



Intervención Biomédica

¿El Autismo es prevenible ,
reversible y tratable?

Dr. Lorena Benarroch

Autismo



Complejo Desorden Multifactorial del desarrollo Neurológico (síndrome pervasivo del desarrollo)

Deficit de atención

Autismo

Asperger

Un porcentaje alto de niños presentan contaminación con metales pesados

79% mejoran con quelación

¿Que es el Autismo?

Complejo desorden médico multifactorial
del desarrollo (neurológico)

“lenguaje, socialización y conducta”

*Deficit de
atención*

Autismo

Asperger

Cada niño con Autismo tiene anomalías
biológicas únicas que requieren **intervención**
BIOMEDICA individualizada

Desorden *del* SNC ? ó

Desorden que afecta *al* SNC ?

*Emerge un nuevo modelo en Autismo
verosimil, creible, y demostrable*

Especificidad	Cambios locales	Daño disperso
Locus	SNC	Sistémico
Causa	Genética	Desencadenantes ambientales Susceptibilidad genética
Plasticidad	Cableado	Cambios metabólicos y estructurales
Pronóstico	Incurable	Tratable

*Herbert MR.2005 Autism : A brain disorder or a disorder that affects the
Brain? Clinical Neuropsychiatry 2:354-79*

Evidencia emergente requiere un nuevo modelo de enfermedad



- Raro, trágico, prevalencia constante
- Complejas causas genéticas
- Resultados determinados in útero
- Neuro-genético

- Alarmante aumento en frecuencia
- Enfermedad ambiental posible vulnerabilidad genética
- Eventos prevenibles
- Problema multidisciplinario: toxicología, epidemiología, neurología, inmunología, gastroenterología

Tratamiento: conductual

Prevención, tratamiento, y recuperación



“Niños defectuosos”



“Nuestros niños estan enfermos”

Muchos expertos en Autismo, opinan:

• No hay epidemia, diagnosticamos mejor!

• N

• N

• L

• **TH** Erick Honneker dijo que el muro de Berlín estaría 100 años más!

tóx... para el nombre:”
es realmente segura en las vacunas”



Ya no existe!!!!!!!



Enfermedad



PRECIPITANTES

Tóxicos/biológicos/físicos /emocionales

PREDISPONENTES

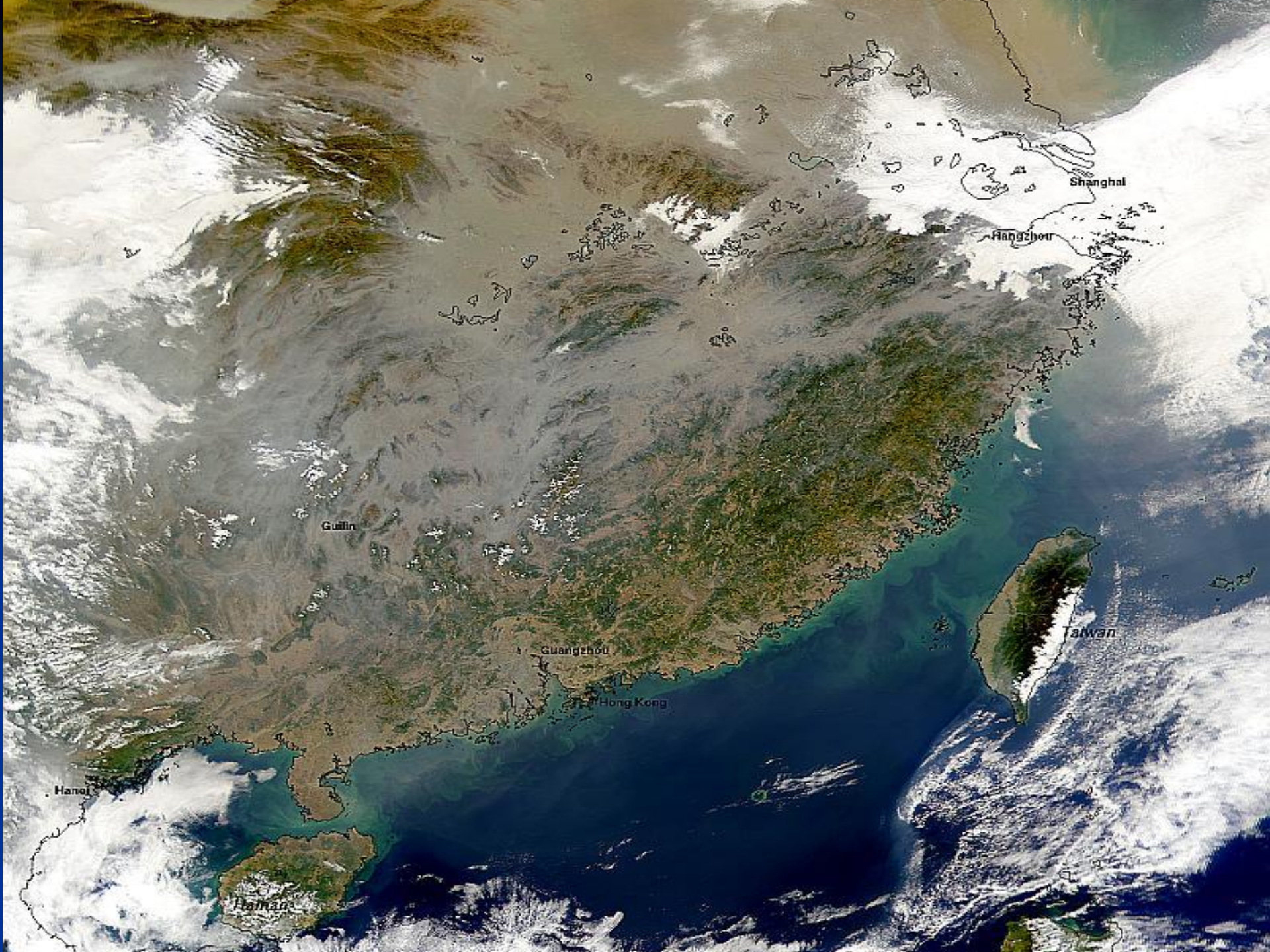
Genético/Adquirido

PERSISTENCIA

Ambiente/Estilo de Vida

Factores Psicológicos

El niño se convierte en víctima de su sistema inmune



Shanghai

Hangzhou

Gullin

Guangzhou

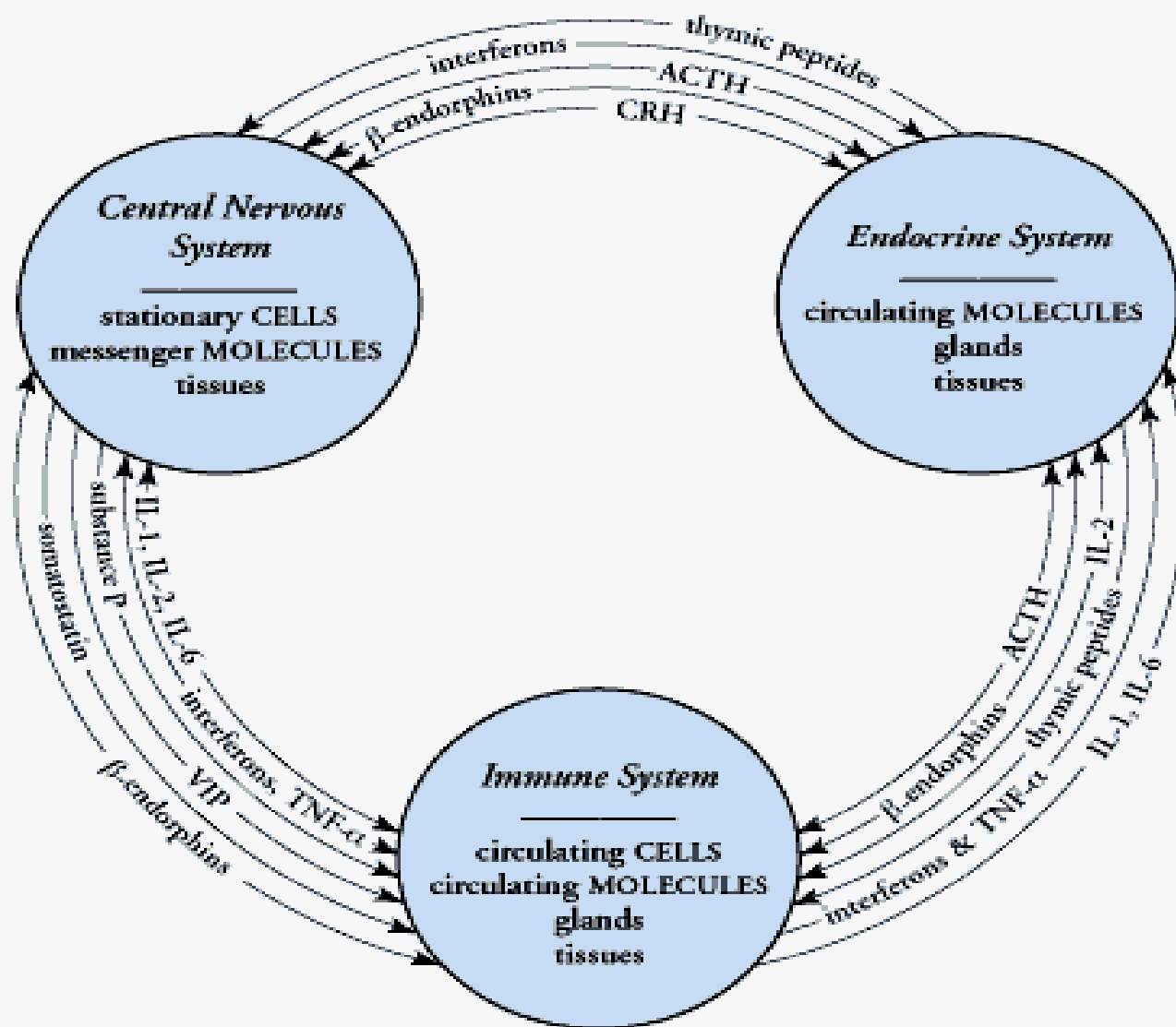
Hong Kong

Taiwan

Hanoi

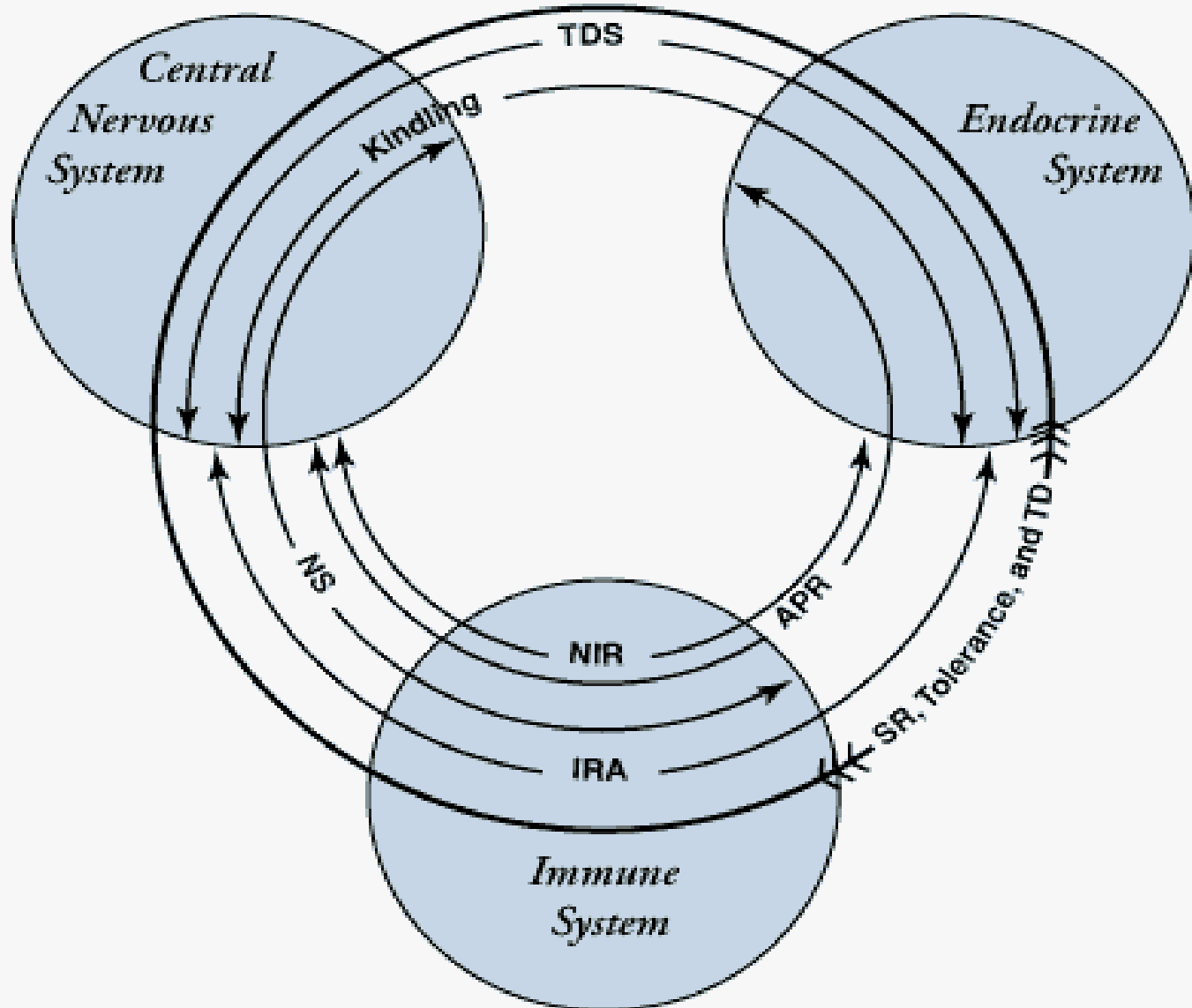
Hainan





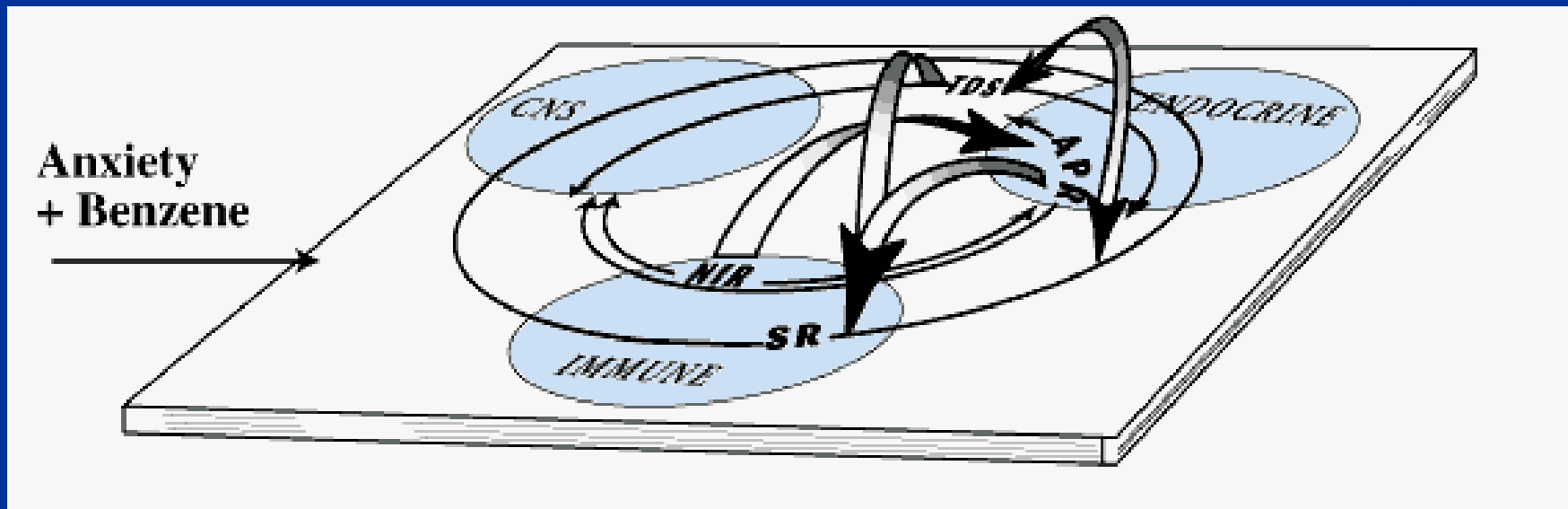


Bencenos, Polución ambiente NO₂, PBCs, Insecticidas, Pesticidas.

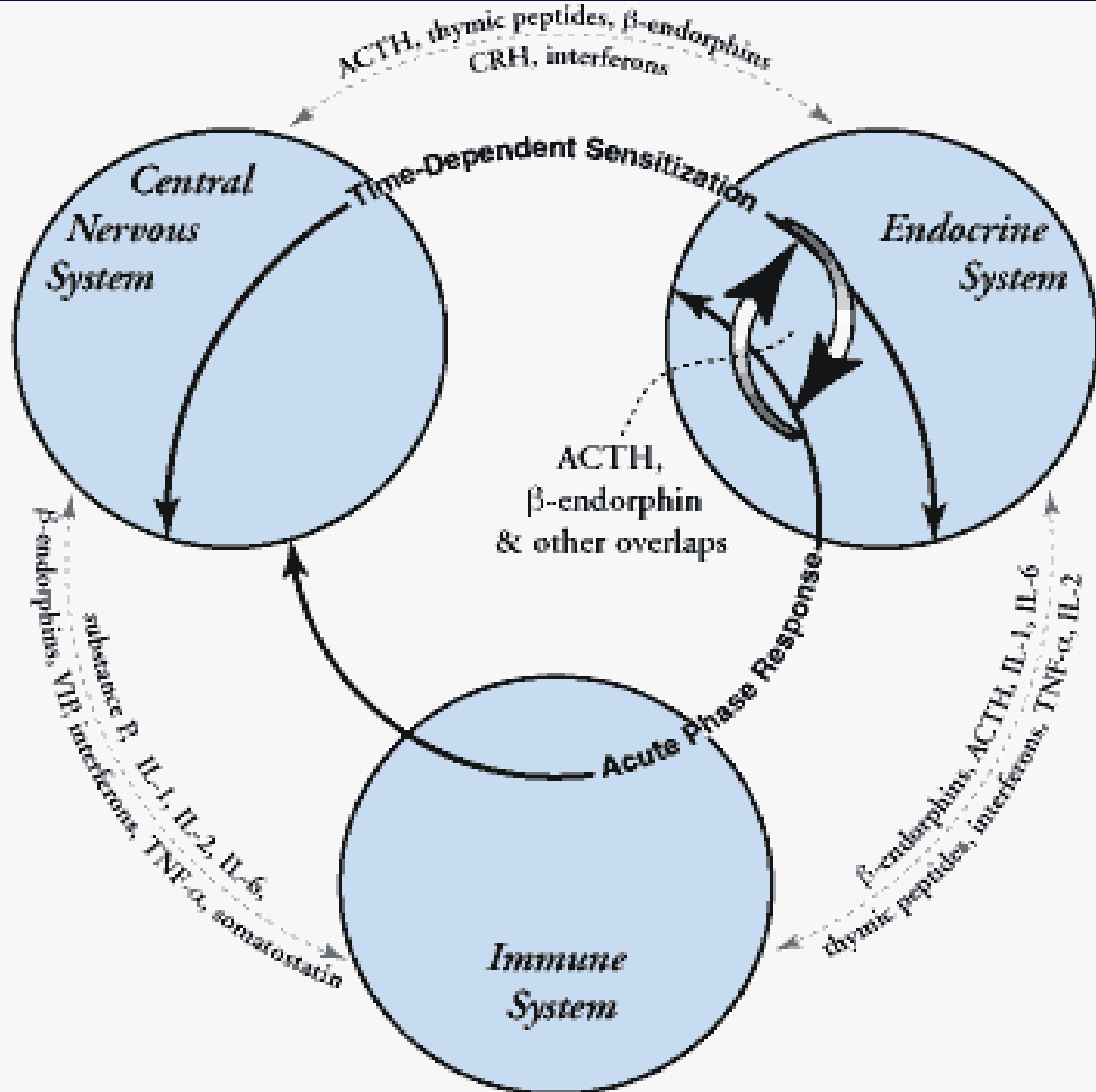


Sin importar cual es el desencadenante **CAOS !!!**

Imposibilita encontrar marcadores biológicos adecuados **OJO**



Metales pesados?



“3 P’s”

Predisponentes

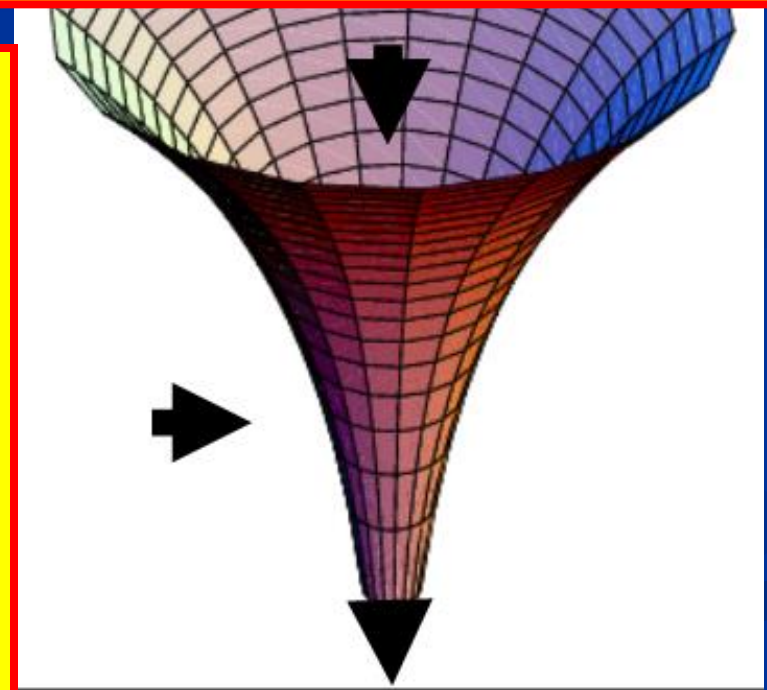
Debilidad congénita hacia retos del neurodesarrollo:

- Genética-PKU,Fragil X, gemelos idénticos-75%
- Genetica:polimorfismos múltiples leves, auto inmunidad
- Epigenetica*: exposición in-útero, infecciones, tóxicos,
- déficit nutricionales heredados

Precipitantes

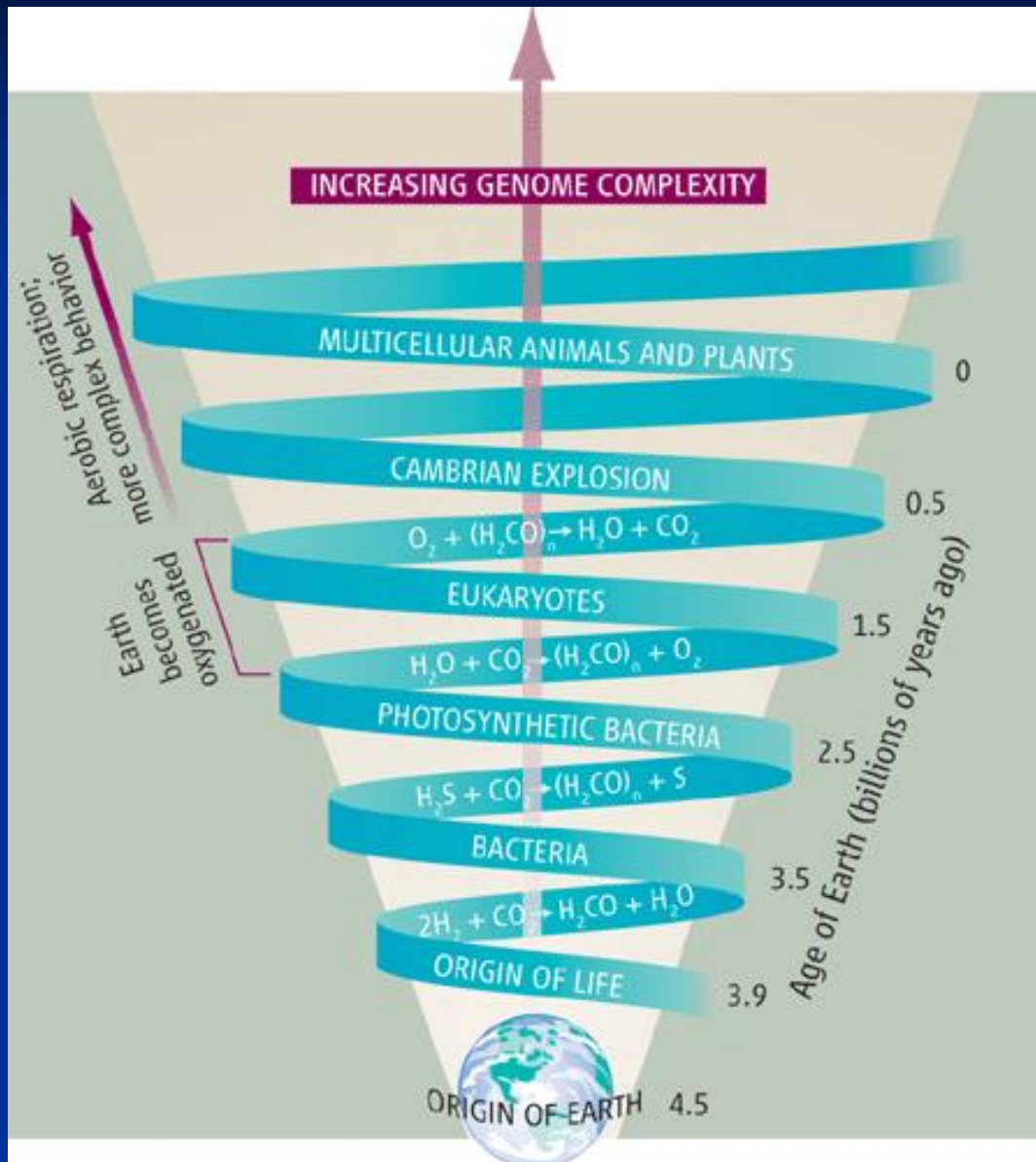
Stress Oxidativo, inflamación por:

- Vacunas
- Medicamentos
- Exposición xenobiotica
- Deficiencias nutricionales
- Inmunidad, Infección, GI



Persistencia causa incremento Espectro Autista

Evolución= adaptación metabólica al ambiente oxígeno



Δ Sulfur metabolism
+
Cobalamin synthesis
by selected bacteria

Figure from Paul G. Falkowski
Science **311** 1724 (2006)

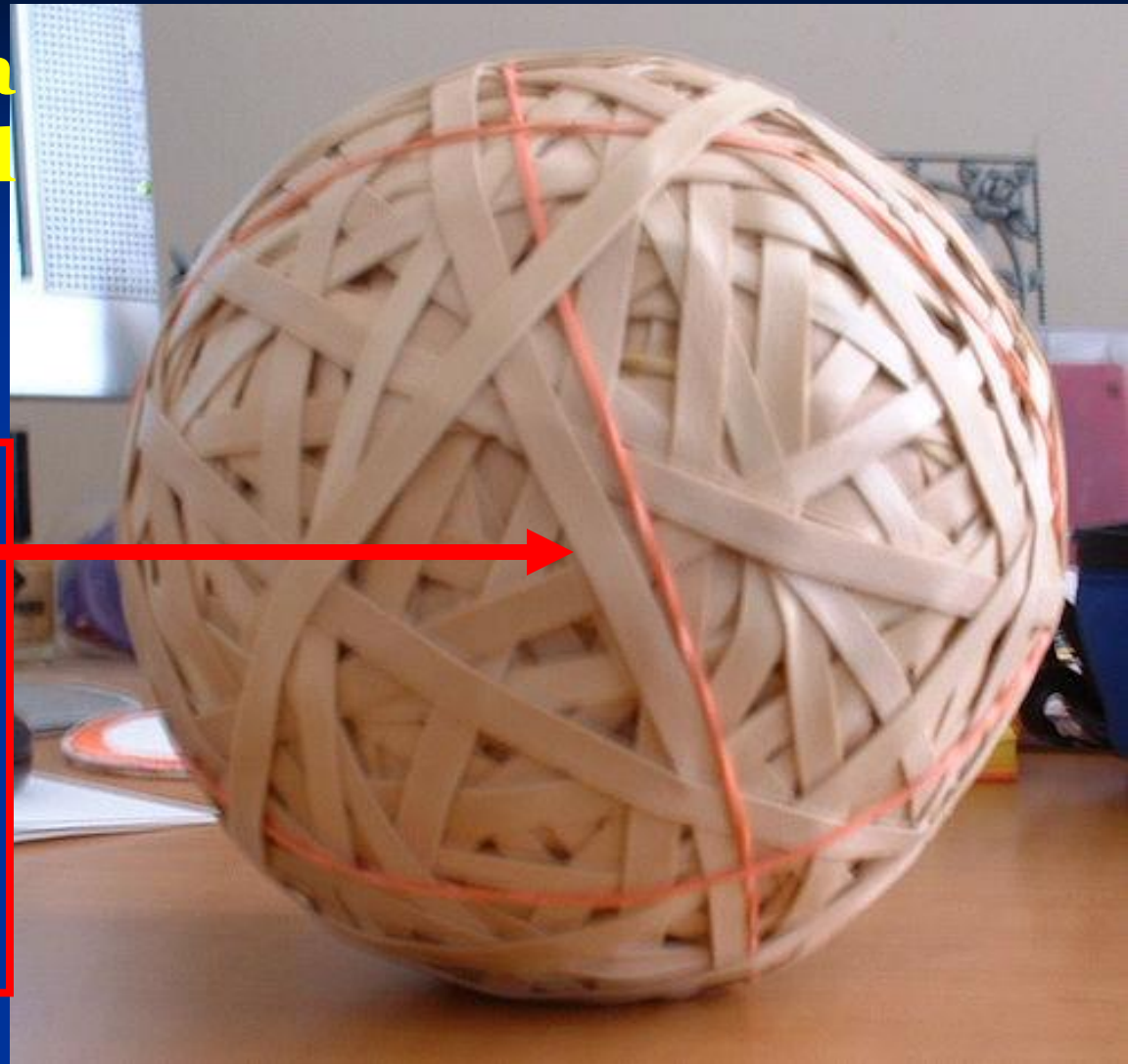
Evolucion: capas sobre capas de respuestas adaptativas al cambio ambiental



Richard Deth, PhD Northeastern University Boston, MA. Autism One 2008

**La habilidad
de controlar la
oxidación es el
corazón de la
evolución**

**Cada adición se
refuerza
porque
se construye
sobre
un corazón
solido!**



**Richard Deth, PhD Northeastern University Boston, MA. Autism
One 2008**

Nuevas capacidades se agregan en el contexto del ambiente

Capacidades añadidas recientemente son las mas vulnerables, de perderse cuando hay cambios significativos en el ambiente

Las capacidades cognitivas del humano son particularmente vulnerables

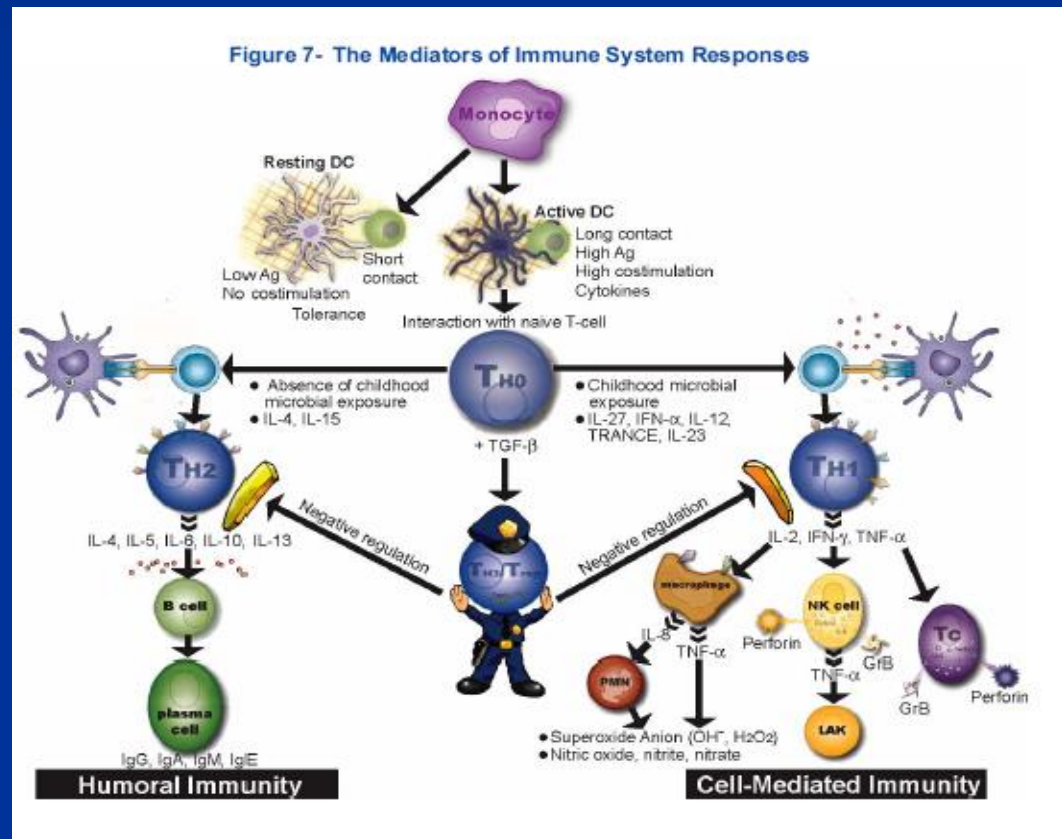


Enfermedad: Sistema Inmunológico

Por Exceso
"Alergia"



Por Defecto
"Inmunodeficiencia Primaria"



• Infecciones disfunción

Enfermedad

“Sombrerero Loco” (Irak) trigo+mercurio

MERCURIO

Tóxicos/biológicos/físicos

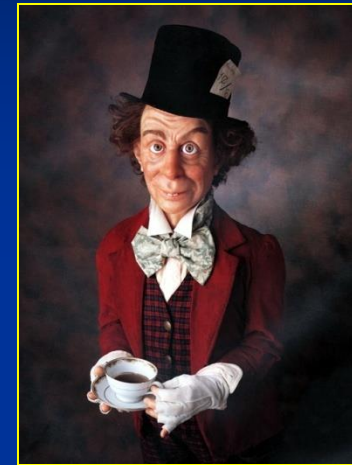


PREDISPONENTE

Genético/Adquirido

PERSISTENCIA

Ambiente/Estilo de Vida



El niño se convierte en victima de su ENTORNO!!!!

Origen pre y gestacional de la enfermedad



Factores de riesgo

- Síndrome metabólico
- Enfermedad alérgica (asma)
- Sedentarismo crónico
- Depresión
- Trastornos digestivos inflamatorios
- Estrés emocional





Hipótesis de Barker: Fetal programming

- 1. Muchos fetos humanos tienen que adaptarse a una limitada suplencia de nutrientes. De hecho, ellos cambian permanentemente su estructura y metabolismo.**
- 2. Esos cambios programados pueden ser el origen de un número de enfermedades mas tarde en la vida, incluyendo enfermedad coronaria y lo relacionado a accidente cerebrovascular, diabetes e hipertensión.**

D. J. P. BARKER. *In utero* programming of chronic disease. *Clinical Science* (1998) 95, (115–128) (Printed in Great Britain)

¿Evolución o Involución?



Precipitantes

Stress Oxidativo, inflamación



“oxidación es pérdida de electrones”

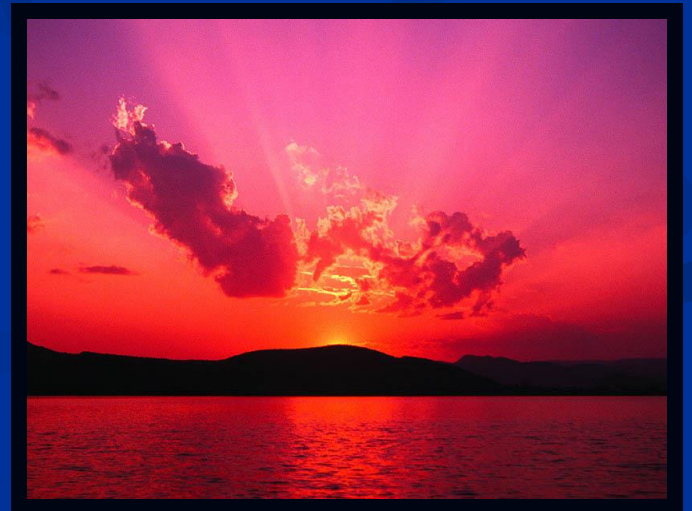
- *Quemar madera*
- *Aceite rancio*
- *Fruta marrón*

AFECTA LAS CELULAS A NIVEL MOLECULAR

Woody McGinnis 2007

Stress oxidativo es un imbalance donde los productos de oxidación sobrepasan el poder antioxidante del organismo causando defecto físico en las funciones biomoleculares

Woody McGinnis 2007

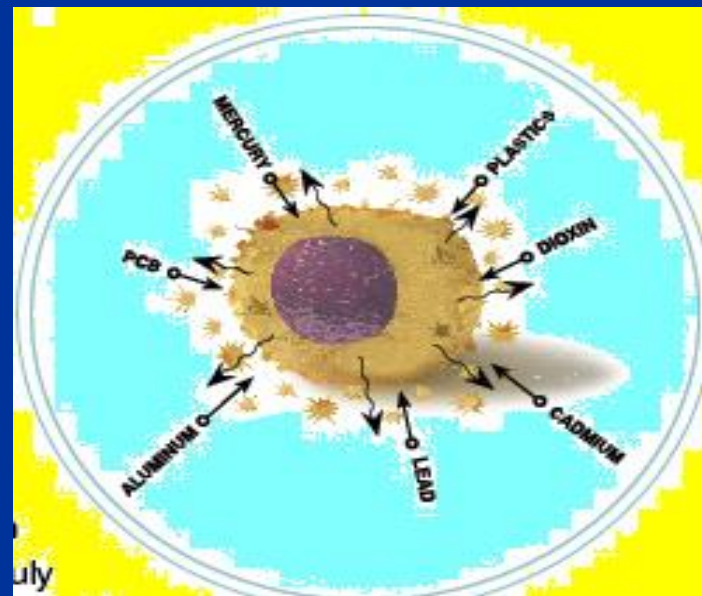




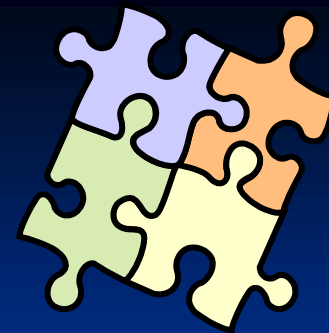
"I MAY LOOK AS IF I'M DOING NOTHING, LORETTA, BUT I'M ACTUALLY QUITE BUSY AT THE CELLULAR LEVEL."

Metales Pesados

- Mercurio ✓ Daño al DNA, RNA
- Plomo ✓ Mitocondrias
- Cadmio ✓ **AUTOINMUNIDAD**
- Aluminio ✓ Stress oxidativo
- Arsénico
- Níquel



Tracto Gastrointestinal



- *Estreñimiento*
- *Intestino permeable*
- *Inflamación*

!!Autismo es una condición de todo el cuerpo!!

¿Tracto Gastrointestinal?

Enterocolitis in Children With Developmental Disorders

A. J. Wakefield, F.R.C.S., A. Anthony, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.B.B.S., S. H. Murch, Ph.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.C.H., M. Thomson, MB.ChB., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.C.H., S. M. Montgomery, Ph.D., S. Davies, M.R.C.Path., J. J. O'Leary, M.D., D.Phil., M.R.C.Path., M. Berelowitz, F.R.C.Psych., and J. A. Walker-Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., F.R.C.P.C.H.

University Departments of Medicine, Histopathology, Paediatric Gastroenterology, and Paediatric Psychiatry, Royal Free and University College Medical School, Royal Free Campus, London, United Kingdom, and University Department of Pathology, Coombe Women's Hospital and Trinity College, Dublin, Eire

OBJECTIVE: Intestinal pathology, *i.e.*, ileocolonic lymphoid nodular hyperplasia (LNH) and mucosal inflammation, has been described in children with developmental disorders. This study describes some of the endoscopic and pathological characteristics in a group of children with developmental disorders (affected children) that are associated with behavioural regression and bowel symptoms, and compares them with pediatric controls.

METHODS: Ileocolonoscopy and biopsy were performed on 60 affected children (median age 6 yr, range 3–16; 53 male). Developmental diagnoses were autism (50 patients), Asperger's syndrome (five), disintegrative disorder (two), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (one), schizophrenia (one), and dyslexia (one). Severity of ileal LNH was graded (0–3) in both affected children and 37 developmentally normal controls (median age 11 yr, range 2–13 yr) who were investigated for possible inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Tissue sections were reviewed by three pathologists and scored on a standard proforma. Data were compared with ileocolonic biopsies from 22 histologically normal children (controls) and 20 children with ulcerative colitis (UC), scored in an identical manner. Gut pathogens were sought routinely.

RESULTS: Ileal LNH was present in 54 of 58 (93%) affected children and in five of 35 (14.3%) controls ($p < 0.001$). Colonic LNH was present in 18 of 60 (30%) affected children and in two of 37 (5.4%) controls ($p < 0.01$). Histologically, reactive follicular hyperplasia was present in 46 of 52 (88.5%) ileal biopsies from affected children and in four of 14 (29%) with UC, but not in non-IBD controls ($p < 0.01$). Active ileitis was present in four of 51 (8%) affected children but not in controls. Chronic colitis was identified in 53 of 60 (88%) affected children compared with one of 22 (4.5%) controls and in 20 of 20 (100%) with UC. Scores of frequency and severity of inflammation were significantly greater in both affected children and those with UC, compared with controls ($p < 0.001$).

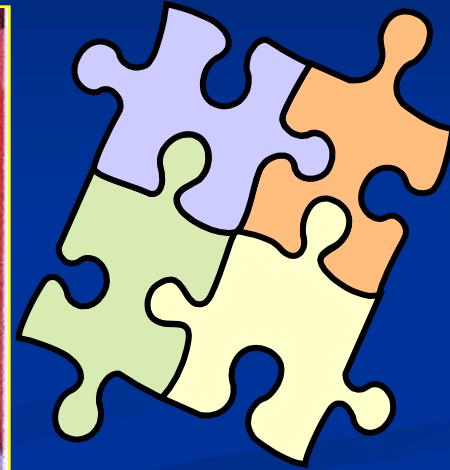
CONCLUSIONS: A new variant of inflammatory bowel disease is present in this group of children with developmental disorders. (Am J Gastroenterol 2000;95:2285–2295. © 2000 by Am. Coll. of Gastroenterology)

INTRODUCTION

We have recently described a characteristic pattern of intestinal inflammation in a cohort of children with developmental disorders (1). In these children, the majority of whom had autism, a period of initial normal development was followed by developmental regression and loss of acquired skills, sometimes occurring precipitously over a period of days to weeks. Long-standing intestinal symptoms, as described previously (1), were typical of this group of children. These symptoms had often started at around the same time as the behavioural changes.

Ileocolonic lymphoid nodular hyperplasia (LNH) was a consistent feature of this condition, an observation that has been reported subsequently in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and non-IgE-mediated food allergy (2). There is an anecdotal impression that LNH is a common finding in children undergoing ileocolonoscopy, although this has not been subjected to systematic analysis in a controlled study. It cannot be assumed that LNH is a normal finding in children, as asymptomatic children are not subjected to ileocolonoscopy, and LNH may produce symptoms in its own right (3). Chronic intestinal LNH is a feature of either congenital or acquired immunodeficiency states (4–10) and has been described in congenital B cell abnormalities (5, 6), and common variable immunodeficiency (7, 8). In its persistent acquired form, ileal LNH has been reported in association with infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) before the development of AIDS (10).

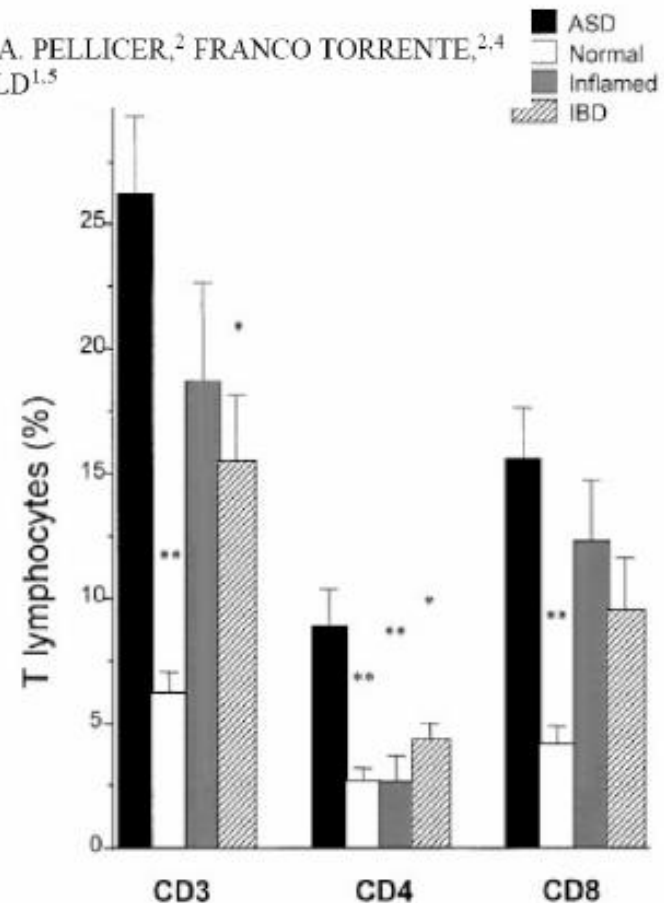
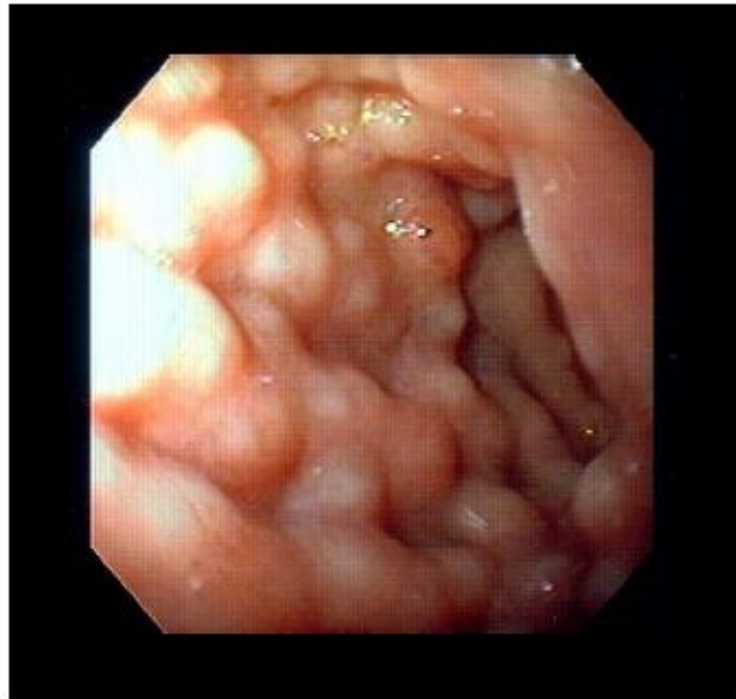
The other consistent feature of the intestinal lesion was a mild-to-moderate colitis that lacked the specific diagnostic features of either Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis (1). This combination of features, *i.e.*, LNH and nonspecific colitis, indicates the possibility of chronic mucosal and/or



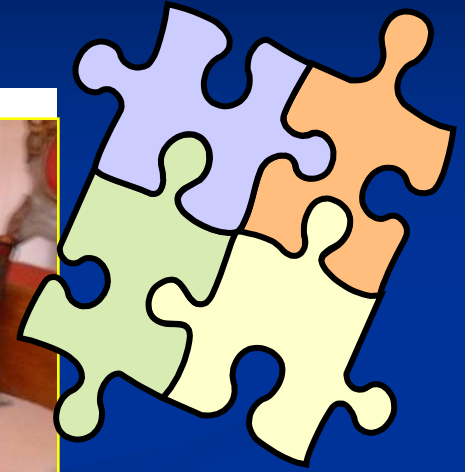
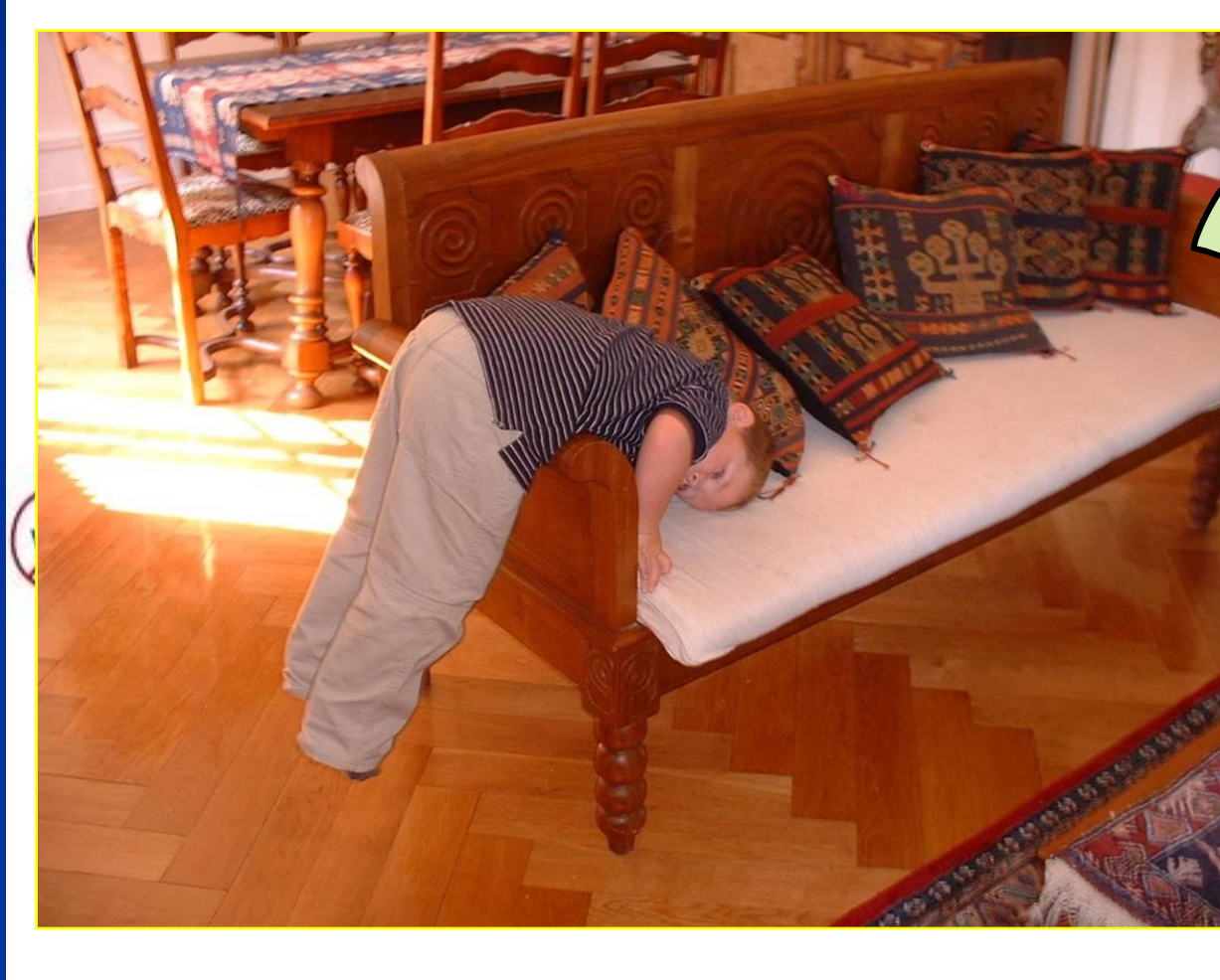
Intestinal Lymphocyte Populations in Children with Regressive Autism: Evidence for Extensive Mucosal Immunopathology

Journal of Clinical Immunology, Vol. 23, No. 6, November 2003 (© 2003)



PAUL ASHWOOD,^{1,2,6} ANDREW ANTHONY,^{1,3} ALICIA A. PELLICER,² FRANCO TORRENTE,^{2,4}
JOHN A. WALKER-SMITH,² and ANDREW J. WAKEFIELD^{1,5}



¿Dolor ó conducta autista?





Digestion/Absorption

Analyte	Result	Reference Range
1. Pancreatic Elastase 1 [†]		>= 201 mcg/g
2. Putrefactive SCFAs (Total*)		1.3-8.6 micromol/g

*Total values equal the sum of all measurable parts.

Gut Immunology

Analyte	Result	Reference Range
3. Eosinophil Protein X		<= 7.0 mcg/g
4. Calprotectin		<= 50 mcg/g

Cryptosporidium

Negative

Giardia lamblia

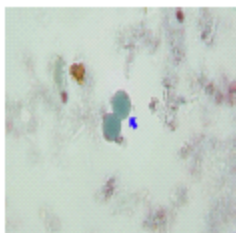
Negative

Entamoeba histolytica/dispar

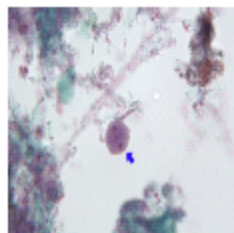
Negative

Representative photograph of organism(s)

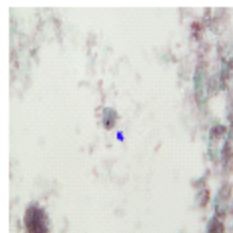
Blastocystis
hominis



Dientamoeba
fragilis
trophozoites



Endolimax nana
trophozoites



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Microbiology

Bacteriology

12. Beneficial Bacteria

Lactobacillus species
Escherichia coli
Bifidobacterium

	(1+)
	(1+)
	*NG

13. Additional Bacteria

gamma haemolytic Streptococcus
Bacillus species
alpha haemolytic Streptococcus
Mucoid Escherichia coli
Haemolytic Escherichia coli

NP	(2+)
NP	(1+)
NP	(2+)
NP	(2+)
NP	(1+)

14. Mycology

Candida albicans

NP	(1+)
----	------

Human microflora is influenced by environmental factors and the competitive ecosystem of the organisms in the GI tract. Pathological significance should be based upon clinical symptoms and reproducibility of bacterial recovery.

*NG
*NG

No Growth

NP

Non-Pathogen

PP

Potential Pathogen

P

Pathogen

Trastornos metabólicos

■ Sobrecarga de metales pesados-Stress Oxidativo

- mercurio, arsénico, plomo
- Depleción de antioxidantes, Glutation y Metalotioneina
- Deficiencia de Zinc, Magnesio

■ Debil Detoxificación

- defectos de la metilación y remetilación
- defectos de la sulfación
- deficiencia de cisteina
- deficiencia del glutatión (GSH)



Oxidative Stress

Reducir stress



Methylation and Transsulfation

suplementar



Immunological

Tratar infecciones



Heavy Metals

Remover tóxicos



Alimento de uno es veneno de otro

Péptido derivados de alimentos:
GLUTEN Y CASEINA 1980

Moléculas que actúan como **opioides** (morfina ,
heroína o narcóticos), **SE UNEN A RECEPTORES**
gluteo y cáseo morfina

neurotransmisores / inmunomoduladores



Exposicion toxica, inflamacion,
infeccion , envejecimiento

Redox
celular
ideal

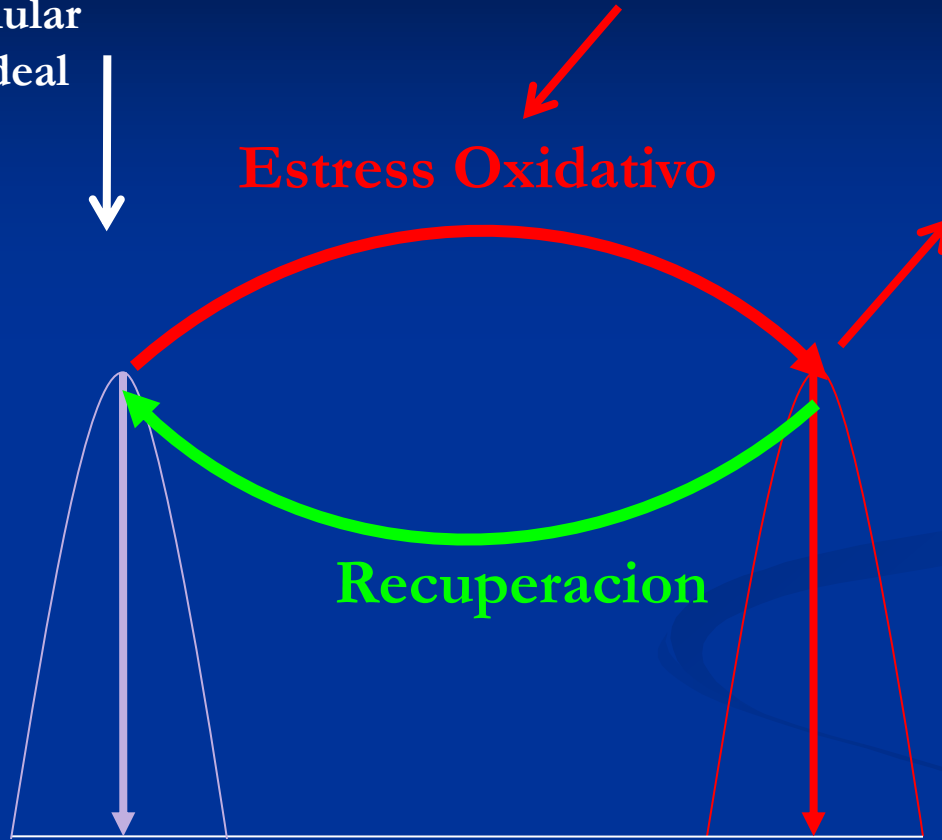
Perdida de funcion
celular normal
reduccion
de la metilacion

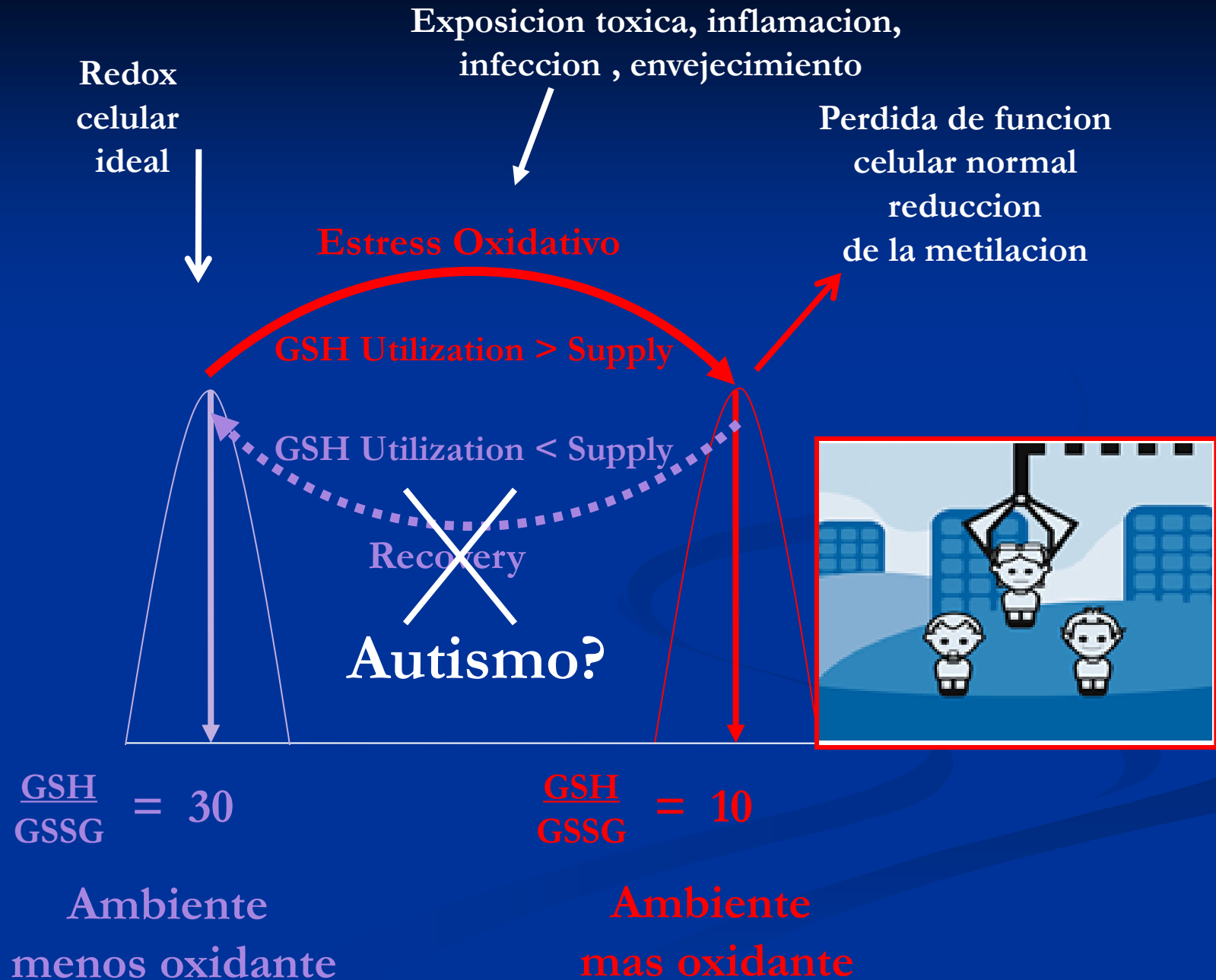
Estres Oxidativo

Recuperacion

$$\frac{\text{GSH}}{\text{GSSG}} = 30$$

$$\frac{\text{GSH}}{\text{GSSG}} = 10$$





Vulnerabilidad a stress oxidativo??????

Metabolic endophenotype and related genotypes are associated with oxidative stress in children with autism.

James SJ, Melnyk S, Jernigan S, Cleves MA, Halsted CH, Wong DH, Cutler P, Bock K, Boris M, Bradstreet JJ, Baker SM, Gaylor DW (Goldblatt A)

Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet. 2006 Aug 17

Plasma levels of metabolites in methionine transmethylation and transsulfuration pathways were measured in 80 autistic and 73 control children. In addition, common polymorphic variants known to modulate these metabolic pathways were evaluated in 360 autistic children and 205 controls. The metabolic results indicated that plasma methionine and the ratio of S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) to S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH), an indicator of methylation capacity, were significantly decreased in the autistic children relative to age-matched controls. In addition, plasma levels of cysteine, glutathione, and the ratio of reduced to oxidized glutathione, an indication of antioxidant capacity and redox homeostasis, were significantly decreased. Differences in allele frequency and/or significant gene-gene interactions were found for relevant genes encoding the reduced folate carrier (RFC 80G > A), transcobalamin II (TCN2 776G > C), catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT 472G > A), methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR 677C > T and 1298A > C), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST M1). **We propose that an increased vulnerability to oxidative stress (endogenous or environmental) may contribute to the development and clinical manifestations of autism.**

Trastornos metabólicos

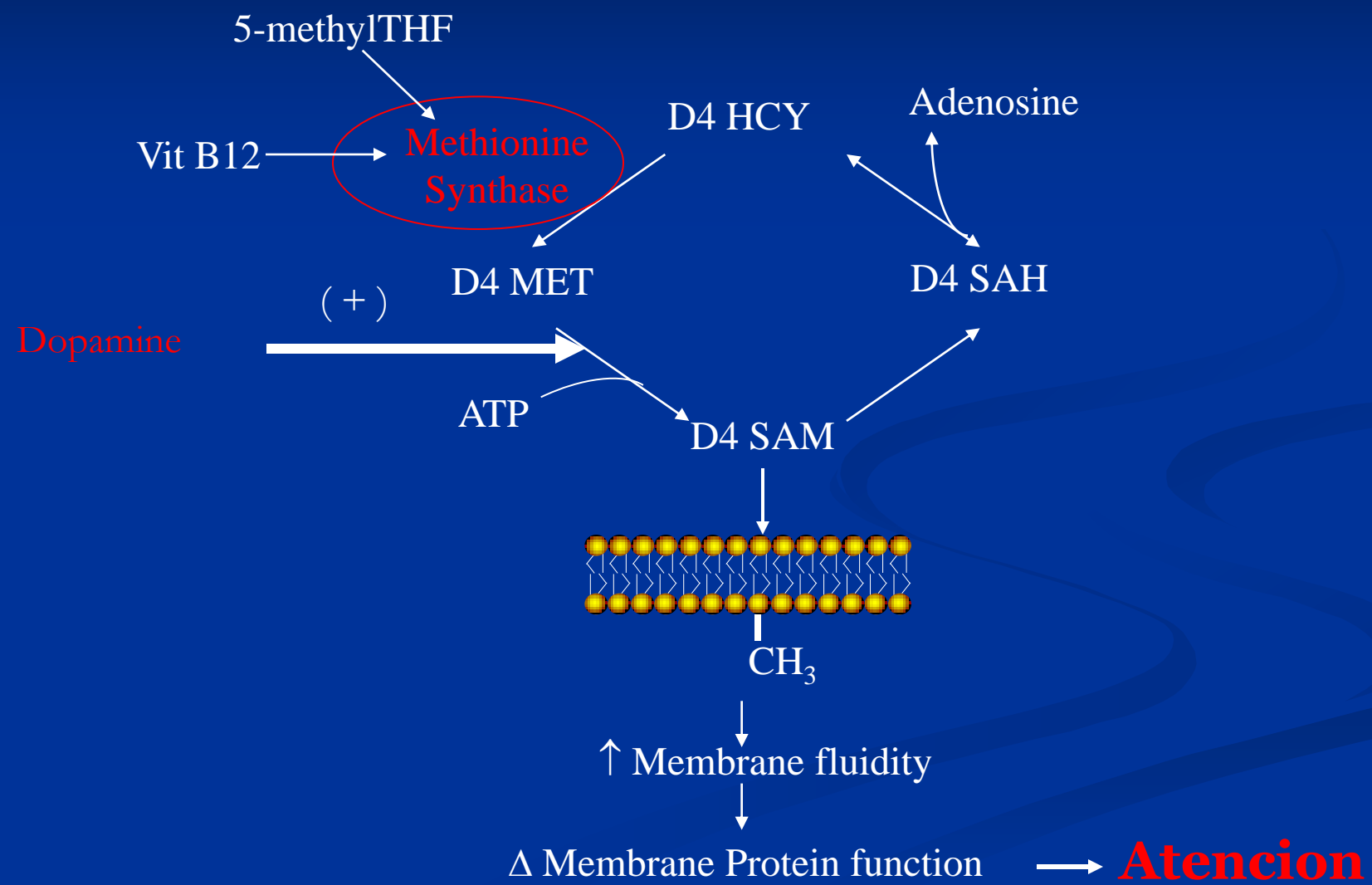
■ **Disfunción gastrointestinal**

- disbiosis (levaduras, virus, bacterias)
- malabsorción
- mala digestión (deficiencia enzimática, sensibilidad IgG alimentos, péptidos urinarios)
- enterocolitis autística –hiperplasia linfonodular

■ **Disregulación del sistema Inmune**

- citoquinas proinflamatorias
- activación microglia
- Th1-Th2 no balanceada
- disminución de actividad NK
- aumento de marcadores de auto inmunidad

El receptor D4 en el ciclo de la metilacion de Fosfolipidos



Fundamento del Enfoque Biomedico. Aprobado por ARI

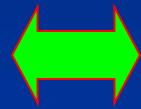
- Mejoras en la Dieta
- Alergias a Alimentos
- Dieta sin gluten, caseina o productos
- Suplementos vitamínicos y minerales
- Altas dosis de Vitamina B6 y Magnesio
- Acidos grasos esenciales
- Aminoácidos
- Tratamientos digestivos
- Suplementos de la Tiroides
- Sulfatación
- Glutinationes
- Detoxificación
- Tratamientos anti-virales
- Regulación del Sistema inmunológico



Remover irritantes

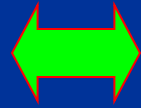
Apoyar capacidad de curacion

Reducir stress



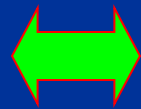
Estimular plasticidad cerebral

suplementar



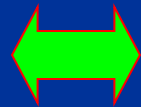
soporte para detoxificacion

Tratar infecciones



soporte Inmune

Remover toxicos



capacidad de regeneracion

ALGORITMO



NIVEL #1 ↓

CONTROL DE NIÑO SANO

Evaluar ☹️

- NO BALBUCEO, NO SEÑALAR O GESTOS A LOS 12 MESES, NO MIRA
- NO HAY PALABRAS 16 MESES,
- NO 2 PALABRAS ESPONTANEAS,
- NO FRASES 24 MESES,
- CUALQUIER PERDIDA DEL LENGUAJE O APRENDIZAJE SOCIAL!!!!



Raspado Laboratorio

Aprobado

RE-EVALUAR

Referir a nivel 2

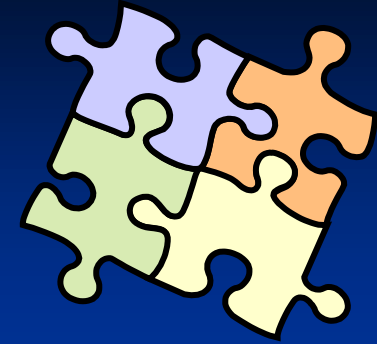
ALGORITMO

NIVEL #2



Evaluar ☹️ Diagnóstico formal:

- CLINICO: HISTORIA
- NEUROLOGO
- GASTROENTEROLOGO
- INMUNOLOGO
- LABORATORIO



REFERIDO A INTERVENCION



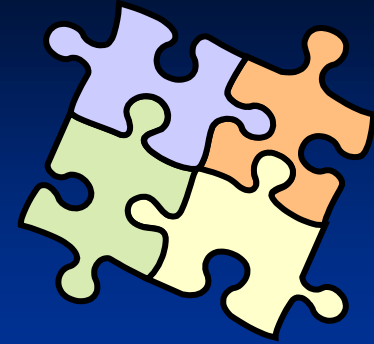
Evaluación

Laboratorio#1



Laboratorio General:

- ❖ Perfil General
- ❖ Perfil Anemia
- ❖ Perfil Tiroideo
- ❖ Perfil Inmunológico
- ❖ Metabólico: aminoácidos
- ❖ Perfil Tóxico: metales cabello, orina



**REFERIDO A
INTERVENCION**



Protocolo DAN 2006, Washington Mayo

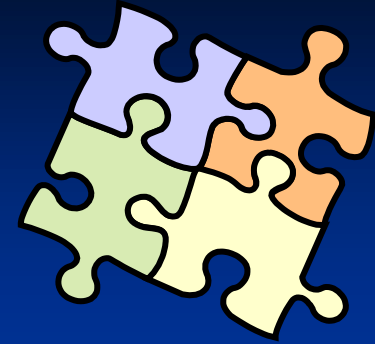
Evaluación

Laboratorio#2



Laboratorio Especial

- ❖ Analisis de heces USA
- ❖ Laboratorio Estress oxidativo
- ❖ Acidos organicos
- ❖ Genetico



**REFERIDO A
INTERVENCION**



Protocolo DAN 2006, Washington Mayo

URINE TOXIC METALS



LAB#: U051103-0454-1
 PATIENT:
 SEX: Male
 AGE: 6

CLIENT#: 24503
 DOCTOR: James Jeff Bradstreet, MD
 International Autism Research
 1688 W Hibiscus Blvd
 Melbourne, FL 32901

POTENTIALLY TOXIC METALS

METALS	RESULT µg/g CREAT	REFERENCE RANGE	WITHIN REFERENCE RANGE	ELEVATED	VERY ELEVATED
Aluminum	< dl	< 60			
Antimony	1	< 1.5			
Arsenic	67	< 130			
Beryllium	< dl	< 0.6			
Bismuth	< dl	< 20			
Cadmium	0.6	< 2			
Lead	28	< 5			
Mercury	40	< 5			
Nickel	16	< 15			
Platinum	< dl	< 1			
Thallium	1	< 1.1			
Thorium	< dl	< 0.5			
Tin	20	< 15			
Tungsten	0.8	< 1.5			
Uranium	< dl	< 0.2			

CREATININE

	RESULT mg/dL	REFERENCE RANGE	2SD LOW	1SD LOW	MEAN	1SD HIGH	2SD HIGH
Creatinine	21	25- 180					

SPECIMEN DATA

Biomarcadores

- **Stress oxidativo**:>**Orina**: 8 -OHG, Isoprostane>**Sangre**: Transferrina, Ceruloplasmina, Amonio, Lactato, Glutation Reducido, GSSG
- **Metilación y transulfación**:>**Plasma**: Cysteina y Metionina en Ayunas
- **Inmunológico**:>**orina**: Neopterin y Biopterin>**sangre**: Anticuerpos Anti-endotelial ASTO, antiDNASA B, IgG sub, IgA,IgM,IgG,IgE, contaje
- **Metales pesados**:>**sangre**: Eritrocitos minerales y tóxicos> Metalotioneina en linfocitos pre y post inducción,>**orina** Porfirinas fraccionadas si elevadas post quelación (6 horas)
- **Perfil metabólico**:>sangre: electrolitos, función hepática y renal, química amonio, anión gap
- **Util**: ácidos orgánicos urinarios, oxalatos urinarios

Porfirinas urinarias: Mercurio

J.S. Woods et al. / Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 206 (2005) 113–120

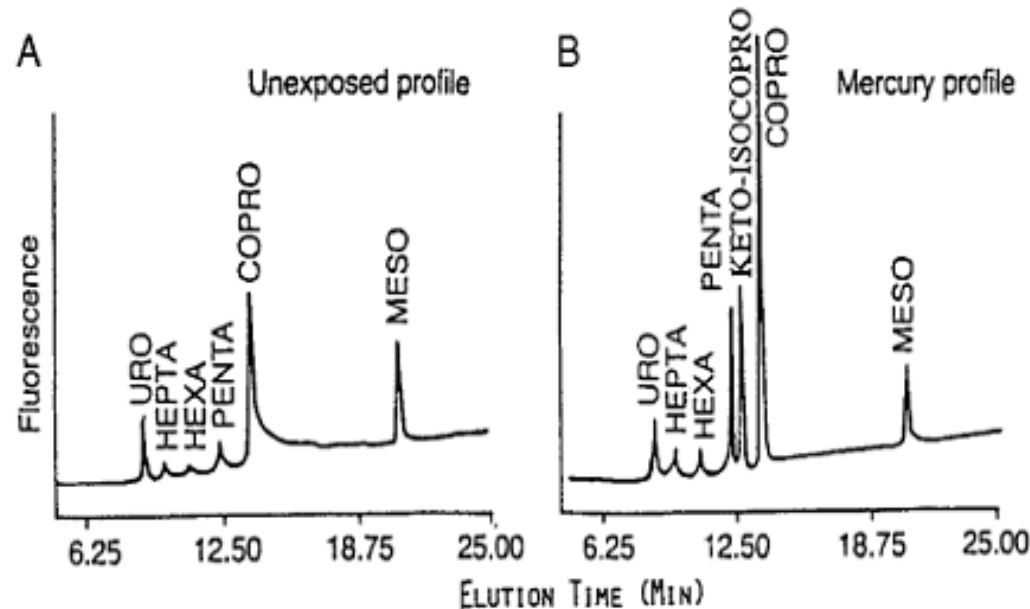


Fig. 1. HPLC urinary porphyrin profiles from: (A) unexposed and (B) mercury-exposed subjects. Abscissa is elution time in minutes. Ordinate is relative porphyrin concentration in fluorescence units. Porphyrins were measured as described in Methods. URO = uroporphyrin, HEPTA = hepta-carboxyporphyrin, HEXA = hexa-carboxyporphyrin, PENTA = pentacarboxyporphyrin, COPRO = coproporphyrin, KETO-ISOCOPRO = ketoisocoproporphyrin, MESO = mesoporphyrin (an internal standard).

THE ATYPICAL KETO-ISOCOCPROPHYRIN = PRECO IN NATAF STUDY

Urinary porphyrins

HPLC-UV+Fluorescence

	(nmol)		<i>reference</i> nanomoles/gr Cr urinary	<i>Interpretation</i> %
Uroporphyrins I & III (UP)	15	nmol	7-14	1 Slightly increased rate
Heptacarboxy porphyrin (7cxP)	5,1	nmol	1,5-3,5	0,5 Slightly increased rate
Hexacarboxy porphyrin (6cxP)	0,6	nmol	0,4-0,8	0,0 Average Rate
Pre 5-Carboxy-P	1,1	nmol		
Pentacarboxy porphyrin (5cxP)	12,8	nmol	1,0-2,9	1,3 Increased rate
Precoporphyrin (prCP)	32,6	nmol	2-5	Increased rate
Coproporphyrins I & III (cP)	858	nmol	50-80	95 Increased rate
prCP/UP	PrecoP/Uro ratio	2,05	0,3-0,6	
UP / CP	uro/copro ratio	0,01	0,14-0,1	

6X

8X

Over 10X!!!

Porphyrinuria in Childhood Autistic Disorder: Implications for Environmental Toxicity

Robert Nataf a, Corinne Skorupkab, Lorene Ametb, Alain Lama, Anthea Springbettc, Richard Lathed

Laboratoire Philippe Auguste, Paris, France

Toxicol Appl Pharmacol. 2006 Jun 15; [Epub ahead of print]

The atypical molecule precoproporphyrin, a specific indicator of heavy metal toxicity, was also elevated in autistic disorder, N=106 ($p<0.001$) but not significantly in Asperger's N=11. A subgroup with autistic disorder was treated with oral dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) N= 11, with a view to heavy metal removal. There was a significant ($p=0.002$) drop in urinary porphyrin excretion following DMSA. These data implicate environmental heavy metal toxicity in childhood autistic disorder.

Detoxificación

- Historia y examen físico
- Terapias de limpieza
 - limpiar el ambiente
 - limpiar la dieta
 - limpiar el intestino
- Terapias de nutrientes
- Laboratorios
- Tratar inbalances bioquímicos y nutricionales
- Detoxificación hepática
- Detox de metales pesados



Heavy metals like mercury and lead must be removed while protecting the required nutrient minerals: Zinc, Selenium, etc

Intensidad de Sintomas = Intensidad de tratamiento





No se a dectectado Autismo en la población Amish, Dr. Frank Noonan, medico familiar del condado de Lancaster Pa.

The Age of Autism. Dan Olmsted July 2006

Dietas

- Libre de Caseína , Gluten (CF-GF)
- Dieta específica de carbohidratos (SCD)
- Dieta ecológica (BED)
- **D Aditivos, MSG, benzoatos, sulfitos, edulcorantes artificiales,**
- **D embutidos , enlatados, envasados**
- Dieta baja en Excitocinas
- Dieta de Rotación-Dieta de Eliminación
- Dieta baja Cobre
- Dieta baja en Oxalatos



Se ha demostrado que la dieta rica en antioxidantes puede influir positivamente en la disminución de alergias y de asma.

Romieu I, Trenga C. Diet and obstructive lung diseases. *Epidemiol Rev* 2001;23:268–87.

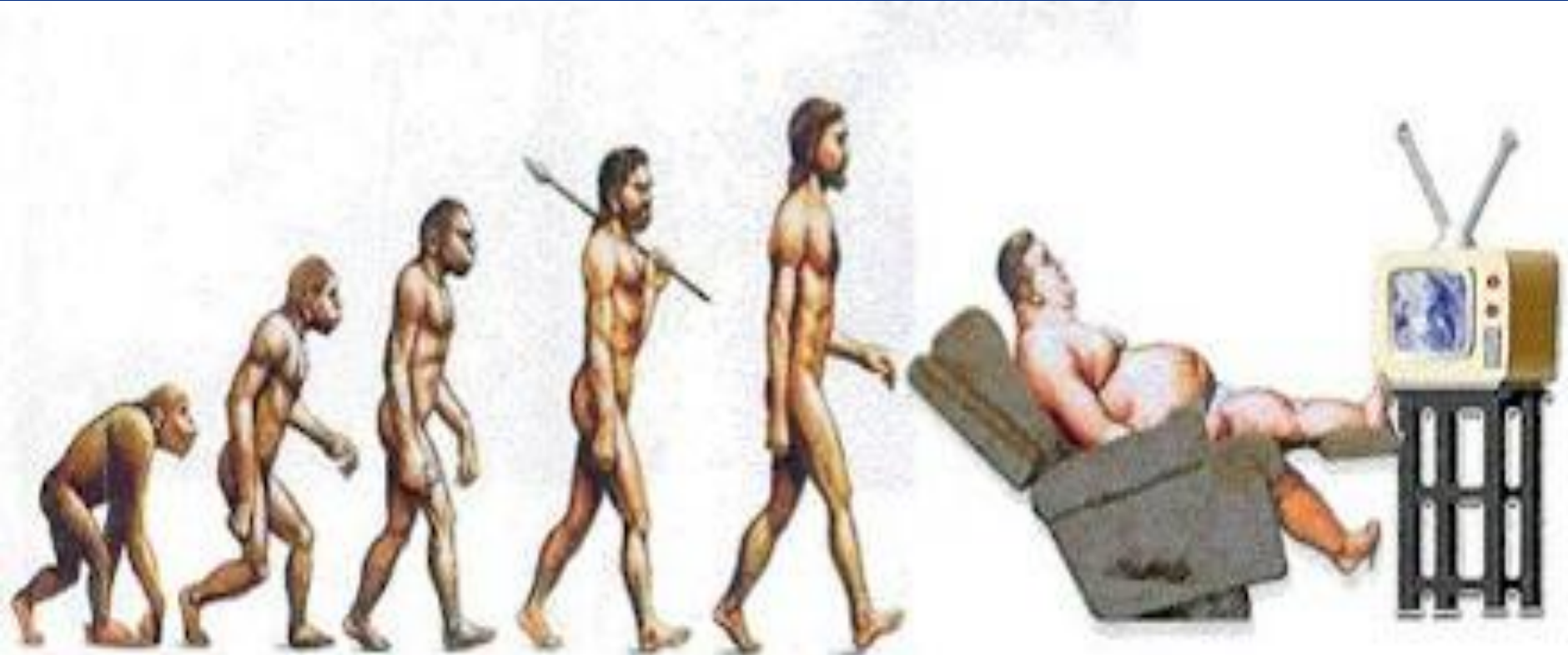
Terapias Nutrientes básicos

- Antioxidantes (Vit A,C,E,Se)
- Vitamina B6-P5P,B complex
- Minerales (Zinc, Magnesio,Molibdeno...)
- Omega 3 EFA (Aceite de Hígado de Bacalao)
- Methyl B12 inyectado
- Baños de Sal de Epson
- Probióticos

Detoxificación hepática

- Metilación (agregar un CH₃)
- Sulfación (agregar un SO₄)
- Conjugación de aminoácidos
 - Glicina , DMG, TMG
 - Taurina (con Mg)
- Glutation
- Acetilación (n-acetyl cisteina, glucosamina)
- Glucuronidación (calcio d-glucarate)

¿Evolución o Involución?





Detoxificación!!!!!!

•¿Quelación? (“Chelation”)

“Chele”, en giego significa la tenaza de la langosta o cangrejo.

•Quien “agarra o atrapa” los metales? ALA, cisteina, N Acetyl Cysteina, EDTA, DMSA, DMPS, TTFD

•Vias para Quelación: oral, endovenoso, trans-térmico, supositorios .

•Referido por los padres como con un 65%a 72% eficacia!!!!!! Mejoraron 34:1



Quelacion

El mercurio desactiva la cadena de la metilación!!!!!!!!!!!!!! (daña los thioles) cont.



• **thiol=“mercaptan”(moleculas <con átomo de sulfuro)**

• **mercaptan=“mer(cury)-cap(ture)”= moléculas que capturan mercurio! 1820**

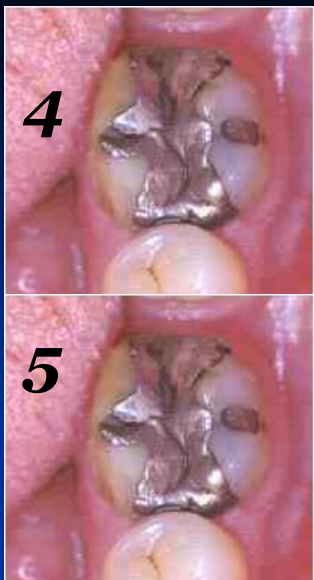
• **moléculas con sulfuros (quelantes) 2005**

• **Quelantes que rescatan nuestra bioquímica Envenenada por metales pesados!!!!!**

POTENTIALLY TOXIC ELEMENTS			
TOXIC ELEMENTS	RESULT $\mu\text{g/g}$	REFERENCE RANGE	PERCENTILE
			88 th 86 th
Aluminum	38	< 8.0	
Antimony	0.18	< 0.066	
Arsenic	0.12	< 0.080	
Beryllium	< 0.01	< 0.020	
Bismuth	0.52	< 0.13	
Cadmium	0.22	< 0.15	
Lead	11	< 1.0	
Mercury	0.19	< 0.40	
Platinum	< 0.003	< 0.005	
Thallium	0.001	< 0.010	
Thorium	< 0.001	< 0.005	
Uranium	0.013	< 0.060	
Nickel	0.46	< 0.40	
Silver	2.3	< 0.20	
Tin	1.2	< 0.30	
Titanium	0.64	< 1.0	
Total Toxic Representation			

ESSENTIAL AND OTHER ELEMENTS					
ELEMENTS	RESULT $\mu\text{g/g}$	REFERENCE RANGE	PERCENTILE		
			2.5 th	16 th	50 th 84 th 87.5 th
Calcium	317	125- 370			
Magnesium	26	12- 30			
Sodium	380	12- 90			
Potassium	600	12- 40			
Copper	14	8.0- 16			
Zinc	57	100- 190			
Manganese	0.45	0.20- 0.55			
Chromium	0.73	0.26- 0.50			
Vanadium	0.15	0.030- 0.10			
Molybdenum	0.10	0.050- 0.13			
Boron	4.3	0.60- 4.0			
Iodine	1.2	0.25- 1.3			
Lithium	0.008	0.007- 0.023			
Phosphorus	215	160- 250			
Selenium	1.1	0.95- 1.7			
Strontium	0.75	0.16- 1.0			
Sulfur	43700	45500- 53000			
Barium	1.3	0.16- 0.80			
Cobalt	0.019	0.013- 0.035			
Iron	20	8.0- 19			
Germanium	0.034	0.045- 0.065			
Rubidium	0.65	0.016- 0.18			
Zirconium	0.20	0.040- 1.0			

SPECIMEN DATA				RATIOS		
COMMENTS:				ELEMENTS	RATIOS	EXPECTED RANGE
Date Collected:	1/16/2007	Sample Size:	0.2 g	Cu/Mg	12.2	4- 30
Date Received:	2/5/2007	Sample Type:	Head	Cu/P	1.47	0.8- 8
Date Completed:	2/9/2007	Hair Color:	Black	Na/K	0.633	0.5- 10
Methodology:	ICP-MS	Treatment:		Zn/Cu	4.07	4- 20
		Shampoo:	JJ	Zn/Cd	259	> 800



“!No tratar a la enfermedad sino al enfermo!”

- ¿Asumimos que todos tienen el mismo problema?
- **Diferencias inter-individuales.**
- **La razón para la susceptibilidad individual amerita atención.**
- **Enfermedad crónica compleja y multifactorial.**



Camara Hiperbarica

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy may improve symptoms in autistic children

Med Hypotheses. 2006;67(2):216-28. Epub 2006 Mar 22.

Daniel A. Rossignol ^{a,b,*}, Lanier W. Rossignol

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^b University of Virginia, P.O. Box 800729, Charlottesville, VA, USA

Neuropeptidos intrigantes con poco riesgo usados adecuadamente!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

EDITORIAL

Oxitocina/ Secretina

Secretin's role in the cerebellum: A larger biological context and implications for developmental disorders

MARTHA G. WELCH¹, ROBERT J. LUDWIG¹, MARK OPLER³ & DAVID A. RUGGIERO^{1,2}

Departments of ¹Psychiatry and ²Anatomy, College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University, and ³Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, USA

“It is more reasonable to suspect that long-range effects on stress adaptation response patterns will require continuous or serial administration of peptide combinations (*oxytocin and secretin*) over many days, in a way that more closely replicates maternal nurture mechanisms that naturally stimulate the synthesis and release of stress regulatory peptides”.

Spironolactona

Medical Hypotheses (2006) x, xxx–xxx



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Spironolactone might be a desirable immunologic and hormonal intervention in autism spectrum disorders

James Jeffrey Bradstreet ^a, Scott Smith ^a, Doreen Granpeesheh ^b, Jane M. El-Dahr ^c, Daniel Rossignol ^{d,*}


Summary Multiple studies now demonstrate that autism is medically characterized, in part, by immune system dysregulation, including evidence of neuroglial activation and gastrointestinal inflammation. This neuroglial process has further been characterized as neuroinflammation. In addition, a subset of autistic children exhibit higher than average levels of androgens. Spironolactone is an aldosterone antagonist and potassium-sparing diuretic with a desirable safety profile. It possesses potent anti-inflammatory and immune modifying properties that might make it an excellent medical intervention for autism spectrum disorders. Furthermore, spironolactone possesses potent anti-androgen properties that might further enhance its appeal in autism, particularly in a definable subset of hyperandrogenic autistic children. One case report is briefly reviewed demonstrating objective clinical improvements in an autistic child after spironolactone administration. Additional research in controlled trials is now needed to further define the risks and benefits of spironolactone use in children with autism.

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...las piezas van cuadrando



Hay Solución?



Sontag observó una relación entre los disturbios emocionales en la mujer gestante y las dificultades tempranas en la alimentación del lactante.

**Autismo es un problema de
DE SALUD PUBLICA!!!!!!!!!!!!**

**No un problema psicológico
La mayoría de los pacientes tienen**

TOXICIDAD ☹ ☹

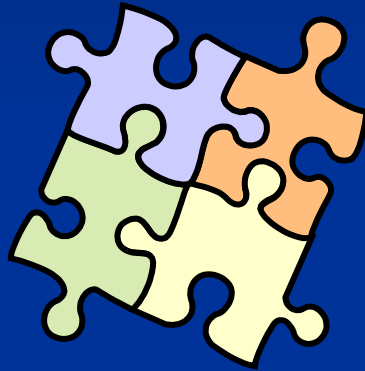
inducida por el medio-ambiente

Por lo tanto El Autismo es 😊 😊 😊

PREVENIBLE, REVERSIBLE Y TRATABLE



Autismo es incurable: evidencia es pobre



Tratamiento y recuperación son posibles:
evidencia es real!!!!!!

Gracias

