

IMMUNE HEALTH & NEURODEVELOPMENT

Why Your Child’s Immune System May Be at the Heart of Their Struggles

Understanding the regulatory failures behind PANS, PANDAS, autism, and neurodevelopmental challenges

Why does my child deteriorate after every illness? Why did their symptoms appear almost overnight following a throat infection? Why does their body never quite seem to settle? These patterns are not random. In many children, the answer lies in a specific part of the immune system – and understanding it changes what treatment looks like.

THE BASICS

The Immune System Has a Governor – and Sometimes It Fails

Most of us think of the immune system as something that fights. But it has an equally important job: knowing when to stop fighting. Without that capacity, inflammation continues long after the original threat has passed, and the immune system can begin attacking the body’s own tissue.

The cells responsible for switching the immune system off are called Regulatory T cells, or Tregs. They are the peacekeepers of immunity. Their main tool is a chemical messenger called IL-10 – a powerful anti-inflammatory signal that tells the immune system to stand down and begin healing.

When Tregs work well	When Tregs are insufficient
Immune response activates, clears the threat, then resolves	Immune response activates but does not fully resolve
Inflammation subsides after infection	Low-grade inflammation persists long after illness
Body tolerates its own tissue	Autoimmune reactions target the body’s own structures

Brain remains calm after illness

Each infection is managed and resolved

Neurological and behavioural symptoms emerge or worsen

Each infection causes escalating or disproportionate responses

When Treg function is insufficient, the immune system produces too much of an inflammatory cytokine called IL-17A and too little of the calming IL-10. This imbalance is found consistently in children with PANS, PANDAS, and many neurodevelopmental presentations.

WHAT GOES WRONG IN THE BRAIN

The Brain Connection

The brain is not separate from the immune system. It has its own immune cells called microglia, which respond to inflammatory signals travelling from the body. When Treg function is low and inflammatory cytokines are high, microglia shift into a reactive, inflammatory state – with two critical consequences in children.

Disrupted brain development. In the first three to four years of life, microglia perform a vital task: pruning and refining the brain's connections. Treg insufficiency during this window means microglial activity is less regulated, and pruning can become less precise – affecting circuits governing language, attention, social communication, and emotional regulation. This is one of the mechanisms contributing to neurodevelopmental presentations in autism.

What happens in PANS and PANDAS. The immune system generates antibodies that mistakenly target the child's own brain – particularly the basal ganglia, the region involved in movement, habit, and the regulation of thought and behaviour. Children can develop rapid-onset obsessive-compulsive symptoms, tics, extreme anxiety, food restriction, or behavioural regression.

Important: The reason this happens is not simply that the child caught a strep infection or a virus. It is that their immune system lacked the regulatory capacity to contain the response. The Treg insufficiency – the low IL-10, the high IL-17A – was very often present before the infection arrived. The infection revealed the vulnerability rather than creating it.

HOW IT DEVELOPS

When Does Treg Insufficiency Begin? The Timeline Matters

Immune regulatory capacity is not fixed at birth — it is built across specific windows of time, beginning before the child is even born. Understanding when something went wrong helps explain why it went wrong, and guides what needs to be addressed.

Window	What Happens Normally	What Can Go Wrong	Possible Consequence
Weeks 8–16 in pregnancy	The foetal thymus begins producing Tregs	Maternal infection or high inflammation disrupts thymic development	Reduced Treg capacity from the outset — a foundation effect
Birth to 6 months	Gut bacteria (especially Bifidobacterium) drive Treg production in the intestine	Antibiotics, formula feeding, infection, or maternal illness disrupts this	Chronically low Treg pool from earliest months of life
Ages 1–4	Immune system manages infections and builds tolerance	Infections overwhelm already-limited Treg capacity	Language regression, early ASD signs, initial PANS onset
School age	Immune system handles strep and viral exposures with normal resolution	First strep or EBV exposure overwhelms inadequate Treg reserve	PANS/PANDAS appearing to emerge suddenly after an ordinary infection
Any age — COVID-19	—	SARS-CoV-2 directly depletes Tregs and drives IL-17A escalation; maternal COVID affects foetal immune programming	Acceleration of pre-existing immune dysregulation; new-onset neurological or behavioural symptoms

A child whose PANS symptoms appeared *suddenly* after a strep infection at age seven may have been carrying Treg insufficiency since infancy — the infection was the trigger, not the cause. Understanding this shifts treatment from managing the infection aftermath to rebuilding the immune regulatory capacity that was missing beforehand.

INFECTION HISTORY

Why the Immune History Matters: The Role of Infections and Nosodes

A child can recover from an infection in the ordinary sense — the acute illness resolves, antibodies are made — and yet carry a residual immune imprint of that infection. This imprint can sustain low-level immune activation, keep inflammatory signals elevated, and make Treg function harder to maintain.

Infection	Known Impact on Immune Regulation	Relevance in PANS / Neurodevelopment
Streptococcus (strep A)	Generates antibodies that cross-react with basal ganglia tissue; drives Th17 expansion	Primary trigger in PANDAS; molecular mimicry mechanism well established
Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)	Directly disrupts Treg function; EBV nuclear proteins alter immune gene expression	Associated with PANS triggers and ASD immune activation; often reactivates under stress
HHV-6	Neurotropic; associated with microglial activation and basal ganglia involvement	Found elevated in ASD and PANS cohorts; bio-resonance frequently identifies active signal
SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)	Directly infects and depletes Treg cells; drives sustained IL-17A elevation	Maternal COVID alters foetal immune programming; post-COVID PANS-type presentations increasingly documented
Borrelia (Lyme-family)	Chronic immune activation; impairs Treg suppressive function; nervous system affinity	Relevant in cases with tick exposure history or where standard approaches are not resolving

In homeopathic practice, these unresolved infectious imprints are addressed through nosodes – remedies selected according to the specific infection history identified through careful case-taking and bio-resonance screening. The goal is to support the immune system in fully completing what it began – allowing the imprint to resolve rather than continuing to sustain a background inflammatory state.

ASSESSMENT

Mapping the Immune Terrain: What Assessment Looks For

Understanding a child's immune regulatory picture requires going beyond a standard blood count. The assessment framework I use draws from several sources, each revealing a different layer of the picture.

Assessment Tool	What It Reveals
Bio-resonance screening	Which systems are under greatest stress; which infections remain as active signals in the tissue; what the immune system is working hardest against; which nutrients and therapeutic agents the body shows greatest demand for – prioritised and mapped
Functional / metabolic testing	Krebs cycle function, methylation pathway strain, fatty acid balance, OAT markers, cytokine profiles – the biochemical terrain that supports or undermines immune regulation
Genetic variants	Vitamin D receptor (VDR) variants affecting Treg induction; MTHFR variants affecting methylation capacity; BCMO1 variants affecting vitamin A conversion – all relevant to how well the child can respond to immune regulatory signals

Maternal and perinatal history	Infections in pregnancy, antibiotic courses in early infancy, birth history, gut health in the first year – the immune foundation the child is working from
Detailed case-taking	Timeline of symptom onset relative to infections; escalation patterns; constitutional character; sensitivities and reactions – the full clinical picture for homeopathic and integrative prescribing

WHAT CAN HELP

Supporting the Immune System: Key Interventions

Once the full picture is established, a personalised protocol can be built that addresses the immune regulatory failure at each of its relevant levels. The following are the interventions with the strongest published evidence for supporting Treg function and rebalancing the immune terrain.

Vitamin D3	Directly drives Treg production via the vitamin D receptor – one of the most important single levers for Treg induction. Suppresses IL-17A. VDR genetic variants may require adjusted dosing.	Strong
EPA omega-3 (fish oil)	Shifts prostaglandin production away from pro-inflammatory pathways; produces resolvins molecules that directly expand Tregs and raise IL-10. High EPA:DHA ratio preferred.	Strong
Butyrate and prebiotic fibre	Butyrate unlocks the gene switch needed for stable Treg identity. Rebuilds the gut-based Treg production system – the primary ongoing source of Tregs.	Strong
Specific probiotics (B. longum, LGG)	Generate butyrate, train the gut immune system toward tolerance, and promote IL-10 production. Bifidobacterium longum infantis is especially important in early-life Treg establishment.	Strong
Curcumin (bioavailable form)	Suppresses the master inflammatory switch (NF- κ B) driving IL-17A and TNF production; promotes FOXP3 expression – the gene defining a functional Treg.	Moderate
Quercetin	Promotes Treg induction and IL-10; stabilises mast cells – relevant in children with histamine sensitivity overlapping with immune dysregulation.	Moderate
Zinc	Essential for the thymus hormone (thymulin) that educates Tregs; directly supports FOXP3 expression. Commonly low in neurodevelopmental and PANS children.	Moderate
Active folate (5-MTHF) + B12	Supports the methylation enzymes needed to unlock the FOXP3 gene – a key epigenetic mechanism for stable Treg identity. Particularly important where MTHFR variants are present.	Moderate

NAC (N-acetyl cysteine)	Raises glutathione — the body's master antioxidant — reducing oxidative stress that drives inflammatory cytokine production and Treg suppression. Has specific evidence in OCD-spectrum presentations.	Moderate
Reishi mushroom (triterpene fraction)	Promotes IL-10 production and directly expands Tregs via tolerogenic immune signalling. Works particularly well once the inflammatory environment has been partially settled.	Moderate

Why sequence matters: These interventions work best in a specific order. IL-17A and TNF actively suppress Treg function — so the inflammatory environment must be shifted first before Treg-rebuilding interventions can take full effect. Starting with a Treg-support supplement into a highly inflamed system is like trying to put out a fire while someone is still adding fuel.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LAYER

Constitutional Prescribing and Nosodes: Working at the Deeper Level

Alongside nutraceutical support, homeopathic prescribing can work at a different level — the constitutional terrain, the unresolved infectious history, and the vital force predisposition that shapes how a child's immune system responds and recovers. In integrative practice, the two approaches are complementary rather than competing.

Homeopathic prescribing in this context is always deeply individual. The table below describes the types of intervention that may be relevant within a Treg and neuroimmune picture — potential support points rather than a fixed template. Which remedies or nosodes are appropriate, in what form and at what potency, emerges from thorough case-taking, constitutional assessment, and where applicable bio-resonance findings specific to each child. No two cases will follow the same prescription path.

Homeopathic Layer	What This Layer Addresses	The Type of Picture Where It May Be Relevant
Constitutional remedy	The child's underlying vital force and immune terrain — the predisposition that shapes how they respond to infective, inflammatory, and environmental challenge	Central to any homeopathic approach; entirely individual — determined by the full portrait of the child, not by diagnosis
Miasmatic intercurrent remedies (e.g. Tuberculinum)	Deep constitutional predispositions — including hyperimmune or hypersensitive reactive patterns — that sit beneath the acute presentation and govern how effectively the vital force can shift	May be considered where the child's reactive pattern escalates rather than resolves with each infection or trigger; selected on constitutional and miasmatic grounds, not on diagnosis alone

Acquired immune dysregulation remedies (e.g. Thuja)	Disruption to immune self-regulation shaped by accumulated history — infections, inflammatory events, or other factors that have shifted the immune set-point	May be relevant where history points to a clear change in the child's reactivity pattern following a specific period or event; always considered within the full constitutional picture
Bacterial nosodes (e.g. Streptococcinum)	Support for the resolution of unfinished immune business following bacterial infections that appear to have left a sustained imprint in the immune landscape	Considered where streptococcal or other bacterial history is identified through case-taking and supported by bio-resonance findings; selection is case-specific
Viral nosodes (e.g. EBV, HHV-6, SARS-CoV-2)	Support for resolution of viral imprints that may be contributing to ongoing immune activation and a cytokine environment unfavourable to Treg stability	Selected according to individual infection history and bio-resonance priority; not a standard viral protocol but a response to what is active in that particular child
Early-life and relational remedies (e.g. Lac humanum)	Disruption to the earliest foundations of immune and relational development — where prenatal, birth, or early postnatal history has shaped the immune landscape	May be considered where prenatal infection, significant perinatal stress, or disrupted early gut and immune establishment features clearly in the history; always held within the broader constitutional picture

IN SUMMARY

A Different Way of Understanding Your Child

The framework offered here looks at the *why* behind the immune system's failure to regulate itself — tracing it back through infection history, gut development, genetics, and even the maternal environment during pregnancy. It asks not just *what are the symptoms?* but *what is the immune terrain, and how did it come to be this way?*

Conventional approach tends to ask	Integrative terrain approach asks
What are the symptoms?	What is driving the immune dysregulation underlying the symptoms?
Which diagnosis fits?	What is the cytokine balance, and why is it skewed?
What was the last infection?	Which infections are still leaving an immune imprint?
Treat the current flare	Rebuild the regulatory capacity that prevents flares from escalating
Manage symptoms as they arise	Address the terrain so the system can regulate itself more effectively

This approach takes time and thoroughness. But children whose immune terrain is genuinely understood — whose regulatory capacity is mapped, whose infection history is addressed, whose biochemical and

constitutional picture is held — tend to respond in ways that purely symptom-focused approaches do not reach.

Healing in these children is not about finding the one supplement or remedy that makes the difference. It is about understanding the whole system well enough to support it at every level it needs — and doing that in the right order, at the right depth, for that particular child.

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