

P-279 - BOWEL SYMPTOMS AND RETRIEVAL OF INVADING ORGANISMS IN THE STOOLS OF AUTISTIC PATIENTS

H.Essawy

Neuropsychiatry, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Background: The gut brain theory and pathogenesis of autism has long been suggested. Thus we analyzed stools of autistic children for some of the expected intestinal pathogens.

Patients and methods: Thirty children with autism were diagnosed using ICD 10 classification criteria and Childhood Autism Rating Scale and Gilliam Autism Rating Scale . Stool analysis for detection of antigens of Giardia Lambila, Entamebea Histolytica antigen, Helicobacter pylori antigen, Cryptosporidium, Rotavirus and Adenovirus was performed for all patients.

Results: Antigen retrieval in stools of the autistic patients revealed 40.0% Giardia Lambila antigen, 26.7% EH antigen, 13.3% H Pylori antigen, Cryptosporidium antigen 3.33%, 10.0% Adenovirus antigen and 20.0% Rotavirus antigen.

Conclusion: By trial of retrieval of various pathogens from the stools of autistic patients as a reflection of the inflammatory reaction in the gut, we were able to partially disclose evidence of a link between the autistic disorder and active intestinal inflammation further proving the gut brain theory in autism.