

P-252 - EFFICACY OF ORAL DIMERCAPTOSUCCINIC ACID (DMSA) THERAPY IN A SAMPLE OF ARAB CHILDREN WITH AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER

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Autism is a severe disorder that impacts social, communicative and behavioral function. It is diagnosed in young children and affects them for life. Some researchers have noticed that autism symptoms are similar to symptoms associated with toxic metal poisoning. The oral chelator 2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) was used to mobilize heavy metals from extra vascular pools in children with (ASD). DMSA is an effective therapy to remove a variety of toxic metals from children and it helps in improvement of autistic criteria.

Aim: find the relation between urine toxic metals of autistic children and severity of autistic symptoms. examine whether DMSA is beneficial for children with autism.

Methodology: The participants were 44 Autistic Spectrum Disorder Saudi children (3-9 years) who were diagnosed according to DSM IV criteria. All were subjected to a parental semi-structured psychiatric interview and the Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS). The baseline urine samples were taken from autistic children and sent to the German laboratory for the detection of heavy metals. The children were assessed clinically immediately before and after the sixth month of DMSA intake. post DMSA was taken from each child for re-analysis months.

Results: There was positive correlation of Aluminum, vanadium, mercury, uranium with some subscales of CARS. After treatment with DMSA, there was statistical significant difference in the mean level of mercury and lead before and after chelation. There was significant difference in the mean score of CARS before and after management with DMSA chelation regarding some subscales and the total score of CARS.