

What is Autism BrainNet?

Autism BrainNet works with researchers and the communities affected by autism and other neurodevelopmental conditions to develop a sensitive and effective strategy for acquiring postmortem brain tissue. Each donation is preserved and stored to facilitate the highest quality research into the causes of these conditions. The data generated will be shared to enable the development of treatments that could improve the quality of life of individuals who are affected by them.

Autism BrainNet includes collection sites, also called nodes, in the United States:

- ► Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA
- ► University of California Davis, MIND Institute, Sacramento, CA
- ▶ University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

Autism BrainNet also has collection sites internationally:

- ▶ Douglas-Bell Canada Brain Bank, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
- ▶ University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Each node follows the high standards set by Autism BrainNet to collect, process, store and distribute the precious gift of donated brain tissue to quali ed researchers worldwide. Applications to receive brain tissue are evaluated for scientific erit by the Autism BrainNet Scientific eview Committee.

Why is it important to study the brain to understand autism?

There is still much to learn about how the human brain works and the differences in how the brain of a person who has autism works. Studying postmortem brain tissue is extremely important for researchers to better understand the cellular and molecular changes associated with autism in the human brain and to help identify new and effective treatments.

For more information: Call: 877-333-0999 | Email: info@autismbrainnet.org
Visit: AutismBrainNet.org | Follow us on Facebook and Twitter: @autismbrainnet





What have researchers learned so far by studying the autism postmortem brain?

Thanks to research facilitated by Autism BrainNet and other organizations, studies of postmortem brain tissue have led to many discoveries. These include the following:

- ► The brains of individuals with autism show changes in the number and distribution of neurons, as well as differences in the wiring between neurons. This could affect how information is processed and transmitted between brain cells.
- ▶ In addition to neurons, non-neuronal cells, such as the brain's resident immune cells called microglia, may also play a role in autism.
- ► Similar changes in molecular mechanisms that help regulate gene activity are found in autism-related conditions with different genetic causes.
- Autism shares similar gene-activity patterns with other neurodevelopmental or psychiatric conditions, such as attention defi it hyperactivity disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and schizophrenia. This partial overlap highlights common targets of pathology that could be leveraged to identify and develop interventions.

What is the process for making a brain donation?

Autism BrainNet makes the donation process as simple as possible for every family. Donor families are treated with respect and compassion and are provided with ongoing support. Here are the steps:



When a death has occurred, the family or health care provider should call Autism BrainNet at 877-333-0999 within 24 hours for immediate assistance. If death is near you can call Autism BrainNet to make plans for donation. Our staff is available 24/7 and will walk your family through the donation process. To best preserve the scientific alue of the brain tissue, a donation should be received within 48 hours after death. Donation may be possible beyond 48 hours. Please call Autism BrainNet to discuss your circumstances with our clinical team. Autism BrainNet clinical staff will work with the legal next of kin to provide authorization for donation. State law determines the specific rder, but the next of kin would generally be a health care agent (if named), spouse, adult children, parents, siblings and then increasingly distant relatives determined by the laws of your state. In the case of minors, parents are typically recognized as the legal next of kin.

- Autism BrainNet staff will coordinate brain recovery and make arrangements for the donation to be carefully transported to the nearest Autism BrainNet node, where it is preserved and stored for future distribution to approved, qualified researchers.
- An Autism BrainNet clinician will follow up with the donor family to schedule a video meeting or home visit. The purpose of this visit is to learn more about the donor and obtain medical, behavioral and family information. This information may include medical records and neuropsychological, audiological or speech-language evaluations.

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Who can become a brain donor for Autism BrainNet?

Autism BrainNet accepts donations from:

- ▶ Individuals of any age with a diagnosis of autism, with or without other related health conditions.
- Individuals up to the age of 50 without a diagnosis of autism or other neurologic or psychiatric conditions. This donation will bene t scientific tudies by allowing the comparison of brain tissue from people with and without autism.
- ► Individuals without a diagnosis of autism but with a genetic diagnosis included in the SPARK gene list that confers a high risk of autism. Tissue from individuals with a genetic diagnosis is important because it may help to understand why a particular genetic condition leads to autism in some cases but not in others.

Do you have to register with Autism BrainNet to become a brain donor?

No. Autism BrainNet currently does not have a pre-registry for donors. At the time of death, or when death is near, the next of kin or legal representative would need to contact Autism BrainNet at **877-333-0999** to initiate the donation process. You may also communicate a preference for postmortem brain tissue donation in your or your loved one's healthcare directive or preplanning documents and share it with your family members.

You can download and print the Intent to Donate Postmortem Brain Tissue for Research form and an Autism BrainNet Brain Donor Card to include in your documentation. Long-term planning will help ensure that a donor's decision is respected.

How is brain donation different from organ donation?

Brain tissue can only be used for research and not for transplantation. Therefore, brain donation is not part of most organ donation registries. This is why it is important for families and individuals to learn more about Autism BrainNet if they're interested in becoming brain donors for research. To donate brain tissue, the authorization of a next of kin is necessary, even if you or your loved ones have registered to be organ donors. Autism BrainNet donors can be both brain and organ donors. Autism BrainNet encourages organ donation to save lives whenever possible.

Is there a cost associated with a donation to Autism BrainNet?

No. Autism BrainNet takes care of all the nancial costs associated with the donation.

Does brain donation interfere with funeral plans?

No. Brain donation does not interfere with autopsy or funeral plans, including having an open-casket viewing.

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