

Autistics Clinically Proven Mercury Poisoned

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WASHINGTON, DC – Recent peer-reviewed scientific/medical studies by Nataf et al. (2006) and by Geier and Geier (2006) leave little doubt that many children with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) are indeed mercury poisoned. These studies utilized urinary porphyrin profile analysis (UPPA) to assess body-burden and physiological effects of mercury in autistics. Today, any parent, physician, or healthcare provider can easily confirm whether a non-chelated autistic is mercury poisoned by having UPPA testing run at Laboratory Corporation of America (LabCorp) (CLIA-certified, Test#120980) or Laboratoire Philippe Auguste (ISO-certified, Urine Porphyrin Profile).

UPPA is a highly accurate, inexpensive, non-invasive, and routinely available method for estimating body-burden and toxicity of mercury. Numerous peer-reviewed scientific/medical papers published over the past 40 years, many of them supported by the US NIH, have proven the validity of using UPPA to identify mercury poisoning. UPPA profiling, unlike attempts to directly measure mercury in the blood, urine or feces, or in tissues (e.g., hair and nail), is a proven method for assessing mercury toxicity. Using UPPA, Nataf et al. (2006) studied the urinary porphyrin patterns in French children using the results reported by Laboratoire Philippe Auguste. Similarly, Geier and Geier (2006) studied the urinary porphyrin patterns in US children using the results reported by LabCorp.

Both published studies:

- Clearly demonstrated that non-chelated autistics had porphyrin patterns indicative of clinical mercury toxicity, while normal children and their normal sibling controls did not.
- Found that the more severely affected the ASD children were the higher their evidence of mercury toxicity.
- Established that treating autistics with chelating agents resulted in lower mercury-specific urinary porphyrins, which corresponded to apparent reductions in the mercury body-burden of these children.

Many other physicians who take care of ASD patients have ordered UPPA testing and confirmed the observations made by Nataf et al. (2006) and Geier and Geier (2006).

Thus, urinary porphyrin profile testing is being successfully used to:

- Demonstrate the role of mercury in populations of autistics,
- Identify those children and adults who are mercury poisoned, and
- Track mercury excretion from affected children undergoing treatment.

For the past several years there has been a raging controversy as to whether or not mercury in medicines, especially in vaccines, has caused the dramatic rise in the rate of children diagnosed with an ASD. Many experts have insisted ASDs are caused by some yet-to-be-identified genetic cause. A paper recently published in *Nature Genetics* described the results of multi-million-dollar genetics study (which studied a thousand-plus families with at least two autistics using in-depth genetic screening). Tellingly, the authors reported, “None of our linkage results can be interpreted as ‘statistically significant’...” (The Autism Genome Project Consortium, 2007). This makes it unlikely that purely genetic aberrations are the root cause of most ASD cases.

With the current porphyrin study results, public health officials should now publicly admit what they have been saying in their private transcripts and memos all along: Mercury from Thimerosal-containing vaccines and other medicines has been a major cause of ASD cases, which, according to recent CDC (2007) estimates, may occur one in every 150 children.

CoMeD’s web site, <http://www.Mercury-freeDrugs.org> contains:

- Further information on how to order these tests,
- Full copies of the Nataf et al. (2006) and Geier and Geier (2006) papers, and
- Some of the many published papers validating the UPPA test.