



Unborn Child as a Person - To the New Paradigm

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The prenatal and perinatal psychology is a interdisciplinary scientific field, which studies the emotional perception of unborn child, and the influence the impressions, which stayed in his memory on his subsequent thinking and behavior in lifetime. Last 50 years the scientific researchers have shown that all organs of a child at 6-7 weeks after conception morphologically had formed. These organs, including sense organs, simultaneously begin to function, gradually spread their diapason that is far before the birth.

Three doctors-psychiatrists - S. Grof (1975) of USA, A. Kafkalides (1980) of Greece, and F. Lake (1980) of Great Britain independently from each other, almost in the same period of time, by using one method of research - psychotherapy + LSD-25 - at similar patients - have received the same results that gave the opportunity to do the conclusions: the prenatal child before birth has the emotional perception and prebirth memory. They have confirmed the early assumptions made by Shandor Ferenczi (1924), Otto Rank (1924) Gustav Graber (1924) on the role of prebirth impressions to the subsequent behaviour of the human.

Subsequent clinical and experimental researches made by the psychologists, psychiatrists, therapists continue to bring to us the new facts. The scientists have confirmed (what the pregnant women knew for a long time) that the change of an emotional status of the mother, her high level of an anxiety, sharp emotional stress (for example, conflict) is accompanied by change of motor activity of a unborn child (Rossi, *et al.* 1989; Van den Bergh, 1990). He can change his presentation from cephalic presentation into breech presentation or into shoulder presentation, etc. (Brekhman, Guduchina 2000; Malysheva, Brekhman 2007).

Other investigations had found out the not so appreciable, but convincing child's reactions such as to instant change of fetal heart rate on the change of mother's emotional status (Brekhman 1994, 2001; Monk e.a. 2000, 2004).

Hence, we can resume that the emotional communication between the unborn child and mother exists, and child sensitively reacts to any change of an emotional status of the mother.

Other important question: What are remote consequences for the person of stress, which he experienced together with the mother during pregnancy?

Experiments showed that the prenatal stress adversely affects the motor and mental development of rhesus monkeys (Schneider 1992, 1999).

Clinical investigations children after birth found that prenatal distress delay the motor and mental development of infants of 8 month, of 4 years, of 8-9 year-olds and may be a risk factor of developmental problems for later (Maldonado-Duran, *et al.* 2000, O'Connor e.a., 2002; Huizink e.a., 2003). The high prenatal maternal anxiety has significance to development of ADHD symptoms, and to high anxiety in 8-9-year-olds children (Van den Bergh e.a. 2004).

Prof. David Beversdorf and his team(2005) found at children with autism a higher incidence of stressors at mothers (death of husband, loss of job, prolonged moving, etc.) at 21-32 weeks gestation, with a peak at 25-28 weeks. That is, distress during pregnancy is a potential contributor to autism. Depression of the mother during pregnancy forms the predisposition to depression at the child

(Bettes 1988; Field., *et al.* 1988; Hernandez-Reif., *et al.* 2000; Kunkel a.Doan 2001; Hernandez-Reif., *et al.* 2002).

A line of problems at children connect to the prolonged stress in pregnancy : fears and phobias (Rank 1988; Brekhman 1998; Janus 2001), psychosomatic disorders (Salk 1974; Janov 1984; Janus 1989, 1995,2001; Verny 1992; Brekhmans 1998), sex identity disorders (Colter, 1998). Many scientists found the serious psychological peculiarities at the children who born unwanted (Lake 1979; Matejcek e.a., 1980; Emerson, 1992, Sonne, 1994, Zakharov, 1994; Janus, 1997; Turners 2001; Brekhman, Lapochkina 2005). If the child experiences from the very beginning of his life the basic feeling of being unwanted, if he experiences prenatal suffering and receives the confirming it after birth - his predisposition to aggression and violence are increased (Gareis a. Wiesnet 1974; Grof, 1984, Fedor-Freybergh 1988; Chamberlain, 1994, Emerson, 1992, Sonne, 1994, Zakharov, 1994; Janus, 1997-2005; Wasdell 1998, Turners 2001; Brekhman 2005, oth.). Thus we can believe that the unborn child has a perception and memory, and he include the mother's positive information but, unfortunately, quite often - negative information too.

Summarizing this and other scientific data we gradually entered in a new paradigm. Its basic theses consist in the following:

- The development goes from complex to even more complex.
- The primary cell contains the genetic information not only about morphological structure of organism, but also about the plan of logical construction of organism, functional processes providing construction of organism, ensuring inclusion of functions in process of formation of child's organs, and also about the emotional-psychological structure of the individual and his peculiarities, which are going from the parents, and ancestors.
- The body, all organs of an unborn child to 7 weeks practically has a human structure.
- Functioning all organs and systems of organism goes in parallel to their structural formation, long before their complete maturing.
- All kinds of sensitivity occurs and develops gradually long before birth.
- Prenate gives adequate reactions on stimuli's. It occur with participation nervous and acupuncture systems that have the reciprocated functional attitude.

- Prenate has the emotional perception which starts with the beginning of the prenatal period (from the conception).
- Prenate has an active memory and accumulates his/her impressions. It occur owing to active functioning gene system and epigenetic mechanisms both mother and prenatate
- The information exchange, including psychological information, between the mother and her prenatate occur:
 - Through the uterine-placenta blood circulation, with the help of neuropeptides, hormones, and others biological active substances(BAS),
 - Through amniotic circulation by BAS in liquid
 - By behaviour, moving mother and child,
 - By the wave ways and mechanisms (Brekhman 1998-2007).
- Child-Adult after birth continues subsequent using of the saved information during his lifetime. It influences on his thinking, emotion status, and behaviour.

All this give us the opportunity to consider that the unborn child is a person. This opens the new approaches to "the prophylactics of proper pre-birth care which play an important role in preventing later illness or disturbances" (P. Fedor-Freybergh 1988).

I think when people will change their thoughts and behaviour in the careful regard for unborn child and his parents - the Peace on the Earth in future will be more reliable!

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