

The Story of **AUTISM**

**CHAIN OF REFLEX
TOPPLING CAUSES
GROUND UP HAVOC**

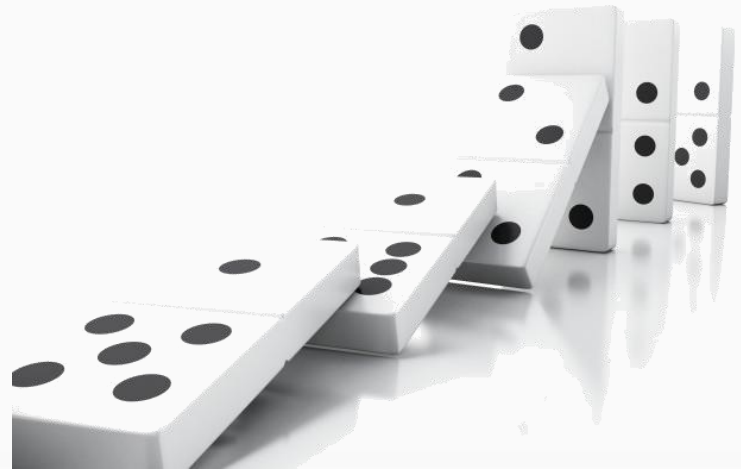
PART 7:



THE STORY OF AUTISM: Chain of Reflex Toppling

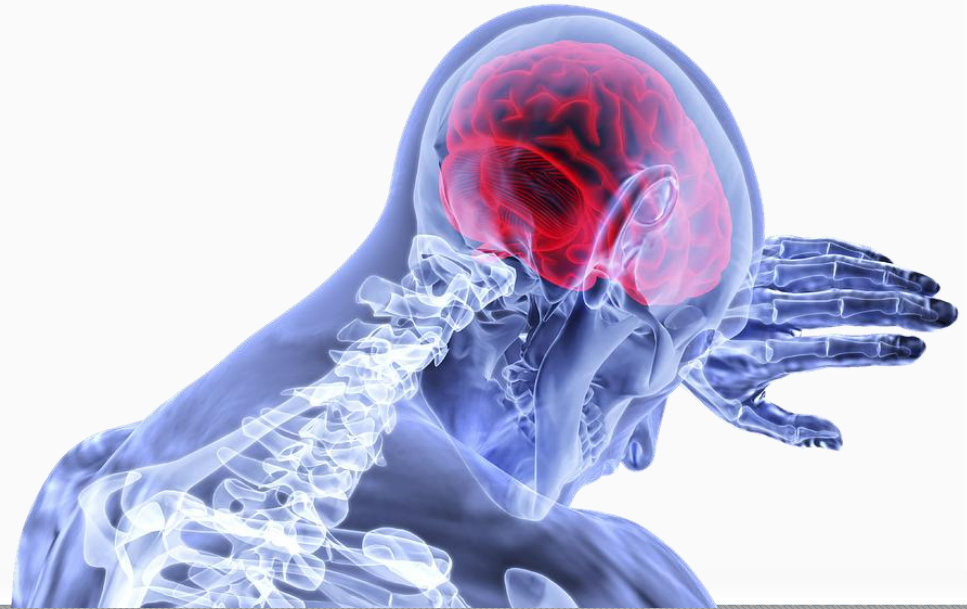
The dominos keep toppling.

A **retained CE Reflex** causes a **retained BC Reflex** which, in turn, **throws off the Spinal Perez (SP) reflex.**



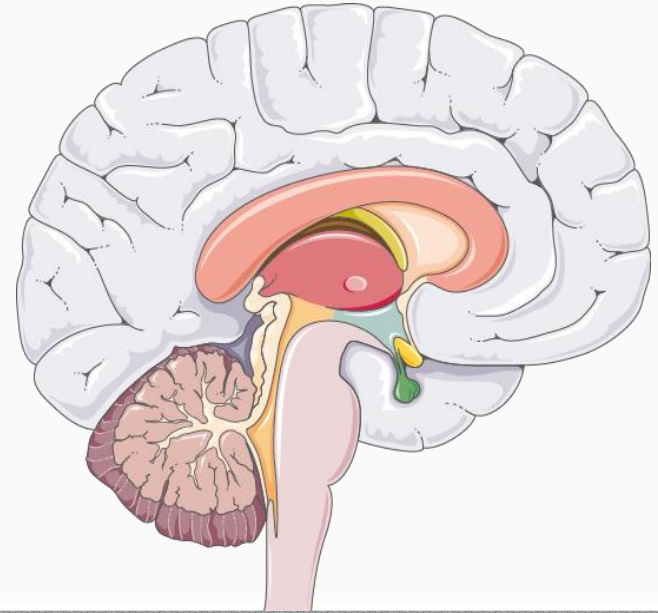
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The job of this reflex is to **reinforce the neural links between the limbs and the brain and between the 3 levels of the brain:** the brain stem to the mid-brain to frontal lobes.



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So a retained **SP Reflex** will throw a further wrench in the **typical brain body connection plan** and, once again, up the odds of atypical information passage between the various levels and lobes of the brain.



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Retained SP circuitry also interferes with two other important reflex arcs: the **Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (ATNR)** and the **Symmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (STNR)**.



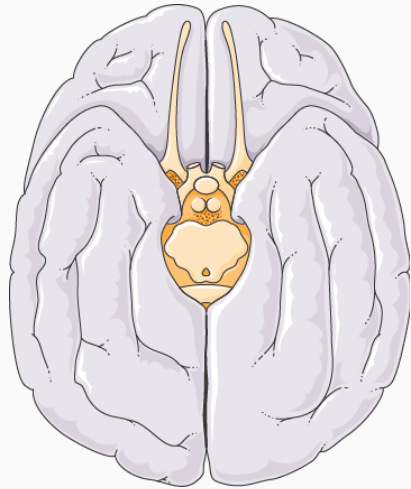
**Asymmetrical Tonic
Neck Reflex**



**Symmetrical Tonic
Neck Reflex**

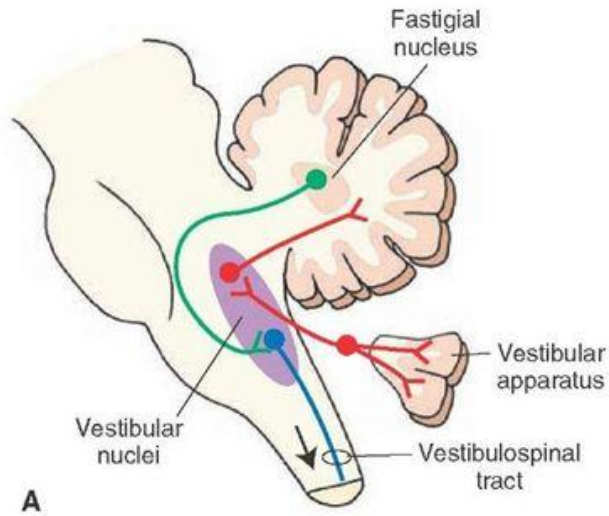
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The ATNR and STNR reflexes are important for the development of hemispheric differentiation and lobe specialization. Both of these reflexes should be integrated well before the first year of life.



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And both must be integrated for the proper functioning of the vestibular, vision and hearing systems.



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The development of vision is important because it helps transform automatic motor reflex patterns into controlled, intentional movements and activities. So if vision is delayed or dysfunctional, so is the development of purposeful, coordinated action.



The dominoes keep toppling.

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Without the synchronization and integration of visual information from the two brain hemispheres, there can be no sensory-motor or postural coordination between the vestibular and proprioceptive systems.

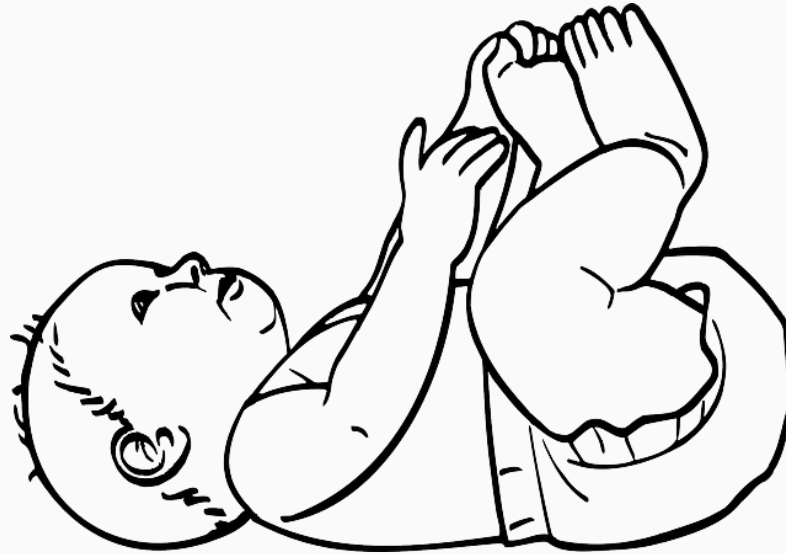
A person would be left adrift in space.



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Remember, this chain of problems started with one reflex, the **Crossed Extensor**, not integrating as it should. This small problem would not be noticed at all.



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In fact, the first time there would be any noticeable sign that everything was not happening as it should, would likely be when an infant was old enough to begin showing some shared thought and movement patterns.



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When a baby was old enough to intentionally try to solicit your attention and try to be like you. Not just babble, but to talk with the intention to communicate, just like you.



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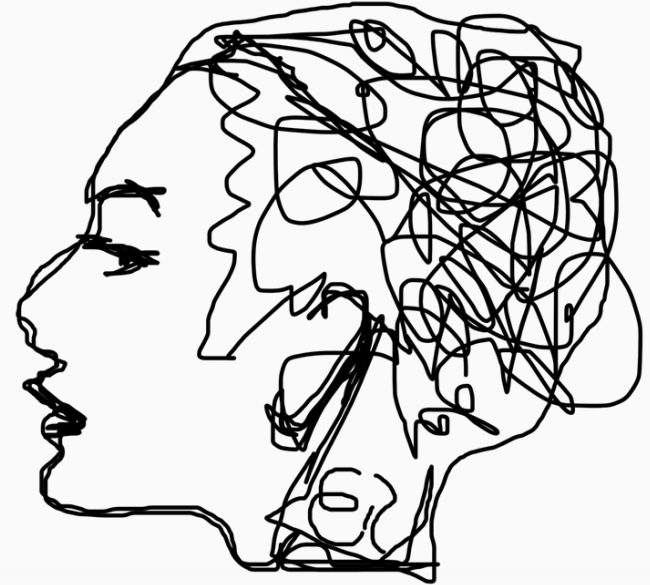
Lack of eye contact and lack of speech by age 2 are generally the first tip offs to autism.

However, the neurological havoc underlying these glitches goes way beyond these obvious delays.



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This is the problem with retained reflexes. They are stealthy little buggers in that they stay in the background, but their influence on neuronal growth and growth patterns is HUGE as they distort sensory motor processing from the ground up.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PRESENTATION

