

SCIA believes that children with autism suffer from an ongoing inflammatory process in different regions of the brain produced by microglial activation.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY MICROGLIAL ACTVATION

Reduced levels of glutathione results in accumulation of heavy metals and can weaken the immune system. Microglial Activation is a key factor not only in autism, but in several other neurodegenerative diseases like the following:

1. Alzheimer's Disease
2. Parkinson's Disease
3. Multiple Sclerosis
4. Schizophrenia

AUTISM COMMON MEDICAL SYMPTOMS

1. Allergies
2. Eczema (Atopic Dermatitis)
3. Metabolic Disorders
4. Neuroinflammation (Microglial Activation)
5. Decreased natural killer cell activity
6. Low glutathione levels
7. Oxidative stress and metal toxicity
8. Recurrent infections
9. Human herpes type 6 viral reaction

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO MICROGLIAL ACTIVATION

Examples of neurotropic infectious agents commonly found in children with autism:

1. Viruses
2. Bacteria
3. Fungi
4. Parasites

HOW CAN MICROGLIAL ACTIVATION BE TREATED IN AUTISM?

Children with autism should be treated to viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites under control by strengthening the immune system.

According to scientists, microglial activation can destroy the synapses. If the immune system is treated successfully, the synapses can be completely regenerated and the mental illness can be cured, which means that autism can be cured.

80%-90% of immune system is related to digestive health

TEMPORAL AND FRONTAL LOBE DYSFUNCTION IN AUTISM

Children with autism suffer from dysfunction in different areas of the brain caused by the destruction of the synapses due to microglial activation.

Temporal Lobes Dysfunction Symptoms

1. Disturbance of auditory sensation and perception
2. Disturbance of selective attention of auditory and visual input
3. Disorders of visual perception
4. Impaired organization and categorization of verbal material
5. Disturbance of language comprehension
6. Impaired long-term memory
7. Altered personality and affective behavior

Frontal Lobe Dysfunction Symptoms

1. Loss of fine movements and strength of the arms, hands, and fingers
2. Little spontaneous facial expression
3. Difficulty in speaking
4. It has a negative impact on divergent thinking, or flexibility and problem solving ability
5. Attention disorders
6. Dramatic changes in social behaviors
7. Difficulty in interpreting feedback from the environment
8. Non-compliance with rules
9. Careless or excessive risk taking

Most of the autism symptoms can be clearly explained by dysfunction in the frontal and temporal lobes and other parts of the brain.