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FINAL REPORT

Accession ID: 2507296010

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Report Information

Current Result

Previous Result

In Control

Moderate

Risk

Specimen Information

Sample Type	Collection Time	Received Time	Report	Final Report Date
Blood fingerprick	2025-08-05 07:00 (UTC)	2025-08-07 19:50 (UTC)	Neural Zoomer Plus - P2	2025-08-12 02:03 (UTC)

INTRODUCTION

Vibrant Wellness is pleased to present to you 'Neural Zoomer Plus', to help you make healthy lifestyle and dietary choice in consultation with your healthcare provider. It is intended to be used as a tool to encourage a general state of health and well-being.

The Vibrant Neural Zoomer Plus is an array of neural antigens and genetic tests which offers very specific antibody-to-antigen recognition and potential risk to develop Neurological Autoimmune disease. The panel is designed to assess an individual's IgG, IgA, and IgM sensitivity to these antigens. Neural Zoomer plus aims to reduce the prevalence of neurological conditions by empowering patients and healthcare providers with a vital resource for early risk detection and an enhanced focus on personalized primary prevention.

Methodology:

The Vibrant Neural Zoomer test is a semiquantitative assay that detects IgG, IgA, and IgM antibodies in human serum/DBS for the neural antigens with multiplexed chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) methodology. The Vibrant ApoE genetics test uses real-time PCR methodology. DNA is extracted and purified from blood/saliva samples and a SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) genotyping assay is performed using real-time PCR to detect the specific allele target.

Interpretation of Report:

The Neural Zoomer summary page provides concise information on the list of antigens with antibody titers that are outside the normal reference range. Reference ranges have been established using 2000 healthy individuals. Vibrant utilizes proprietary reporter-based analysis which is designed to assay specific total IgG (subclasses 1, 2, 3, 4), total IgA (subclasses 1, 2), and total IgM antibodies. Additionally, the previous value (if available) is also indicated to help check for improvements every time the test is ordered.

This is followed by a complete list of all antigens tested including IgG+IgA and IgM antibody titers. A classification of Green denotes a results that is within the normal reference range, the classification of Yellow denotes a result that is moderately elevated titer with respect to the reference range and the classification of Red denotes a result that is elevated with respect to the normal reference range.

The Vibrant Wellness platform provides tools for you to track and analyze your general wellness profile. Testing for Neural Zoomer + panel is performed by Vibrant America, a CLIA certified lab CLIA#:05D2078809 and ApoE Genetics is performed by Vibrant Genomics, a CLIA certified lab CLIA#: 05D2098445. Vibrant Wellness provides and makes available this report and any related services pursuant to the Terms of Use Agreement (the "Terms") on its website at www.vibrant-wellness.com. By accessing, browsing, or otherwise using the report or website or any services, you acknowledge that you have read, understood, and agree to be bound by these terms. If you do not agree to these terms, you shall not access, browse, or use the report or website. The statements in this report have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration and are only meant to be lifestyle choices for potential risk mitigation. Please consult your healthcare provider for medication, treatment, or lifestyle management. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, or cure any disease.

Please note:

It is important that you discuss any modifications to your diet, exercise, and nutritional supplementation with your physician before making any changes. Pediatric reference ranges have not been established for this test.

Neural Zoomer Plus						Reference Range: In Control: ≤10 Moderate: 10.1-20 Risk: >20	
Demyelination Antigens		(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Tubulin		13.3		4.8			
Tubulin is a protein that forms microtubules, which are important in maintaining the structure and the integrity of a neuron. These structures also help in the migration and differentiation of neurons. Hence, alterations in the tubulin protein can be associated with various conditions. Low levels of anti-tubulin autoantibodies are a normal component of healthy human sera. High-levels of anti-tubulin autoantibodies could be associated with conditions like Type 1 diabetes, thyroiditis, and viral and parasitic infections. In severe cases, high levels of antibodies against tubulin may be associated with conditions like Guillain-Barre syndrome (an autoimmune condition wherein the immune system attacks the peripheral nervous system resulting in muscle weakness and paralysis) and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) (a long-term autoimmune disease where the immune system attacks the myelin sheath resulting in inflammation).							
Brain Inflammation		(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Dopamine receptor 1		11.8		8.6			
Dopamine 1 receptor (D1R) is the most abundant dopamine receptor. It gets activated by the neurotransmitter dopamine. Dopamine receptors play an essential role in daily life functions, of which D1R is responsible for memory, attention, impulse control, regulation of renal function, and locomotion. Neuropsychiatric and movement disorders are associated with autoantibodies against D1R. D1R is also associated with the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease (PD).							
Anti-Dopamine receptor 2		10.5		4.9			
Dopamine 2 receptor (D2R) is involved in various functions like locomotion, attention, sleep, memory, and learning. It is activated by the neurotransmitter dopamine. D2R is involved in the neurotransmission of motor control. Children with D2R antibodies develop 'basal ganglia encephalitis', a condition with prominent movement disorders including parkinsonism, dystonia (involuntary muscle contraction), and/or chorea (abnormal involuntary movement disorder). It is also accompanied by neuropsychiatric features like obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychosis, and emotional lability (quick uncontrolled shift in emotions).							
Infections		IgG	Current	IgM	IgG	Previous	IgM
Epstein Barr Virus EBNA1		24.2		1.1			
The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection is characterized by symptoms like extreme fatigue, fever, sore throat, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes in the neck and armpits, swollen liver and/or spleen, and rash. Severe progression of this condition can lead to various central nervous system complications including encephalitis (brain inflammation), meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) , cerebellitis (inflammation of the cerebellum), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (inflammation and damage to the myelin sheath), transverse myelitis (spinal cord inflammation across its entire width), and radiculopathy (pinched nerve). Silent EBV infection is seen to be involved in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis.							
Epstein Barr Virus VCA gp125		>30		7.3			
The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection is characterized by symptoms like extreme fatigue, fever, sore throat, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes in the neck and armpits, swollen liver and/or spleen, and rash. Severe progression of this condition can lead to various central nervous system complications including encephalitis (brain inflammation), meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) , cerebellitis (inflammation of the cerebellum), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (inflammation and damage to the myelin sheath), transverse myelitis (spinal cord inflammation across its entire width), and radiculopathy (pinched nerve). Silent EBV infection is seen to be involved in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis.							

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Infections	IgG	Current	IgM	IgG	Previous
Epstein Barr Virus EA Antigen	13.9		4.3		
<p>The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection is characterized by symptoms like extreme fatigue, fever, sore throat, head and body aches, swollen lymph nodes in the neck and armpits, swollen liver and/or spleen, and rash. Severe progression of this condition can lead to various central nervous system complications including encephalitis (brain inflammation), meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) , cerebellitis (inflammation of the cerebellum), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (inflammation and damage to the myelin sheath), transverse myelitis (spinal cord inflammation across its entire width), and radiculopathy (pinched nerve). Silent EBV infection is seen to be involved in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis.</p>					
HHV-6	12.9		3.2		
<p>Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6) can target the nervous system, the immune system, and a wide variety of organs. It can remain asymptomatic. Symptomatic manifestations are seen to occur predominantly in children and the immunosuppressed. The infection is characterized by symptoms like fever and roseola (rash). However, severe HHV-6 infection can affect the brain leading to febrile seizures (seizures caused by fever mainly in children), epilepsy (recurrent seizures), and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). This condition is more life-threatening in the immunosuppressed. HHV-6 is believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases such as multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease.</p>					

Neural Zoomer Plus

Reference Range: In Control: ≤10 Moderate: 10.1-20 Risk: >20

Demyelination Antigens	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Tubulin	13.3		4.8			
Anti-Myelin basic protein	7.4		4.1			
Anti-Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein	8.2		4.7			
Anti-Myelin proteolipid protein	7.6		4.8			
Anti-Neurofascin	7.9		4.0			
Anti-MAG	7.0		4.8			
Blood Brain Barrier Disruption	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-s100b	8.0		4.3			
Anti-Glial fibrillary acidic protein	7.9		3.9			
Anti-Microglia	9.0		5.8			
Anti-Glucose regulated protein 78	6.6		5.0			
Optical and Autonomic Nervous System Disorders	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Neuron specific enolase	9.1		4.5			
Anti-Aquaporin4	7.2		5.2			
Anti-Recoverin	7.4		4.2			
Anti-CV2	8.2		7.3			
Peripheral Neuropathy	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-GM1	7.9		5.1			
Anti-GM2	1.6		7.6			
Anti-Hu	7.9		5.2			
Anti-Ri	9.5		6.2			
Anti-Amphiphysin	9.5		5.2			

Neural Zoomer Plus

Reference Range: In Control: ≤10 Moderate: 10.1-20 Risk: >20

Neuromuscular disorders	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Acetylcholine receptors	6.9		5.1			
Anti-Muscle specific kinase	4.8		5.5			
Anti-Voltage gated calcium channels	8.2		3.6			
Anti-Voltage gated potassium channels	1.6		5.8			
Anti-Titin	6.8		4.3			
Brain Autoimmunity	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Cerebellum	7.6		4.5			
Anti-Purkinje cell	8.9		4.8			
Anti-Yo	7.7		5.1			
Anti-Amyloid beta (25-35)	8.2		3.8			
Anti-Amyloid beta (1-42)	6.7		4.9			
Anti-RAGE peptide	9.7		3.9			
Anti-Tau	8.2		5.3			
Anti-Glutamate	7.8		4.4			
Anti-Dopamine	7.5		4.0			
Anti-Hydroxytryptamine	7.6		6.3			
Anti-Alpha-synuclein	7.4		5.7			
Anti-α1 and β2 adrenergic receptors	7.8		6.1			
Anti-Endothelin A receptor	8.1		3.6			
Brain Inflammation	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-NMDA receptor	9.1		4.2			
Anti-AMPA receptor	7.0		4.5			
Anti-GABA receptors	7.3		4.2			

Neural Zoomer Plus

Reference Range: In Control: ≤10 Moderate: 10.1-20 Risk: >20

Brain Inflammation	(IgG + IgA)	Current	IgM	(IgG + IgA)	Previous	IgM
Anti-Dipeptidyl aminopeptidase like protein 6	8.7		4.5			
Anti-Glycine receptor	5.4		4.4			
Anti-Neurexin 3	7.5		5.1			
Anti-Contactin-Associated Protein-like 2 Antibodies	6.2		5.4			
Anti-Leucine-rich glioma-inactivated protein 1 (Anti-LGI1)	8.7		7.4			
Anti-Ma	8.4		4.8			
Anti-Dopamine receptor 1	11.8		8.6			
Anti-Dopamine receptor 2	10.5		4.9			
Infections	IgG	Current	IgM	IgG	Previous	IgM
Cytomegalovirus EIA Antigen	6.0		3.2			
Cytomegalovirus GlyB	6.5		4.3			
Cytomegalovirus p150	4.6		6.5			
Cytomegalovirus p28	3.5		3.1			
Cytomegalovirus p52	2.6		1.7			
Cytomegalovirus p65	4.0		5.8			
Cytomegalovirus p38	3.8		1.4			
Epstein Barr Virus EA Antigen	13.9		4.3			
Epstein Barr Virus EBNA1	24.2		1.1			
Epstein Barr Virus VCA gp125	>30		7.3			
Epstein Barr Virus p18	9.2		2.2			
Epstein Barr Virus p23	4.3		6.6			
HSV-1	6.1		7.2			
HSV-2	6.6		5.1			

Neural Zoomer Plus			Reference Range: <div><div>In Control: ≤10</div><div>Moderate: 10.1-20</div><div>Risk: >20</div></div>			
Infections	IgG	Current	IgM	IgG	Previous	IgM
HHV-6	12.9		3.2			
HHV-7	5.6		4.6			
Streptococcal A	5.7		2.7			

Risk and Limitations

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Vibrant America LLC., a CLIA certified lab and Vibrant Genomics, a CLIA certified lab. These assays have not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Vibrant Wellness provides additional contextual information on these tests and provides the report in a more descriptive fashion.

Vibrant Neural Zoomer panel does not demonstrate absolute positive and negative predictive values for any condition.

Vibrant Neural Zoomer panel testing is performed at Vibrant America, a CLIA certified laboratory utilizing ISO-13485 developed technology and Vibrant Genomics, a CLIA certified laboratory. Vibrant America and Vibrant Genomics have effective procedures in place to protect against technical and operational problems. However, such problems may still occur. Examples include failure to obtain the result for a specific test due to circumstances beyond Vibrant's control. Vibrant may re-test a sample to obtain these results but upon re-testing the results may still not be obtained. As with all medical laboratory testing, there is a small chance that the laboratory could report incorrect results. A tested individual may wish to pursue further testing to verify any results.

Genetic testing is helpful in analyzing the risk of various diseases. However, it is important to note that Genetic risk determinants are neither necessary nor sufficient for the development of diseases. Environmental and lifestyle risk factors could also affect the risk of disease development. Results from genetic analysis should always be interpreted along with clinical findings on the individual. Genetic testing evaluates only for the genotypes indicated; it does not test for other genetic abnormalities found elsewhere in the genome. Different genetic variants can be tested by different genetic labs to evaluate the risk for a particular disease, depending on what is tested, genetic risk may not be comparable between labs. It should be realized that there are possible sources of error like any lab testing which include sample misidentification, trace contamination of PCR reactions, technical errors and rare genetic variants that may interfere with analysis.

Some individuals may feel anxious about getting their genetic test health results. If the potential user feels very anxious, such user should speak to his or her doctor or other health care professional prior to collection of a sample for testing. Users should consult with their doctor or other health care professional if they have any questions or concerns about the results of their test or their current state of health. Users of the test are also encouraged to discuss their test results with a genetic counselor, board-certified clinical molecular geneticist, or equivalent health care professional.

The information in this report is intended for educational purposes only. While every attempt has been made to provide current and accurate information, neither the author nor the publisher can be held accountable for any errors or omissions. Tested individuals may find their experience is not consistent with Vibrant's selected peer reviewed scientific research findings of relative improvement for study groups. The science in this area is still developing and many personal health factors affect diet and health. Since subjects in the scientific studies referenced in this report may have had personal health and other factors different from those of tested individuals, results from these studies may not be representative of the results experienced by tested individuals. Further, some recommendations may or may not be attainable, depending on the tested individual's physical ability or other personal health factors. A limitation of this testing is that many of these scientific studies may have been performed in selected populations only. The interpretations and recommendations are done in the context of these studies, but the results may or may not be relevant to tested individuals of different or mixed ethnicities.

Vibrant Wellness makes no claims as to the diagnostic or therapeutic use of its tests or other informational materials. Vibrant Wellness reports and other information do not constitute medical advice and are not a substitute for professional medical advice. Please consult your healthcare practitioner for questions regarding test results, or before beginning any course of medication, supplementation, or dietary changes.