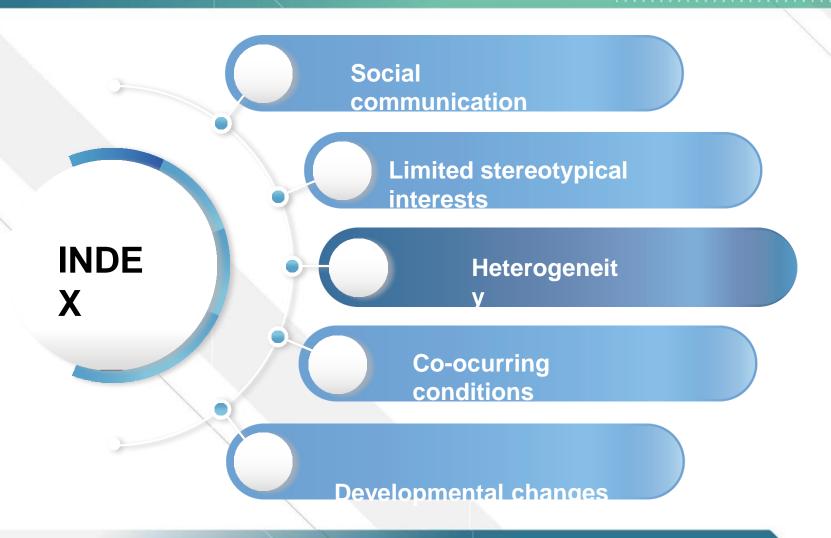


MODULE

1

Basic and advanced knowledg e on







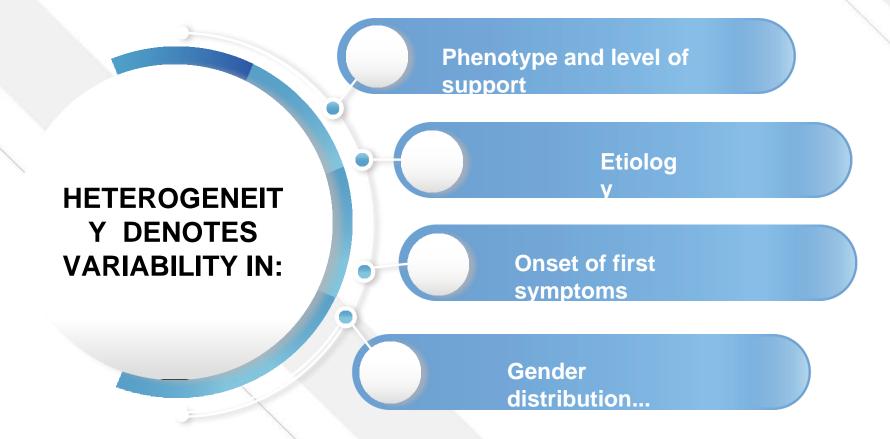
The word "spectrum" refers to wide variation in the type and severity of autistic symptoms

HETEROGENEIT Y

Autism Spectrum Disorder Very substantia I support **Substantia** Suppor support Motor Skills Securive Function











SUBCATEGORIES
BASED ON RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN
INTELLECTUAL
AND SPEECH AND
LAN- GUAGE
FUNCTIO- NING
(WHO, 2018):

Harmonize d profiles • Average intelligence and

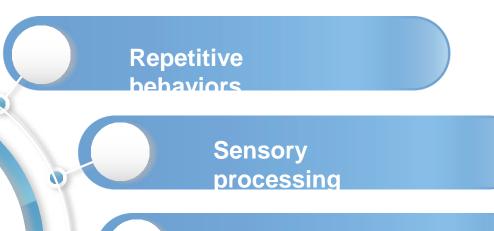
Average intelligence and functional language impairment

Discrepant profiles

- ID and developed structural language
- Average intelligence and







WITHIN EACH
CATEGORY
THERE ARE
NUMEROUS
VARIATIONS IN:

Motor skills

Executive functions

Co-occurring conditions etc.







may vary by context and fluctuate over time

of social communication and restricted, repetitive behaviors

is always determined at an individual

SUPPORT LEVEL





Support levels for autism spectrum disorder:

Requiring very substantial support

EVEL

LEVEL 2

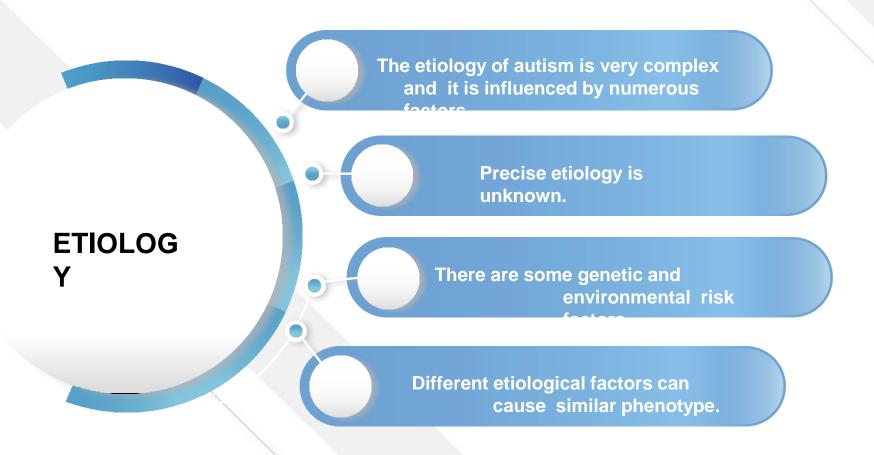
Requiring substantial support

LEVEL 3

Requiring support











RELATION TO GENETIC CONDITIONS

Idiopathic autism

- No relation with any known syndrome.
- The risk for other children ranges from 3% to 10%.

Syndromic autism

- Associated with condition of etiology (e.g. Fragile X synd tuberous sclerosis...)
- The risk for the other childr highly variable.





THE ONSET ON AUTISM

- Earliest behavior symptoms of autism sometimes begin to emerge in the first year of life.
- In children with so-called regressive type of autism the onset of symptoms follows the period of apparently typical development.
 - Average age of onset of regressive autism is around 20 months (Tan et al., 2021).
 - Risk for regression is equal for males and females.





GENDER DISTRIBUTIO N

- Male-female ratio within the spectrum is usually considered to be 4-5:1.
- Possible explanations for uneven distributions are: female protective effect and delayed diagnosis in girls on the spectrum due to specific clinical manifestations and their tendency to camouflage
 the symptoms.

Uneven gender distribution is particularly prominent in high-functioning individuals







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Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





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DISCLAIME R

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