**Social Determinants Effect on Autism Treatment**

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**PATHOLOGY**

ASD is a multifactorial disorder, with a strong genetic component as demonstrated by family and twin studies. As people with ASD exhibit a wide variety of symptoms, it can be expected that there may be several genes involved. Current studies support the likelihood of a gene-disrupting or a splice site mutation that result in a shortened or truncated protein in people with ASD compared to their healthy relatives or unaffected individuals. Torre-Ubieta et al. has identified several rare de novo mutations with strong evidence of being involved with ASD including mutations in the hemicellula DNA binding protein, dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A, and a deletion or duplication of the p arm of chromosome 161.

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**REFERENCES**