

PRESSEMEDDELELSE

Toxoplasma forbindes nu - igen - med tilstande som ekstrem PMS, OCD, epilepsi, bi-polar mv. Se venligst brev til bla. Sundhedsministeriet herom nedenfor .

Som bekendt er Toxoplasma en parasit der sætter sig i hjernen - og derfor er der god grund til at tage videnskaben alvorligt, især når 1,5 millioner danske voksne og børn er bærere heraf.

Infektion kan forebygges og inficerende kan behandles, men kun hvis Toxoplasma problemet kommer på dagsordenen.

Der henvises til tidligere fremsendte herom. Handling fra pressen er påkrævet og påtrængende.

Venligst
Bo Hembæk Svensson et al

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Bo Hembæk Svensson** <bohembæksvensson@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 1:55 PM
Subject: Toxoplasma; ekstrem PMS, bi-polar, OCD og epilepsi
To: mfvm@mfvm.dk, sum@sum.dk, stm@stm.dk
Cc: tk@stm.dk, ilka@fvst.dk

Til MFVM, SUM, STM samt FVST mfl.
SUM Sag 140-1560
MFVM Sag 2015-7534
STM Sag 2014-1543

Vigtigt.

Til Ministeren,

Nedenfor et udpluk af de informationer videnskaben og pressen har publiceret om T.gondii siden årsskiftet. Heraf fremgår:

* T.gondii forbindes med **ekstrem PMS** samt **OCD**

*.. latent toxoplasmosis is in fact a **serious disease** with many impacts on quality of life of patients."

* Korrelation mellem **manio-depressivitet**, **skizofreni** og T.gondii. Samme for **epilepsi**.

Det er presserende at der handles herpå. Ikke-handling og passivitet strider mod logikken.

Dette problem **skal** på dagsordenen og diskuteres. Kun ved åben dialog om sagen kan problemet afgrænses og løses.

Med venlig hilsen
Bo Hembæk Svensson

[Telegraph](#) 24. januar, 2017, on **Extreme PMS** and T.gondii

Recent studies have suggested that the parasite, which can become lodged in the brain, **could have an impact on human behaviour, potentially causing mental illness such as schizophrenia**. This is because the infection is known to affect neurotransmitters such as **dopamine and serotonin, leading to changes in behaviour and mood**. Now, a study from the Juarez University of Durango State, Mexico argues that it may also be a cause of PMDD.

[Journal of Affective Disorders](#), februar 2017;

Is there any association between Toxoplasma gondii infection and bipolar disorder?

Statistical analyses showed that T. gondii infection is associated with with BD (..) patients with BD are more likely to be infected by T. gondii than controls.

[European Psychiatry](#), Februar 2017

Toxoplasma-infected subjects report an Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder diagnosis more often and score higher in Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory

The results confirmed earlier reports of the **association between toxoplasmosis and OCD**. They also support recent claims that **latent toxoplasmosis is in fact a serious disease** with many impacts on quality of life of patients.

[European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases](#), Jan 2017

(..) a causal relationship between postnatal toxoplasmosis and epilepsy seems possible.

[Pathogens](#), jan 2017

(..) well-defined environmental risk factors in psychiatric disorders, particularly schizophrenia and BD. The association between T. gondii seropositivity and schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder (..) growing emerging evidence has also documented **an association between latent toxoplasmosis and the risk of BD** and suicidal/aggressive behaviors. T. gondii infection, as previously suggested for schizophrenia [113], **may contribute to the onset and the progressive course of the disease interacting with genetic hereditary predisposing factors**, as well as affecting neurotransmitter systems and immune responses, which have recently been shown to be closely linked to the pathogenesis of BD and its medical comorbidities.

[Psych Congress Network](#), Jan 2017

Multiple infectious exposures to Herpesviridae viruses and **Toxoplasma gondii may affect cognitive functioning**, suggests a study published online in The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry.