

The Umbilical Cord

Umbilical Cord Clamping

There is a relationship Between Cord Clamping and Autism

The following researched article relates autism with decreased oxygen at birth and emphasizes the importance of allowing the lungs to function before cutting the umbilical cord. Cord cutting is justified by those who want to whisk the baby away from the mother to tend to it. But then again, perhaps the baby is within a limited range of movement with the attached cord because the baby is supposed to stay right with the mother. What a concept...

The following article examines the potential relationship between early cord clamping, infant asphyxia and autism.

It summarizes:

" Brain lesions are associated with autism and related disorders[1].

" Hypoxic brain lesions in monkeys are associated with intelligence/memory defects similar to autism. [2]

" Immediate cord clamping causes newborn hypoxia.

" Placental oxygenation until the lungs are functioning prevents newborn hypoxia.

" Placental oxygenation until the lungs are functioning should prevent autism that is caused by hypoxic brain lesions. Read the complete study at:
<http://www.redflagsweekly.com/features/Morley.html>

Check out this compilation of additional resources by the same author on the subject:
<http://www.cordclamping.com>

Early Cord Clamping

Early cord clamping deprives the baby of 54-160 mL of blood, which represents up to half of a baby's total blood volume at birth. "Clamping the cord before the infant's first breath results in blood being sacrificed from other organs to establish pulmonary perfusion [blood supply to the lungs]. Fatality may result if the child is already hypovolemic [low in blood volume]".

Morley, G **Cord closure: Can hasty clamping injure the newborn?** OBG Mgmt 1998 (Jul): 29-36

Some evidence shows that the practice of clamping the cord, which is not practiced by indigenous cultures, contributes both to postpartum hemorrhage and retained placenta by trapping extra blood (about 100 mL) within the placenta. This increases placental bulk, which the uterus cannot contract efficiently against and which is more difficult to expel.

Walsh, S [Maternal effects of early and late clamping of the umbilical cord](#) Lancet 1968 (May 11); 1 (7550): 996-997