

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION OF THE DISEASE IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

The article contains information on the causes, diagnosis, symptoms, age-related characteristics of autism syndrome and some research conducted by scientists.

Keywords. Autism syndrome, mental experience, speech function, mental ability, principles of development, anomaly, emotional difficulties, medication.

The formation of a child's personality begins from the first days of his life. Based on what he sees and hears every day, the child expresses his attitude to the existence and people around him, the child's assessment of the behavior and work of adults, the happenings, his attitude towards people - all this affects the formation of the child's spiritual image.

Violation of certain conditions necessary for the development of a child, either in the mother's womb or after birth, can lead to various anomalies, that is, defects and deficiencies in physical or mental development.

Autism (in Greek, *autos* - self) is a controversial term that was introduced 40 years ago, but it is still widely debated that a person (usually a child) can be diagnosed as "autistic". The main symptom of this disease is the child's difficulty in communicating; withdraws from contact with other people and seems to live in his own world. Some people with autistic disabilities show remarkable abilities in one particular area (eg, painting), while others fall into a normatively "normal" state. Nevertheless, there is still no cure for this disease in the whole world. Autism is one of the diseases of the nervous system.

This defect manifests itself differently in children. According to some scientists, autism is one of the signs of mental illness, in which the child is indifferent to the surroundings. As a result, he does not communicate with the people around him. The child is by himself and lives in his inner world, being excited, sad and worried about something. Some children have emotional difficulties. They may feel depressed or anxious; or their behavior becomes abnormal, as evidenced by inappropriate crying or laughing. They are hyperactive and may focus on one thing for a moment and then get distracted by something else, or they may be apathetic or distracted. Emotional depression can occur as a result of recent injuries, grief, or long-term conscious work. The term autism was first used by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleiler in 1910 as one of the symptoms of schizophrenia. Autism is more common in mental illness such as schizophrenia. The child does not perceive time, replaces current events with past or future tense, mixes real events with fantastic abstract events. In the case of autism, the child's activity slows down or engages in unnecessary, unclear activities. The child's behavior deteriorates, his game activity and interest slow down, he walks in a sad state, he does not communicate with adults and peers, he does not want to talk to anyone, in some cases he is silent (a state of mutism).

In 1943, the English psychiatrist Leo Kenner observed similar signs in the behavior and behavior of 11 children in his treatment practice and coined the term "early childhood autism". The signs in all the children he observed are still being studied today as the main symptoms of autism. Nevertheless, for many years, childhood autism was studied as a symptom of mental retardation, schizophrenia, and other mental disorders. It was only in 1981 that childhood autism was recognized as an independent disability. Currently, children's autism is being studied as an independent defect caused by defects in the development of the brain. However, the causes of brain malformations are still unclear. Some scientists believe that childhood autism is a genetic disease, while others argue that autism is caused by mental retardation.

In America, in 1996-2007, children's autism was counted as an independent disability. Children were diagnosed with "severe developmental disorder of unknown cause". When studying the diagnosis, more attention is paid to the child's behavior. The first signs of autism appear at the age of one. Usually, a healthy child looks around with interest from the first age. A four-month-old child is happy when a rattle is held in his hand, when he sees his mother, he is excited, etc. In child autism, the child does not pay attention to the people around him, is not interested in anything, does not want to learn new things, and does not approach adults. Various problems arise in the social adaptation and communication of such children.

The main symptoms of autism are fully manifested in the period from one to three years. Parents should pay attention to the following signs:

- dislike of the child being with his parents (holding, hugging, kissing, caressing, etc.);
- underdeveloped speech of a three-year-old child;
- he likes being alone more than being with someone; they always put things in the same order;
- unwillingness to communicate with the environment; not interested Usually, even if the child's speech is not yet developed, he expresses his wishes with gestures and movements. This is not observed in child autism;
- the child does not look you in the eye;
- the child's actions and gestures do not mean anything, they show that he is nervous;
- the child speaks in one tone, without expression, as if expressing a memorized text. Even if the child cannot speak well, his echo speech, i.e. echolalia - the ability to distract someone from his speech will be good;
- unusual perceptual reactions (to sound, smell, taste, touch), for example, strong fear of sound, depression from a certain smell, etc.

Autism can be manifested in different degrees in a child. Autism-like symptoms may appear in children who have just arrived at school, because the child is not yet used to a new environment, new conditions, and new people. Symptoms of mental retardation are observed in severe autism.

In mild cases of autism, it is important for the educator to organize the child's daily schedule correctly. It is desirable to harmonize the child's activities, bring him closer to the children in the group, and consistently conduct psychotherapeutic explanatory work. It is necessary for the educator to conduct explanatory work with parents. Do not give too much attention to the child. To ensure that the child feels like everyone else in the family. To order the child to do what he can and to praise the work done, to support the child. The employees of the preschool

educational institution should create comfortable conditions for the child and help him to achieve his social adaptation by treating him well.

In severe cases of autism, it is advisable to treat the child with medicines under the supervision of a doctor.

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