VAKSINA MMR NUK SHKAKETON AUTIZEM”

CFARE ESHTE AUTIZMI?

- Crregullim i zhvillimit
- ASDs - Autism Spectrum Disorders – Crregullimet e spektrit te autizmit
- 1 ne cdo150 femije diagnostikohet me Autizem
- Diagnnoza e pare1938
  - *"autos"* = vetja

VAKSINA MMR (FRP)

- Ne anglisht Measles (Fruthi) Mumps (Shytat) , Rubella (Rubeola)
- Rekomandohet per vaksinimin e femijeve qe nga viti1971
- Administrimi:
  - Kryhet me injeksion 12-18 muaj dhe perseri 4-6 vite
  - Kalendari tone:D1=12 -15 muaj/D2 = 5 vjec

ANDREW WAKEFIELD

- Gastroenterolog britanik qe besoi se kishte bulbar shkakun e autizmit ne1998.
- Publikoi te dhenat ne revisten mjeksore, *The Lancet*

- Studim epdiemiologjik

Early report

Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children

A J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Berelowitz, A P Dhillon, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S E Davies, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

Background We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3–10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records. Ileocolonoscopy and biopsy sampling, magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG), and lumbar puncture were done under sedation. Barium follow-through radiography was done where possible. Biochemical, haematological, and immunological profiles were examined.

Findings Onset of behavioural symptoms was associated, by the parents, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination in eight of the 12 children, with measles infection in one child, and otitis media in another. All 12 children had intestinal abnormalities, ranging from lymphoid nodular hyperplasia to aphthoid ulceration. Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in the colon in 11 children and reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no granulomas. Behavioural disorders included autism (nine), disintegrative psychosis (one), and possible postviral or vaccinal encephalitis (two). There were no focal neurological abnormalities and MRI and EEG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results were significantly raised urinary methylmalonic acid compared with age-matched controls (p=0·003), low haemoglobin in four children, and a low serum IgA in four children.

Interpretation We identified associated gastrointestinal disease and developmental regression in a group of previously normal children, which was generally associated in time with possible environmental triggers.

Lancet 1998; **351:** 637–41
See Commentary page 611

Inflammatory Bowel Disease Study Group, University Departments of Medicine and Histopathology (A J Wakefield FRCS, A Anthony MB, J Linnell PhD, A P Dhillon MRCPath, S E Davies MRCPath) **and the University Departments of Paediatric Gastroenterology** (S H Murch MB, D M Casson MRCP, M Malik MRCP, M A Thomson FRCP, J A Walker-Smith FRCP,), **Child and Adolescent Psychiatry** (M Berelowitz FRCPsych), **Neurology** (P Harvey FRCP), **and Radiology** (A Valentine FRCR), **Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine, London NW3 2QG, UK**

Correspondence to: Dr A J Wakefield

Introduction

We saw several children who, after a period of apparent normality, lost acquired skills, including communication. They all had gastrointestinal symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and bloating and, in some cases, food intolerance. We describe the clinical findings, and gastrointestinal features of these children.

Patients and methods

12 children, consecutively referred to the department of paediatric gastroenterology with a history of a pervasive developmental disorder with loss of acquired skills and intestinal symptoms (diarrhoea, abdominal pain, bloating and food intolerance), were investigated. All children were admitted to the ward for 1 week, accompanied by their parents.

Clinical investigations

We took histories, including details of immunisations and exposure to infectious diseases, and assessed the children. In 11 cases the history was obtained by the senior clinician (JW-S). Neurological and psychiatric assessments were done by consultant staff (PH, MB) with HMS-4 criteria.[1] Developmental histories included a review of prospective developmental records from parents, health visitors, and general practitioners. Four children did not undergo psychiatric assessment in hospital; all had been assessed professionally elsewhere, so these assessments were used as the basis for their behavioural diagnosis.

After bowel preparation, ileocolonoscopy was performed by SHM or MAT under sedation with midazolam and pethidine. Paired frozen and formalin-fixed mucosal biopsy samples were taken from the terminal ileum; ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colons, and from the rectum. The procedure was recorded by video or still images, and were compared with images of the previous seven consecutive paediatric colonoscopies (four normal colonoscopies and three on children with ulcerative colitis), in which the physician reported normal appearances in the terminal ileum. Barium follow-through radiography was possible in some cases.

Also under sedation, cerebral magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG) including visual, brain stem auditory, and sensory evoked potentials (where compliance made these possible), and lumbar puncture were done.

Laboratory investigations

Thyroid function, serum long-chain fatty acids, and cerebrospinal-fluid lactate were measured to exclude known causes of childhood neurodegenerative disease. Urinary methylmalonic acid was measured in random urine samples from eight of the 12 children and 14 age-matched and sex-matched normal controls, by a modification of a technique described previously.[2] Chromatograms were scanned digitally on computer, to analyse the methylmalonic-acid zones from cases and controls. Urinary methylmalonic-acid concentrations in patients and controls were compared by a two-sample *t* test. Urinary creatinine was estimated by routine spectrophotometric assay.

Children were screened for antiendomyseal antibodies and boys were screened for fragile-X if this had not been done

- Artikulli qe lidh MMR me Autizmin ishte i stisur – British Medical Journal, 6 Janar 2011

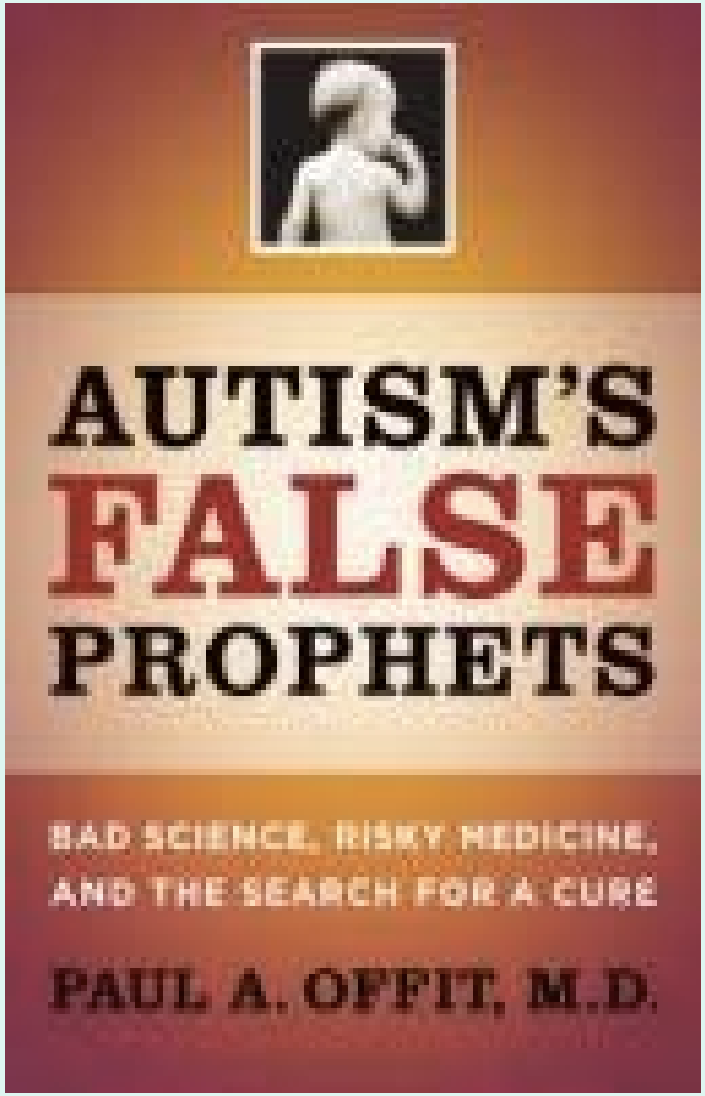
- Gazetari Brian Deer tregoi se si u falsifikuan te dhenat bazuar ne intervista, dokumenta, dhe te dhena te bera publike. Prane Urderit te Mjekut ai tregoi se si shume fakte u shtremberuan ne lidhje me historite e pacienteve per te treguar nje diagnoze te re, se si spitali dhe fakulteti e shfrytezuan per perfitime financiare dhe se si nuk u hetua si duhej ne interes te publikut

NUK KA BAZA DHE PAQENDRUESHMERI

- Moster e vogel
- Popullate jo e qarte
- Konflikt interesi
- Perdorim jo i sakte i procedures qe te con ne te dhena te gabuara
- Teori "Zorres se demtuar apo rrjedhjes se zorres"
- Nuk perseritet
- Shume studime epidemiologjike qe hedhin poshte pretendimet e Wakefield

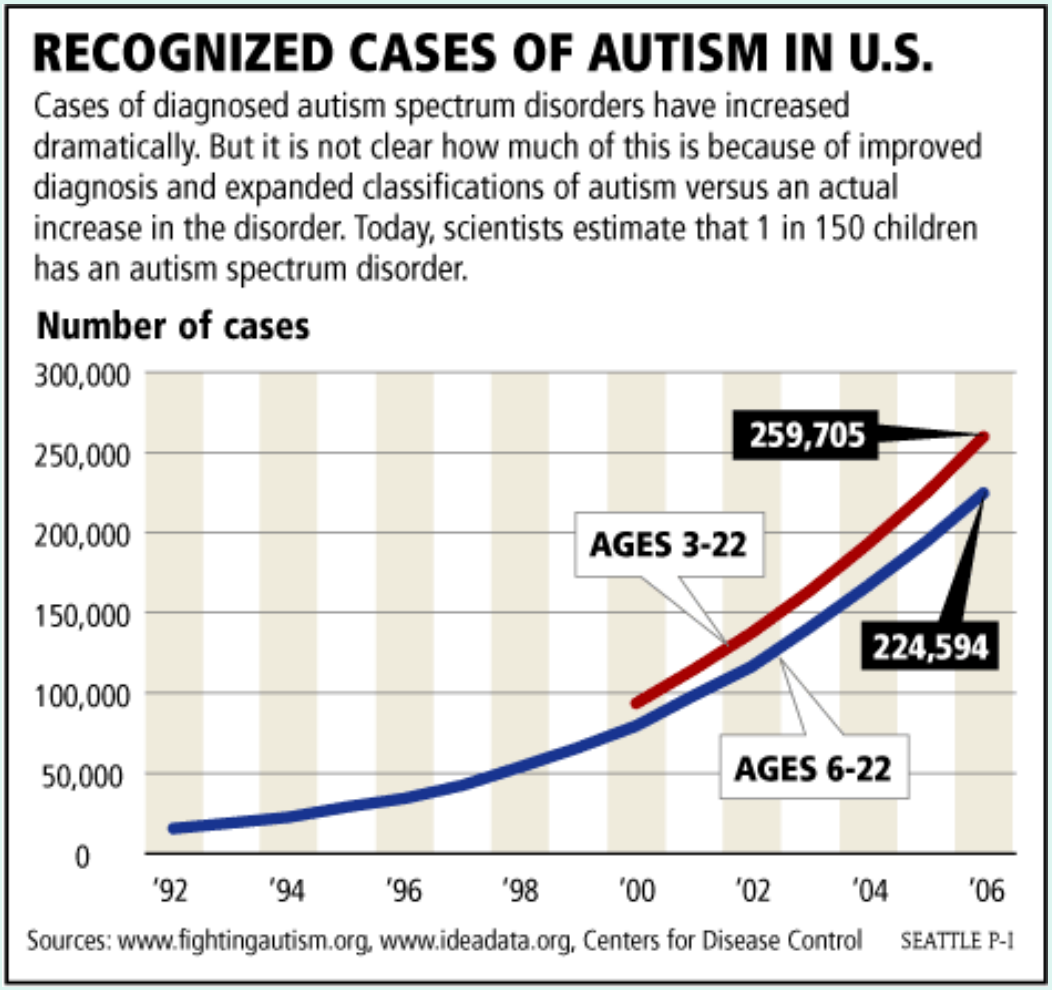
" Cila eshte rruga me e mire qe njerezit te kuptojne nese rezultatet e nje studimi jane te sakta?:
-Transparenca e burimit te financimit;
-Qendrueshmeria e te dhenave, dhe
- Riprodhimi i gjetjeve."

- Dr. Paul Offit



"Problemet e shkaketuara nga vaksinat aq te rralla sa 1 ne 10,000, nje ne 25,000, ose nje ne100,000 jane kapur nga studimet epidemiologjike. Nese autizmi nje semundje qe prek 1 ne150 femije amerikane, do te ishte shkaketuar nga vaksinat studimet epidemiologjike do ta kishin kapur ate"

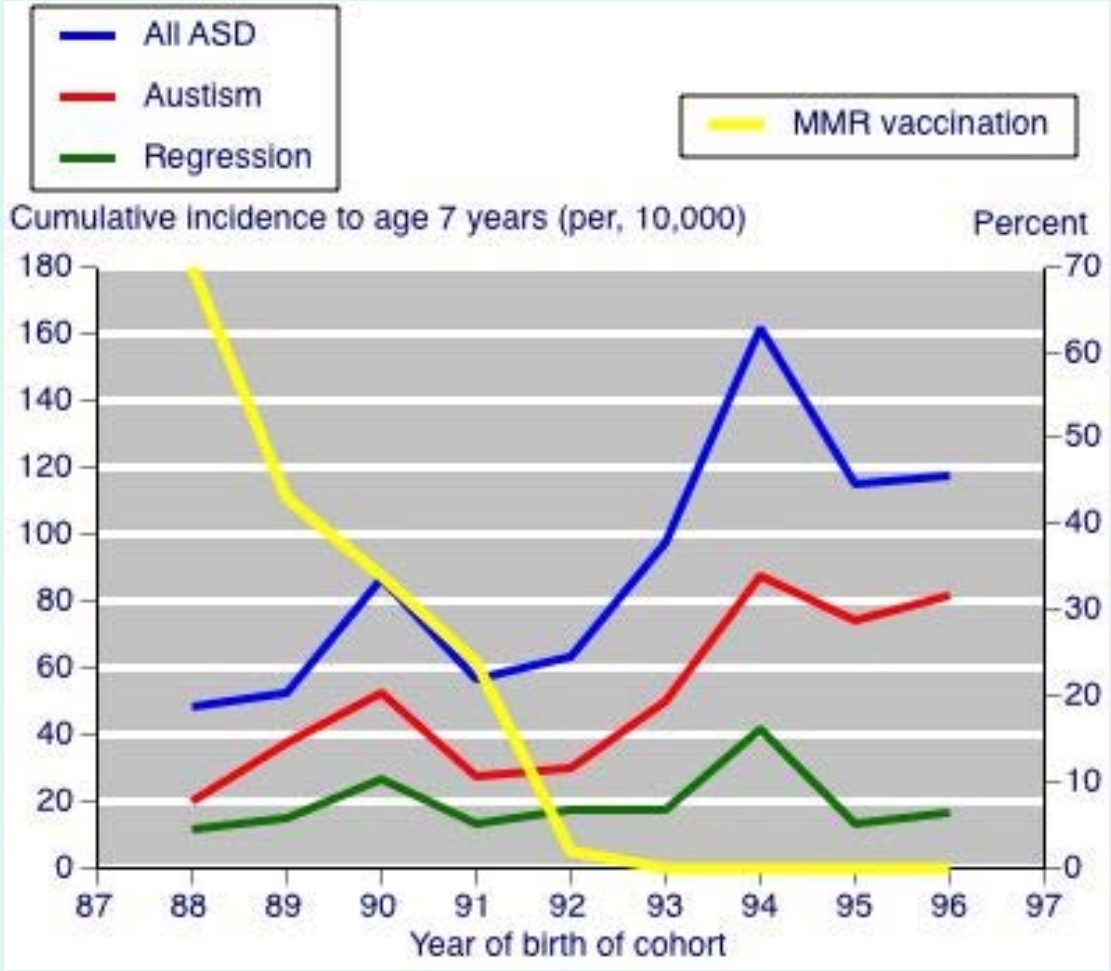
"EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT"



- Permiresim dhe rritje e ne diagnozen e autizmit

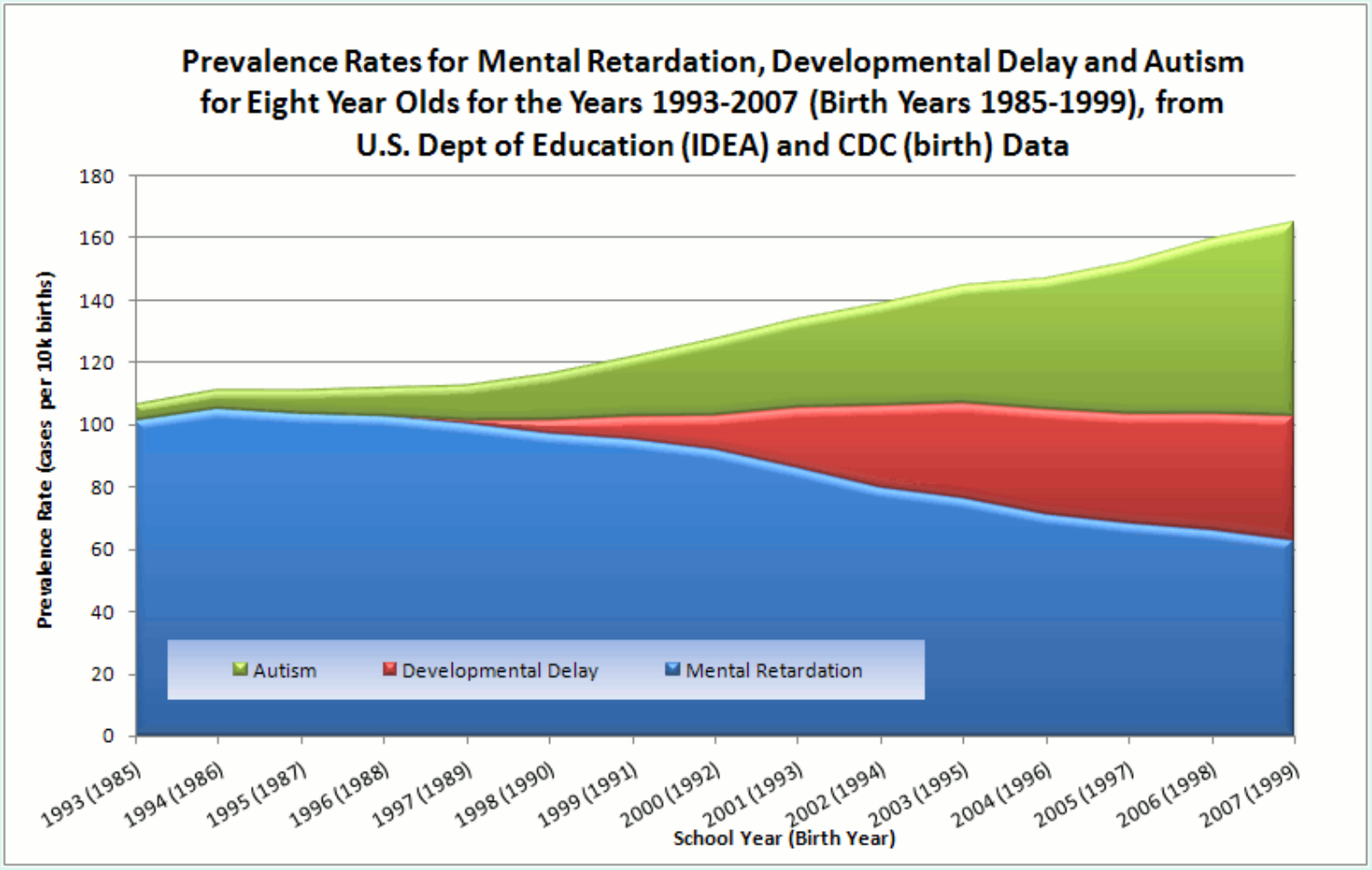
“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Ulje dramatike e mbuleses vaksinale



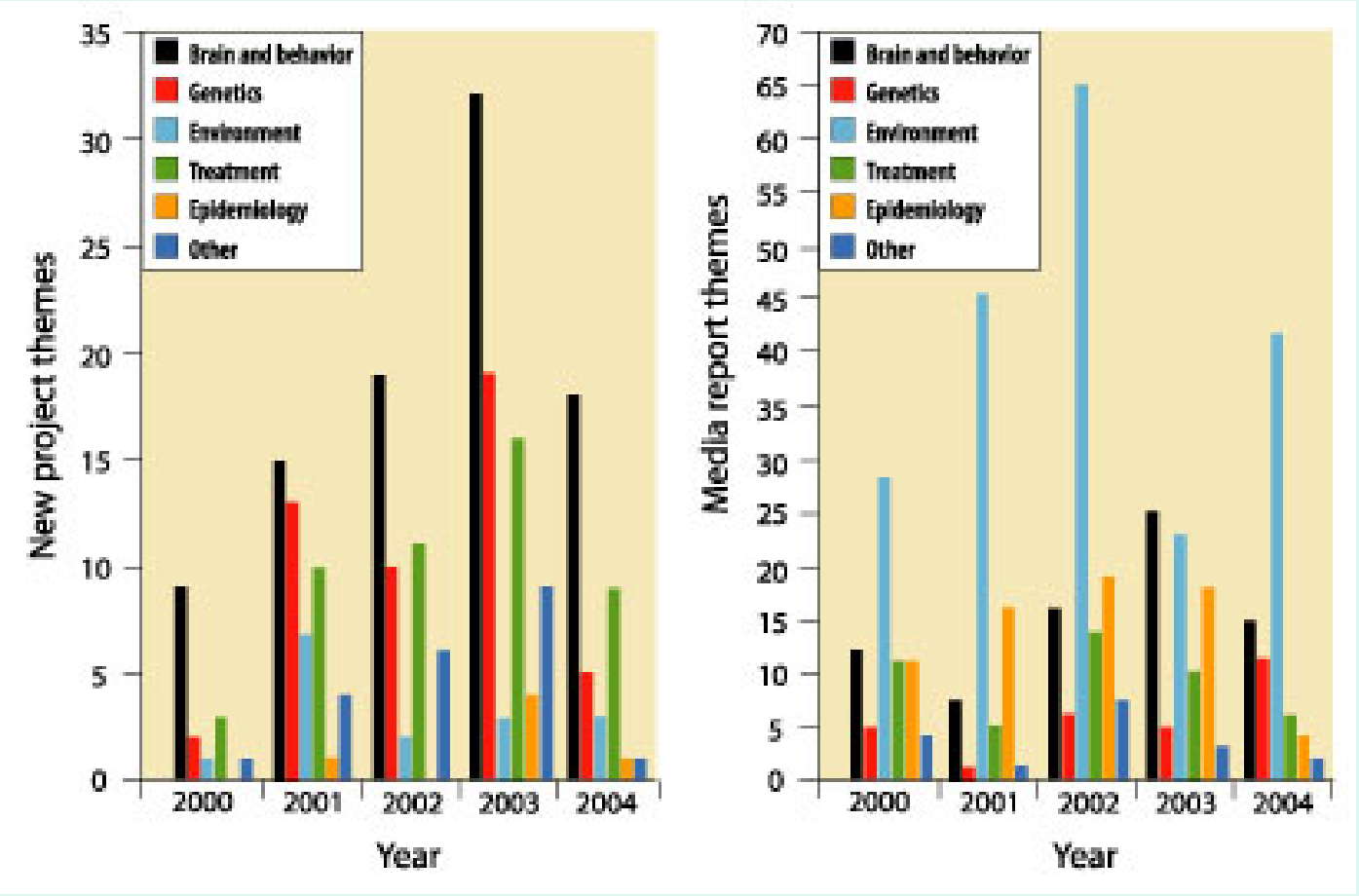
“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Ndryshime ne perkufizimin e diagnozes

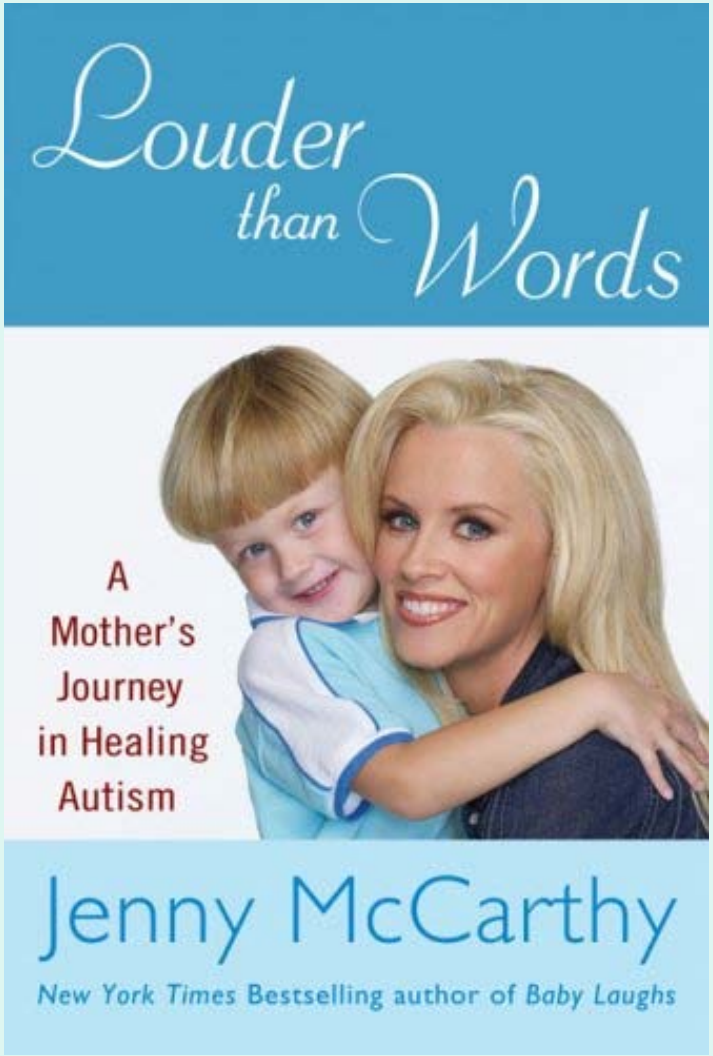


“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Perfshirje e medias dhe shperberje apo crregullim i informacionit



"EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT"



- Te dhena personale nga prinder dhe grupe avokatie te autizmit

CFARE PO NDODH TANI ?

- Procese gjyqesore – Itali etj
- Rritje e sigurise te vaksinave
- Raporte nderkombetare

•Vazhdim i kerkimeve per shkaqet e autizmit

- Genetike, mjedisore etj