
Autism's Medicare and Medicare Approaches, Revisited

Bahram Alamdary Badlou

PhD Hematology, BBAadvies and Research, Research and Development Dept. Zeist, The Netherlands

***Correspondence to:** Dr. Bahram Alamdary Badlou, PhD Hematology, BBAadvies and Research, Research and Development dept. Zeist, The Netherlands.

Copyright

© 2021 Dr. Bahram Alamdary Badlou. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Received: 14 February 2021

Published: 01 March 2021

Keywords: *Autism; Metabolic Disease; Sensory Disorder; Hematology; Human*

Autisms has different types and is an distressing diseases with still unknown standard cure, which affect both patient and their family lifestyle, significantly.

Momeni N., *et al.* 2012 [1] revealed main hematologic changes, which disentangle how Medici can diagnose Autism in an easy manner, who are suffering from sensory processing disorders (SPD). Although, Autism is a SPD disorder but eventually was correlated with systemic blood circulation changes i.e. an increase in dysfunctional (un-)known proteins and peptides depending on Autism-Blood Circulating Factor (ABCF), however. Up to date (2021), another kinds of Autism, which are Autism Non-Blood Circulating Factors (ANBFs), which are still little known about them, and these ANBFs' diagnostics and treatments is also not elucidated completely.

Since the first description of autistic tendencies in the early 1800s, the definition and diagnostic criteria for autism have changed radically [2].

The first Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) categorized autism as a childhood subtype of schizophrenia (American Psychiatric Association, 1952) though autism was eventually separated from schizophrenia, becoming its own diagnosis. Over time autism evolved into a diagnostic spectrum by the time the DSM-5 was published in 2013. Autism is becoming more prevalent, and the diagnostic criteria and definition are likely to continue to change in the future [2].

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is typically considered by discrepancies in communication and societal relations, A delimited and repetitive behaviors, and uncommon interests that implicate sensory indications (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Atypical sensory indicators, sometimes referred to as sensory processing disorders (SPDs), have long been associated with people with ASD [1-4] , and prevalence rates reach as high as 90% (Ben-Sasson *et al.*, 2008; Kern *et al.*, 2008). SPDs are complex developmental disorders that affect daily life functioning. The expression and severity of sensory symptoms present differently and uniquely in each person with ASD and differ across contexts (Baranek *et al.*, 2014; Brown & Dunn, 2010). Therefore, occupational therapy practitioners need to use a comprehensive approach in examining sensory symptoms in people with ASD.

Weissman JR. *et al* 2008 in their review suggested that one study proposed that children with both diagnoses are clinically indistinguishable from children with idiopathic Autism [5]. There were, however, no detailed analyses of the clinical and laboratory findings in a large cohort of Autism's children. Consequently, they started a comprehensive review study of patients with ASD and a mitochondrial dysfunction and disorder [5]. Obviously, Autism is not only a sensory disorders (with or with genetical mutations) but also a metabolic-oxidative stress- correlated disease (as alternative pathologic basis).

Previously, we have introduced how transiently mitochondrial oxidative processes could be managed and restored by glycolysis management, however (Badlou BA *et al.* 2003-2014).

In 2020 my BBAdvies and Research team introduced and developed “ a novel one-drop-blood tests”, which is able to rapidly qualify rare processes in isolated blood of patients microscopically [6]. My recently developed hematologic approaches are combination of both laboratory and clinical approaches, which might offer constructive information about either ABF or ANBF's diagnostics and treatments. One might imagine that such extra novel simple and cheap technologies in combination with hematologic approaches offer rapidly assessment of ABF/ANBFs' diagnostics and prognostics, and help GPs on their way to administer more specific medicines during recovery of their patients, fittingly.

Hypothetically, based on symptoms of ABF and ANBF could get help from most recent developed technologies with minimally invasive approaches for the children with Autism i.e. flexible operation modes technology (FOMT), premium point-of- care system (PPCS) without and with correlated rapid ELISA test and/or stand -alone rapid diagnostic kits. On one hand, might One hypothesis that such technologies are not good enough to Medicaid and Medicare of Autism patients. On the other hand, current unspecific drugs usage without standard cure is aggravating side effects of both ABF and ANBF processes, eventually. In 21th Century symptomatic treatment also is not acceptable for policymakers, Medici and awaiting parents of patients, logically.

Taken together, some diseases like Autism, COVID-19, and Cancers might still has no standard cure but there are novel idea and approaches, which because of economic-based science approaches are restricted to certain drugs companies, who tackle alternative easy and stand-alone diagnostics and treatments, eventually. Novel technologies like the FOMT and PPCS might help, in the near future.

Bibliography

1. Momeni, N., Bergquist, J., Brudin, L., Behnia, F., Sivberg, B., Joghataei, M. T. & Persson, B. L. (2012). A novel blood-based biomarker for detection of autism spectrum disorders. *Transl Psychiatry*, 2, e91.
2. Cook Kieran, A. & Willmerdinger Alissa, N. (2015). *The History of Autism*. Narrative Documents.
3. Zetler, N. K., Cermak, S. A., Engel-Yeger, B. & Gal, E. (2019). Special Feature- Somatosensory discrimination in people with autism spectrum disorder: A scoping review. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 73(5), 7305205010.
4. Ayelet Ben-Sasson, Liat Hen, Ronen Fluss, Sharon Cermak, A, Batya Engel-Yeger & Eynat Gal (2009). A meta-analysis of sensory modulation symptoms in individuals with autism spectrum disorders. *J Autism Dev Disord.*, 39(1), 1-11.
5. Weissman, J. R., Kelley, R. I., Bauman, M. L., Cohen, B. H., Murray, K. F., Mitchell, R. L., Kern, R. L. & Natowicz, M. R. (2008). Mitochondrial disease in autism spectrum disorder patients: a cohort analysis. *PLoS One.*, 3(11), e3815.
6. Bahram Alamdary Badlou & Hosein Najafpour (2020). Management of Platelets in a Persian Girl with the Tetralogy_Pantalogy of Fallot (Tof_Pof): A Case Report Study. *Journal of Internal Medicine and Emergency Research*, 1(1), 1-8.