

Answers through genetic
metabolic testing

SAFE | SENSITIVE | RELIABLE



WHAT IS Evartia?

Evartia is a genetic test that detects genetic mutations (changes in the DNA) that cause **inherited metabolic diseases** in people. People with inherited metabolic diseases can have a **range of symptoms**, with **variable expressivity** and **age of onset**.

Symptoms can manifest shortly after birth or at infancy, childhood, adolescence or adulthood. Symptoms can also occur suddenly due to specific foods or medications, dehydration, illnesses or other factors. The variability of symptoms and the complexity of detecting inherited metabolic diseases, especially in adult patients, makes identifying a metabolic disorder challenging and time-consuming.

WHO IS Evartia FOR?



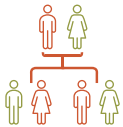
Patients with common symptoms of a metabolic disease



Patients with a spectrum of overlapping symptoms that vary in age of onset and severity



Patients with neurological symptoms that haven't improved with routine therapies



Individuals with a family history of a metabolic disease

WHY CHOOSE Evartia?

- ◆ Identifies complex diseases with a wide spectrum of symptoms and age of onset
- ◆ Reduces the need for complex and invasive tests
- ◆ Leads to the most effective or contraindicated therapies, including investigational therapies or possible clinical trials
- ◆ Can reduce symptoms and chronic complications and prevent disease progression with appropriate therapy
- ◆ Allows for taking informed decisions on the best clinical management

HOW IS Evartia PERFORMED?



Evartia is a non-invasive, safe and easy test to perform. Sample is collected via a buccal swab, by moving it in circular movements in the inside of the cheeks.

WHAT DOES Evartia TEST FOR?

Evartia metabolic test covers the major categories of inherited metabolic diseases and is offered as a single, detailed panel of **223 genes** involved in metabolic pathways.

Disease categories tested by Evartia metabolic panel

- ◆ 3-Methylglutaconic aciduria
- ◆ Cerebral creatine deficiency
- ◆ Congenital disorders of glycosylation
- ◆ Fatty acid oxidation disorders
- ◆ Glycine encephalopathy
- ◆ Glycogen storage diseases
- ◆ Hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia
- ◆ Hyperphenylalaninemia
- ◆ Lysosomal storage disorders
- ◆ Maple syrup urine disease and DLD deficiency
- ◆ Methylmalonic acidemia
- ◆ Peroxisomal disorders
- ◆ Urea cycle disorders