

Could Swine Flu Deaths be the Key to Understanding Autism?

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The theory that environmental toxins have an effect on the body's immune response, enabling a virus to overreact and causing Autism is now being applied to influenza A (H1N1) also known as the swine flu. In a study conducted by the Dartmouth Medical School, working with the Marine Biological Laboratory have discovered that low levels of arsenic found within contaminated well water, when consumed, has shown to compromise the immune response to swine flu. According to the study, when mice ingested 100 parts per billion of arsenic in the drinking water for as little as five weeks, the mice's immune response to the swine flue was delayed and feeble. When their immune system eventually responded, the immune response was too "robust" leading to bleeding and damage of the lungs. This study is helpful in seeing how environmental toxins may have an effect on children's' immune systems, causing them to later overreact adversely to a virus found in vaccinations.

[For more information, please click here.](#)