

Research article

Highly accessed

Open Access

The effects of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on oxidative stress, inflammation, and symptoms in children with autism: an open-label pilot study

Daniel A Rossignol^{1*}, Lanier W Rossignol¹, S Jill James², Stepan Melnyk² and Elizabeth Mumper^{3,4}

* Corresponding author: Daniel A Rossignol rossignolmd@gmail.com

¹ International Child Development Resource Center, 3800 West Eau Gallie Blvd., Suite 105, Melbourne, FL, 32934, USA

² University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Department of Pediatrics, Arkansas Children's Hospital Research Institute, 1120 Marshall St., Little Rock, AR 72202, USA

³ Advocates for Children, Ltd., 2015 Tate Springs Rd., Lower Level, Suite 2, Lynchburg, VA 24501, USA

⁴ Current address: 2919 Confederate Ave. Lynchburg, VA 24501, USA

For all author emails, please [log on](#).

BMC Pediatrics 2007, **7**:36 doi:10.1186/1471-2431-7-36

The electronic version of this article is the complete one and can be found online at: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2431/7/36>

Received: 21 August 2007

Accepted: 16 November 2007

Published: 16 November 2007

© 2007 Rossignol et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background

Recently, hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) has increased in popularity as a treatment for autism. Numerous studies document oxidative stress and inflammation in autism, along with enhancement of neurological function and cognitive function. However, the effects of HBOT on oxidative stress and oxygen concentrations in current use for this condition. Changes in oxidative stress and oxygen concentrations determine clinical effects and safety.

Try out the new beta version of our site [Take me there](#)

Methods

Eighteen children with autism, ages 3–16 years, underwent 40 hyperbaric sessions of 45 minutes duration each at either 1.5 atmospheres (atm) and 100% oxygen, or at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen. Measurements of C-reactive protein (CRP) and markers of oxidative stress, including plasma oxidized glutathione (GSSG), were assessed by fasting blood draws collected before and after the 40 treatments. Changes in clinical symptoms, as rated by parents, were also assessed. The children were closely monitored for potential adverse effects.

Results

At the endpoint of 40 hyperbaric sessions, neither group demonstrated statistically significant changes in mean plasma GSSG levels, indicating intracellular oxidative stress appears unaffected by either regimen. A trend towards improvement in mean CRP was present in both groups; the largest improvements were observed in children with initially higher elevations in CRP. When all 18 children were pooled, a significant improvement in CRP was found ($p = 0.021$). Pre- and post-parental observations indicated statistically significant improvements in both groups, including motivation, speech, and cognitive awareness ($p < 0.05$). No major adverse events were observed.

Conclusion

In this prospective pilot study of children with autism, HBOT at a maximum pressure of 1.5 atm with up to 100% oxygen was safe and well tolerated. HBOT did not appreciably worsen oxidative stress and significantly decreased inflammation as measured by CRP levels. Parental observations support anecdotal accounts of improvement in several domains of autism. However, since this was an open-label study, definitive statements regarding the efficacy of HBOT for the treatment of individuals with autism must await results from double-blind, controlled trials.

Trial Registration

clinicaltrials.gov NCT00324909

Background

Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder currently affecting as many as 1 out of 150 individuals in the United States [1]. Autism is characterized by impairments in

social interaction, difficulty with communication, and restrictive and repetitive behaviors [2]. Autism traditionally is considered a "static" neurological disorder [3] and improvements in core autistic features are not common [4,5]. Furthermore, three rigorously performed epidemiological studies demonstrate that the prevalence of autism has increased in recent years [6-8]. These facts might explain why parents of children with autism are more likely to seek alternative and off-label medical therapies than parents of children in the general population [9]. One off-label therapy that has recently increased in popularity as a treatment for autism is hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) [10,11]. Traditionally, HBOT involves inhaling up to 100% oxygen at a pressure greater than one atmosphere (atm) in a pressurized chamber [12]. Most typical indications for HBOT involve the use of hyperbaric pressures above 2.0 atm. Higher atmospheric pressures are generally required to treat conditions such as carbon monoxide poisoning and to improve wound healing [12,13].

In some studies, the use of oxygen appears to enhance neurological function. For instance, in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over study, oxygen administration in healthy young adults, when compared to room air, was demonstrated to enhance cognitive performance, including improved performance on attention, reaction times, and word recall [14]. Additionally, in elderly patients, HBOT at 2.5 atm and 100% oxygen, when compared to a control group, improved cognitive function, including memory [15]. Because of these outcomes, some investigators have used HBOT to treat certain neurological disorders, including chronic and traumatic brain injury [16-22], as well as fetal alcohol syndrome [23], and clinical improvements in these patients have been observed. Furthermore, in a recent rat model of traumatic brain injury, treatment with HBOT at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen, when compared to a sham-treated normobaric air group, improved spatial learning and memory [24]. Several studies, using HBOT at similar pressures, also demonstrated clinical improvements in some patients with cerebral palsy (CP) [25-28] that in some cases was dramatic [29]; however, some researchers have questioned the results of these studies and have called for further controlled trials and a focus on defining the mechanism of action of HBOT in individuals with CP [30]. It is important to note that some of these studies [16,21-24,26] used lower hyperbaric pressures (1.5 atm or less) than the pressures typically used for most clinical indications [13]. Given this background, some physicians have also applied similar lower hyperbaric pressures of 1.3 to 1.5 atm in autistic individuals, with oxygen concentrations ranging from 21% to 100% [10,31].

HBOT for children is generally regarded as safe, even at pressures of 2.0 atm for 2 hours per day [32]. However, to our knowledge, the safety of HBOT for autistic children has not been previously studied; a review of MEDLINE indicates that there are no prospective studies on the use of HBOT for autism. Yet, there are anecdotal reports of clinical improvements in autistic children with hyperbaric therapy that have been reported by some physicians. For instance, Heuser et al. treated a four year old child with autism using hyperbaric therapy at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen and reported "striking improvement in behavior including memory and cognitive functions" after only ten sessions. This child also had marked improvement of cerebral hypoperfusion as measured by pre-hyperbaric and post-hyperbaric Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) scans [31]. Another case series suggested that hyperbaric therapy at 1.3 atm led to clinical improvements in six autistic children [10].

Review of the pathophysiology found in some autistic individuals in conjunction with the mechanisms of action of HBOT lead to the speculation that HBOT might produce clinical improvements in autistic individuals [11]. Several studies indicate that some autistic individuals manifest cerebral hypoperfusion [33-35], neuroinflammation [36-38], and gastrointestinal inflammation [39,40]. HBOT might ameliorate some of these problems by improving cerebral hypoperfusion [17,21,31,41], and by decreasing neuroinflammation and gastrointestinal inflammation [42-47]. However, no prospective studies have examined the role of HBOT on inflammation and cerebral hypoperfusion in autistic individuals.

Furthermore, concerns exist that HBOT might increase oxidative stress via the production of reactive oxygen species [48]. These concerns are especially relevant because some children with autism express evidence of increased oxidative stress [49] including lower serum glutathione levels [50,51], and decreased activities of antioxidant enzymes including superoxide dismutase (SOD) [52], glutathione peroxidase [52], catalase [53], and paraoxonase, an enzyme that prevents lipid oxidation and also inactivates organophosphate toxins in humans [54]. Some autistic children also demonstrate evidence of increased lipid peroxidation [53,55,56]; this includes increased malondialdehyde which is a marker of oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation [57]. A review of the literature indicates that oxidative stress can occur with HBOT but appears to be less of a concern at hyperbaric pressures under 2.0 atm [58]. In fact, with long-term and repeated administration, HBOT below 2.0 atm can actually decrease oxidative stress [59-61] by reducing lipid peroxidation [62], and by up-regulating the activity of antioxidant enzymes including SOD [60,63], glutathione peroxidase [64], catalase [65], and paraoxonase [62,66]. Furthermore, at the pressures examined in this current study (1.3 to 1.5 atm), a search of the literature failed to identify any studies indicating that oxidative stress worsened with HBOT.

Alternatively, some evidence suggests that HBOT could actually alleviate oxidative stress in children with autism. For example, halving oxygen concentrations in normal healthy volunteers results in relative hypoxia and actually increases oxidative stress [67]. There are several studies that demonstrate evidence of cerebral hypoxia, as measured by a reduction in brain Bcl-2 and an increase in brain p53, among some autistic individuals [68-71]. Elevated p53 is induced by hypoxia [72] and a decrease in Bcl-2 is associated with increased apoptosis provoked by hypoxia [73]. Therefore, in theory, improving hypoxic areas in the autistic brain might decrease oxidative stress. However, the effects of HBOT on oxidative stress in autistic individuals are unknown. To our knowledge, there have been no studies performed which examine the role of HBOT on oxidative stress in autistic children.

This present study examined hyperbaric therapy at the low and the high ends of the ranges of atmospheric pressures and oxygen concentrations currently employed in individuals with autism: 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen [31], and 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen. This study had several objectives. First, since increased oxidative stress is found in some autistic children, the effects of HBOT on oxidative stress markers before and after 40 hyperbaric treatments were measured. Second, evidence of increased inflammation is found in many autistic individuals. HBOT is also known to have anti-inflammatory effects; therefore, the impact of HBOT on an inflammatory marker (C-reactive protein) was measured. Third, since the efficacy of HBOT in autism has not been previously evaluated, this current open-label pilot study (without a placebo-control group) examined the changes in clinical symptoms, as rated by parents or caregivers, after treatment with HBOT. Finally, the safety of HBOT, used at 1.3 and 1.5 atm, was evaluated in autistic children.

Methods

Patients

Eighteen children, 4 girls and 14 boys, ages ranging 3 to 16 years, were assessed for participation and enrolled in the study. Six children were non-randomly assigned to 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen, and the 12 remaining children were non-randomly assigned to 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen. This unequal division of children among the sample groups occurred due to scheduling constraints and because one center (EM) only treated the 1.3 atm group (6 children) while the other center (DR) treated both the 1.3 atm (6 children) and the 1.5 atm (6 children) groups. All participants were diagnosed with autistic disorder from an independent psychologist, neurologist, psychiatrist, or developmental pediatrician and met the DSM IV criteria for autistic disorder [2]. Children with a diagnosis of Pervasive Developmental Disorder - Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS) or Asperger Syndrome were excluded from this study. Children with a history of seizure disorder were also excluded. Written informed consent was obtained from the parents and, when possible, the child. The study and protocol were approved by the Liberty Institutional Review Board. Baseline Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) scores were obtained to determine autism severity; degrees of autism were similar in both groups (see Table 1). During the study period, children were not allowed to begin any new therapies or stop any current therapies, including medications and supplements. The children in this study were recruited from two practices (DR and EM) in which antioxidant use and treatments to raise glutathione levels are common therapies. Because of this, many of the children were already taking supplements before the study began, such as folic acid or methylcobalamin (see Table 1). No significant differences in supplement usage, age, or initial CARS score were found between the children in the 1.5 atm group as compared to the 1.3 atm group.

Table 1. Baseline participant characteristics and supplement profiles

Hyperbaric treatment protocol at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen

Twelve children (11 boys and 1 girl, mean age 6.2 ± 4.0 years, range 3–16 years) were assigned to separately receive hyperbaric therapy at approximately 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen in a monoplace hyperbaric chamber. Each child entered the chamber with a parent or other caregiver. Compression time to obtain a pressure of 1.3 atm was approximately 10 minutes. During this time the children equilibrated their middle ears by swallowing liquid, eating, or yawning. Oxygen at 10 liters per minute from an oxygen concentrator was mixed with room air and pumped into the chamber. This resulted in a final chamber oxygen concentration of approximately 24% as measured by an oxygen monitor. The child was monitored during the entire treatment cycle. After 45 minutes of 24% oxygen at 1.3 atm, the chamber was decompressed over approximately 10 minutes. This therapy was given 45 minutes daily for an average of 4.6 times per week over an average of a 9.0 week period, for a total of 40 treatments per child.

Hyperbaric treatment protocol at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen

Six children (3 boys and 3 girls, mean age 7.7 ± 4.5 years, range 3–16 years) were assigned to separately receive hyperbaric therapy at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen in a monoplace hyperbaric chamber. Each child entered the chamber with a parent or other caregiver. Compression time to obtain a pressure of 1.5 atm was approximately 15 minutes. During this time, the children equilibrated their middle ears by swallowing liquid, eating, or yawning. Each child was fitted with a rubber-neck collar and clear plastic hood through which 100% oxygen was delivered. The rubber-neck collar was applied before getting into the chamber and the plastic hood was attached after a pressure of 1.5 atm was attained. Two hoses, one for oxygen input and one for oxygen exit, were then attached to the hood. The oxygen was then turned on and entered the hood through one hose and exited through the second hose and was vented to outside the chamber. The chamber was pressurized with room air and the oxygen concentration of the chamber remained below 23% during the course of the treatment. The child was monitored during the entire treatment cycle. After 45 minutes of 100% oxygen at 1.5 atm, the oxygen was turned off, the hood was removed, and the chamber was decompressed over approximately 10 minutes. This therapy was given 45 minutes daily for an average of 4.7 times per week over an average of an 8.8 week period, for a total of 40 treatments per child.

Blood for C-reactive protein and oxidative stress markers

Immediately prior to the first hyperbaric treatment and within 24 hours of finishing the 40th (last) hyperbaric treatment, fasting blood specimens for measuring C-reactive protein (CRP) and oxidative stress profiles were drawn. The oxidative stress profiles were obtained and analyzed by SJJ and SM in a blinded fashion according to procedures previously described [50,51]. The CRPs were sent to LabCorp for analysis. The technicians at LabCorp were blinded to the fact that any of the submitted samples were for use in this study, and the same laboratory instrumentation and techniques were used to measure the before and after CRP samples.

Clinical outcome measures

Pre-treatment scores and post-treatment scores were calculated for each child using the Aberrant Behavior Checklist – Community (ABC-C), Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS), and the Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC). To determine outcomes, a parent or other caretaker filled out each scale prior to treatment, and after 10, 20, 30, and 40 hyperbaric sessions.

The ABC-C is a 58-item questionnaire that assesses communication, reciprocal social interaction, play, and stereotyped behaviors [74]. It is used to evaluate the effects of medications and other therapeutic interventions and is scored from 0 ("not at all a problem") to 3 ("problem is severe in degree"). The ABC-C is widely and successfully used in clinical trials of autistic individuals [75,76]. For this study, in addition to scores in 5 subsets (irritability, social withdrawal (also termed lethargy), stereotypy, hyperactivity, and inappropriate speech), an overall score was also calculated.

The SRS is a recently validated test of interpersonal behavior, communication, and stereotypical traits in autism [77]. It consists of five subscales: social awareness, social cognition, social communication, social motivation, and autistic mannerisms. The SRS measures the degree of social impairments in autistic children and is suitable for assessing treatment outcomes. In this study, a total raw score was obtained and raw scores were calculated for each subscale.

The ATEC is a questionnaire that was developed by the Autism Research Institute to evaluate treatment efficacy in autistic individuals. It consists of four subscales labeled: Speech/Language/Communication, Sociability, Sensory/Cognitive Awareness, and Health/Physical/Behavior. The scores are weighted according to the response and the corresponding subscale. The higher the subscale and total scores, the more impaired the subject. A split-half reliability analysis on 1,358 checklists indicated high internal consistency among the questions within each subscale [78]. ATEC is used in some studies as an outcome measure [79,80]. It is designed to allow parents and physicians to assess outcomes of certain treatments commonly used in autistic individuals. In this study, scores were calculated for the total score and the four separate subscales.

Safety Assessments

In descending order, the most common side effects found during HBOT are barotrauma (2% incidence), sinus squeeze, serous otitis, claustrophobia, reversible myopia, and new onset seizure (which occurs in 1–3 per 10,000 treatments) [12]. Before beginning the study, each child underwent a physical examination by either DR or EM; this included close examination of the ears and tympanic membranes. During each treatment, a parent or caregiver entered the chamber with each child. Throughout the treatment, children were monitored closely by the chamber operator for any signs of ear pain, and parents were instructed on how to recognize ear pain in their child. One child in the 1.5 atm group could not tolerate the pressure given during the first HBOT session, and the treatment had to be stopped after just several minutes (the pressure obtained in this session was approximately 1.1 atm). Examination of the child's ears did not demonstrate any barotrauma. However, the child's tympanostomy tubes had recently fallen out; these were replaced before continuing the trial, and the child was able to finish 40 treatments without further incident. No other adverse events were found during this study, including barotrauma or seizures. All children finished 40 hyperbaric treatments.

Data analysis

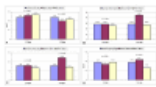
All data are presented as means \pm SDs. The data were prospectively collected and analyzed using SigmaStat software. Statistical differences in changes in each scale (ABC-C, SRS, and ATEC) and changes in CRP and oxidative stress markers between baseline versus end of 40 hyperbaric treatments were ascertained using the Student's *t* test with significance set at 0.05.

Results

Oxidative stress profiles

Figure 1(a–d) lists the oxidative stress profile findings; the first column in each graph is the mean value for control children as described by James et al. [51] and is included as a standard reference (labeled as "control"). Mean plasma oxidized glutathione (GSSG) did not significantly change in either the 1.3 atm group ($p = 0.557$) or the 1.5 atm group ($p = 0.583$). Total plasma glutathione (tGSH) to GSSG ratio (tGSH/GSSG) ($p = 0.146$ at 1.3 atm; $p = 0.072$ at 1.5 atm) and free glutathione (fGSH) to GSSG ratio (fGSH/GSSG) ($p = 0.040$ at 1.3 atm; $p = 0.076$ at 1.5 atm) both decreased after HBOT at 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm. Mean adenosine slightly increased at 1.3 atm ($p = 0.588$), and decreased at 1.5 atm ($p = 0.078$).

Figure 1. Changes in mean blood values before and after hyperbaric therapy at both 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm. The first column in a-d is the mean value for control children as described by James et al. [51] and is included as a standard reference (labeled as "control"). P-values and blood levels are listed above the bar



graphs. **a:** Changes in mean oxidized glutathione levels. **b:** Changes in mean tGSH/GSSG. **c:** Changes in mean fGSH/GSSG. **d:** Changes in mean adenosine levels

CRP profiles

Figure 2 shows the changes in mean CRP in both groups. In the 1.3 atm group, mean CRP level declined by 89.5% from 6.1 ± 10.3 mg/L to 0.64 ± 0.87 mg/L ($p = 0.123$). Of note, 3 children had a mean starting CRP value of 21.8 ± 9.2 mg/L ("high CRP group"), which declined to 0.2 mg/L in each child ($p = 0.052$) after hyperbaric therapy. Analysis of the remaining 9 children ("low CRP group") demonstrated no significant change in mean CRP values (0.88 mg/L to 0.79 mg/L, $p = 0.854$). In the 1.5 atm group, mean CRP declined by 61.4% from 0.7 ± 0.5 mg/L to 0.27 ± 0.19 mg/L ($p = 0.084$). Examination of CRP in all 18 children in the study demonstrated that CRP declined by 88.4% from a mean starting value of 4.3 ± 8.7 mg/L to 0.5 ± 0.7 mg/L ($p = 0.021$).



Figure 2. Changes in mean CRP before and after hyperbaric therapy at both 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm. P-values and blood levels are listed above the bar graphs.

Clinical Outcomes

1.3 atm group analysis

Table 2 shows improvements in SRS ($p = 0.046$) and ATEC ($p = 0.007$) for the 12 children in the 1.3 atm group. Evaluation of the ABC-C, SRS, and ATEC subscales (Figure 3a-c) demonstrates significant improvements in SRS communication ($p = 0.035$); SRS motivation ($p = 0.021$); SRS mannerisms ($p = 0.011$); ATEC speech/language/communication ($p = 0.033$); ATEC sensory/cognitive awareness ($p = 0.026$); and ATEC health/physical/behavior ($p = 0.012$).

Table 2. Aggregate mean scores for 12 children at 1.3 atm, 24% oxygen

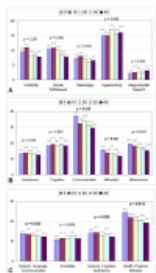


Figure 3. Changes in clinical scales at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen. Declining scores on each scale indicate clinical improvements. Scores are listed above the bar graphs at baseline (0) and after every 10 treatments (10, 20, 30, and 40). P-values are listed above the bar graphs. **a:** Changes in ABC-C subscales at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen. **b:** Changes in SRS subscales at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen. **c:** Changes in ATEC subscales at 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen.

1.5 atm group analysis

Table 3 shows improvements in SRS ($p = 0.035$) and ATEC ($p = 0.020$) for the 6 children in the 1.5 atm group. Examination of the subscales (Figure 4a-c) demonstrates significant improvements in ABC-C social withdrawal ($p = 0.008$); SRS motivation ($p = 0.018$); ATEC speech/language/communication ($p = 0.040$); and ATEC sensory/cognitive awareness ($p = 0.013$).

Table 3. Aggregate mean scores for 6 children at 1.5 atm, 100% oxygen

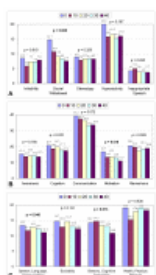


Figure 4. Changes in clinical scales at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen. Declining scores on each scale indicate clinical improvements. Scores are listed above the bar graphs at baseline (0) and after every 10 treatments (10, 20, 30, and 40). P-values are listed above the bar graphs. **a:** Changes in ABC-C subscales at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen. **b:** Changes in SRS subscales at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen. **c:** Changes in ATEC subscales at 1.5 atm and 100% oxygen.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this study represents the first prospective study on the use of HBOT for children with autism. In this study, lower hyperbaric pressures were used than those traditionally employed (typically pressures of 2.0 atm and above [13]) for the treatment of most clinical indications. However, significant increases in oxygen delivery were obtained during this study. The oxygen concentration in room air at sea level (1 atm) is about 160 mmHg. The two study sites were located at approximately 500 and 900 feet above sea level (0.97–0.98 atm). Therefore, the oxygen delivery in the 1.3 atm group was approximately 232 mmHg which is roughly 45% more than room air conditions. In the 1.5 atm group, the oxygen delivery was 1142 mmHg, or over 7 times more than room air conditions. The amount of oxygen delivered in the 1.3 atm group is similar to the amount used in a previous study on HBOT in children with CP that utilized 1.3 atm and room air pressure ("hyperbaric air") [26]. In that study, the authors commented that the amount of oxygen delivered at 1.3 atm was achievable with the use of "28% oxygen with a mask, without pressure"; however, this opinion did not account for the potential clinical effects of the increased atmospheric pressure delivered, because even low amounts of increased pressure may lead to significant clinical changes [44,81]. Furthermore, the authors argued that hyperbaric air at 1.3 atm was unlikely to provide clinical benefit(s) because the mechanism of action of HBOT in CP is thought to be due to the "penumbra phenomenon" and that a clinical effect due to "a pure pressure effect" did "not correspond to the rationale behind the hyperbaric oxygen treatment" [26]. Since the mechanism of action of HBOT in autism may be different than in CP [11], including decreasing inflammation (as reviewed in the background section of this paper), it is entirely possible that clinical benefits may arise from purely increasing the atmosphere pressure delivered, because increased pressure delivery without additional oxygen appears to decrease inflammation (as measured by an inhibition of

interferon-gamma release), and delivery of oxygen by mask without any increase in pressure may actually increase inflammation (as measured by an increase in interferon-gamma release) [44]. Since HBOT consists of 2 independent variables (pressure and inspired oxygen concentration), comparison studies are needed in individuals with autism before determining that the clinical effects of 1.3 atm and 24% oxygen are similar to those obtained by delivering oxygen by mask alone without additional pressure. In addition, further studies are needed that evaluate not only the clinical effects of hyperoxia delivered by HBOT, but also the effects of increased atmospheric pressure, because each of these effects may lead to different clinical outcomes depending on the underlying disease pathophysiology.

A primary goal of this study was to determine the effects of HBOT on oxidative stress markers in autistic children. Other objectives were to measure the effects of HBOT on CRP and changes in clinical symptoms. The final intention was to examine the safety of HBOT for use in autistic children. Of note, shorter duration hyperbaric treatment times (45 minutes) were used than what is traditional (60 minutes). This was due, in part, to scheduling constraints.

Evaluation of the effects of HBOT on oxidative stress markers

Recently, James et al. demonstrated that autistic children had lower levels of plasma reduced (active) GSH and increased levels of oxidized (inactive) GSH when compared to control children [51]. The mean tGSH/GSSG ratio in 73 control children was 28.2 ± 7.0 and in 80 autistic children was 14.7 ± 6.2 ($p < 0.0001$). The mean fGSH/GSSG ratio was 7.9 ± 3.5 in control children and 4.9 ± 2.2 in the autistic children ($p < 0.0001$). The mean GSSG in control children was $0.24 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $0.40 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in the autistic children ($p < 0.0001$) [51]. In a previous study, these same researchers demonstrated that the addition of 800 μg folic acid, 1000 mg of betaine, and 75 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ of injectable methylcobalamin raised tGSH/GSSG in 8 autistic children from 7.5 ± 2.3 to 28.7 ± 7.1 ($p = 0.002$) and lowered GSSG from $0.59 \pm 0.2 \text{ nmol/L}$ to $0.25 \pm 0.05 \text{ nmol/L}$ ($p = 0.008$). These 8 children had some improvements in speech and cognition, and after these treatments, the levels of tGSH/GSSG and GSSG were both near the levels found in the control children [50].

In the current study, the mean initial tGSH/GSSG was 28.47 ± 4.59 in the 1.3 atm group and 44.68 ± 14.19 in the 1.5 atm group (see Figure 1b). These values are close to or higher than the values found in the control children as described above and are higher than the values described in some autistic children [50,51]. These increased values might be due to the therapies implemented to raise glutathione levels, including folic acid and methylcobalamin, which many of the children were taking prior to beginning the study. Examination of the 1.3 atm group demonstrates that 7 out of 12 children were taking folic acid, methylcobalamin, or both. In the 1.5 atm group, 5 out of the 6 children were taking folic acid, methylcobalamin, or both. Interestingly, analysis of changes in CRP and oxidative stress markers in the children taking these 2 supplements when compared to the children not taking these 2 supplements demonstrated no statistically significant difference in changes in CRP, GSSG, tGSH/GSSG, and fGSH/GSSG (data not shown) at both 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm. In addition, analysis of score changes on the ABC-C, SRS, and ATEC showed no statistically significant difference in the children taking either or both of these 2 supplements when compared to children not taking these (data not shown). In other words, children already taking folic acid, methylcobalamin, or both had similar changes in markers of oxidative stress, CRP, and clinical outcomes as children not taking these supplements.

In both the 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm groups, after hyperbaric treatment, the ratios of tGSH/GSSG and fGSH/GSSG were both close to the values described by James et al. in control children (see Figure 1b and 1c) and were still higher than the ratios found in most autistic children [51]. Most importantly, from an oxidative stress standpoint, the GSSG levels in both the 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm groups did not significantly change with treatment and were very near to the GSSG levels found in control children (see Figure 1a). Plasma GSSG is a reliable marker of intracellular oxidative stress because it is only exported from cells when intracellular levels exceed the redox capacity. Furthermore, plasma GSSG levels are a better indicator of intracellular oxidative stress than tGSH and fGSH [82]. Therefore, HBOT at the pressures utilized in this study did not appreciably worsen intracellular oxidative stress as measured by changes in plasma GSSG. In addition, there was a trend to lower adenosine levels in the 1.5 atm group ($p = 0.078$). Elevated adenosine has been described in a subgroup of children with autism and typically leads to elevated S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH). This is concerning because SAH inhibits most cellular methyltransferases [51]. Therefore, lowering adenosine levels could be of clinical significance in a subgroup of autistic children with elevated adenosine levels.

Even though children in this study had similar changes in oxidative stress markers, CRP, and clinical outcomes whether or not they were taking folic acid and/or methylcobalamin, therapies to raise glutathione levels in autistic children [50] before initiating HBOT at the pressures used in this study appear prudent. Furthermore, the use of antioxidants [83] might be beneficial in patients with conditions of increased oxidative stress before HBOT is contemplated, especially since antioxidant supplementation is generally recognized as safe. Several antioxidant supplements are known to attenuate oxidative stress induced by higher pressure HBOT (above 2.5 atm) including α -lipoic acid [48], melatonin [84], N-acetylcysteine [85,86], Vitamin E [87], riboflavin [88], selenium [87,88], and glutathione [89]. Furthermore, in two double-blind studies, treatment with an antioxidant, when compared to a placebo, improved behavior in some autistic children [90,91].

Evaluation of the effects of HBOT on C-reactive protein

Since some autistic children have evidence of neuroinflammation [36-38] and gastrointestinal inflammation [39,40], and since HBOT is known to possess anti-inflammatory properties [43,92] and can decrease both neuroinflammation [42] and gastrointestinal inflammation [46,47], changes in a marker of inflammation were quantified during this study. CRP was chosen (see Figure 2) because it is typically elevated with inflammation [93] and is readily available. In 3 children from the 1.3 atm group with a very high initial CRP, large improvements in mean CRP were found after treatment ($p = 0.052$). The remaining 9 children in the 1.3 atm group had a small but non-significant improvement of 0.09 mg/L. However, the initial mean CRP in these 9 children was 0.88 mg/L which left little room for improvement. The 1.5 atm group showed an improvement in mean CRP of 0.43 mg/L ($p = 0.084$). However, since the children in the 1.5 atm group started with low initial CRP levels, dramatic improvements in CRP in these children were not possible. Only those children with an initial high CRP could experience dramatic improvements, which is what was found in this study. Pooling the data for changes in CRP values from all 18 children in this study demonstrated a significant improvement after hyperbaric therapy ($p = 0.021$). Further evaluation of the effects of hyperbaric therapy on inflammation and inflammatory markers in autistic children, especially at varying pressures and oxygen concentrations, is warranted.

Evaluation of the effects of HBOT on clinical outcomes

Another outcome of this study was to prospectively examine if the use of hyperbaric therapy led to improvements in clinical symptoms. From our clinical experience with using HBOT in autistic children, some parents have noted improvements in their children. In this study, an inventory of clinical symptoms affected by HBOT was created to help determine if a larger controlled trial was justified, and to investigate which assessment tools might best be utilized in designing a larger study.

The measurements of these clinical outcomes did have some inherent limitations and weaknesses. The use of parent-rated scales and the fact that parents were not blinded to the type of therapy given to their child might have introduced some bias. Furthermore, there was no placebo or control group. Therefore, the improvements found in this open-label study could be due merely to chance or to the natural development of the children. In addition, it is possible that any clinical improvements observed could have occurred as a result of the increased close interaction between the child and parent/caregiver, or motivation and/or enthusiasm that may have developed in the parent/caregiver during the course of the treatments. Because this was a pilot study, the sample sizes were small which makes it difficult to make adequate and meaningful comparisons between the 2 different pressures and oxygen concentrations used. Due to these issues, a larger double-blind, prospective study that includes a control group and more objective outcome measures is warranted.

However, given these limitations, significant improvements in certain areas were found in both the 1.3 atm and the 1.5 atm groups. These improvements were seen in diverse areas including irritability, social withdrawal, hyperactivity, motivation, speech, and sensory/cognitive awareness (see Figures 3 and 4). This range of improvements was somewhat unexpected, but might be explained by the fact that many children with autism have cerebral hypoperfusion which can often vary in location from child to child [35] and correlates anatomically [11] with many core autistic symptoms including repetitive, self-stimulatory behavior [94], and impairments

in language [95] and social interaction [34]. It is possible that HBOT might help overcome the effects of cerebral hypoperfusion by providing more oxygen to the brain [21,41], and by causing angiogenesis over time [24,92]. As previously noted, Heuser et al. showed an improvement in cerebral hypoperfusion as measured by SPECT scans in an autistic child after hyperbaric therapy at 1.3 atm [31]. Because HBOT may improve assorted areas of cerebral hypoperfusion, and since these areas may additionally differ in location from child to child, various clinical outcomes could occur. Further research into this area, utilizing HBOT combined with pre- and post-hyperbaric SPECT scans, might be useful in exploring this hypothesis further. A weak trend towards increased inappropriate speech in the 1.3 atm group (see Figure 3a) was observed; this finding was not seen in the 1.5 atm group (see Figure 4a). Further study on the effects of HBOT at 1.3 atm on inappropriate speech is warranted.

Evaluation of the Safety of HBOT in Children with Autism

The use of HBOT for children is generally regarded as safe, even at pressures of 2.0 atm for 2 hours per day [32]. However, to our knowledge, the safety of HBOT for autistic children had not been previously evaluated. Therefore, throughout each hyperbaric session, the children were intensively monitored. In addition, a parent or caregiver accompanied each child into the chamber, which provided additional monitoring. During this study, no significant adverse events were seen and the treatments were well tolerated. These results suggest that the hyperbaric pressures and oxygen concentrations used in this study are safe in children with autism.

Conclusion

This prospective open-label pilot study in children with autism indicates, as measured by changes in plasma GSSG, that HBOT ranging from 1.3 to 1.5 atm and 24% to 100% oxygen was not significantly associated with increased intracellular oxidative stress. The use of therapies to raise glutathione levels and lower oxidative stress before beginning HBOT in individuals with autism appears prudent. Among children with high initial CRP, hyperbaric therapy led to a large improvement in CRP levels; this suggests that inflammation in these children improved with treatment. Improvements in clinical outcomes as measured by several scales were observed at both 1.3 atm and 1.5 atm. However, because this study was open-label, conclusions about the efficacy of HBOT as a treatment for autistic children cannot be drawn at this time. Definitive statements regarding the efficacy of HBOT for the treatment of children with autism must await results from future double-blind, controlled trials. Finally, HBOT was safely administered to autistic children in this study, and all participants were able to finish 40 HBOT sessions without any major adverse events.

List of abbreviations used

ABC-C – Aberrant Behavior Checklist-Community
 ATEC – Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist
 atm – Atmosphere
 CARS – Childhood Autism Rating Scale
 CP – Cerebral palsy
 CRP – C-reactive protein
 fGSH – Free glutathione
 GSH – Glutathione
 GSSG – Oxidized glutathione
 HBOT – Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
 NS – not statistically significant
 PDD-NOS – Pervasive Developmental Disorder – Not Otherwise Specified
 SAH – S-adenosylhomocysteine
 SOD – Superoxide dismutase
 SPECT – Single photon emission computed tomography
 SRS – Social Responsiveness Scale
 tGSH – Total glutathione

Competing interests

DR, LR, and EM received funding and reimbursement from the International Hyperbarics Association in conjunction with this study. Both DR and EM treat individuals with HBOT in their clinical practices and derive revenue from HBOT. The remaining authors (SJJ and SM) declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

DR and LR conceived of the study and the study design. SJJ and SM carried out the oxidative stress marker analysis. DR, LR, EM oversaw the hyperbaric treatments. DR, SJJ, LR, and EM contributed to the drafting of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Dr. Jeff Bradstreet, Dr. Paul Harch, Mr. Michael Haynes, Dr. Jim Neubrander, Dr. Jon Pangborn, Dr. Lauren Underwood, and Dr. Kyle Van Dyke for reviewing this manuscript and offering advice. Our gratitude goes to Susan Robinson for data collection and study coordination at the Advocates for Children site. We appreciate the work of our HBOT technicians: Catherine Adams, Kelly Concklin, Leigh Cooper, and Jordan Robinson. We are grateful for the work of Shannon Kenitz of the International Hyperbarics Association (IHA) for an unrestricted grant which funded the study, which included use of chambers and funding for all blood analysis and hyperbaric technician salaries during the study. The IHA had no role in the study design, collection, analysis, interpretation of data, writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. We especially thank the parents of the children in our study who provided multiple pages of observations for analysis.

References

1. CDC: **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevalence of autism spectrum disorders – autism and developmental disabilities monitoring network, six cities, United States. 2000.**
MMWR 2007, **56**:1-40.
2. *American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* 4th edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press; 1994.
3. Muhle R, Trentacoste SV, Rapin I: **The genetics of autism.**
Pediatrics 2004, **113**(5):e472-486. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
4. Charman T, Taylor E, Drew A, Cockerill H, Brown JA, Baird G: **Outcome at 7 years of children diagnosed with autism at age 2: predictive validity of assessments conducted at 2 and 3 years of age and pattern of symptom change over time.**
J Child Psychol Psychiatry 2005, **46**(5):500-513. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
5. Lord C, Risi S, DiLavore PS, Shulman C, Thurm A, Pickles A: **Autism from 2 to 9 years of age.**
Arch Gen Psychiatry 2006, **63**(6):694-701. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
6. Baird G, Charman T, Baron-Cohen S, Cox A, Swettenham J, Wheelwright S, Drew A: **A screening instrument for autism at 18 months of age: a 6-year follow-up study.**
J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry 2000, **39**(6):694-702. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
7. Bertrand J, Mars A, Boyle C, Bove F, Yeargin-Allsopp M, Decoufle P: **Prevalence of autism in a United States population: the Brick Township, New Jersey, investigation.**
Pediatrics 2001, **108**(5):1155-1161. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
8. Chakrabarti S, Fombonne E: **Pervasive developmental disorders in preschool children.**
JAMA 2001, **285**(24):3093-3099. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
9. Wong HH, Smith RG: **Patterns of complementary and alternative medical therapy use in children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders.**
J Autism Dev Disord 2006, **36**(7):901-909. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
10. Rossignol DA, Rossignol LW: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy may improve symptoms in autistic children.**
Med Hypotheses 2006, **67**(2):216-228. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
11. Rossignol DA: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy might improve certain pathophysiological findings in autism.**
Med Hypotheses 2007, **68**(6):1208-1227. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
12. Feldmeier JJ, Chairman and Editor: *Hyperbaric oxygen 2003: indications and results: the hyperbaric oxygen therapy committee report.* Kensington, MD: Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine Society; 2003.
13. Leach RM, Rees PJ, Wilmschurst P: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy.**
BMJ 1998, **317**(7166):1140-1143. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [PubMed Central Full Text](#)
14. Moss MC, Scholey AB, Wesnes K: **Oxygen administration selectively enhances cognitive performance in healthy young adults: a placebo-controlled double-blind crossover study.**
Psychopharmacology (Berl) 1998, **138**(1):27-33. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
15. Jacobs EA, Winter PM, Alvis HJ, Small SM: **Hyperoxygenation effect on cognitive functioning in the aged.**
N Engl J Med 1969, **281**(14):753-757. [PubMed Abstract](#)
16. Rockswold GL, Ford SE, Anderson DC, Bergman TA, Sherman RE: **Results of a prospective randomized trial for treatment of severely brain-injured patients with hyperbaric oxygen.**
J Neurosurg 1992, **76**(6):929-934. [PubMed Abstract](#)
17. Golden ZL, Neubauer R, Golden CJ, Greene L, Marsh J, Mleko A: **Improvement in cerebral metabolism in chronic brain injury after hyperbaric oxygen therapy.**
Int J Neurosci 2002, **112**(2):119-131. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
18. Shi XY, Tang ZQ, Sun D, He XJ: **Evaluation of hyperbaric oxygen treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders following traumatic brain injury.**
Chin Med J (Engl) 2006, **119**(23):1978-1982. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
19. Golden Z, Golden CJ, Neubauer RA: **Improving neuropsychological function after chronic brain injury with hyperbaric oxygen.**
Disabil Rehabil 2006, **28**(22):1379-1386. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
20. Hardy P, Johnston KM, De Beaumont L, Montgomery DL, Lecomte JM, Soucy JP, Bourbonnais D, Lassonde M: **Pilot case study of the therapeutic potential of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on chronic brain injury.**
J Neurol Sci 2007, **253**(1-2):94-105. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
21. Neubauer RA, James P: **Cerebral oxygenation and the recoverable brain.**
Neurol Res 1998, **20**(Suppl 1):S33-36. [PubMed Abstract](#)
22. Neubauer RA, Gottlieb SF, Miale A Jr: **Identification of hypometabolic areas in the brain using brain imaging and hyperbaric oxygen.**
Clin Nucl Med 1992, **17**(6):477-481. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
23. Stoller KP: **Quantification of neurocognitive changes before, during, and after hyperbaric oxygen therapy in a case of fetal alcohol syndrome.**
Pediatrics 2005, **116**(4):e586-591. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
24. Harch PG, Kriedt C, Van Meter KW, Sutherland RJ: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy improves spatial learning and memory in a rat model of chronic traumatic**

brain injury.

Brain Res 2007, **1174**:120-129. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

25. Montgomery D, Goldberg J, Amar M, Lacroix V, Lecomte J, Lambert J, Vanasse M, Marois P: **Effects of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on children with spastic diplegic cerebral palsy: a pilot project.**
Undersea Hyperb Med 1999, **26**(4):235-242. [PubMed Abstract](#)
26. Collet JP, Vanasse M, Marois P, Amar M, Goldberg J, Lambert J, Lassonde M, Hardy P, Fortin J, Tremblay SD, Montgomery D, Lacroix J, Robinson A, Majnemer A: **Hyperbaric oxygen for children with cerebral palsy: a randomised multicentre trial.** HBO-CP Research Group.
Lancet 2001, **357**(9256):582-586. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
27. Sethi A, Mukherjee A: **To see the efficacy of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in gross motor abilities of cerebral palsy children of 2–5 years, given initially as an adjunct to occupational therapy.**
The Indian Journal of Occupational Therapy 2003, **25**(1):7-11.
28. Waalkes P, Fitzpatrick DT, Stankus S, Topolski R: **Adjunctive HBO treatment of children with cerebral anoxic injury.**
Army Medical Department Journal 2002, **April-June**:13-21.
29. Marois P, Vanasse M: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy and cerebral palsy.**
Dev Med Child Neurol 2003, **45**(9):646-647. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
30. Bennett M, Newton H: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy and cerebral palsy – where to now?**
Undersea Hyperb Med 2007, **34**(2):69-74. [PubMed Abstract](#)
31. Heuser G, Heuser SA, Rodelander D, Aguilera O, Uszler M: **Treatment of neurologically impaired adults and children with "mild" hyperbaric oxygenation (1.3 ATM and 24% oxygen).** In *Hyperbaric oxygenation for cerebral palsy and the brain-injured child*. Edited by Joiner JT. Flagstaff, Arizona: Best Publications; 2002.
32. Ashamalla HL, Thom SR, Goldwein JW: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy for the treatment of radiation-induced sequelae in children. The University of Pennsylvania experience.**
Cancer 1996, **77**(11):2407-2412. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
33. Zilbovicius M, Boddart N, Belin P, Poline JB, Remy P, Mangin JF, Thivard L, Barthelemy C, Samson Y: **Temporal lobe dysfunction in childhood autism: a PET study. Positron emission tomography.**
Am J Psychiatry 2000, **157**(12):1988-1993. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
34. Ohnishi T, Matsuda H, Hashimoto T, Kunihiro T, Nishikawa M, Uema T, Sasaki M: **Abnormal regional cerebral blood flow in childhood autism.**
Brain 2000, **123**(Pt 9):1838-1844. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
35. Boddart N, Zilbovicius M: **Functional neuroimaging and childhood autism.**
Pediatr Radiol 2002, **32**(1):1-7. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
36. Vargas DL, Nascimbene C, Krishnan C, Zimmerman AW, Pardo CA: **Neuroglial activation and neuroinflammation in the brain of patients with autism.**
Ann Neurol 2005, **57**(1):67-81. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
37. Pardo CA, Vargas DL, Zimmerman AW: **Immunity, neuroglia and neuroinflammation in autism.**
Int Rev Psychiatry 2005, **17**(6):485-495. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
38. Laurence JA, Fatemi SH: **Glial fibrillary acidic protein is elevated in superior frontal, parietal and cerebellar cortices of autistic subjects.**
Cerebellum 2005, **4**(3):206-210. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
39. Uhlmann V, Martin CM, Sheils O, Pilkington L, Silva I, Killalea A, Murch SB, Walker-Smith J, Thomson M, Wakefield AJ, O'Leary JJ: **Potential viral pathogenic mechanism for new variant inflammatory bowel disease.**
Mol Pathol 2002, **55**(2):84-90. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [PubMed Central Full Text](#)
40. Furlano RI, Anthony A, Day R, Brown A, McGarvey L, Thomson MA, Davies SE, Berelowitz M, Forbes A, Wakefield AJ, Walker-Smith JA, Murch SH: **Colonic CD8 and gamma delta T-cell infiltration with epithelial damage in children with autism.**
J Pediatr 2001, **138**(3):366-372. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
41. Sheffield PJ, Davis JC: **Application of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in a case of prolonged cerebral hypoxia following rapid decompression.**
Aviat Space Environ Med 1976, **47**(7):759-762. [PubMed Abstract](#)
42. Vlodavsky E, Palzur E, Soustiel JF: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy reduces neuroinflammation and expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 in the rat model of traumatic brain injury.**
Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol 2006, **32**(1):40-50. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
43. Sumen G, Cimsit M, Eroglu L: **Hyperbaric oxygen treatment reduces carrageenan-induced acute inflammation in rats.**
Eur J Pharmacol 2001, **431**(2):265-268. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
44. Granowitz EV, Skulsky EJ, Benson RM, Wright J, Garb JL, Cohen ER, Smithline EC, Brown RB: **Exposure to increased pressure or hyperbaric oxygen suppresses interferon-gamma secretion in whole blood cultures of healthy humans.**
Undersea Hyperb Med 2002, **29**(3):216-225. [PubMed Abstract](#)
45. Wilson HD, Wilson JR, Fuchs PN: **Hyperbaric oxygen treatment decreases inflammation and mechanical hypersensitivity in an animal model of inflammatory pain.**
Brain Res 2006, **1098**(1):126-128. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
46. Takeshima F, Makiyama K, Doi T: **Hyperbaric oxygen as adjunct therapy for Crohn's intractable enteric ulcer.**
Am J Gastroenterol 1999, **94**(11):3374-3375. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

47. Buchman AL, Fife C, Torres C, Smith L, Aristizibal J: **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy for severe ulcerative colitis.**
J Clin Gastroenterol 2001, **33**(4):337-339. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
48. Alleva R, Nasole E, Di Donato F, Borghi B, Neuzil J, Tomasetti M: **alpha-Lipoic acid supplementation inhibits oxidative damage, accelerating chronic wound healing in patients undergoing hyperbaric oxygen therapy.**
Biochem Biophys Res Commun 2005, **333**(2):404-410. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
49. Chauhan A, Chauhan V: **Oxidative stress in autism.**
Pathophysiology 2006, **13**(3):171-181. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
50. James SJ, Cutler P, Melnyk S, Jernigan S, Janak L, Gaylor DW, Neubrandner JA: **Metabolic biomarkers of increased oxidative stress and impaired methylation capacity in children with autism.**
Am J Clin Nutr 2004, **80**(6):1611-1617. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
51. James SJ, Melnyk S, Jernigan S, Cleves MA, Halsted CH, Wong DH, Cutler P, Bock K, Boris M, Bradstreet JJ, Baker SM, Gaylor DW: **Metabolic endophenotype and related genotypes are associated with oxidative stress in children with autism.**
Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet 2006, **141**(8):947-956. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
52. Yorbik O, Sayal A, Akay C, Akbiyik DI, Sohmen T: **Investigation of antioxidant enzymes in children with autistic disorder.**
Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids 2002, **67**(5):341-343. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
53. Zoroglu SS, Armutcu F, Ozen S, Gurel A, Sivasli E, Yetkin O, Meram I: **Increased oxidative stress and altered activities of erythrocyte free radical scavenging enzymes in autism.**
Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci 2004, **254**(3):143-147. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
54. D'Amelio M, Ricci I, Sacco R, Liu X, D'Agurra L, Muscarella LA, Guarnieri V, Militerni R, Bravaccio C, Elia M, Schneider C, Melmed R, Trillo S, Pascucci T, Puglisi-Allegra S, Reichelt KL, Macchiardi F, Holden JJ, Persico AM: **Paraoxonase gene variants are associated with autism in North America, but not in Italy: possible regional specificity in gene-environment interactions.**
Mol Psychiatry 2005, **10**(11):1006-1016. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
55. Ming X, Stein TP, Brimacombe M, Johnson WG, Lambert GH, Wagner GC: **Increased excretion of a lipid peroxidation biomarker in autism.**
Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids 2005, **73**(5):379-384. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
56. Yao Y, Walsh WJ, McGinnis WR, Pratico D: **Altered vascular phenotype in autism: correlation with oxidative stress.**
Arch Neurol 2006, **63**(8):1161-1164. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
57. Chauhan A, Chauhan V, Brown WT, Cohen I: **Oxidative stress in autism: increased lipid peroxidation and reduced serum levels of ceruloplasmin and transferrin – the antioxidant proteins.**
Life Sci 2004, **75**(21):2539-2549. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
58. Wada K, Miyazawa T, Nomura N, Tsuzuki N, Nawashiro H, Shima K: **Preferential conditions for and possible mechanisms of induction of ischemic tolerance by repeated hyperbaric oxygenation in gerbil hippocampus.**
Neurosurgery 2001, **49**(1):160-166. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
59. Yatsuzuka H: **[Effects of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on ischemic brain injury in dogs].**
Masui 1991, **40**(2):208-223. [PubMed Abstract](#)
60. Ozden TA, Uzun H, Bohlohi M, Toklu AS, Paksoy M, Simsek G, Durak H, Issever H, Ipek T: **The effects of hyperbaric oxygen treatment on oxidant and antioxidants levels during liver regeneration in rats.**
Tohoku J Exp Med 2004, **203**(4):253-265. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
61. Yasar M, Yildiz S, Mas R, Dundar K, Yildirim A, Korkmaz A, Akay C, Kaymakcioglu N, Ozisik T, Sen D: **The effect of hyperbaric oxygen treatment on oxidative stress in experimental acute necrotizing pancreatitis.**
Physiol Res 2003, **52**(1):111-116. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
62. Kudchodkar BJ, Wilson J, Lacko A, Dory L: **Hyperbaric oxygen reduces the progression and accelerates the regression of atherosclerosis in rabbits.**
Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 2000, **20**(6):1637-1643. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
63. Gregorevic P, Lynch GS, Williams DA: **Hyperbaric oxygen modulates antioxidant enzyme activity in rat skeletal muscles.**
Eur J Appl Physiol 2001, **86**(1):24-27. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
64. Gulec B, Yasar M, Yildiz S, Oter S, Akay C, Devenci S, Sen D: **Effect of hyperbaric oxygen on experimental acute distal colitis.**
Physiol Res 2004, **53**(5):493-499. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
65. Nie H, Xiong L, Lao N, Chen S, Xu N, Zhu Z: **Hyperbaric oxygen preconditioning induces tolerance against spinal cord ischemia by upregulation of antioxidant enzymes in rabbits.**
J Cereb Blood Flow Metab 2006, **26**(5):666-674. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
66. Sharifi M, Fares W, Abdel-Karim I, Koch JM, Sopko J, Adler D: **Usefulness of hyperbaric oxygen therapy to inhibit restenosis after percutaneous coronary intervention for acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina pectoris.**
Am J Cardiol 2004, **93**(12):1533-1535. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
67. Magalhaes J, Ascensao A, Viscor G, Soares J, Oliveira J, Marques F, Duarte J: **Oxidative stress in humans during and after 4 hours of hypoxia at a simulated altitude of 5500 m.**
Aviat Space Environ Med 2004, **75**(1):16-22. [PubMed Abstract](#)
68. Fatemi SH, Halt AR, Stary JM, Realmuto GM, Jalali-Mousavi M: **Reduction in anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 in autistic cerebellum.**
Neuroreport 2001, **12**(5):929-933. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
69. Fatemi SH, Halt AR: **Altered levels of Bcl2 and p53 proteins in parietal cortex reflect deranged apoptotic regulation in autism.**

Synapse 2001, **42**(4):281-284. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

70. Fatemi SH, Stary JM, Halt AR, Realmuto GR: **Dysregulation of Reelin and Bcl-2 proteins in autistic cerebellum.**
J Autism Dev Disord 2001, **31**(6):529-535. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
71. Araghi-Niknam M, Fatemi SH: **Levels of Bcl-2 and P53 are altered in superior frontal and cerebellar cortices of autistic subjects.**
Cell Mol Neurobiol 2003, **23**(6):945-952. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
72. Graeber TG, Peterson JF, Tsai M, Monica K, Fornace AJ Jr, Giaccia AJ: **Hypoxia induces accumulation of p53 protein, but activation of a G1-phase checkpoint by low-oxygen conditions is independent of p53 status.**
Mol Cell Biol 1994, **14**(9):6264-6277. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [PubMed Central Full Text](#)
73. Shimizu S, Eguchi Y, Kamiike W, Itoh Y, Hasegawa J, Yamabe K, Otsuki Y, Matsuda H, Tsujimoto Y: **Induction of apoptosis as well as necrosis by hypoxia and predominant prevention of apoptosis by Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL.**
Cancer Res 1996, **56**(9):2161-2166. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
74. Aman MG, Singh NN, Stewart AW, Field CJ: **The aberrant behavior checklist: a behavior rating scale for the assessment of treatment effects.**
Am J Ment Defic 1985, **89**(5):485-491. [PubMed Abstract](#)
75. Owley T, Walton L, Salt J, Guter SJ Jr, Winnega M, Leventhal BL, Cook EH Jr: **An open-label trial of escitalopram in pervasive developmental disorders.**
J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry 2005, **44**(4):343-348. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
76. McCracken JT, McGough J, Shah B, Cronin P, Hong D, Aman MG, Arnold LE, Lindsay R, Nash P, Hollway J, McDougle CJ, Posey D, Swiezy N, Kohn A, Scahill L, Martin A, Koenig K, Volkmar F, Carroll D, Lancor A, Tierney E, Ghuman J, Gonzalez NM, Grados M, Vitiello B, Ritz L, Davies M, Robinson J, McMahon D, Research Units on Pediatric Psychopharmacology Autism Network: **Risperidone in children with autism and serious behavioral problems.**
N Engl J Med 2002, **347**(5):314-321. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
77. Constantino JN, Davis SA, Todd RD, Schindler MK, Gross MM, Brophy SL, Metzger LM, Shoushtari CS, Splinter R, Reich W: **Validation of a brief quantitative measure of autistic traits: comparison of the social responsiveness scale with the autism diagnostic interview-revised.**
J Autism Dev Disord 2003, **33**(4):427-433. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
78. Edelson SM, Rimland B: **Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC): Reliabilities and Score Distributions.**
[\[http://www.autism.com/ari/atec/atec_report.htm\]](http://www.autism.com/ari/atec/atec_report.htm) | [webcite](#)
2000.
79. Lonsdale D, Shamberger RJ, Audhya T: **Treatment of autism spectrum children with thiamine tetrahydrofurfuryl disulfide: a pilot study.**
Neuro Endocrinol Lett 2002, **23**(4):303-308. [PubMed Abstract](#)
80. Jarusiewicz B: **Efficacy of neurofeedback for children in the autism spectrum: a pilot study.**
J Neurotherapy 2002, **6**(4):39-49. [Publisher Full Text](#)
81. Shiratsuch H, Basson MD: **Differential regulation of monocyte/macrophage cytokine production by pressure.**
Am J Surg 2005, **190**(5):757-762. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
82. Dickinson DA, Forman HJ: **Glutathione in defense and signaling: lessons from a small thiol.**
Ann N Y Acad Sci 2002, **973**:488-504. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
83. Patel V, Chivukula IV, Roy S, Khanna S, He G, Ojha N, Mehrotra A, Dias LM, Hunt TK, Sen CK: **Oxygen: from the benefits of inducing VEGF expression to managing the risk of hyperbaric stress.**
Antioxid Redox Signal 2005, **7**(9-10):1377-1387. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
84. Pablos MI, Reiter RJ, Chuang JI, Ortiz GG, Guerrero JM, Sewerynek E, Agapito MT, Melchiorri D, Lawrence R, Deneke SM: **Acutely administered melatonin reduces oxidative damage in lung and brain induced by hyperbaric oxygen.**
J Appl Physiol 1997, **83**(2):354-358. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
85. Yu SY, Chiu JH, Yang SD, Yu HY, Hsieh CC, Chen PJ, Lui WY, Wu CW: **Preconditioned hyperbaric oxygenation protects the liver against ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats.**
J Surg Res 2005, **128**(1):28-36. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
86. Pelaia P, Rocco M, De Blasi RA, Spadetta G, Alampi D, Araimo FS, Nicolucci S: **[Assessment of lipid peroxidation in hyperbaric oxygen therapy: protective role of N-acetylcysteine].**
Minerva Anestesiol 1995, **61**(4):133-139. [PubMed Abstract](#)
87. Hollis AL, Butcher WI, Davis H, Henderson RA, Stone WL: **Structural alterations in retinal tissues from rats deficient in vitamin E and selenium and treated with hyperbaric oxygen.**
Exp Eye Res 1992, **54**(5):671-684. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
88. Boadi WY, Thaire L, Kerem D, Yannai S: **Effects of dietary factors on antioxidant enzymes in rats exposed to hyperbaric oxygen.**
Vet Hum Toxicol 1991, **33**(2):105-109. [PubMed Abstract](#)
89. Weber CA, Duncan CA, Lyons MJ, Jenkinson SG: **Depletion of tissue glutathione with diethyl maleate enhances hyperbaric oxygen toxicity.**
Am J Physiol 1990, **258**(6 Pt 1):L308-312. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
90. Dolske MC, Spollen J, McKay S, Lancashire E, Tolbert L: **A preliminary trial of ascorbic acid as supplemental therapy for autism.**
Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry 1993, **17**(5):765-774. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
91. Chez MG, Buchanan CP, Aimonovitch MC, Becker M, Schaefer K, Black C, Komen J: **Double-blind, placebo-controlled study of L-carnosine supplementation in children with autistic spectrum disorders.**
J Child Neurol 2002, **17**(11):833-837. [PubMed Abstract](#)

92. Al-Waili NS, Butler GJ: **Effects of hyperbaric oxygen on inflammatory response to wound and trauma: possible mechanism of action.** *ScientificWorldJournal* 2006, **6**:425-441. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
93. Pasceri V, Willerson JT, Yeh ET: **Direct proinflammatory effect of C-reactive protein on human endothelial cells.** *Circulation* 2000, **102**(18):2165-2168. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
94. Starkstein SE, Vazquez S, Vrancic D, Nanclares V, Manes F, Piven J, Plebst C: **SPECT findings in mentally retarded autistic individuals.** *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2000, **12**(3):370-375. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
95. Wilcox J, Tsuang MT, Ledger E, Algeo J, Schnurr T: **Brain perfusion in autism varies with age.** *Neuropsychobiology* 2002, **46**(1):13-16. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2431/7/36/prepub>

Sign up to receive new article alerts from *BMC Pediatrics*

Sign up

