



## Diagnostic Classification Systems of Asperger's Syndrome in Children

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### DESCRIPTION

A disorder of development is Asperger's Syndrome. Young people with Asperger's Syndrome mostly have rigid, repetitive thought patterns and have problems relating to others socially. Children and adolescents with Asperger's Syndrome usually have good social skills and academic performance. But at the other side, they struggle to understand social situations and sophisticated types of communication like humor and sarcasm. Moreover, they might only have a limited range of interests or talk and think a lot about a single subject. These interests can become over the top and impede regular daily existence, instead of giving the child a healthy social or sporting outlet.

Children with Asperger's Syndrome have unusual speech patterns, restricted facial expressions, poor social skills, and other odd behaviors. They may exhibit an extreme sensitivity to sensory stimuli and engage in obsessive routines.

### Some signs of Asperger's include

**Hyper focus:** Many people become extremely focused on a particular narrow subject of interest. For children, that could appear as an excessive interest with topics like dinosaurs or train schedules, for example. One-sided discussions with peers and adults can be initiated by this interest.

**Trouble recognizing social cues:** One of the reasons Asperger's sufferers struggle with social interactions is that they may remain unaware of attempts to alter the subject of the conversation. They might also have trouble recognizing when to lower their voice in particular situations.

**Difficulty reading facial expressions or body language:** It is difficult for many autistic people to recognize and understand

other people's emotions. They might be hard to interpret their body language, avoid eye contact, speak monotone, and show few facial expressions.

**Difficulty with motor skills and coordination:** A few children with Asperger's may track down fundamental coordinated movements, such as running or strolling, testing. They might have trouble climbing or riding a bike because they lack coordination.

There is no single test that can tell the child with on the autism spectrum. A mental health professional or specialist can assist in determining support requirements by evaluating key areas, such as Language skills, Social interactions, Facial expressions when talking, An interest in interacting with others, Attitudes about change, Motor skills and coordination. Asperger's syndrome is not caused by any one thing. However, medical professionals suggests that a child's risk of receiving an autism spectrum disorder diagnosis may be increased by certain factors during and after birth. Some of these are an abnormality in the chromosome (such as fragile X syndrome). Prescription medications taken by a mother during pregnancy, such as thalidomide for anxiety or valproic acid for seizures, having been born to older parents. Boys appear to be diagnosed with this type of autism spectrum disorder more frequently than girls. Specialists can analyze this Asperger's disorder in children as young as 18 months old. The condition cannot be diagnosed using a medical imaging scan or blood test. Specialists contrast a children way of behaving and improvement with an achievement agenda against same-age peers. A diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or another neurodevelopmental condition may initially be given to some people on the autism spectrum. If a diagnosis doesn't seem to fit, parents talk to another doctor or other medical professional.

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