

# Magnetic Therapy of Down Syndrome

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## INTRODUCTION

Down syndrome is a genetic disease which is caused when abnormal cell divides, resulting in an extra full or partial copy of chromosome 21. This extra genetic mode causes the development changes and physical features of the Down syndrome.

Down syndrome varies in severity for any individual, causing lifelong intellectual disability and developmental delay. It's the most common genetic chromosomal disorder and cause a learning disability in children. It also gives the case of other medical abnormalities, including heart and gastrointestinal disorders.

Better understanding of Down syndrome and the early intervention are greatly improving the quality of life for children and adults with this disorder and can help to live a fulfilling life.

## DESCRIPTION

### Causes

Healthy cells normally contain 23 pairs of chromosomes. The chromosome in each pair is from father, the other one from mother.

Down syndrome results when abnormal cell division involving chromosome 21 occurs. This cell division abnormality result in an extra partial or full chromosome 21. This extra genetic material is responsible for the characteristic features and developmental problems of people with Down syndrome. Any of these genetic variations can cause Down syndrome.

### Risk factors

Some parents have a greater risk of having a baby with Down syndrome. Risk factors include:

**Advanced maternal age:** A woman's chance of giving birth to a child with Down syndrome increases with age of the mother, because older eggs have a greater risk of improper chromosome division. A woman's risk of conceiving a child with Down syndrome increases at 35 years of age. However, most children

with Down syndrome are born to women under age 35, because younger women have far more babies.

**Being carrier of the genetic translocation form of Down syndrome:** Both men and women can pass the genetic translocation form of Down syndrome to their children.

**Having had a child with Down syndrome:** Parents who have a child with Down syndrome and parents who have a translocation themselves are at an increased risk of having another child with Down syndrome. A genetic counsellor can help parent's assess the risk of having a second child with Down syndrome.

## Complications

People with Down syndrome can have a variety of complications, some of which become more prominent as they get older. These complications can include:

**Heart defects:** About half of the children with Down syndrome are born with some type of congenital heart defect. The heart problems can be life-threatening and may require surgery in early infancy.

**Gastrointestinal (GI) defects:** GI abnormalities occur in some children with Down syndrome and may include abnormalities of the intestines, esophagus, trachea and anus. The risk of developing digestive problems, such as GI blockages, heartburn (gastro esophagus reflux) or celiac disease, may be increased.

**Immune disorder:** Because of abnormalities in their immune systems, people with Down syndrome are at an increased risk of developing autoimmune disorders, some form of cancer and infectious diseases, such as pneumonia.

**Sleep apnea:** Because of soft tissue and skeletal changes that can lead to the obstruction of their airways, children and adults with Down syndrome are at a greater risk of obstructive sleep apnea.

**Obesity:** People with Down syndrome have a greater tendency to be obese compared with the general people.

**Spinal problems:** Some people with Down syndrome may have a misalignment of the top two vertebrae in the neck (atlantoaxial

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instability). This condition puts them at risk of serious injury to the spinal cord from overextension of the neck.

**Leukemia:** Young children with Down syndrome have an increased risk of leukemia.

**Dementia:** People with Down syndrome have an increased risk of dementia-signs and symptoms may begin around age 50. Having Down syndrome also increases the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease.

**Other problems:** Down syndrome may also be associated with other health conditions, including endocrine problems, seizures ear infections and heavy vision problems.

### Life expectation

Lifespans have increased dramatically for people with Down syndrome. Today, someone with down syndrome can expect to live more than 60 years, depending on the severity of health problems.

### Prevention

There is no way to prevent the Down syndrome. If you are at high risk of having a child with Down syndrome or you already

have a child with Down syndrome, you may want to consult a genetic counselor before becoming pregnant.

A genetic counselor can help you understand your chances of having a child with Down syndrome. He or she can also explain the tests before birth that are available and help explain the pros and cons of testing.

### Treatment

Early intervention for infants and children with Down syndrome can make a major difference in improving the quality of life. Because each child with Down syndrome is unique, treatment will depend on individual needs. Also, different stages of life may require different treatments.

### CONCLUSION

In my paper described causes, symptoms and treatments of the Down syndrome. I suggested a magnetic therapy of the down syndrome and I explained the physical processes underlying this therapy. The magnetic therapy is very effective to treat the Down syndrome.