

Causes Symptoms and Educational Support for Autism in Children

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Autism is a neurodevelopmental condition that affects children, causing difficulties in speaking. The complaint is described by social deficiency, cognitive shortage, problems in relating to others and recurring manners. It emerges in childhood and causes delays in various essential areas of growth, such as learning to communicate, exercising and associating with others.

Causes Of Autism Spectrum Disorder

The exact cause of the condition has not been established. However, research findings suggest that the state results from the combination of genetic and environmental effects. Any change in inheritable factors increases the risk of children developing the disorder. If a parent carrying the gene experiences the gene alteration, the trait may be passed to the child. Additionally, a study finding reveals that autism results from malformations in the child's brain structure (Lyons-Weiler).

Signs And Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of autism vary widely from severe to critical. Some children have mild impairments, while others have difficulties with significant obstacles to overcome. When a child uses facial expressions that do not match whatever he/she is saying, it indicates the signs of the condition. Additionally, continuous avoidance of direct eye contact and failure to pick up the facial expression that is used by other people are among the signs of autism.

Social Problems

Typically, developing babies are socially and logical. They will always stare at people, turn towards sounds, grip things with their fingers and smile when excited by two to three months of age. Most children with the disorder have problems when taking part in daily human relations. Many infants between eight and ten months of age with autism show failure to respond when called by their names. Also, some have reduced interest in people and delayed babbling.

Autism children rarely partake in social games, have problems emulating the activities of others and prefer playing alone. Though study findings imply that children with autism are committed to their guardians, the expression of the connections is unusual. Similarly, children with the disorder have difficulties understanding the opinions and moods of others. They show a slight response to common

treatments such as smiling and waving (Hansen and Rogers). The world may seem confusing to them since they cannot comprehend signs and facial countenances.

Many children with autism have problems perceiving things from other people's evaluations. A five-year-old kid knows that other people have different opinions, moods and objectives than they have. However, victims of autism spectrum may lack such understanding. Such children may, in turn, have difficulties in apprehending others' activities.

Communication Problems

Most naturally growing children say a word or two and always turn and gaze when they hear their names mentioned, point at objects they want or display something to someone. When given anything unpleasant, they can provide a clear response by sound or facial countenance. However, young kids with autism tend to hesitate in jabbering, communicating and studying signs. Some may murmur during a few months of life before exhausting these talkative manners. Similarly, others face significant verbal delays and may fail to talk till much later.

Furthermore, when speech starts to mature, children who have autism may use language in an unfamiliar way. Some may have problems in joining words to form meaningful sentences. They will be heard replicating the same expressions over and over or even uttering a similar word. Some pass a point where they re-say what enters their ears.

Slightly influenced kids always show small impediments in speech or acquire advanced language and strangely great terminologies but have problems withstanding a conversation. In a discussion, children with autism carry prologues on preferred topics, granting others little opportunity to comment.

The additional ordinary symptom is the incapability to perceive body expression, the character of voice and languages that are not made to be taken factually; they may understand an ambiguous phrase. Similarly, some children affected by autism might display form language. Their facial appearances, actions, and signs do not complement what they say. Speeches and sounds often fail to reveal their moods.

Repetitive Manners

Uncommon recurring actions and a propensity to be involved in a constrained series of events are other main indications of autism. Familiar cyclical traits include hand-beating, disturbing, hopping and bending, ordering and repositioning substances and re-pronouncing similar voices, expressions or words. Sometimes, many behaviours involve self-fueling, such as wagging fingers before the eyes. Children with ASD show an affinity for partaking in organised events when they are always seen playing with dolls. Instead of using the toys for imaginary play, most children with the disorder will

spend more time lining up them in a certain way.

Control And Treatment

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has no cure, but it can efficiently be controlled by applying three types of healing, namely instructive involvement, prescription and other treatments. Physicians use the methods to manage the signs that hamper public and educational success and lead to a confused life when relating to others at home.

Treating ASD With Instructive/ Social Involvement

The core medication for children who have autism is interactive healing. The type of treatment will instil new skills, raise children's language and their social capabilities. Collective skills education will help kids suffering from the disorder to understand and perceive signs, interpret and respond positively to facial impressions. Also, they will be able to make proper use of language by joining words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. Additionally, intellectual therapy is trusted in controlling compulsive manners and nervousness (Gillberg). Specialists work hand in hand with the family members to develop their public studying and interaction abilities.

Treating Autism With Medication

The method helps children control their symptoms. Autism Spectrum Disorder patients use three classes of medication: drugs, antidepressants and nervousness treatment, and atypical antipsychotics. Stimulants are most commonly used to treat ADHD. Both ADHD and ASD usually relate, and hence their signs need to be managed when treating an infant with both disorders. Kids suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder are complicated to side results and need to be watched prudently. Treatment helps children with the problem to handle regular encounters of continued worry and driving manners. Additionally, antipsychotics are administered to control recurring behaviours and sleep disturbance in children.

Alternative Therapies

Amino acids may act as neurotransmitters. Thus, it may help in controlling serotonin level of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Aural addition training is administered to kids suffering from the condition to develop their processing shortages and attentiveness.

Parenting Children With Autism

Kids with ASD respond well to positive reinforcement, just like ordinary people. They should always be given attention and love to make them feel happy. Parents should ever spend more time praising and appreciating their behaviours. Similarly, family members should provide consistent guidance and interaction to help exercise what is learned from treatment. Such concern will help the kids acquire new skills and apply their knowledge in various situations.

Conclusively, autism is a condition that affects children, causing defects in communication. The disorder has severe impacts on the development of a child concerning his or her regular relationship with others. Even though the condition has no cure, it can be managed through parental care and medications that aim at lowering serotonin levels. Therefore, it is imperative to give the required attention to children showing the signs of autism to help them develop well.

Works Cited

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