

Neurodevelopmental Illness Characterized by Deficits in Social Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Social and communication activities are frequently taught to children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). A theatre play's rehearsal and production process is both demanding and enjoyable, and it promotes the development of social and language skills [1].

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a complex developmental condition characterised by persistent difficulties with social interaction, speech and nonverbal communication, and confined/repetitive behaviours. The consequences of ASD, as well as the severity of symptoms, are unique to each individual [2].

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental illness characterised by deficits in social communication as well as the presence of restricted pursuits and repetitive behaviours. There have been recent concerns about elevated incidence, and this text seeks to elaborate on factors that can influence incidence rates, as well as recent changes to the diagnostic criteria. The authors examine evidence that ASD is a neurobiological illness caused by each genetic and environmental factor affecting the developing brain, and they list factors that correlate with ASD risk. Finally, the item describes how medical evaluation begins with developmental screening, followed by referral for a definitive prognosis, and provides guidance on screening for comorbid conditions [3].

ASD is typically identified in childhood, with some of the most obvious symptoms and symptoms manifesting around the age of two to three years old; however, some children with autism grow generally until toddlerhood, when they stop acquiring or lose previously acquired skills. According to the CDC, one in every 59 children is likely to have autism. Autism spectrum disorder is also three to four times more common in boys than in girls, and many women with ASD exhibit much less obvious symptoms and symptoms than boys. Autism is a lifelong condition [4]. Many children with ASD, on the other hand, cross directly to live independent, productive, and satisfying lives. The information presented here is primarily for children and adolescents.

Autism varies in severity and sign combinations from person to person. There is a wide range of abilities and characteristics in

children with autism spectrum disorder - no two children appear or behave the same way. Symptoms can range from mild to severe, and they frequently change over time [5].

Early detection and treatment are critical for reducing autism symptoms and improving the quality of life for people with autism and their families. There is no clinical test for autism. It is determined primarily by observing how the child speaks and acts in comparison to other children of the same age. Autism is typically diagnosed by trained professionals speaking with the child and questioning parents and other caregivers.

Under federal law, any infant suspected of having a developmental disorder is eligible for a preliminary evaluation. The American Academy of Paediatrics recommends that children be screened for developmental issues at well-baby preventive visits before the age of three [6]. If you're concerned that your child or child isn't growing normally, it's far critical that you inform your primary care provider.

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