

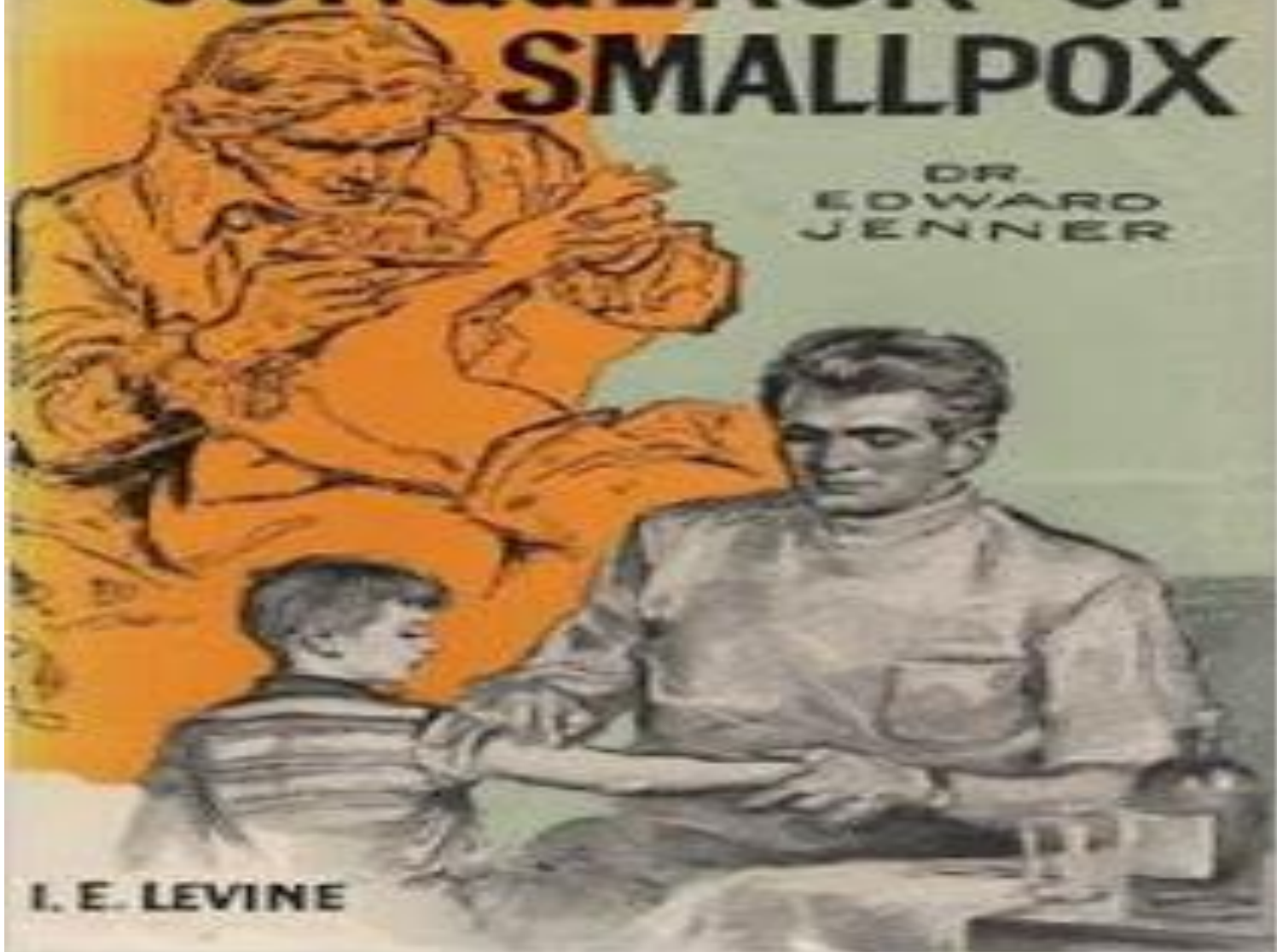
ΑΝΤΙΕΜΒΟΛΙΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΚΙΝΗΜΑ: *ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΑΙΤΙΑ*

ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΣΥΜΕΟΥ ΜD
ΠΑΙΔΙΑΤΡΟΣ



CONQUEROR OF SMALLPOX

EDWARD
JENNER



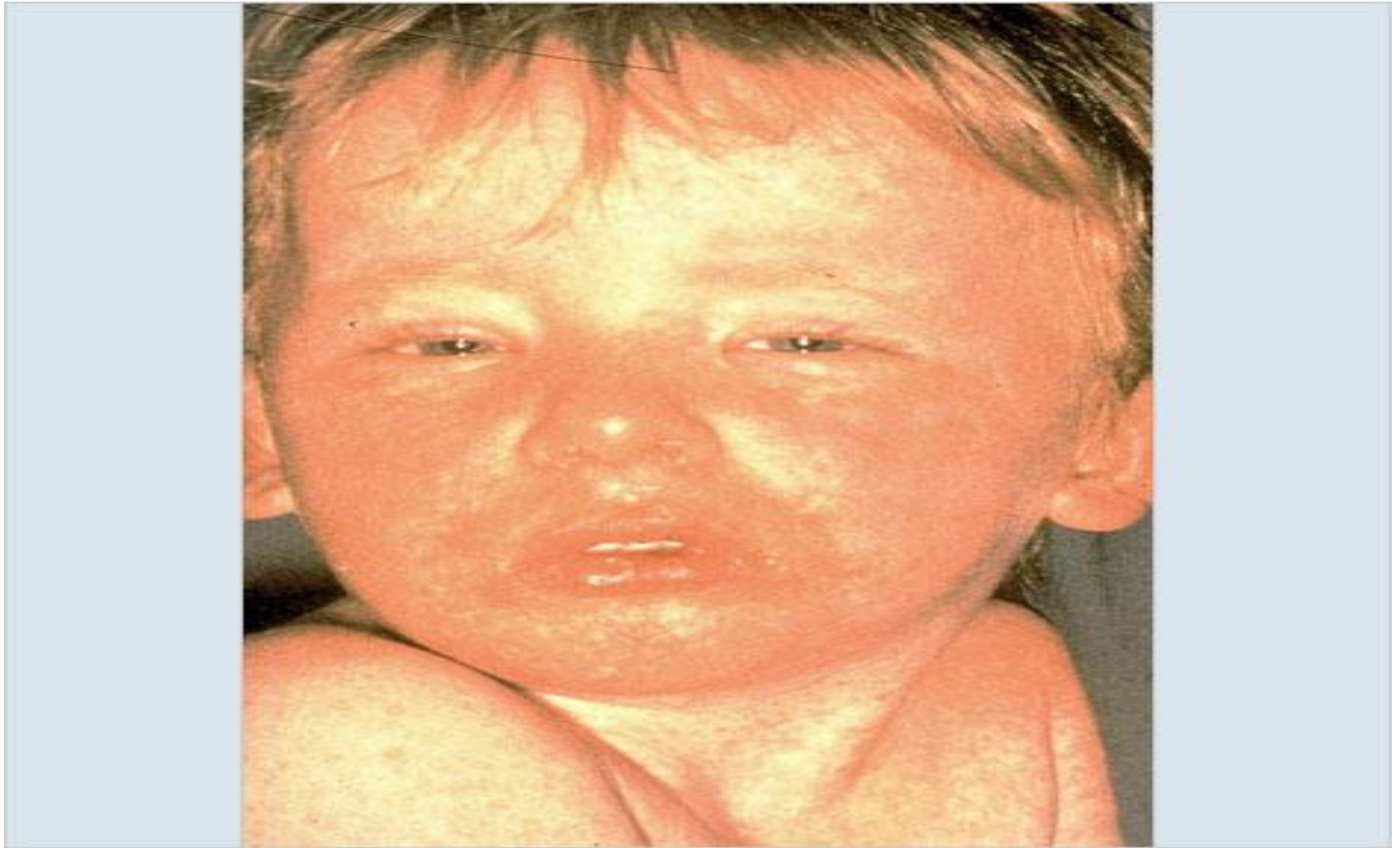
I. E. LEVINE

ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΟΜΟΥ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

Ανοσία της αγέλης: Απαιτείται ο εμβολιασμός ενός κρίσιμου ποσοστού ατόμων της ίδιας κοινότητας ώστε να αποφεύγονται οι επιδημίες.







ΕΠΙΦΥΛΑΚΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ – ΑΡΝΗΣΗ

Εξαφάνιση των ασθενειών που
προλαμβάνουν

Παρενέργειες, κόστος, χρόνος

Φόβοι για την ασφάλεια τους.

Ο χειρότερος εχθρός του εαυτού τους

Όταν επανέμφανίζονται
ασθένειες προλήψιμες με τους
εμβολιασμούς αυξάνονται τα
ποσοστά εμβολιασμών.



Είναι τα εμβόλια ασφαλή?

ΣΥΧΝΕΣ

- ΠΥΡΕΤΟΣ
- ΠΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΠΙΚΑ

ΣΠΑΝΙΕΣ

- ΑΛΛΕΡΓΙΚΕΣ ΑΝΤΙΔΡΑΣΕΙΣ
- ΑΝΤΙΔΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΑΦΟΡΟΥΝ ΣΥΓΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΑ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΑ.



ΜΥΘΟΙ

- **ΘΕΙΜΕΡΟΣΑΛΗ:** Αφαιρέθηκε από τα εμβόλια από το 1999.
- **ΑΛΑΤΑ ΑΛΟΥΜΙΝΙΟΥ:** Υπάρχουν ίχνη αλουμινίου σε πολλές συσκευασίες προϊόντων που χρησιμοποιούνται από παιδιά.



ΠΡΟΚΑΛΕΙ ΤΟ ΜΜΡ ΑΥΤΙΣΜΟ?

Early report

Ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children

A J Manderson, D A Murray, A Anthony, J Howell, D M Davies, M Black, M Swales, A P Dhillon, M A Thomas, P Davies, A Williams, D Fergusson, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

Background: We investigated a consecutive series of children with ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder.

Methods: 10 children (mean age 8 years (range 3-15)), 11 boys, were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of chronic diarrhoea followed by loss of acquired skills, learning language, together with cognitive and attention loss. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and tests of developmental skills. Immunohistochemistry and tissue staining, including immunofluorescence (anti-CD3, anti-CD45, and anti-CD68) were done using paraffin-embedded tissue. Immunohistochemical and ultrastructural studies were carried out.

Results: Most of the children had chronic and severe diarrhoea, with growth failure, weight loss, and a requirement for high-calorie feeds. All children had evidence of ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, and 8 had colitis. The children had cognitive impairment, attention deficit disorder, and autistic features. All children had abnormal neurological examination, and the prevalence of abnormal electroencephalogram (EEG) was 70%. There were no histopathological abnormalities. The EEGs were abnormal in 10 children, and correlated with cognitive impairment in 8 children.

Conclusion: Ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and regression in a group of children, which was generally associated with chronic environmental triggers.

Gut 2007;58:1437-41.
doi:10.1136/gut.2006.125621

Introduction: Ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia (LNH), a condition characterised by a marked increase in the number of lymphoid follicles in the ileum, is a histological feature of Crohn's disease (CD). It is also associated with Crohn's disease in children, and is associated with chronic diarrhoea, weight loss, and growth failure.

Background: In Crohn's disease, regression of cognitive and attention skills, together with autistic features, has been reported. We investigated a consecutive series of children with ileal LNH, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder (PDD).

Correspondence: Dr A J Manderson

Introduction

We have reported children who, after a period of chronic diarrhoea, had regression of cognitive and attention skills, together with autistic features. They all had ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and autistic features. We report the clinical and histopathological features of these children.

Patients and methods

10 children, 11 boys, were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of chronic diarrhoea followed by loss of acquired skills, learning language, together with cognitive and attention loss. The children were aged 3-15 years (mean 8 years) and had been ill for 1-10 years (mean 4 years).

All children had chronic and severe diarrhoea, with growth failure, weight loss, and a requirement for high-calorie feeds. All children had evidence of ileal lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, and 8 had colitis. The children had cognitive impairment, attention deficit disorder, and autistic features. All children had abnormal neurological examination, and the prevalence of abnormal electroencephalogram (EEG) was 70%. There were no histopathological abnormalities. The EEGs were abnormal in 10 children, and correlated with cognitive impairment in 8 children.

Laboratory investigations

Plasma lactate, serum angiotensin-converting enzyme, and immunoglobulin G levels were raised in 10 children, 8 with ileal LNH, non-specific colitis, and autistic features, and 2 with ileal LNH, non-specific colitis, and autistic features. The children had normal levels of serum ferritin, and normal levels of serum ferritin, and normal levels of serum ferritin.

Children were treated by symptomatic medication and their diet adjusted. The majority of our children had been ill



ΔΙΑΔΥΚΤΙΟ - ΜΕΣΑ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΚΤΥΩΣΗΣ



ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2014. ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ ΙΛΑΡΑΣ

ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ ΙΛΑΡΑΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ 2017

ΠΟΥ: 21000 κρούσματα και 40 θάνατοι
Είναι μήπως το αποτέλεσμα ενός
διωγκούμενου αντιεμβολιαστικού
κινήματος?

ΠΟΣΟΣΤΑ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΑΣΜΩΝ

- 80% ΑΠΟΔΈΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΑΣΜΟΥΣ
- 19% ΑΜΦΙΒΑΛΛΟΥΝ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΑΣΜΟΥΣ
- 1% ΑΡΝΟΎΝΤΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΑΣΜΟΥΣ



Να γίνουν οι εμβολιασμοί υποχρεωτικοί?

ΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΥΤΟ, ΓΙΑΤΡΕ;

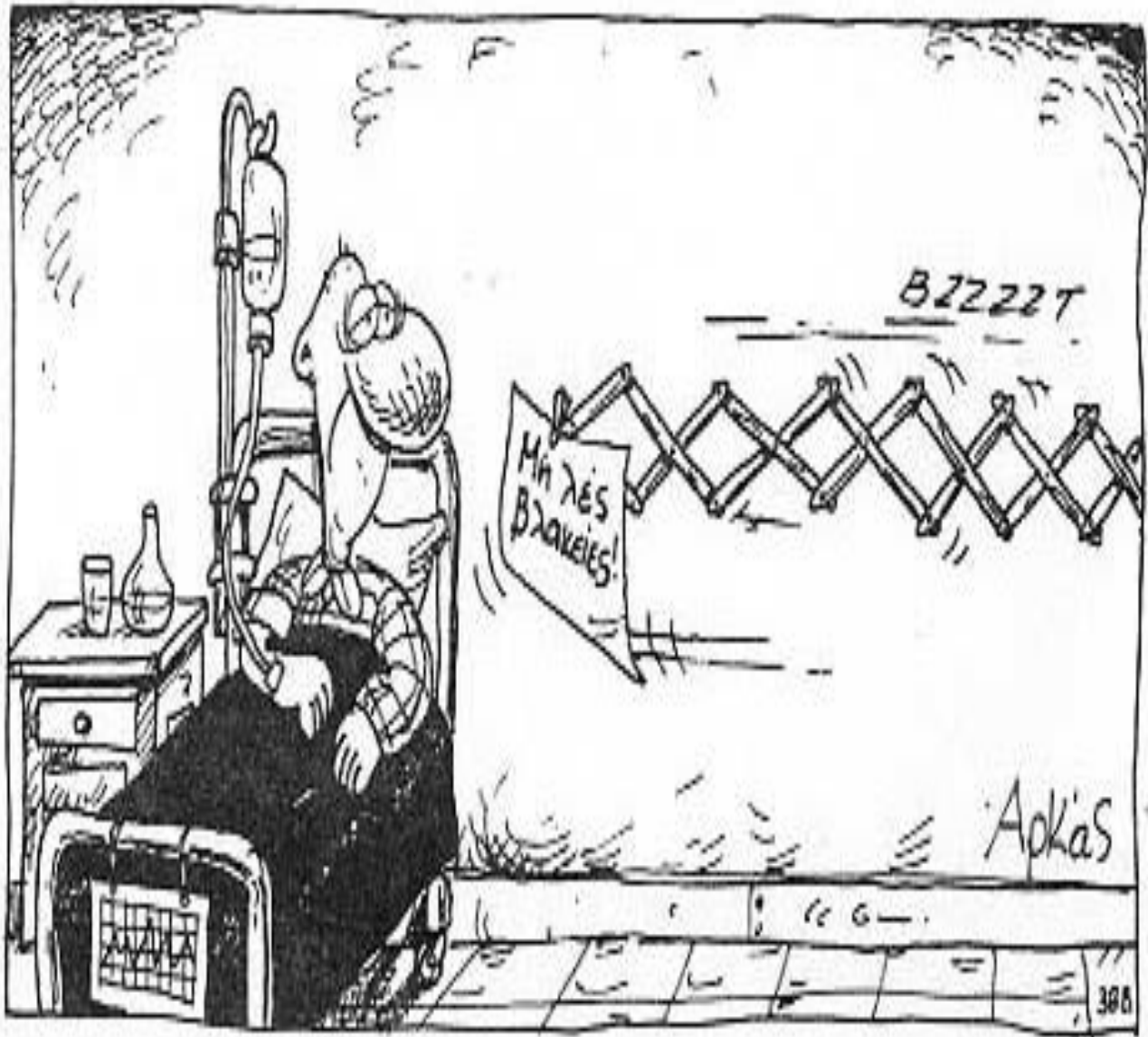
ΡΑΔΙΚΙ.

ΚΑΙ ΓΙΑΤΙ ΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΑΤΕ ΑΝΑΠΟΔΑ;



Apekas

ΓΙΑΤΡΕ ΕΧΩ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΤΥΠΩΣΗ
ΟΤΙ ΠΑΣΧΩ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΠΟΙΑ ΣΟΒΑΡΗ
ΜΕΤΑΔΟΤΙΚΗ ΑΡΡΩΣΤΙΑ
ΚΙ ΕΣΕΙΣ ΜΟΥ ΤΟ
ΚΡΥΒΕΤΕ!...



BZZZZT

ΜΗ ΛΕΣ
ΒΛΑΚΕΙΕΣ!

Αρκάς