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The response of fetal alcohol syndrome children to dietary aloe polymannose from aloe barbadensis miller leaf gel

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A pilot study was conducted among youth with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS; n=7) who were taken by the Canadian Child Protective Service (CCPS) from Aboriginal mothers addicted to alcohol. A formulation of supplemental Aloe Polymannose (APM) from Aloe barbadensis Miller was consumed for 12 months, while the subjects received serial evaluations of standard CCPS disability ratings for youth with intellectual and behavior disabilities. The average standard IQ test score was less than 50 at baseline, but increased to a mean of approximately 100 at post-intervention. The average severity of FAS-related symptoms dropped from 8.0 at baseline to 2.5 at post-intervention (on a scale of 1-10). Additionally, behaviors, socialization, and performance at home and in school markedly improved. All study subjects were previously rated to be lifelong wards of government disability programs, but they were upgraded to be trainable for future employment and to be able to live independently at post-intervention. With flow cytometry, we detected massive adult stem cell (CD14) synthesis and release into the peripheral blood after supplementation of APM. Our findings demonstrate the importance of improved nutritional status to enable cellular synthesis, intermediary metabolism, and inherent biochemistry under control of the genes, which resulted in improved cognitive functioning and social behaviors in children with FAS.

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