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RELIEF FROM AUTISM EXISTS!

Autism is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder that manifests in early childhood and is characterized by:

• Difficulties in establishing and maintaining social relationships, impaired nonverbal communication, and lack of interest in interacting with others.

• Repetitive movements, rituals, fixation on specific objects or interests, and excessive sensitivity to sensory stimuli.

• Delayed or absent speech development, difficulties with understanding and using language.

What do we know about the causes of autism?

• The problem forms at the moment of conception. At that time and during pregnancy, the mother may have hypothyroidism—often overt hypothyroidism—which is passed on to the child. As a result, the child also develops hypothyroidism, which later affects intellectual development.

• Autism is associated with особенностями (features) of brain development and functioning. Studies show that people with autism may have changes in brain

structure, neuronal connections, and neurotransmitter levels. This occurs due to thyroid dysfunction and improper brain development.

We mentioned neurons. Let's explain them in simple terms!

Imagine a city where houses are neurons and streets are neural connections. Neurons are brain cells, and the connections between them allow information to be transmitted. Thanks to these connections, we think, feel, learn, and interact with the world.

How does this work?

• **Synapses:** The place where two neurons meet and communicate is called a synapse. It's like a tiny gap between two houses through which messages pass.

• **Neurotransmitters:** To send a message, one neuron releases special chemical substances—neurotransmitters. They cross the synaptic gap and reach the next neuron, triggering an electrical impulse.

• **Plasticity:** Neural connections are not static. They can strengthen, weaken, or new ones can form. This is called neuroplasticity. It allows us to learn and adapt.

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Why are neurons important?

• Learning and memory: New neural connections form or strengthen when we learn.

• Thinking: Thinking involves many neural connections working simultaneously.

• Emotions: Different emotions activate different groups of neurons.

• Brain diseases: Many brain disorders, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, are associated with disrupted neural connections.

Let's discuss how the thyroid gland and the brain are connected.

The thyroid gland is a small butterfly-shaped gland located at the front of the neck. It plays a key role in regulating many bodily functions, including growth, development, and metabolism.

The thyroid produces hormones called thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). These hormones act like managers—"top executives"—delivering messages to all body cells, including brain cells.

• Brain growth and development: Thyroid hormones are crucial for fetal and newborn brain development. They stimulate the formation of new neurons and synapses.

• Brain metabolism: They regulate metabolic processes in the brain, including glucose use (the brain's main energy source) and protein synthesis needed for nerve cell function.

• Cognitive functions: They influence memory, attention, concentration, and thinking speed.

What happens when thyroid function is disrupted? Two conditions:

• Hyperthyroidism

• Hypothyroidism

Hypothyroidism

Hypothyroidism is a condition in which the thyroid produces too little hormone.

Imagine the thyroid as a furnace heating the body. In hypothyroidism, the furnace runs at low power, and the body becomes “too cold.”

Causes:

• Severe iodine deficiency

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• Autoimmune diseases (most common cause)

• Surgical removal of the thyroid

• Certain medications

Symptoms:

• Fatigue and weakness

• Slowed body processes (pulse, temperature, digestion)

• Weight gain despite reduced appetite

• Swelling of face, hands, feet

• Dry skin and hair loss

• Constipation

• Feeling cold

• In children, slowed growth and development

Hyperthyroidism

Hyperthyroidism occurs when the thyroid produces too much hormone. The

“furnace” runs at full power, making the body “too hot.”

Causes:

• Severe iodine imbalance

• Compensatory overproduction of low-quality hormones

• Autoimmune diseases

• Thyroid tumors (less common)

• Inflammatory processes

Symptoms:

• Irritability, nervousness, insomnia

• Weight loss despite good appetite

• Rapid heartbeat

• Excessive sweating

• Tremor (shaky hands)

• Bulging eyes (in some cases)

• In children, delayed mental and physical development

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How can autism be treated?

Treatment of autism, as described above, involves restoring thyroid function. If the thyroid begins to work normally, both hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism disappear, and the gland produces proper T3 and T4 hormones containing iodine atoms instead of chlorine, bromine, or fluorine. This leads to overall restoration of brain development.

Don’t know what T3 and T4 hormones are? Let’s explain simply.

Imagine your thyroid as a small factory producing special hormones that regulate many body processes. These hormones—T3 and T4—are like couriers delivering important instructions throughout the body.

• **T3 (triiodothyronine):** The more active hormone, like a fast courier that immediately performs tasks.

• **T4 (thyroxine):** A slower courier that delivers packages to a warehouse, where they are converted into T3 before reaching the final destination.

These are called thyroid hormones.

What do T3 and T4 control?

• Metabolism (energy production and calorie burning)

• Growth and development

• Body temperature

• Cardiovascular system (heart rate, blood pressure)

• Nervous system and brain function

T3 specifically

T3 contains three iodine atoms (reflected in its name).

Differences between T3 and T4:

• Iodine atoms: T3 has three, T4 has four

• Activity: T3 is more active

• Conversion: T4 converts into T3 in body tissues

Why are both needed?

• Regulation of metabolism, growth, development

• Fine-tuned interaction between the two hormones

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How do they work?

They interact with virtually all body cells by binding to receptors and triggering

cascades of reactions that change cell function.

Comparing T3 and T4 to an orchestra conductor is a fitting metaphor:

• They coordinate many bodily processes

• They set the “tempo” of metabolism

• They interact with other hormonal systems

Thus, they are key regulators maintaining homeostasis.

Iodine and thyroid hormones

Eliminating autism, according to this view, depends on eliminating thyroid problems — which requires iodine.

Why iodine is important:

• It is an essential structural component of T3 and T4

• It provides biological activity to thyroid hormones

• The thyroid uses dietary iodine to synthesize hormones

Conventional medicine is powerless to treat this, but we say there is a solution. By taking our nano-iodine, you supply the body with iodine and restore thyroid function. This normalizes T3 and T4 production, leading to regeneration of brain cells and tissues, restoration of the brain as a whole, and gradual disappearance of autism symptoms. We have successful cases in practice.

For more information, contact via Telegram:

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