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AUTISM

P.G.Sem-2

Psychology

Paper- CC-7

(Psychopathology)



AUTISM

- Autism is a serious developmental disorder of childhood characterized by an inability to relate socially.
- Leo Kanner an eminent mental health specialist who first introduced the word in 1943.
- Autism derived from the Greek word 'Autos' meaning self.



CHARACTERISTICS

- The most important symptoms of autistic child as described by Kanner is aloneness. The autistic infant is unable to respond in a normal way to his/her parents.
- Autistic child is lack of communication skills, mainly language problem.
- Emotional relationships with others are either totally absent or severely impaired.



CONT..

- Autistic children engage in repetitive body movements.
- More interested in non-living objects.
- A very common symptom of autism is that the speech is either lost later on or never acquired at all. This shows failure of speech development beyond a level.
- Avoidance of eye contact or poor eye contact.



CONT..

- Kanner reported that autistic children are afraid of loud noises such as the sounds made by loud-speakers, traffic horns , or whistle of the pressure cooker.
- Abnormal Body posturing or facial expressions.
- Lack of understanding social cues.
- Not engaging in play with peers.



CAUSES OF AUTISM

- Autism is primarily caused by parental distance and aloofness. The parents of autistic children are generally passive about social relations.
- The failure of close mother-child attachment in early years of development causes the child's inability to develop language and to have social interaction.



CONT..

- Neurological abnormalities caused by brain damage have been found to be closely associated with autism.
- 75 per cent of autistic children have been found to be mentally retarded. But autism and mental retardation are not synonymous.



MANAGEMENT

- Development of regular routine
- Positive reinforcement to teach self care skills
- Speech therapy or sign language teaching
- Social skills training has demonstrated short-term improvement in social skills and emotional recognition in school-aged children.
- Parent training and education programs improve language skills and decrease disruptive behaviour.



Thank

you

