

## LANDMARK REVIEW CONFIRMS: MERCURY POISONING CAUSES AUTISM

### PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release  
December 28, 2008

### CONTACTS:

CoMeD President [Rev. Lisa K. Sykes (Richmond, VA) 804-364-8426]  
CoMeD Sci. Advisor [Dr. King (Lake Hiawatha, NJ) 973-263-4843]

WASHINGTON, DC – A new article, “A Comprehensive Review of Mercury Provoked Autism” in a special issue on *Metal Toxicity and Human Health* in the peer-reviewed *Indian Journal of Medical Research*<sup>1</sup>, confirms a causal link between subacute mercury poisoning in children and their autism spectrum disorder diagnosis. This review<sup>2</sup> confirms, “emerging evidence supports the theory that some autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) may result from a combination of genetic/biochemical susceptibility, specifically a reduced ability to excrete mercury (Hg), and exposure to Hg at critical developmental periods”.

Based on a thorough review of a massive body of peer-reviewed medical studies, this new study establishes that low-level mercury exposure causes immune, sensory, neurological, motor, and behavioral dysfunctions similar to traits defining and/or associated with ASDs, and that these dysfunction similarities extend to neuroanatomy, neurotransmitter alterations, and altered biochemistry. Furthermore, a review of molecular mechanisms indicates that: a) mercury exposure can induce death, disorganization and/or damage to selected neurons in the brain similar to that seen in recent ASD brain pathology studies, and b) these neuron alterations would produce the clinical symptoms by which ASDs are diagnosed.

It was also observed that a review of treatments suggests that patients diagnosed with an ASD and found to be mercury poisoned who undergo protocols to reduce mercury and/or its effects show significant clinical improvements in many instances.

Based upon these findings, the researchers concluded, “...**the overwhelming preponderance of the evidence favours acceptance that Hg [mercury] exposure is capable of causing some ASDs.**”

The non-profit CoMeD, Inc., and, *through a grant from the Brenen Hornstein Autism Research & Education (BHARE) Foundation*, the non-profit Institute of Chronic Illnesses, Inc. funded this research study.

Today, any parent, physician, or healthcare provider can easily confirm whether or not a non-chelated child diagnosed with an ASD is mercury poisoned by having urine-porphyrin-profile-analysis (UPPA) testing run at LabCorp (CLIA-certified, test# 120980) or Laboratoire Philippe Auguste (ISO-certified, 119 Philippe Auguste Avenue, Paris, France 75011). Please, visit CoMeD’s web site, <http://www.Mercury-freeDrugs.org> for information on how to order UPPA tests and some of the many published papers validating the applicability of UPPA results in diagnosing mercury toxicity and/or monitoring its reduction following the use of chelation agents that have been proven to be effective in reducing mercury bioburden in humans.

Your generous tax-free donations will help us to fund additional research, similar to the present study, to examine mercury’s links to autism and other illnesses, define the causal roles of mercury in the linked childhood and adult illnesses, and find appropriate curative therapies.

---

To support the ongoing efforts of CoMeD, Inc. with your tax-deductible contributions, please use the PayPal link on CoMeD’s Internet website, <http://www.Mercury-freeDrugs.org>. CoMeD, Inc. is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) corporation that is actively engaged in legal, educational and scientific efforts to stop all use of mercury in medicine, and to ban the use of all mercury-containing medicines.

---

<sup>1</sup> Geier DA, King PG, Sykes LK, Geier MR. A Comprehensive Review of Mercury Provoked Autism. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 2008;128:383-411. [free access to the article’s full-text is available at: <http://icmr.nic.in/ijmr/ijmr.htm>]

<sup>2</sup> Researchers with extensive backgrounds in medicine, chemistry, genetics, and biochemistry, from the Institute of Chronic Illnesses, Inc., CoMeD, Inc., and the Genetic Centers of America collaborated on the study.