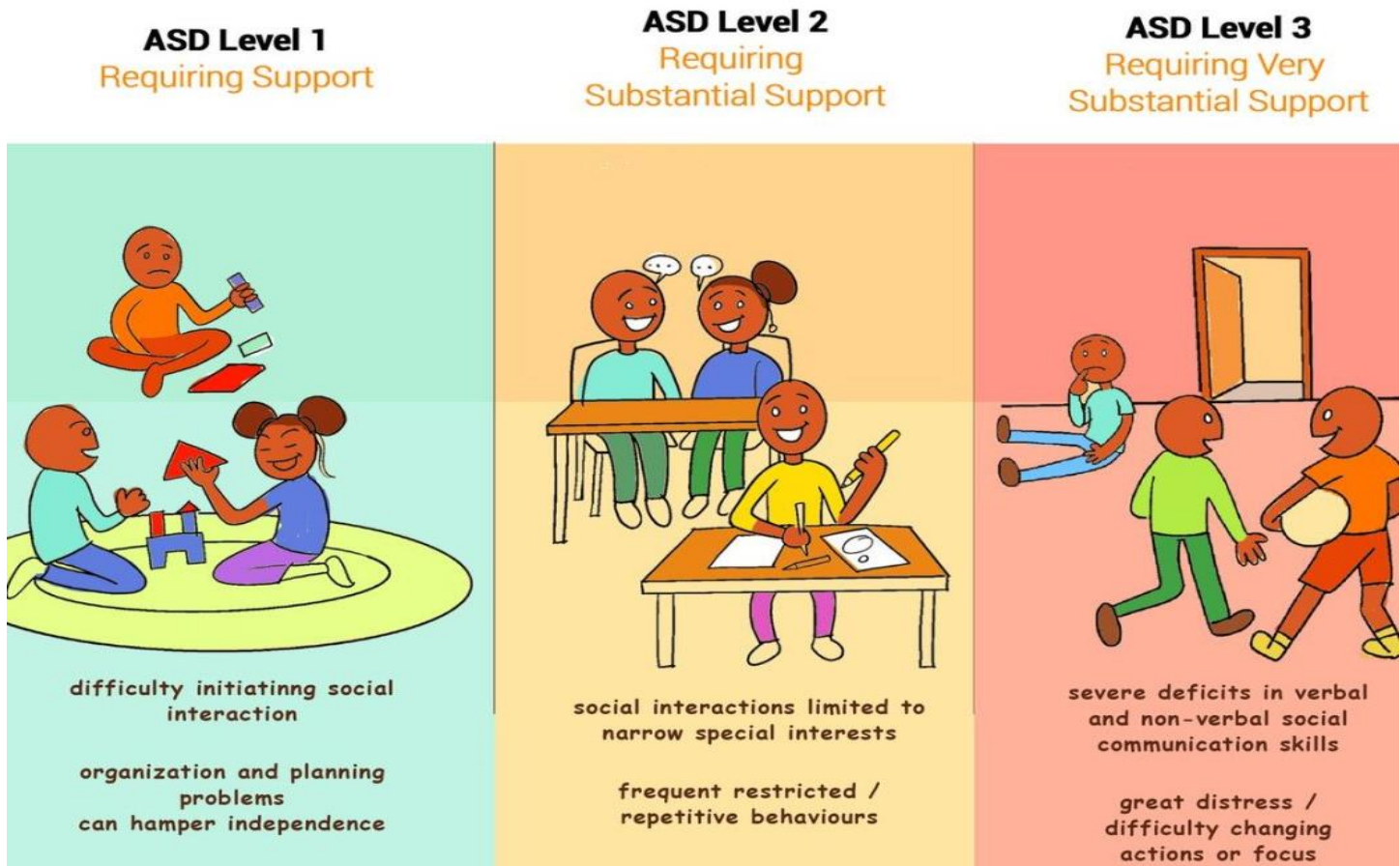


Autism

It's a serious neurodevelopmental disorder, that effects the ability to communicate and interact.

RECOGNITION AND CLASSIFICATION:

- 3 levels of Autism as classified by WHO:



- The DSM recognizes five different ASD subtypes, or specifiers. They are:
 - with or without accompanying intellectual impairment
 - with or without accompanying language impairment
 - associated with a known medical or genetic condition or environmental factor

- associated with another neurodevelopmental, mental, or behavioral disorder
- with [catatonia](#)
- autism spectrum disorder include autism, childhood disintegrative disorder, [Asperger's syndrome](#), and pervasive developmental disorder

ISSUES:

-> Problems faced by a person diagnosed by autism:

(T1: refers to all levels of autism included

T2: refers to level 2, level 3 autism

T3: refers to level 3 autism)

- Since they can't convey their message in most of the cases, they cry shout in most irritating voices(T-3)
- They can't handle the changes caused by puberty.(T-2)
- Can only fall asleep when the body is totally exhaust(T-1)
- Difficulty in knowing when they want to pee and when they are really hungry, very abnormal eating patterns like they eat continuously the thing they like till it feels like vomiting.(T-3)
- Continues vibrations and voices like train travelling tunnel going on in mind(T-1)
- Continuous sensations all over body, like ant biting, irritations(T-2 mostly)
- Communicate mostly by reading facial expressions, any language used feels like foreign language.(T-2)
- Difficulty in wearing same cloth as they seem to bite them(T-1)
- Problem Faced by their Parents:

- How they are going to manage their future{movie source : Ocean Heaven, The sunshine Boy}(T-1)
- Difficulty making time for themselves (T-2)
- Comments of people on child and raising him between normal people with judgements. (T-1)
- Dealing with own emotions of grief and condemnation (T-1)
- They know they are not going to have a normal life from further on if the child is not going to learn social values.(T-2)
- Not easy to teach the child as he is inconsistent, diverting and have non constant sitting (T-1)
- Not easy to know demands of child, what the child wants(T-2)
- An irritated child is most difficult situation to handle as his crying, shouts, running and head banging in wall are not avoidable without knowing the reason and can't be stopped if the child is not full (T-3).
- Unorganized growth of child with shifting things from one place to another may irritate parents (T-2)
- Protecting them from infections when they don't pay attention to their hygiene like when they lick floor, don't wear slippers or can take anything in mouth and without washing hands (T-3)
- Some demands that can't be fulfilled at the moment makes the child anxious and shout (T-2)
- Knowing the child's taste for things and communicating physically with child (T-2)
- Child may hurt himself while trying to perform acts like passing through small spaces, banging head, cycling with full speed (T-3)
- Taking account of some delicate things when attempted by child that can affect him or people around like playing on swing at very

high speed, letting the knob of stove on, putting fingers in moving fan, etc.(T-3)

- They can't be treated with anger, else they try to run from the place(T-1)

(SOURCE: <https://www.autismspeaks.org/blog/dos-and-donts-after-autism-diagnosis>)

- Problems faced by Society:

- They avoid people around and usually find a place for their alone, (T1)
- Sometimes search for their mom and panic easily not finding them when they search whole over(Lvl 1 AND 2)
- Puberty brings hormonal changes, of which they have no knowledge, can masturbate or pee in public(T3)
- Mostly hyper Autistic children don't have knowledge of private space of a person, they usually touch anything that attracts them including women's tight clothing(T3)
- Can get irritated so can act physically if they are forced to understand what people are having conversation all around.(T2)

PATTERNS AND ACTIVITIES:

- PHYSICAL REACTIONS:

- not play "pretend" games (for example, not pretend to "feed" a doll)
- Not Engaging in Play with Peers
- Repetitive movements
- They like to see things that are revolving
- They have specific taste for things.
- They like things that are repetitive

- have unusual reactions to the way things smell, taste, look, feel, or sound
 - lose skills they once had (for example, stop saying words they were using)
 - prefer not to be held or cuddled, or might cuddle only when they want to
 - Abnormal Body Posturing or Facial Expressions.
 - Avoidance of Eye Contact or Poor Eye Contact.
 - Behavioral Disturbances.
 - being overly focused on one item, and lack of back-and-forth play
 - avoid playing defined games like football, cricket, badminton or any game
 - can be Hyperactive or extreme Slow.
 - spin objects back and forth
 - Lack of Empathy
 - Inability to cope with small changes in a daily routine
 - Preoccupation With Specific Topics
 - Sleep Disturbances
 - not point at objects to show interest (for example, not point at an airplane flying over)
 - Self-Abusive Behaviors: Head Banging in wall, Slap on face, biting wrist, pull their hairs
 - Rocking, spinning, or other repeated movements
 - Tend to eat items that are not food.
- COMMUNICATION:

- appear to be unaware when people talk to them, but respond to other sounds
- Delay in Learning to Speak.
- have trouble relating to others or not have an interest in other people at all
- be very interested in people, but not know how to talk, play, or relate to them
- Flat or Monotonous Speech.
- have trouble understanding other people's feelings or talking about their own feelings
- not look at objects when another person points at them
- Social Withdrawal
- repeat or echo words or phrases said to them, or repeat words or phrases in place of normal language
- Abnormal Tone of Voice.
- have trouble expressing their needs using typical words or motions
- Deficits in Language Comprehension.
- avoidance of eye contact, lack of empathy, and social withdrawal.
- Problems with Two-Way Conversation
- Lack of Understanding Social Cues
- Learning Disability or Difficulty
- Delayed speech development
- Inappropriate Social Interaction.

Link Support: https://www.medicinenet.com/asperger_syndrome/article.htm

<https://www.healthline.com/health/levels-of-autism>

<https://www.autismspeaks.org/>

Personalized by my Brother's acts, who is diagnosed with ADSD:

- Likes to watch craft videos and videos with fast changing frames
- Like to play ball shooting games in phone, subway surfers
- likes listening to songs with strong drum beats;
- like chocolates
- don't know what to do in public, can take anything from store and eat it in store without knowing to pay even after taught million times
- passing through every road he can see or can't see, not moving on defined roads
- watches animated cartoons mostly that doesn't include verbal communication
- try to run away when forced to sit and learn making excuses with some learned words
- likes to eat everything in a defined manner like if he is eating lunch he need rice, and if they are not there, will not eat food; salad before every meal else shall make crying noises
- don't like to sit in home
- likes to swim
- likes to twist objects
- sleeps, laugh on tickling like a normal human but try to avoid them.
- Normal IQ, well focused for some games that don't have complex functioning.

DEPICTING AUTISM IN INFANTS:

Babies start laughing within the first four to six months but none of an autistic child find it easy to laugh and hatch till month 6.

Infants are diagnosed with autism within 15 to 30 months

Early symptoms interpreted as signs of a well-behaved baby as they are quiet, independent, and undemanding.

Behaviors Associated:

- Will not make eye contact
- Will not respond to parent's voice
- Will not babble (baby talk) or point by 1 year of age
- Will not respond to their name
- Will not smile or laugh in response to others behavior
- organizing toys in certain ways, as opposed to playing with them.
- A 2-year-old may be unable to recognize other people's feelings or facial expressions.
- Some children develop seizures(may read more about it on <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/seizure/symptoms-causes/syc-20365711>)
- Other ASD symptoms are physical problems such as poor coordination while running or climbing, poor hand control, constipation, and poor sleeping.

From the view of Doctors

Doctor to concern for Autism: pediatric neurologists/doctors.

Autism Diagnosis: Speech Problems

doctor observe how the baby reacts to the parent's voice, smile, and other stimuli and may ask a few questions about the child's reactions. The

Communication and Symbolic Behavior Scale may also be used to evaluate a child's communication level

Autism Diagnosis: Poor Social Skills

- inability to look another person in the eye, even the eyes of their parents,
- often focus on objects and do so intently, virtually ignoring other people or other stimuli for long time periods.
- If they communicate, it is often robot-like without facial expressions or gestures.

People with autism might have problems with learning. Their skills might develop unevenly. For example, they could have trouble communicating but be unusually good at art, music, math, or memory. Because of this, they might do especially well on tests of analysis or problem-solving.

Treatments

- Behavioral and communication therapy to help with structure and organization. Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA): promotes positive behavior and discourages negative behavior, help with life skills like dressing, eating, and relating to people. Sensory integration therapy: help someone who has problems with being touched or with sights or sounds. Speech therapy: communication skills.



- Ages and Stages Questionnaires helpful in evaluating a child's communication, gross motor, fine motor, problem-solving, and personal adaptive skills.
- Medications to help with symptoms of ASD, like attention problems, hyperactivity, or [anxiety](#). (don't cure autism in any way)

by experts:

Treatments vary depending on the needs of the individual. In general, treatments fall into four categories:

- Behavioral and communication therapy
- Medical and dietary therapy
- Occupational and [physical therapy](#)
- Complementary therapy (music or art therapy, for example)

From the view of Movie Directors:

- ❖ The movie 'autism is a world'
- ❖ The movie 'Black balloon' story with two siblings one autistic
- ❖ 'Autism: the musical movie' of 5 autistic children, how their parents handled them and how the children developed keen interest in music
- ❖ 'Life, animated' describes a child that has autism but communicates through different cartoon characters

Thanks to Autism response team that communicated and made me learn better(<https://www.autismspeaks.org/autism-response-team-art>).

Terminology:

- **catatonia** : abnormality of movement and behavior arising from a disturbed mental state (typically schizophrenia). It may involve repetitive or purposeless overactivity, or catalepsy, resistance to passive movement, and negativism.
- **Asperger's syndrome**: Abnormalities in the subtle use of language and interpretation of language, although language development (grammar, syntax, etc.) is normal.
- **Hyperactivity** : state of being unusually or abnormally active, common to type 3 autistic children. It's often difficult to manage for people around the person who's hyperactive, such as teachers, employers, and parents. Both genetic and environmental factors are involved.
- **pervasive developmental disorders (PDD)** : a group of disorders characterized by delays in the development of socialization and communication skills.



Delayed speech development



Spin objects



Preferred to play alone

Autism

top early signs



Hyperactivity



Rejecting cuddles



Sleep problem