

Neurazon INC.
Precision Health Analysis Department - Children
with Autism and Developmental Disorders
Quebec, Canada

Case no: 125674
First Name: Shaha
Last Name: Falah
DOB: 19.03.2019
Sex: Female

Test requested: Precision Health Analysis®

Results:

True Autism Spectrum Disorder Variants: NEGATIVE
Acquired Autism Spectrum Disorder Variants: POSITIVE
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Variants: NEGATIVE
Information Processing and Brain Development Variants: NEGATIVE
White Matter Delays Variants: POSITIVE
Methylation Variants: NEGATIVE
Metabolic and Mitochondrial Function Variants: NEGATIVE
Neurotransmitters, Synaptic Health, and Behavior Variants: POSITIVE
Immune System Variants: POSITIVE
Potential Digestive System Variants: NEGATIVE
Epigenetic Regulation Variants: NEGATIVE
Potential Uncontrolled Electrical Activity: NEGATIVE

Recommended Interpretation:

- Please note any clinically relevant variants detected that are associated with the described phenotype, if present.
- Review all variants listed in the attached report, if applicable.
- We recommend reevaluating the sequence dataset every 12 months or when there are changes in the phenotype.
- Reassessment by a multidisciplinary team is advised every 3 months to monitor any observed phenotypic changes using artificial intelligence.
- A tailored intervention plan should be developed and supervised by a multidisciplinary team.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This assessment was developed and validated using the AI model of NEURAZON, based on the findings outlined in the attached report. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined that clearance or approval for this method is not required; therefore, neither has been sought. All test results are thoroughly reviewed, interpreted, and reported by our team of scientific and medical experts. For full details, please refer to the attached report.

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> Contact Details

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Recommended Homeopathy Plan

Step: 1st

step Name: Shaha Falah

DOB: 19.03.2019

	Item name	Ingredient	Purpose	Quantity	Duration	Details
1	Kirkman Labs, Alpha Lipoic Acid, 50 mg	Alpha Lipoic Acid	White matter Development	Capsule every other day mornings. Dissolve in water, juice, honey	4 months	Can be purchased from iherb amazon
2	Planetary Herbals, Calm Child™ Herbal Syrup, 4 fl oz (118.28 ml)	Multiple	Behaviour improvement	1.0 ml at night and 1.0 ml mornings	4 months	Can be purchased from iherb amazon
3	Joyspring Burst B12	Multiple	White matter Development	1.0 ml every day in the morning	4 months	Can be purchased from iherb amazon

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Recommendations: The provided guidance includes safe, non-drug, natural treatments intended to support the child's development. These recommendations are not a replacement for professional rehabilitation and training sessions and should always be followed under the supervision of a qualified specialist. Progress and improvement depend on the individual child, the underlying causes, and their response to the interventions, with recommendations adjusted based on regular evaluations every three months. If any signs of an allergic reaction occur, discontinue the treatment immediately and consult with a healthcare provider to modify the treatment plan accordingly.

Reevaluation: A reevaluation is necessary after the specified duration to reassess development using the AI model or as recommended by the professional team.

Next Steps: Begin the second phase of the protocol after the timeframe indicated in the treatment plan.

This assessment was developed and its performance validated using the AI model of NEURAZON, as detailed in the attached report. Based on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines, this method does not require clearance or approval, and none has been pursued. This test is intended for clinical purposes. All results are thoroughly reviewed, interpreted, and reported by our team of scientific and medical experts. Please refer to the attached report for comprehensive details.

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From:
Neurazon INC.
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Order no: 1
Report Type: Final report

Case no: 125674
First Name: SHAHA
Last Name: FALAH
DOB: 19.03.2019
Sex: Female

Requested Test: WES (Whole Exome Sequencing)

Clinical Information/Indication: The analysis was performed according to the demand of referral center to identify variants in relevant genes associated with neurological disorders.

Result:

Table:

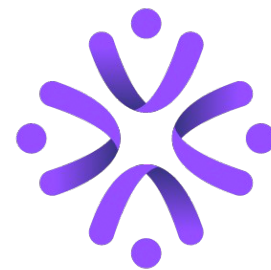
Main Findings:					
A class 3 variant; c.2069A>C / p.Tyr690Ser in the AARS was identified.					
A class 3 variant; c.1706G>A / p.Arg569Gln in the NFKB2 was identified.					
A class 3 variant; c.9082C>T / p.Arg3028Cys in the KIAA1109 was identified.					
Gene (Transcript)	Location	Nucleotide (protein) dbSNP	Zygosity	Variant Classification	Disease (OMIM#, Inheritance)
AARS NM_001605.3	Exon 15	c.2069A>C p.Tyr690Ser	Heterozygous	Class 3	AARS Related Disease OMIM: 601065 Autosomal Dominant/ Autosomal Recessive
NFKB2 NM_001322934.2	Exon 16	c.1706G>A p.Arg569Gln rs1423547763	Heterozygous	Class 3	Immunodeficiency, Common Variable, 10 OMIM: 615577 Autosomal Dominant
KIAA1109 NM_001384125.1	Exon 53	c.9082C>T p.Arg3028Cys rs1173813709	Homozygous	Class 3	Alkuraya-Kucinkas Syndrome OMIM: 617822 Autosomal Recessive

Details About Gene and Variants:

AARS: The human alanyl-tRNA synthetase (AARS) belongs to a family of tRNA synthases, of the class II enzymes. Class II tRNA synthases evolved early in evolution and are highly conserved. This is reflected by the fact that 498 of the 968-residue polypeptide human AARS shares 41% identity with the E.coli protein. tRNA synthases are the enzymes that interpret the RNA code and attach specific aminoacids to the tRNAs that contain the cognate trinucleotide anticodons. They consist of a catalytic domain which interacts with the amino acid acceptor-T psi C helix of the tRNA, and a second domain which interacts with the rest of the tRNA structure. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

The AARS variant c.2069A>C / p.Tyr690Ser was detected in heterozygous state. It is classified as Variant of Unknown Significance (VUS/class 3) according to the recommendations of ACMG. This variant is associated with autosomal dominant / autosomal recessive AARS Related Disease (OMIM: 601065)

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NFKB2: This gene encodes a subunit of the transcription factor complex nuclear factor-kappa-B (NFkB). The NFkB complex is expressed in numerous cell types and functions as a central activator of genes involved in inflammation and immune function. The protein encoded by this gene can function as both a transcriptional activator or repressor depending on its dimerization partner. The p100 full-length protein is co-translationally processed into a p52 active form. Chromosomal rearrangements and translocations of this locus have been observed in B cell lymphomas, some of which may result in the formation of fusion proteins. There is a pseudogene for this gene on chromosome 18. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013]

The NFKB2 variant c.1706G>A / p.Arg569Gln was detected in heterozygous state. It is classified as Variant of Unknown Significance (VUS/class 3) according to the recommendations of ACMG. This variant is associated with autosomal dominant Immunodeficiency, Common Variable, 10 (OMIM: 615577)

KIAA1109: This gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 4 in a region that is associated with susceptibility to celiac disease. The encoded protein is similar to a Chinese hamster protein that is associated with spermatocyte and adipocyte differentiation. The C-terminus of the protein is also similar to a Caenorhabditis elegans protein that plays a role in lipid storage. In mammals, this protein is thought to function in the regulation of epithelial growth and differentiation, and in tumor development. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

The KIAA1109 variant c.9082C>T / p.Arg3028Cys was detected in homozygous state. It is classified as Variant of Unknown Significance (VUS/class 3) according to the recommendations of ACMG. This variant is associated with autosomal recessive Alkuraya-Kucinskas Syndrome (OMIM: 617822)

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to evaluate this patient's result together with clinical and laboratory findings.
- Genetic screening and clinical evaluation are recommended for family members.
- Genetic counseling is recommended.

Additional Findings:

The variants reported as additional findings refer to pathogenic changes that are not related to the referred phenotype but can cause additional phenotype thus require genetic counseling and further clinical evaluation.

ACMG Findings (ACMG 81 Genes):

According to the ACMG guidelines (Genetics in Medicine, 2023; PMID: PMID: 37347242), Class 1 or 2 incidental changes in proposed diseases and genes are reported. Variants in the BRCA1/2, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, TMEM127, MAX and MUTYH genes associated with adult onset diseases in children (under 15 years of age) are not reported.

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First Name: SHAHA
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DOB: 19.03.2019
Sex: Female

Carriership Findings:

Class 1 and class 2 variants in genes selected according to OMIM phenotypes associated with severe or early-onset diseases have been reported. The variants reported as carriership findings refer to pathogenic changes that are not related to the reported phenotype and require family screening in conjunction with genetic counseling due to potential carrier risk.

Table:

Gene (Transcript)	Location	Nucleotide (protein) dbSNP	Zygosity	Variant Classification	Disease (OMIM#, Inheritance)
BCKDHB NM_183050.4	Intron 7	c.840+2T>G rs398124596	Heterozygous	Class 1	Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Type Ib OMIM: 620698 Autosomal Recessive

Method:

Whole Exome Sequencing is performed by DiagnoSeq using Twist Biosciences technology. First, approximately 36.5 Mb of Consensus Coding Sequences (CCS) (targeting > 98% of RefSeq and Gencode v28 regions derived from the human genome) are replicated from fragmented genomic DNA with the Twist Human Core Exome Plus kit. The generated library is sequenced on the Illumina Novaseq NGS platform to achieve a minimum reading depth of 20x for >98% of the targeted bases. As a result of sequencing, raw data is obtained in FASTQ and VCF formats. Whole Exome Sequencing analysis is performed on FASTQ data using the Franklin by Genoox analysis program. In addition to all disease-causing variants reported in the HGMD®, ClinVar, and CentoMD® databases as well as all variants with a Minor Allele Frequency (MAF) of less than 1% in the gnomAD database are considered. The research for related variables has focused on coding exons and surrounding +/- 20 intronic bases. All potential inheritance patterns are covered. In addition, the family history and clinical information provided are used to evaluate pathogenicity and variables defined by their cause of disease and are classified in Class 1 - 5 scoring **. All variables related to the patient's phenotype are reported, except for benign or possible benign variants. Low-quality single nucleotide variants and all related deletion/insertion variants are validated by Sanger sequencing.

Analysis Statistics:

Average Depth (RefSeq Exome)	124
Variant Quality	99%

Method Limitations:

Polymorphisms in primary binding and regions, CNV duplications and somatic microsatellite variations, tissue mosaic, high GC nucleotide content can lead to false positive / negative results. False positive findings may occur due to large deletion / point

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mutation combined heterozygosity. Variants in transcripts other than canonical transcripts cannot be eliminated, and differences may occur between exon numbers and mutation positions depending on the transcript type sequenced. This method does not show heterozygous deletions and duplications in rare exons and nucleotide changes in other regions of the gene.

Variants with the allele fraction below 30% for regions with a sensitivity of this test of 50X read count are not reported. Additionally, due to technology limitations, some regions may be either not covered or poorly covered. Variables in these regions cannot be reliably detected. Areas with extremely low readings are considered artifacts as a result of validation studies, and they were not taken into account during the analysis. Copy number changes, inversions, translocations and repeat sequence increases cannot be detected by the NGS method.

The genetic results are interpreted in the context of the provided clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data. Only variants in genes potentially related to the proband's medical condition are reported. Misinterpretation of results may occur if the provided information is inaccurate and/or incomplete. If the obtained genetic results do not concur with the clinical findings, additional testing should be considered.

****Variant Classification (According to American College of Medical Genetics ACMG)**

Class 1 - Pathogenic

Class 2 - Likely Pathogenic

Class 3 - Variant of Unknown Significance - VUS

Class 4 - Likely Benign

Class 5 - Benign

This test was analyzed by Neurazon, Canada.

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