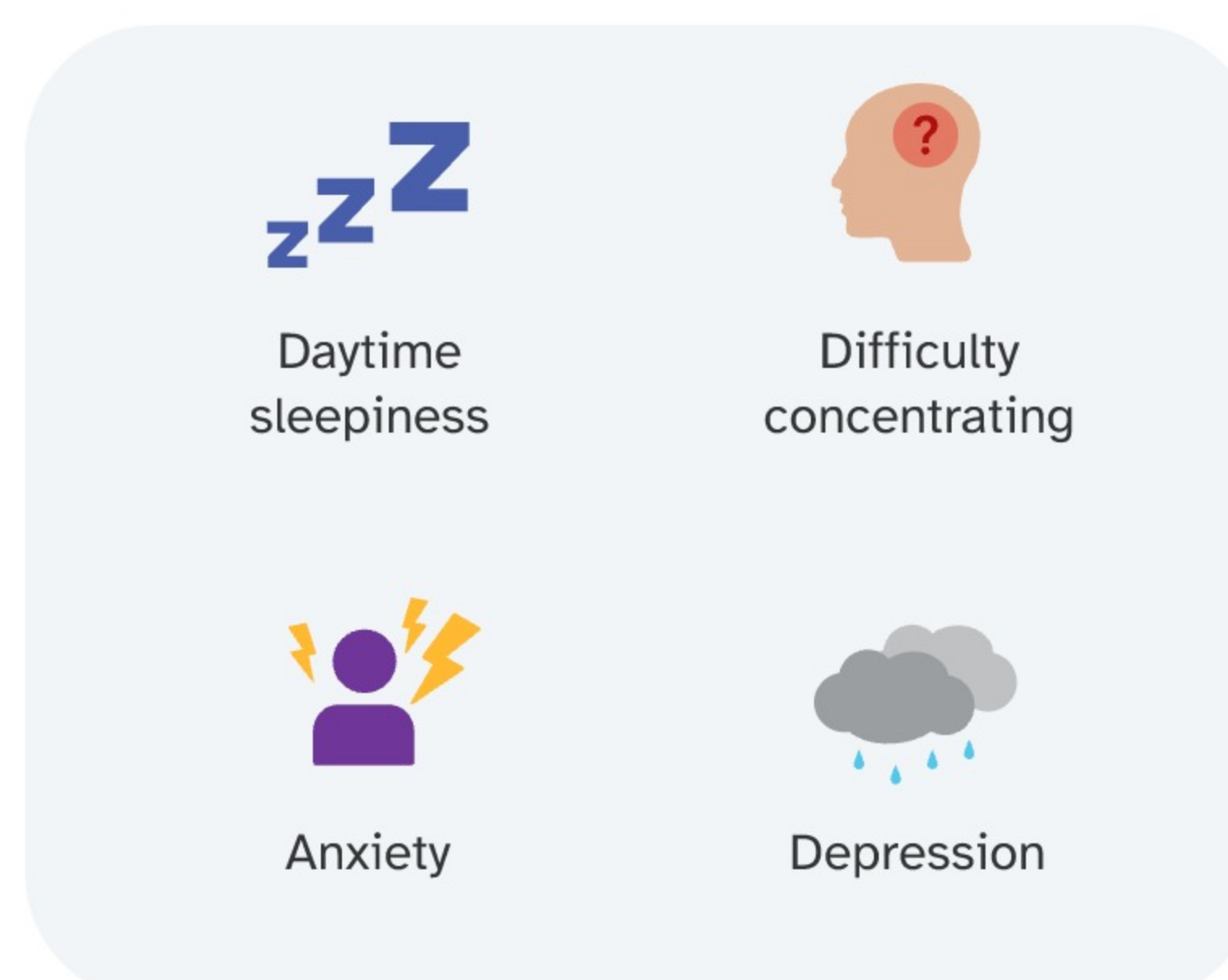
Restless legs syndrome, also called Willis-Ekbom disease, is a neurological condition characterized by an uncontrollable urge to move the legs. Scientists are still working to understand what causes RLS. Evidence suggests that reduced iron levels in certain parts of the brain may play a role. Additional evidence suggests that RLS may be related to dopamine, a chemical messenger in the brain that helps control body movement.



Iron levels  
Dopamine signaling

### How can restless legs syndrome impact your health?

People with RLS experience uncomfortable sensations in their legs and sometimes other parts of their bodies. The sensations can range from mild discomfort to pain and can vary from day to day. This can make it difficult to fall asleep and stay asleep, resulting in daytime sleepiness, altered mood, and difficulty concentrating. RLS is also associated with an increased risk for anxiety and depression. For people who experience RLS, lifestyle modifications and other treatments, including medications, can help ease symptoms.



### Other factors that can impact your chances of developing restless legs syndrome

It is estimated that up to 7-10% of the general U.S. population may have RLS. Besides genetics, some factors that can increase a person's chances of developing RLS include:

- Age (this condition tends to be more common as people get older)
- Family history
- Sex (more females than males are diagnosed with RLS. Some females develop RLS during pregnancy but for most, symptoms disappear after delivery)
- Certain health conditions (such as iron deficiency, end-stage kidney disease, and nerve damage)
- Currently taking certain medications



Age



Family history



Sex



Certain health conditions



Certain medications

## Keep in mind

This report **does not diagnose** restless legs syndrome. **Consult with a healthcare professional** if you are concerned about your likelihood of developing restless legs syndrome, have a personal or family history of restless legs syndrome, or before making any major lifestyle changes.



If you have already been diagnosed with restless legs syndrome by a healthcare professional, it is important to **continue any treatment plans** that they prescribe, including medications and lifestyle modifications.



The likelihood of developing restless legs syndrome also depends on **other factors**, including age and family history.



This report **does not account for every possible genetic variant** that could affect your likelihood of developing restless legs syndrome.



This report is based on a genetic model **created using data from 23andMe research participants**. It has not been clinically validated and should not be used to make medical decisions.

[How we got your result](#)



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Refer friends, earn rewards.

Get reward

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