



Autism Spectrum Disorder: Perspective Study

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Introduction

Autism is a complex neurobehavioral condition that includes impairments in social interaction, communication skills, and developmental development along with rigid and repetitive behaviors, due to a combination of symptoms. This condition is called autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

It is a developmental disorder characterized by difficulties with social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior. Parents usually notice signs of autism during the first three years of their child's life. These signs often develop gradually, although some children with autism reach their developmental milestones at a normal pace. before they get worse.

Autism is associated with a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Risk factors during pregnancy include certain infections, such as measles, toxins including valproic acid, alcohol, cocaine, and pesticides, air pollution, fetal growth restriction, and autoimmune diseases.

Early behavioral interventions can help children with autism gain social care and communication skills. Although there is no known cure for autism, there have been cases of children who have recovered.

Some people with MS may need a lot of support in their daily lives, while others may need less support and, in some cases, live completely independently.

Many children with autism do not live independently after reaching adulthood, although some have been successful. A culture of autism has developed, with some individuals seeking treatment, and others believing that autism should be accepted as a difference rather than a disorder.

Symptoms of Autism

A child with severe sensitivity (ASD) may become agitated by sounds, touches, smells, or sights that seem normal to others.

Children with autism may develop stereotyped, repetitive body movements such as rocking, pacing, or hand flapping.

They may have unusual responses to people, attachments to things, resistance to change in their routine, aggressive behavior or self-harm.

Sometimes they may not seem to notice people, things, or activities in their surroundings.

In some cases, these episodes may not occur until adolescence.

Some autistic people have mild cognitive impairment, in contrast to the more typical cognitive impairment, which is characterized by relative delays in all areas of development.

People with autism show disproportionate skill development.

They may have problems in certain areas, especially the ability to communicate with others.

They may have unusually developed skills in other areas, such as drawing, creating music, or solving math problems.

Symptoms of autism usually appear during the first three years of life. Some children show signs of autism from birth. Others appear to develop normally at first, but symptoms suddenly develop when they are 18 to 36 months old.

Some individuals may not display symptoms of a communication disorder until the demands of the environment exceed their capabilities.

Types of Autism

Kanner Syndrome:

This type appears at the age of two months and is one of the most common types of autism. The child is delayed in speaking, the child does not pay attention to anyone, does not accept changes, and does not care about the emotions and feelings of others.

Asperger Syndrome:

These children do not have a problem with language, they can speak and learn normally, and they have a high IQ, but they have the same social problems and limited range of interests as children with autism.

Pervasive Developmental Disorder:

This is a type that affects children directly, affecting the child's growth and abilities, his communication with others, and the inability to make eye contact. They suffer from some autistic behaviors, but they do not fit into the other categories.

Infantile Dysfunction:

These children develop normally for at least two years, then lose some or most of their social communication skills. This is an extremely rare disorder and its existence is a topic of debate among many mental health professionals.

Rett Syndrome:

This type affects females only. It occurs early at the age of eight months. It occurs in children with different physical symptoms, such as a small head circumference and their inability to control their hands. It is related to genes and can be treated.

Cause of Autism

Most researchers believe that certain combinations of genes may predispose a child to autism, but there are risk factors that increase the chance of having a child with autism.

When a pregnant woman is exposed to certain drugs or chemicals, her baby is more likely to be autistic, as these risk factors include alcohol use, maternal metabolic conditions such as diabetes and obesity, and use of anticonvulsants