

## Neurologische Patienten

**Bransfield RC\*** (2017) **Infections sometimes cause violence, but to what extent? Literature and chart reviews.** Rutgers-RWJ Medical School, New Jersey, USA ILADS Paris, France, May 19, 2017

« **Results:** Animal models demonstrate parasites change host's behavior and cause aggression (Manipulation Hypothesis). Violence in humans was reported with Spanish Flu (Encephalitis Lethargica), Western Equine Encephalitis, Viral Encephalitis, Herpes Simplex encephalitis, Neurosyphilis, Cerebral Malaria, Sepsis, Criminogenic Encephalosis, Toxoplasmosis and Lyme and Associated Diseases (LAD). Soldiers returning from foreign wars often had new and unusual infectious diseases. Possibly some infections contributed to the wars they were returning from and included the Plague of Athens (429 B.C.), Bubonic Plague from Kaffa (1347), Syphilis (1494/1495 French troops from Naples or Columbus returning), Typhus (Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812), Cerebral Malaria (Vietnam), Mycoplasma (Gulf War). Multiple infections in World War I caused encephalopathy in many, possibly contributing to World War II. Many infamous leaders may have had syphilis. Global distribution of cognitive ability is determined in part by variation in the intensity of infectious diseases and lower IQ correlates with a greater risk of violence. Infectious diseases in parts of the Middle East may contribute to violence endemic in these regions. Inflammatory cytokines are associated with aggressive and self-destructive behavior. Infections and immune provocation can alter neural functioning causing dysfunction of the prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate, amygdala and white matter communication contributing to violence. Homicides, homicide/suicides with LAD were in media reports.

Reviewing 253 LAD patients demonstrated 11% had homicidal tendencies. Associated symptoms included low frustration tolerance, cognitive symptoms, mood swings, generalized anxiety, explosive anger, disinhibition, panic disorder, paranoia, depersonalization, hypervigilance, anhedonia, intrusiveness, OCD, hallucinations, substance abuse, and dissociation. Much of the violence is associated with poor impulse control and is often bizarre and senseless.

**Conclusions:** If a pandemic occurs causing mental impairments it could result in global social instability. LAD can cause violence.“

### Immunosystem

Piliero PJ (2003), Ramesh G (2015), Reiber H (2016),

### Viruses

Ahmed S (2000), Nicholson GL (2008),

### Bacteria

Riggs CE (1914), Serman AB (1982), Pachner AR (1988, 2x 1989), Schroeter V (1988), Kollikowski HH (1988), Kohler J (1988), Ackermann R (1988), Logigian EL (1990), Gila L (1990), Krupp LB (1991), Krüger H (1991), Barnett W (1991), Pfister HW (1993), Horneff G (1993), Gutknecht J (1994), Dekonenko EP (1995), Caliendo MV (1995), Kobayashi K (1997), Corral I (1997), Riedel M (1998), Shetty T (1998), Pollina DA (1999), Bransfield RC (1999), Hess A (1999), Faul JL (1999), Tager F (2001), Poplawska R (2001), Newberg A (2002), Cowley G (2004), Abbott RA (2005), Hájek T (2006), Créange A (2007), Chabria SB (2007), Gustaw-Rothenberg K (2008), Chandra A (2010), Karosi T (2010), Markeljevi J (2011), Miklossy J (2012), Ibrahim M (2012), Sinclair L (2013), Martínez-Balzano CD (2014), Puri BK (2014), Sokolov AA (2015), Gampourou F (2015), Bransfield RC (2017, 2018), Ebner (2018),

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«We compared the evidence presented recently that challenges the long-standing belief that, in 1922, two French physicians reported the first case of neurologic Lyme disease with a further analysis of the original findings that were translated and re-published in 1993. Alternative possibilities are offered that could explain these discrepant interpretations on what was considered to be a landmark clinical case of historical significance.»

[Halperin JJ](#) (2017) **Diagnosis and management of Lyme neuroborreliosis.** *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther*. 1-7. doi: 10.1080/14787210.2018.1417836. [Epub ahead of print]  
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« Although the nervous system is slow to recover after insults (e.g. persistent facial weakness after appropriately treated facial nerve palsy) there is no evidence that prolonged post-treatment neurocognitive symptoms are related to nervous system infection - either as a triggering event or as a cause of ongoing symptoms. «

«Does someone want to tell Halperin (a 2006 IDSA Lyme Guideline author) that no one believes his hoo-ha anymore? « Barnes L. 2017

„The large majority of the sources cited are greater than 10 years old. If I wrote a paper for even a Bachelor level course with sources that old I would immediately be given a failing grade. With all of the recent research available, this is shameful and should not be accepted by a publication that wants to maintain a high level reputation." Lee-Ann Gordon RN, MSN/PHN PA Lyme Resource Network 2017

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- **Toxoplasma** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/toxoplasmen.pdf>
- **Chlamydia** [www.kabilahsystems.de/chlamydia\\_pneumoniae.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/chlamydia_pneumoniae.pdf)
- -> **Antibiotherapieplan** [www.kabilahsystems.de/antibiotherapieplan.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/antibiotherapieplan.pdf)  
[www.kabilahsystems.de/kommentantibiotherapie.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/kommentantibiotherapie.pdf)
- **Cytonerves and cytobones (deDuve)** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zytoskelett.pdf>
- **Mitochondrien** [www.xerlebnishaft.de/mitochondrien.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/mitochondrien.pdf)
- **HNO-diseases** [http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/hoeren\\_und\\_spirochaeten.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/hoeren_und_spirochaeten.pdf)
- **Eye diseases** [http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/lyme\\_augenbefall.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/lyme_augenbefall.pdf)
- **Multiple Sklerose** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/multipleskleroseborreliose.pdf>
- **Amyotrophe Lateralsklerose (ALS)** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/als.pdf>
- **Demetia, Alzheimer's, Parkinsonism, cerebral atrophy** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/alzheimerspirochaetosis.pdf>
- **Creutzfeldt – Jakob – disease** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/prione.pdf>
- **ADHS (Aufmerksamkeits Defizit Hyperaktivitätsstörung)**
- **„Broader Autism Phenotype“ (BAP), Asperger-Syndrome** [www.xerlebnishaft.de/autismus\\_und\\_lyme.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/autismus_und_lyme.pdf)
- **Psychiatric patients, bipolar disorders** [http://www.erlebnishaft.de/psychiatric\\_patients.pdf](http://www.erlebnishaft.de/psychiatric_patients.pdf)
- **Guillan Barré Syndrom, CIDP (chronische inflammatorische demyelinisierende Polyneuropathie)**
- **Polyradikuloneuropathie, PANDAS (Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated with Streptococcal Infections) Parsonage-Turner Syndrome**
- **Epilepsy** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25180856>
- **Charcot Marie-Tooth (Hereditäre motorisch-sensible Neuropathie Typ I (HMSN)), Anti-NMDA-Rezeptor-Enzephalitis**
- **Polyneuritis, periphere Nervenlähmungen, Paresen, Rezidivierende akute aseptische Meningitis**

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