HBOT has been shown to decrease the amount of abnormal bacteria in the gut and therefore can function similar to an antibiotic. In animal studies, HBOT decreased the intestinal bacterial colony counts after bacteria overgrowth in the distal ileum associated with bile duct ligation. HBOT is also bactericidal against many bacteria including Pseudomonas, Salmonella, and Proteus, Staphylococcus and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. And anaerobic bacteria such as Clostridia. In addition, the killing of bacteria by Phagocytic leukocytes is dependent upon oxygen and HBOT has been shown to improve leukocyte phagocytic killing of Staphylococcus Aureus in animals. HBOT has been demonstrated to inhibit the growth of some yeast and to possess virucidal activity against some enveloped viruses. HBOT also appears to have an antiviral effect against HIV. In an animal model, HBOT improved symptoms in a virus induced Leukemia compared to the control group. HBOT can also kill parasites, including Leishmania Amazonensis. Thus HBOT might improve found in some autistic children by reducing the counts of Abnormal pathogens.