

Children's Autism

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Annotation: This article describes the most common autism among children today, its specific symptoms, causes, diagnosis, treatment, education and training methods, and for professionals and parents working with autistic children. general concepts are given.

Keywords: Autism, ABA, "mental retardation", autistic children, communication, illness.

1. INTRODUCTION

Autism - (Greek - "autos" - "myself") - a state of mind in which a person does not want to communicate with the outside world and people, likes loneliness. A child with autism lives in his own world and thinks differently than other children. They are shy, shy, and prone to schizophrenia. Popularly referred to as "supernatural children". It is a specific disease, and sometimes parents and even professionals confuse autism with oligophrenic disease or "mental retardation."

Autism is classified as a "developmental disorder" between the categories of "mental retardation" and "special developmental disorder." Autism is a chronic condition that does not require treatment and is called "capacity building within the uncertain parameters of the psyche."

2.METHODS

Autism is divided into the following age groups:

- Early childhood autism (up to 2 years);
- Childhood autism (ages 2-11);
- Adolescent autism (11-18 years).

Autism can be caused by:

Deficiency of certain proteins and certain heavy metals, including mercury and lead, and severe stress during fetal development;

- Anemia, increased blood pressure, increased pressure in the kidneys.

Autism is characterized by the following symptoms:

- ❖ Social backwardness;
- ❖ Communicating with oneself and making various hand gestures;
- ❖ Neglect of the child's parents and relatives;
- ❖ Decreased ability to speak, even mutism and exolalia (repetition of words);
- ❖ Not wanting to play as a team with their peers and parents and wanting to play alone, not being able to establish a friendly emotional relationship with their peers;

- ❖ Increased sensitivity to sound and light and discomfort;
- ❖ Strict adherence to routines, such as waking up, bathing, and eating at the same time. Always keep items in order and in one place;
- ❖ Irritability, laughter, panic, spontaneous occurrence of emotional states, or inability to pay attention to events when they need to express the same emotional state;
- ❖ Fear of danger: fear of heights, various accidents, highways, various attractions and life-threatening risks, and vice versa - fear of ordinary events and objects (for example, an electric lighter, a boiling kettle);
- ❖ Decreased or impaired ability to speak, that is, the repetition of certain words, the inability to use phrases or phrases, and the use of mostly simple sentences. Phrases used in a figurative sense, taking or misunderstanding phrases in the correct sense.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It should also be noted that children with autism are also different from normal children in that they have abnormal features. features such as writing notes, a complex and difficult subject in the learning process, and good mastery and memorization of information.

Such features or symptoms are not observed in all autistic children. They may be more easily interacted with than other healthy children or may not be distinguished by individual traits. For this reason, it is sometimes difficult to diagnose or misdiagnose.

There are currently no methods of taking a blood test or genetic test to determine if a child has autism. The diagnosis of autism is based solely on the child's behavior. It is important to note that a psychiatrist can diagnose autism only if the symptoms listed above are present before the age of three and are not associated with Retta¹ syndrome.

Until now, autism has been considered a genetic disease. However, studies have shown that autism is caused by abnormalities in fetal development and an increase in various harmful chemicals in the environment. Positive results can be achieved if the disease is detected in time and the environment is changed.

In the treatment of children with autism, the following measures are generally recommended:

- Training with a speech therapist to improve speaking skills;
- Play a variety of games with your child. In this process, it is better to play the game that the child wants;
- Drug treatment is prescribed only if the child has severe aggression.

The most important factor in working with a child with autism is to accept them as they are. It is important to consider their wishes. ABA is a widely used method of

behavioral analysis in the treatment of autism in the world today. ABA is considered as a method of practical analysis and individual organization of work with a child with autism.

Many autistic children love computers because of their clear and unambiguous "language." The ABA method is compared to a computer according to the order of reactions and actions. When a child is sitting in front of a computer, all he has to do is press a button to play a game. That is, it can be short and easy, or play a game, or turn off the computer at will. The most important thing here is the lack of consistency, clarity and uncertainty in use. The music will not play until the child enters the command he or she needs, for example, to press a button to listen to music. That's why working with an autistic child should be like a computer in

communication. That is, when the idea is clear, understandable and concise when talking to him, the child is able to control the order and the current situation.

4. CONCLUSION

Changes in a child's daily life that we consider trivial or insignificant can also negatively affect the child and disrupt his or her current state. For example, a child may wear clothes that he or she wants to wear, or he or she may refuse to wear clothes that he or she does not like. She likes to wear green pajamas every night before going to bed. But one day you put new blue pajamas on him. If he hits you on the head and starts yelling at you, then you've made the "wrong" choice. If you ignore this situation, he will show the next response and this time he will hit his head on the wall. wishes you a good rest too. So it's always important to make the "right" choice, and that's one of the most important aspects of ABA.

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