

# DR ADAMS AUTISM STUDY FAST TRACKED BY THE FDA

## Microbiome: From Fringe Idea to a New Frontier for Autism

Stool (gut bacteria) from children with autism caused mice to develop autism-like symptoms. Stool from healthy donors improved autism symptoms in both mice and children with autism. The reason the FDA fast-tracked Dr. Adams' MTT procedure is because the results are AMAZING! Participants' ASD symptoms were reduced by 40-80%!

### Got your attention yet?

Here is a little more about the important findings:



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## STUDY #1: FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSFER (FMT) IN CHILDREN WITH ASD

The first, recently released report is the two-year follow-up data from the autism FMT trial that was done at Arizona State University. The original trial, completed in 2017, showed meaningful clinical and behavioral improvements in the children that received FMT.

What is new is that when they followed up with these children two years after their last dose of FMT, the results continued to improve! This opens up the provocative notion that the FMT may have restored a healthy microbiome and led to improvements in core autism symptoms.

### Some attention-grabbing headlines include:

\*\*\*Autism symptoms reduced nearly 50% 2 years after fecal transplant\*\*\*

\*\*\*At the start of the study, 83% of participants were rated as "severe" autism\*\*\*

\*\*\*At the end of the study, only 17% were "severe," 39% were "mild/moderate" and 44% no longer met the criteria for autism\*\*\*

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## STUDY #2 FMT IN MICE

In this study, Dr. Mazmanian and his team at Cal Tech asked the question "what would happen if you transplanted stool from children (with and without autism) into genetically identical mice?"

What happened is pretty remarkable and noteworthy. When the stool from children with autism was transplanted into mice, the offspring of those mice developed autism-like behaviors (such as decreased vocalization or increased repetitive behaviors). Interestingly these behaviors were more pronounced in male offspring than female. Mice that that received stool from typically-developing children did not develop autism-like symptoms. What was particularly interesting is that when the mice with the autism-like symptoms received stool from the typically developing children, there was a marked reduction in autism-like behaviors (kind of like what happened in the human study [#1] above).

## The Media Coverage and Why it Matters

Much is being written about these studies and what it means but probably the most important and encouraging comes from a feature article just published in the Economist. We are on the verge of a paradigm shift in autism where the new view is that, while some genetic factors may be important, the underlying condition is more of an acquired syndrome that arises from externally-induced changes in metabolism, immune function, and the microbiome."



The encouraging thing about this view is there is a reason to believe that many of these children can get better. We need to fund this kind of research. Our children deserve better answers!

### 3 GRASSROOTS FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN HAS RAISED OVER 70K IN LESS THAN A MONTH!

Families affected by autism already understand that their loved ones suffer from various gastrointestinal disorders; that is why they have wholeheartedly embraced Dr. Adams' research. In less than one month, families have raised over \$70,000 via online fundraising efforts. If you would like to learn more this study, please contact Dr. Adams or Marcia Hinds (Hindssite@verizon.net or 805-796-8213). Here is the link to Dr. Adams' current research trials with adults <https://autism.asu.edu/research-studies>.



#### DR JOHN ADAMS

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