

Interview with Dr. Mary Megson: diagnosing and treating developmentally delayed children

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Abstract

Autism may be a disorder linked to the disruption of the G-alpha protein, affecting retinoid receptors in the brain. There are retinoid receptors in cells all over the body. They are in the nucleus of cells; many times a hormone or other messenger will give a signal to a receptor in the cell wall, which then conveys it through another protein called a G-protein; it is then carried out in the center of the cell. So they help translate, in genetic terms, the message that's given to the cell at the edge of the cell—at the cell wall. Autism may be caused by inserting a G-alpha protein defect, the pertussis toxin found in the DTP vaccine, into genetically at-risk children. This toxin separates the G-alpha protein from retinoid receptors. Those most at risk report a family history of at least one parent with a pre-existing G-alpha protein defect, including night blindness. Natural Vitamin A may reconnect the retinoid receptors critical for vision, sensory perception, language processing and attention.

Bethanechol mimics acetylcholine. It gives secretory function back to the gut in that it stimulates muscles around the pancreas and the gall bladder to get everything in the gastrointestinal tract like enzymes to improve food digestion. It gives normal movement of the gut wall, which helps in peristalsis especially if the individual is constipated.

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