

# Autism

## What Is Autism?

Autism (sometimes called "classical autism") is the most common condition in a group of developmental disorders known as the autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). Autism is characterized by impaired social interaction; problems with verbal and nonverbal communication; and unusual, repetitive or severely limited activities and interests. Other ASDs include Asperger syndrome, Rett syndrome, childhood disintegrative disorder and pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (usually referred to as PDD-NOS). Experts estimate that three to six children out of every 1,000 will have autism. Males are four times more likely to have autism than females.

## What Are Some Common Signs of Autism?

There are three distinctive behaviors that characterize autism. Autistic children have difficulties with social interaction, problems with verbal and nonverbal communication, and repetitive behaviors or narrow, obsessive interests. These behaviors can range in impact from mild to disabling.

The hallmark feature of autism is impaired social interaction. Parents are usually the first to notice symptoms of autism in their child. As early as infancy, a baby with autism may be unresponsive to people or focus intently on one item to the exclusion of others for long periods of time. A child with autism may appear to develop normally and then withdraw and become indifferent to social engagement.

Children with autism may fail to respond to their name and often avoid eye contact with other people. They have difficulty interpreting what others are thinking or feeling because they can't understand social cues, such as tone of voice or facial expressions, and don't watch other people's faces for clues about appropriate behavior. They lack empathy.

Many children with autism engage in repetitive movements such as rocking and twirling, or in self-abusive behavior such as biting or head-banging. They also tend to start speaking later than other children and may refer to themselves by name instead of "I" or "me." Children with autism don't know how to play interactively with other children. Some speak in a sing-song voice about a narrow range of favorite topics, with little regard for the interests of the person to whom they are speaking.

Many children with autism have a reduced sensitivity to pain but are abnormally sensitive to sound, touch or other sensory stimulation. These unusual reactions may contribute to behavioral symptoms such as a resistance to being cuddled or hugged.

Children with autism appear to have a higher than normal risk for certain co-existing conditions, including fragile X syndrome (which causes mental retardation), tuberous sclerosis (in which tumors grow on the brain), epileptic seizures, Tourette syndrome, learning disabilities and attention deficit disorder. For reasons that are still unclear, about 20 percent to 30 percent of children with autism develop epilepsy by the time they reach adulthood. While people with schizophrenia may show some autistic-like behavior, their symptoms usually do not appear until the late teens or early adulthood. Most people with schizophrenia also have hallucinations and delusions, which are not found in autism.

## How Is Autism Diagnosed?

Autism varies widely in its severity and symptoms and may go unrecognized, especially in mildly affected children or when it is masked by more debilitating handicaps. Doctors rely on a core group of behaviors to alert them to the possibility of a diagnosis of autism. These behaviors are:

- Impaired ability to make friends with peers
- Impaired ability to initiate or sustain a conversation with others
- Absence or impairment of imaginative and social play
- Stereotyped, repetitive, or unusual use of language
- Restricted patterns of interest that are abnormal in intensity or focus
- Preoccupation with certain objects or subjects
- Inflexible adherence to specific routines or rituals

Doctors will often use a questionnaire or other screening instrument to gather information about a child's development and behavior. Some screening instruments rely solely on parent observations; others rely on a combination of parent and doctor observations. If screening instruments indicate the possibility of autism, doctors

will ask for a more comprehensive evaluation.

Autism is a complex disorder. A comprehensive evaluation requires a multidisciplinary team including a psychologist, neurologist, psychiatrist, speech therapist and other professionals who diagnose children with ASDs. The team members will conduct a thorough neurological assessment and in-depth cognitive and language testing. Because hearing problems can cause behaviors that could be mistaken for autism, children with delayed speech development should also have their hearing tested. After a thorough evaluation, the team usually meets with parents to explain the results of the evaluation and present the diagnosis.

Children with some symptoms of autism, but not enough to be diagnosed with classical autism, often are diagnosed with PDD-NOS. Children with autistic behaviors but well-developed language skills are often diagnosed with Asperger syndrome. Children who develop normally and then suddenly deteriorate between the ages of 3 to 10 years and show marked autistic behaviors may be diagnosed with childhood disintegrative disorder. Girls with autistic symptoms may be suffering from Rett syndrome, a sex-linked genetic disorder characterized by social withdrawal, regressed language skills and hand wringing.

### **What Causes Autism?**

Scientists aren't certain what causes autism, but it's likely that both genetics and environment play a role. Researchers have identified a number of genes associated with the disorder. Studies of people with autism have found irregularities in several regions of the brain. Other studies suggest that people with autism have abnormal levels of serotonin or other neurotransmitters in the brain. These abnormalities suggest that autism could result from the disruption of normal brain development early in fetal development caused by defects in genes that control brain growth and that regulate how neurons communicate with each other. While these findings are intriguing, they are preliminary and require further study. The theory that parental practices are responsible for autism has now been disproved.

### **What Role Does Inheritance Play?**

Recent studies strongly suggest that some people have a genetic predisposition to autism. In families with one autistic child, the risk of having a second child with the disorder is approximately 5 percent, or one in 20. This is greater than the risk for the general population. Researchers are looking for clues about which genes contribute to this increased susceptibility. In some cases, parents and other relatives of an autistic child show mild impairments in social and communicative skills or engage in repetitive behaviors. Evidence also suggests that some emotional disorders, such as manic depression, occur more frequently than average in the families of people with autism.

### **Do Symptoms of Autism Change Over Time?**

For many children, autism symptoms improve with treatment and with age. Some children with autism grow up to lead normal or near-normal lives. Children whose language skills regress early in life, usually before the age of 3, appear to be at risk of developing epilepsy or seizure-like brain activity. During adolescence, some children with autism may become depressed or experience behavioral problems. Parents of these children should be ready to adjust treatment for their child as needed.

### **How Is Autism Treated?**

There is no cure for autism. Therapies and behavioral interventions are designed to remedy specific symptoms and can bring about substantial improvement. The ideal treatment plan coordinates therapies and interventions that target the core symptoms of autism: impaired social interaction, problems with verbal and nonverbal communication, and obsessive or repetitive routines and interests. Most professionals agree that the earlier the intervention, the better.

- **Educational/behavioral interventions:** Therapists use highly structured and intensive skill-oriented training sessions to help children develop social and language skills. Family counseling for the parents and siblings of children with autism often helps families cope with the particular challenges of living with an autistic child.
- **Medications:** Doctors often prescribe an antidepressant medication to handle symptoms of anxiety, depression or obsessive-compulsive disorder. Anti-psychotic medications are used to treat severe behavioral problems. Seizures can be treated with one or more of the anticonvulsant drugs. Stimulant drugs, such as those used for children with attention deficit disorder (ADD), sometimes are used effectively to help decrease impulsivity and hyperactivity.

- **Other therapies:** There are a number of controversial therapies or interventions available for autistic children, but few, if any, are supported by scientific studies. Parents should use caution before adopting any of these treatments.

### **What Research Is Being Done?**

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, a part of the National Institutes of Health, is one of the federal government's leading supporters of biomedical research on brain and nervous system disorders. The NINDS conducts research in its laboratories at the NIH in Bethesda, Md., and also awards grants to support research at universities and other facilities.

As part of the Children's Health Act of 2000, the NINDS and three sister institutes have formed the NIH Autism Coordinating Committee to expand, intensify and coordinate NIH's autism research. Eight dedicated research centers across the country have been established as "Centers of Excellence in Autism Research" to bring together researchers and the resources they need. The Centers are conducting basic and clinical research, including investigations into causes, diagnosis, early detection, prevention and treatment, such as the studies highlighted below:

- Investigators are using animal models to study how the neurotransmitter serotonin establishes connections between neurons in hopes of discovering why these connections are impaired in autism.
- Researchers are testing a computer-assisted program that would help autistic children interpret facial expressions.
- A brain imaging study is investigating areas of the brain that are active during obsessive/repetitive behaviors in adults and very young children with autism.
- Other imaging studies are searching for brain abnormalities that could cause impaired social communication in children with autism.
- Clinical studies are testing the effectiveness of a program that combines parent training and medication to reduce the disruptive behavior of children with autism and other ASDs.

### **Additional Resources**

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke  
Brain Resources and Information Network (BRAIN)  
P.O. Box 5801  
Bethesda, MD 20824  
1-800-352-9424  
Internet: [www.ninds.nih.gov](http://www.ninds.nih.gov)

Association for Science in Autism Treatment  
P.O. Box 188  
Crosswicks, NJ 08515-0188  
(781) 397-8943  
Fax: (781) 397-8887  
Internet: [www.asatonline.org](http://www.asatonline.org)  
E-mail: [info@asatonline.org](mailto:info@asatonline.org)

Autism National Committee (AUTCOM)  
P.O. Box 429  
Forest Knolls, CA 94933  
Internet: [www.autcom.org](http://www.autcom.org)

Autism Network International (ANI)  
P.O. Box 35448  
Syracuse, NY 13235-5448  
Internet: <http://ani.autistics.org>  
E-mail: [jsincla@mailbox.syr.edu](mailto:jsincla@mailbox.syr.edu)

Autism Research Institute (ARI)  
4182 Adams Avenue

San Diego, CA 92116  
(619) 281-7165  
Fax: (619) 563-6840  
Internet: [www.autismresearchinstitute.com](http://www.autismresearchinstitute.com)  
E-mail: [director@autism.com](mailto:director@autism.com)

Autism Society of America  
7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 300  
Bethesda, MD 20814-3067  
1-800-3AUTISM (1-800-328-8476) (301) 657-0881  
Fax: (301) 657-0869  
Internet: [www.autism-society.org](http://www.autism-society.org)

MAAP Services for Autism, Asperger's, and PDD  
P.O. Box 524  
Crown Point, IN 46308  
(219) 662-1311  
Fax: (219) 662-0638  
Internet: [www.maapservices.org](http://www.maapservices.org)  
E-mail: [info@maapservices.org](mailto:info@maapservices.org)

Autism Speaks, Inc.  
2 Park Ave., 11th Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 252-8584  
California: (310) 230-3568  
Fax: (212) 252-8676  
Internet: [www.autismspeaks.org](http://www.autismspeaks.org)  
E-mail: [contactus@autismspeaks.org](mailto:contactus@autismspeaks.org)

National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities  
U.S. Dept. of Education  
Office of Special Education Programs  
P.O. Box 1492  
Washington, DC 20013-1492  
1-800-695-0285  
Fax: (202) 884-8441  
Internet: [www.nichcy.org](http://www.nichcy.org)  
E-mail: [nichcy@aed.org](mailto:nichcy@aed.org)

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)  
National Institutes of Health  
31 Center Drive, Rm. 2A32 MSC 2425  
Bethesda, MD 20892-2425  
(301) 496-5133  
Fax: (301) 496-7101  
Internet: [www.nichd.nih.gov](http://www.nichd.nih.gov)

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Information Clearinghouse  
1 Communication Ave.  
Bethesda, MD 20892-3456  
1-800-241-1044  
TTY: 1-800-241-1055  
Internet: [www.nidcd.nih.gov](http://www.nidcd.nih.gov)  
E-mail: [nidcdinfo@nidcd.nih.gov](mailto:nidcdinfo@nidcd.nih.gov)

National Institute of Mental Health  
National Institutes of Health  
6001 Executive Blvd. Rm. 8184 MSC 9663  
Bethesda, MD 20892-9663  
1-866-615-NIMH (1-866-615-6464) or (301) 443-4513  
TTY: (301) 443-8431

Fax: (301) 443-4279

Internet: [www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)

E-mail: [nimhinfo@nih.gov](mailto:nimhinfo@nih.gov)

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- [Asperger Syndrome](#)