



RESPLICE INSTITUTE

Polyclinic | Pharmacy | Diagnostics

Dr. Chandrashekhar T
MBBS, PGDCC, FMAPS(USA)
Founder & Director ResplICE Institute

PATIENT NAME: _____ DATE: _____

AGE / SEX: _____ WEIGHT: _____ MOBILE NO: _____

1. Syp sucral o - 10ml thrice daily
2. Syp drotin 5ml (SOS) in case of pain
3. Syp rantac 5ml thrice daily
4. Tab Mucinac 600 mg - Dissolve in water (Detox) Once daily (8 AM)
5. Tab Biovorin 15 mg - Once daily (8 AM) (Folinic acid)
6. Tab Nurokind OD 1500 mcg - Once daily (8 AM) (Methylcobalamin)
7. Protectis drops : 7-8 drops in 5 ml water at bedtime (9 PM)
8. Cap VSL-3 - Prepare curd using coconut milk & contents in capsule 2-3 cups/day (8 AM) as breakfast
9. Muout powder - 1-2 scoops in 60-120 ml water at bedtime (Bowel cleanse)

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Thodupunuri
MBBS, PGDCC, FMAPS
Reg. No: 69449
ResplICE Autism Research Institute

H.No. 2-1/260, SY No. 260, Above Vijetha Supermarket, 3rd Floor,
Sivapuri Colony, Lanco Hills Road, Manikonda, Hyderabad - 500089.

For Appointment :
+91 91000 65552

Autism Gut Health Symptom Scoring Sheet

Purpose

This sheet helps parents and caregivers track children with Autism Spectrum Disorder's digestive symptoms, behaviours, sleep, and eating patterns over time.

Child Information

- **Child Name:** _____
- **Age:** _____
- **Date Range:** _____
- **Completed By:** _____

Scoring Guide

Score Meaning

- 0 None / Never
- 1 Mild / Rare
- 2 Moderate / Sometimes
- 3 Severe / Frequent

1. Digestive Symptoms

Symptom	0	1	2	3
Constipation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diarrhea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hard stools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Painful bowel movements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bloating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Excess gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belly pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reflux / Heartburn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Symptom **0 1 2 3**

Nausea

Vomiting

Digestive Score Total: _____ / 30

2. Eating & Feeding Symptoms

Symptom **0 1 2 3**

Food selectivity

Texture sensitivity

Refusal of fruits/vegetables

Low water intake

Gagging while eating

Overeating / craving carbs

Feeding Score Total: _____ / 18

3. Behaviour Symptoms Possibly Linked to Gut Discomfort

Symptom **0 1 2 3**

Irritability

Aggression

Increased stimming

Self-injury

Anxiety

Crying episodes

Pressing the belly on objects

Sleep disturbance

Behavior Score Total: _____ / 24

4. Sleep Assessment

Sleep Issue **0 1 2 3**

Difficulty falling asleep

Night waking

Restless sleep

Daytime fatigue

Sleep Score Total: _____ / 12

5. Stool Tracking

Use the Bristol Stool Chart

Day	Frequency	Stool Type (1-7)	Pain?	Notes
Monday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tuesday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wednesday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Thursday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Friday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Saturday			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sunday			<input type="checkbox"/>	

Weekly Total Scores

Area **Score**

Digestive Symptoms _____ / 30

Feeding Symptoms _____ / 18

Behavior Symptoms _____ / 24

Sleep Symptoms _____ / 12

Overall Weekly Score: _____ / 84

Interpretation Guide

Score Range Possible Meaning

0–20	Mild symptoms
21–40	Moderate symptoms
41–60	Significant symptoms
61–84	Severe symptoms — consider medical evaluation

Parent Notes

Foods that improved symptoms:

Foods or situations that worsened symptoms:

Questions for healthcare provider:

FAECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANT (FMT) COUNSELLING SHEET



RESPLICE
AUTISM RESEARCH
INSTITUTE & FOUNDATION

Healing from within. Hope for all.

*Restoring Microbiome.
Restoring Health.
Restoring Hope.*



FAECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANT (FMT) A CLINICAL SERVICE

ResplICE Autism Research Institute and Foundation provides

FOR ESTABLISHED INDICATIONS



ULCERATIVE COLITIS

To help restore gut balance, reduce inflammation and improve quality of life.



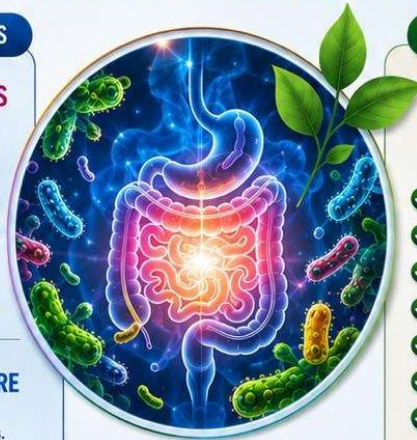
CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICILE INFECTION (CDI)

An effective, evidence-based therapy to prevent recurrence.



COMPASSIONATE CARE

For patients with limited or no standard treatment options.



COMPASSIONATE CARE

UNDER RIGHT TO TRY AND EXPANDED ACCESS PROGRAMS

- ✓ AUTISM
- ✓ GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY
- ✓ GI DISORDERS
- ✓ CANCERS
- ✓ NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS
- ✓ PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS
- ✓ AND OTHER CONDITIONS*



Our mission is to restore the balance of the gut microbiome and unlock the body's innate ability to heal.



SCIENCE-BASED RESEARCH



PATIENT-CENTERED CARE



SAFETY, QUALITY & ETHICAL PRACTICE



HOPE FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

Restoring microbiomes. Transforming lives.

ResplICE Autism Research Institute and Foundation

Research. Care. Compassion. Cure.

*Provided in accordance with applicable laws and regulatory guidelines.

Resplix Autism Research Institute & Foundation provides Faecal Microbiota Transplant (FMT) as a clinical service to restore gut microbiome balance and support overall health.

What is FMT?

Faecal Microbiota Transplant (FMT) is a procedure in which healthy gut microbiota from a screened donor's poop is transferred to a patient to help restore healthy intestinal bacteria. This procedure is performed every day for 2-3 months using retention enemas without any sedation or anaesthesia. In case of colonoscopy, twice a month for a few months

Established Indications (FDA-approved conditions)

- Ulcerative Colitis
- Clostridium difficile infection (CDI)

Compassionate Care / Expanded Access / Right to Try

FMT may be considered under right-to-try or expanded access programs for selected conditions, including:

- Autism
- Global Developmental Delay
- Gastrointestinal Disorders
- Neurodegenerative Disorders
- Psychiatric Disorders,
- Other selected conditions, like cancers

Possible Benefits of Autism

- Restoration of gut microbiome balance
- Reduction in gut inflammation
- Improvement in gastrointestinal symptoms, faecal smearing, helps in potty training
- Improved digestion and absorption
- Better quality of life and overall well-being
- Improvements in sleep, mood, behaviour.
- Improvements in allergies, intolerances, and other immune dysregulation
- Improvements in sensory issues, picky eating, etc.
- Improvements in cognition, understanding, sitting tolerance, focus and response to therapies
- Improvement in speech and language in verbal children

Possible Risks & Side Effects

- Temporary abdominal discomfort, bloating, or diarrhoea
- hyperacidity, dehydration, anal rash and colic pain
- Risk of infection, which can be avoided with a meticulous process
- Variable response depending on individual condition
- Die off reactions
- Most side effects are manageable with simple medications
- Major risks can be avoided if screened children are donors and the process of collection, transport, preparation of specimen and administration is done in hygienic conditions.

Patient Responsibilities

- Provide accurate medical history
- Follow dietary and medication instructions, avoid any form of sugar and junk foods
- follow proper bowel cleanse protocols every day
- Inform the medical team of any side effects immediately

Important Note

FMT is performed in accordance with applicable laws, safety standards, and ethical guidelines. Results may vary between individuals.

Currently, FMT is available as a clinical service for FDA-approved conditions such as Clostridium difficile infection and ulcerative colitis. And this provision is given to other applicable conditions under compassionate care through “Right to Try” and “Expanded Access program”

Counselling Acknowledgement

I confirm that I have received counselling regarding Faecal Microbiota Transplant (FMT), including its purpose, potential benefits, risks, available alternatives and regulatory status.

Patient / Parent Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Counsellor Name & Signature: _____



Autism Research Review and solutions at the individual and community levels.

Imaging Studies

- CT scans, MRI scans, and SPECT have not shown consistent findings.
- PET-CT using FDG glucose has demonstrated hypometabolism in the bilateral temporal lobes and hypermetabolism in the frontal lobes.

Postmortem Brain Tissue Studies

Early Studies (1980–1990)

Abnormalities in embryonic brain developmental processes were identified.

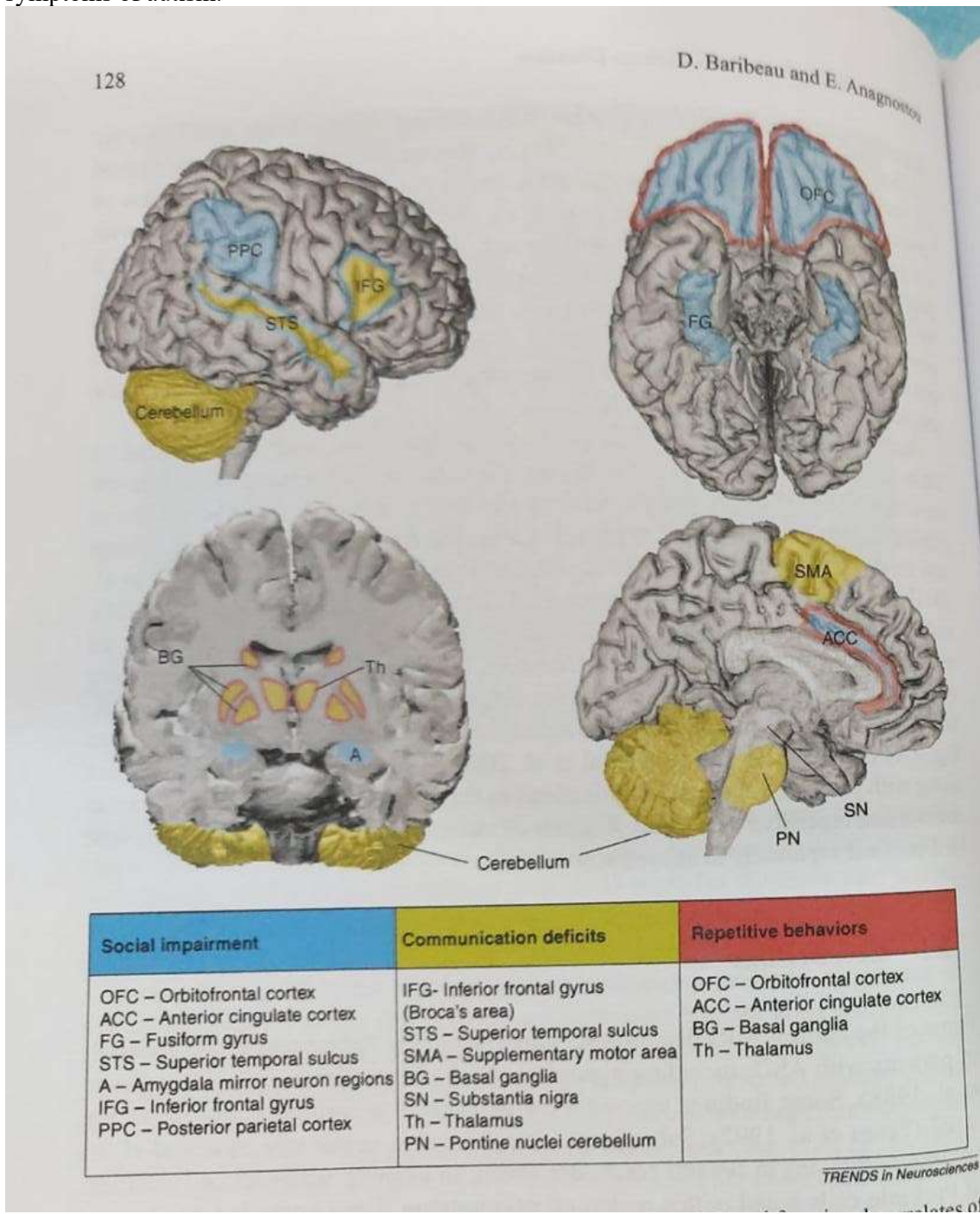
a) Gross findings:

- Subependymal nodular dysplasia
- Heterotopia
- Multifocal dysplasia

b) Affected fetal developmental processes:

- Neuronal migration
- Accelerated neurogenesis
- Neuronal differentiation
- Microglial dysregulation
- Defective synaptic pruning
- Dysfunctional circuitry formation
- Neuroinflammation

All of these lead to distortion of brain microarchitecture, which is responsible for the core symptoms of autism.



Recent Studies (Post–Genome–Wide Association Era)

Numerous epigenetic abnormalities have been identified:

- i) Differential gene expression – approximately 1,000 genes are dysregulated during brain development.
- ii) Differential alternative splicing – around 850 genes show altered splicing patterns, resulting in dysfunctional protein isoforms that affect critical developmental processes.
- iii) Attenuated cortical patterning – typically, there are distinct gene expression patterns (around 500 genes) between the frontal and temporal lobes; this differentiation is attenuated in autism.

Genetic Studies

- Studies conducted by the **Simons Foundation Autism Research Initiative (SFARI)** and **SPARK (Simons Powering Autism Research)** analysed approximately 150,000 samples.
- Around 2,000 associated genes were identified; however, none had more than 1% prevalence, suggesting a limited contribution of individual genetic variants to autism incidence.

Environmental Factors and Epigenetic Errors

- i) An umbilical cord blood study conducted by the Environmental Working Group (2005) identified 287 chemicals entering fetuses during pregnancy. These included pesticides, weedicides, and industrial toxins, often referred to as “forever chemicals.”
- ii) Many of these chemicals, when studied in cell lines, produced epigenetic alterations similar to those observed in autism.
- iii) Animal studies in pregnant mice further supported their potential role in autism development.
- iv) The MAHA report by the U.S. government has acknowledged this concept.

Hypothesis

Agrochemicals and other industrial chemicals bioaccumulate in humans and enter fetal circulation during pregnancy. When these chemicals reach the developing fetal brain, they interfere with epigenetic mechanisms and disrupt critical neurodevelopmental processes. This results in distortion of brain microarchitecture.

The degree of this distortion varies among individuals, which may explain why autism presents as a spectrum disorder.

Gut Issues in Autism and the Role of FMT

- Bioaccumulated agrochemicals may affect early-life microbiota development, which is essential for gut health, immune function, endocrine regulation, and nervous system function.
- This leads to a phylogenetically altered microbiome in individuals with autism. This microbiome often forms thick biofilms and promotes immune priming, affecting overall health.
- *Reference:* “Human microbiota from autism spectrum disorder promote behavioural symptoms in mice” — demonstrates that ASD-associated microbiota can induce epigenetic and behavioural changes in the host.
- Replacing this pathogenic microbiome with a healthy one may improve symptoms.
- *Reference:* “Microbiota Transfer Therapy for Autism.”

FMT at Resplice

- FMT in autism is not aimed at replenishing deficient microbes but at eradicating the existing pathogenic microbiome and replacing it with a new ecosystem.
- The protocol includes daily bowel evacuation followed by FMT using retention enemas to coat the colon over 2–3 months.
- Donor selection and daily bowel evacuation are critical for success.
- Donors are selected based on international stool banking guidelines, with two deviations:
 - Preference for child donors to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections. Emphasis on an “essential microbiome,” believed to be more abundant in children and to decline with age, rather than prioritising microbial diversity.
 - Food intolerance test is preferred along with the stool microbiome test to identify potential donors
- A meticulous process for collection, transport, processing, and administration is followed.

Outcomes of FMT

FMT has been associated with improvements in:

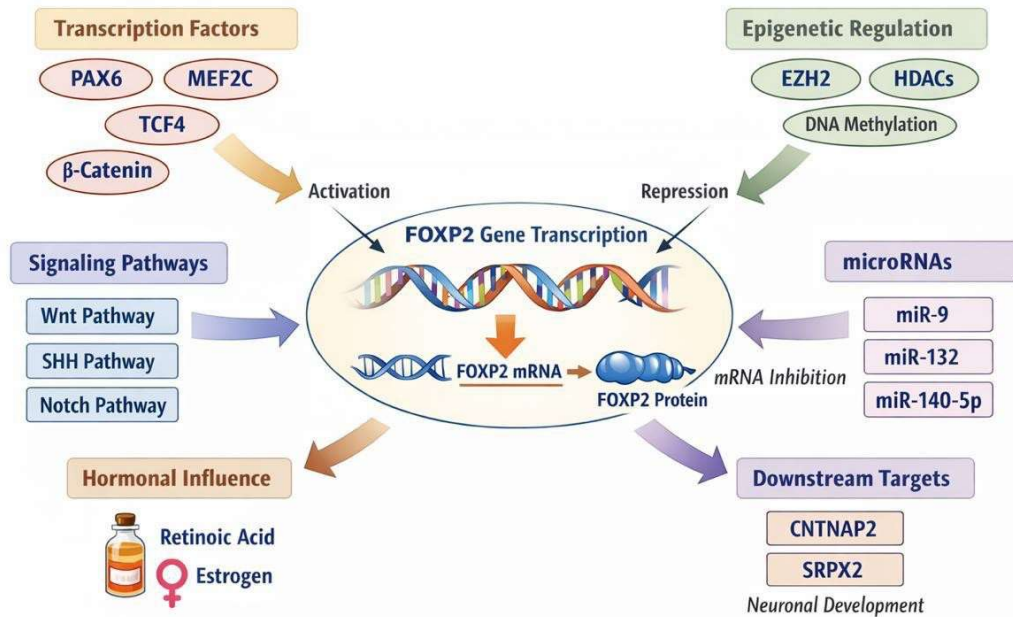
- Gastrointestinal symptoms
- Immune-related issues such as neuroinflammation
- Food allergies and intolerances
- Neurotransmitter balance
- Sleep patterns
- Mood and behaviour
- Sensory issues
- Fine motor skills and muscle tone
- Cognitive function, learning ability, and sitting

tolerance. However:

- FMT has not demonstrated an effect on the underlying brain microarchitecture responsible for core autism symptoms.
- It significantly improves quality of life by addressing microbiome-related comorbidities.
- Many behavioural issues may originate from gut dysfunction, and chronic gut inflammation may worsen symptoms over time. Early intervention is therefore important.

Advanced Research: Targeting FOXP2

- FOXP2 is one of the genes dysregulated in autism and is often downregulated.
- It is a transcription factor that regulates genes involved in the development of language and speech-related brain regions.
- Current research efforts are focused on targeting FOXP2 pathways to improve brain microarchitecture potentially.
- This line of research is still in early stages and may take a decade to reach clinical application.



Solutions for autism at the individual & community level

- i) Addressing bioaccumulation of chemicals and FMT improves outcomes
- ii) Addressing bioaccumulation of chemicals before conception may prevent autism in offspring.

Contact: +91 9100065552

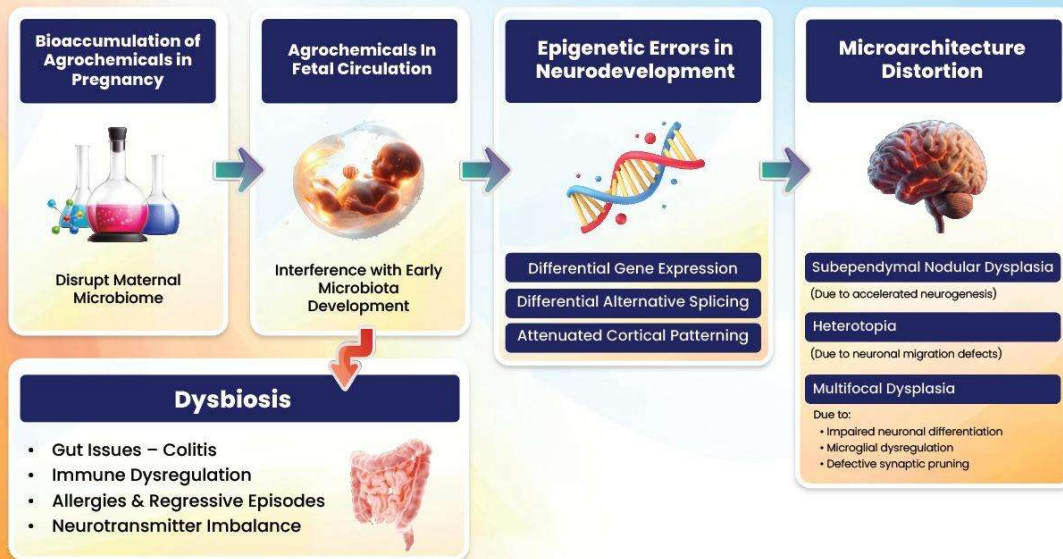
Website: www.resplinceinstitute.com



Scan for reference articles.



Understanding Autism Development Pathway



1. Agrochemicals and forever chemicals bioaccumulation may be a significant contributing factor in the development of autism. This hypothesis is supported by studies such as the Environmental Working Group's 2005 body burden study on newborns and recent discussions in the MAHA (Make America Healthy Again, 2025) report.
2. Agrochemicals & Forever chemicals can enter fetal circulation during pregnancy and potentially interfere with critical brain developmental processes. This exposure may disrupt neural microarchitecture during key stages of fetal development.
3. Addressing agrochemical bioaccumulation before conception, along with incorporating targeted antenatal interventions, may offer a preventive approach to autism. Future research should prioritise these areas.
4. Agrochemicals & Forever chemicals exposure may also affect the early development of gut microbiota in children. This disruption is associated with gastrointestinal conditions such as colitis, Crohn's disease, and other chronic gut disorders, which are commonly observed in children with autism. Over time, these gut issues may worsen and contribute to severe behavioural challenges like self-injurious behaviours and aggressive behaviours.
5. Faecal microbiota-based therapies are showing promising results in global research and warrant more extensive and focused investigation. Currently, it can be made available under clinical trials and compassionate care as per the "Right to Try" Act or "Expanded Access Programs"

6. The Resplice Autism Research Foundation aims to bring these concerns to the attention of government authorities and policymakers, advocating for increased research and policy action in these areas.
7. As part of its initiative, the foundation has begun nationwide efforts and campaigns like “Autism Mukth Bharath Abhiyan- (AMBA)” and “Save Microbiome and Save Health” to bring awareness about autism prevention & assess gut health patterns in children with autism. This includes organising press conferences, awareness camps, and providing free gut health assessments and microbiome testing.
8. The data generated through these initiatives will play a critical role in informing policymakers and guiding evidence-based interventions



Scan for reference articles.