

MEDICAL UPDATE LETTER FOR DONOR #12360 (NEWTON) - 2025-09-17

This letter serves as an addendum to the Medical Update Letter distributed on September 3, 2025 to correct a typographical error.

To Whom it May Concern,

We are writing to provide a medical update regarding Donor #12360 (Newton).

The original letter incorrectly stated that the donor was diagnosed with eosinophilic esophagitis at age 24. The correct age of diagnosis is 34.

For your convenience, the original medical update letter is copied below.

Medical Update Letter For Donor #12360 (Newton) - 2025-09-03

The following health findings have been identified in either the donor, the donor's family, or children conceived from the donor:

1. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
2. Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE)
3. Food allergies and food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (FPIES)
4. Eczema

Seattle Sperm Bank has been notified of health updates in three children conceived from this donor.

One child was diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (believed to be level 1), sensory processing disorder, eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE), dairy allergy, and eczema. Whole exome sequencing was performed, and no underlying genetic cause for autism was identified.

A second child has been diagnosed with ASD (level 1), peanut allergy, food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (FPIES), eczema, and required corrective glasses for severe farsightedness by 10 months of age. Microarray genetic testing was performed, with normal results.

A third child, who is a full sibling to the second, has been diagnosed with food allergies, FPIES, eczema, and has shown symptoms suspicious for EoE. An evaluation around one year of age did not confirm a diagnosis.

After being notified of these updates, the donor informed us that he was recently diagnosed with EoE at age 24. He also reported a family history of environmental allergies, eczema, and childhood asthma in a brother; eczema in his mother; and mild eczema in his son. He reported no personal or family history of ASD or other neurodevelopmental conditions.

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD):

ASD is a developmental condition characterized by differences in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal

communication, and restricted/repetitive behaviors. The severity and presentation vary widely. ASD is typically diagnosed in early childhood, often around 2-3 years of age, and is categorized into three levels of support needs, as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) – ranging from Level 1 (requiring some support) to Level 3 (requiring very substantial support).

The U.S. incidence of ASD is 1 in 31 children, making it a relatively common condition. Children assigned male at birth are approximately four times more likely to be diagnosed compared to those assigned female at birth.

- In approximately 30% of ASD cases, a genetic component/cause is identified
 - These are often sporadic (de novo) and not inherited from either the egg or the sperm source.
 - In some cases, an inherited cause/component is found, even if there is no family history.
- In the remaining 70% of cases, no specific genetic cause is found (idiopathic ASD), likely reflecting a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

The likelihood of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in children conceived from this donor is elevated compared to the general population. Research suggests that half-siblings of an individual with ASD have approximately a 5–7% chance of also receiving a diagnosis. Given that two children have a diagnosis, the actual chance of recurrence may be higher than that, though a precise risk cannot be determined. The egg source's genetics can also affect the child's risk.

Eosinophilic Esophagitis (EoE)

EoE is a chronic condition in which certain white blood cells, called eosinophils, build up in the esophagus (the tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach). This buildup, often triggered by foods, allergies, or acid reflux, can inflame or irritate the esophagus. Over time, this may make swallowing difficult or cause food to get stuck and can cause abdominal pain and vomiting.

Food Allergies and FPIES:

Food allergies are immune-mediated reactions to specific foods and can range from mild to severe. FPIES is a less common type of food reaction that primarily affects the gastrointestinal tract and can cause vomiting, diarrhea, and dehydration, usually triggered by cow's milk, soy, or grains. Symptoms can vary over time and some children may outgrow FPIES.

Eczema (Atopic Dermatitis):

Eczema is a chronic inflammatory skin condition that can be associated with allergies and asthma. It often begins in infancy or early childhood and can vary in severity. Both the donor and his family have a history of eczema.

EoE, food allergies, FPIES, eczema, and asthma are all immune-related conditions that often occur together within families. They don't have a single cause; instead, they are influenced by a combination of multiple genes and environmental factors. A family history of any of these conditions can increase the chance that relatives may develop the same or a related condition.

Next Steps for your family:

If you have concerns about your child's medical history, we recommend that you consult your child's pediatrician who can make further referrals to any necessary specialists.

If Seattle Sperm Bank receives new information that would impact the chance for other medical conditions in children of this donor, we will inform you by sending a follow-up letter. Please notify Seattle Sperm Bank of births and or pregnancies beyond the first trimester [SSB's birth reporting webpage](#) and notify the genetics team

September 17, 2025

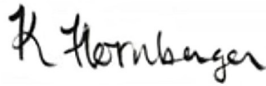
if your child has been diagnosed with any medical finding.

Do not hesitate to reach out if questions arise or if clarification would be helpful. You are welcome to schedule a phone consultation with one of Seattle Sperm Bank's certified genetic counselors if you would like to discuss this information over the phone.

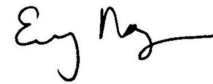
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