Autistic Thinking, Literary Creativity as the Cause of Autism, and the Cure for Autism

by

Brian J. Beamesr, MBA, MT (ASCP)

autismstudies4u@gmail.com

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Abstract

The cause of autism, termed by Eugen Bleuler in 1911, has not been elucidated to this day. A scientific and logical approach can be utilized to eliminate potential causes and consider ideas not thought of before. Therefore, it is proposed that literary creativity is in fact the causative agent of autism and that a biological cause of autism will never be found. This notion is substantiated through its very unscientific early history and verified with observations made by both Leo Kanner and Hans Asperger. Without a mechanism of pathology, it is suggested that perception plays a major role in both the dissemination and the cure of autism. The Chi-square test of independence of statistics was used for hypothesis testing to show the low probability that pathology is likely to be found in the word "egocentricity," a term described to be one of the earliest precursors of autism. Therefore, due to the history of autism, autism is best defined as only a redefinition of the word "egocentricity."

Statistical Analysis

Studies can be done by others to determine if pathology exists due to egocentricity thus proving scientifically the existence of autism. However, it is important to note that the results of these studies have the potential to show that there is not any pathology associated with the word egocentricity. In fact, it should logically be predicted that this be the case. Had Eugen Bleuler performed these studies himself, it is entirely possible that he may have admitted that there was not any etiology to autism and that autism was due to literary creativity. Had he lived in our day these studies would have been required of him.

The exact studies which can be done is to find individuals with high, moderate, low, and no egocentricity (Brown, 2010) and determine if there is any pathology associated with each of these categories. These values can be arbitrarily assigned and defined by individuals in our day due to the lack of information and vagueness provided by Eugen Bleuler. All individuals in the population can be used to look for pathology according to Phase I clinical trials dictated by the International Conference of Harmonization. In this case, the independent variable is the level of egocentricity whereas the dependent variable is whether pathology is present due to that egocentricity. It should be noted that egocentricity, like social impairment, cannot be quantified. It is predicted that the result will remain relatively constant regardless of the sample size, the number of samples, and the sample category. This means that one sampling with multiple data points is enough to use for statistical purposes. Since it is expected that there will be no pathology due to egocentricity, it is expected that the data will be non-parametric or distribution free. Due to this fact, and the fact that the dependent variable is measured at the nominal level, binary, and qualitative in nature, the Chi-square test of independence (McHugh, 2013) was chosen as the statistical tool amongst the many tools available (Marusteri & Bacarea, 2010) in

order to conduct hypothesis testing. For this study, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) states that biological pathology does not exist due to egocentricity whereas the null hypothesis (H_0) states that biological pathology exists due to egocentricity.

A random number generator (Stat Trek, 2018) was utilized (Number of random numbers: 4, Minimum value: 0, Maximum value: 99,999, Allow duplicates: True) to create a sampling of individuals where pathology was not exhibited due to egocentricity. This same random number generator (Stat Trek, 2018) was utilized (Number of random numbers: 4, Minimum value: 5, Maximum value: 40, Allow duplicates: True) to create a sampling of individuals which exhibited pathology due to egocentricity. It is important to note that these sampling numbers are a prediction of what might be expected to be seen if sampling were to actually be done. Even though it is anticipated that no pathology is to be seen in all of the samples collected, the few positive samples seen in the pathology exhibited column account for the few false positives which might be seen. False negatives are not considered because it is expected that no pathology will be exhibited in any of the samples. Besides, if there was pathology present due to egocentricity, the numbers found in the pathology exhibited column would be significantly higher.

Table 1. Results of Pathology Due to Egocentricity.

Level of Egocentricity	Pathology Not Exhibited	Pathology Exhibited
High	20751	18
Moderate	10492	11
Low	88283	26
None	57613	19

The next step is the calculation of the marginals. This is the first step in the directions provided by McHugh (McHugh, 2013) on how to do a Chi-square test of independence.

Table 2. Calculation of Marginals.

Level of Egocentricity	**Pathology Not Exhibited**	**Pathology Exhibited**	**Row Marginals (Row Sum)**
High	20751	18	**20769**
Moderate	10492	11	**10503**
Low	88283	26	**88309**
None	57613	19	**57632**
Column Marginals (Sum of the Column)	**177139**	**74**	**N=177213**

The next step is to calculate the cell expected values and the individual cell Chi-square values (χ^2) according to McHugh (McHugh, 2013).

Table 3. Cell Expected Values and (Cell Chi-square Values).

Level of Egocentricity	**Pathology Not Exhibited**	**Pathology Exhibited**
High	$20760.33(4.19x10^{-3})$	8.67(10.03)
Moderate	$10498.61(4.17x10^{-3})$	4.39(9.97)
Low	$88272.12(1.34x10^{-3})$	36.88(3.21)
None	$57607.93(4.45x10^{-4})$	24.07(1.07)

The individual cell χ^2 values are then "summed to obtain the χ^2 statistic for the table. In this case, the χ^2 is" (McHugh, 2013, p. 146) 24.290. The degrees of freedom for this data set is 3 (McHugh, 2013). Utilizing the Ch-distribution function found in Microsoft Excel software the P value was calculated to be $2.17x10^{-5}$. Since the P-value in this case is less than $P < 0.05$, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. Rejecting the null hypothesis in this case is safe since the behavior of the data contradicts the assumption of the null hypothesis. This means that if testing was to be done and the results were to be similar to these predicted values, then it could be said that biological pathology does not exist due to egocentricity.

Cramer's V test (McHugh, 2013) was used to find the statistical strength of these statistical values. Therefore, utilizing the square root function found in Microsoft Excel software and the equation of the V test (McHugh, 2013), the V value was calculated to be 0.012.

A Fisher's exact test was not used in this analysis due to the fact there were more than two rows (McHugh, 2013). An analysis was done by the author utilizing the maximum likelihood ratio Chi-square test (McHugh, 2013) (G test) with the G formula (Ozdemir & Eyduran, 2005) where the true expected number values of 0 was found for those with pathology being exhibited for each level of egocentricity. This was done to show that the best statistical test to use was the Chi-square test with the hypothetical false positives being greater than 5.

Table 4. Results of Pathology Due to Egocentricity with True Expected Values.

Level of Egocentricity	Pathology Not Exhibited	Pathology Exhibited
High	20751	0
Moderate	10492	0

Low	88283	0
None	57613	0

The calculation of marginals was calculated from the previous chart.

Table 5. Calculation of Marginals.

Level of Egocentricity	**Pathology Not Exhibited**	**Pathology Exhibited**	**Row Marginals (Row Sum)**
High	20751	0	**20751**
Moderate	10492	0	**10492**
Low	88283	0	**88283**
None	57613	0	**57613**
Column Marginals (Sum of the Column)	**177139**	**0**	**N=177139**

Cell expected values and cell G values were then calculated.

Table 6. Cell Expected Values and (Cell G Values).

Level of Egocentricity	**Pathology Not Exhibited**	**Pathology Exhibited**
High	20751(0)	0(CNP)
Moderate	10492(0)	0(CNP)
Low	88283(0)	0(CNP)
None	57613(0)	0(CNP)

Where CNP = Calculation not possible

It is recommended that other researchers conduct these tests of pathology as it is currently beyond the resources of the author. If done, it would be the first time in the history of autism to perform scientific studies on autism as Eugen Bleuler first conceptualized it. These tests would verify or challenge the idea that autism is a valid scientific concept. However, it is important to observe that induction should be and is enough to conclude that there is not any pathology stemming from egocentricity rendering this study useless or not needing to be done. This is consistent with the observation of pathology not being exhibited by humanity even though the number of times egocentricity has been expressed by everyone has been large.