



Editorial

Conceptual of Autism

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Autism, also called autism spectrum disorder (ASD), could even be a classy condition that has problems with communication and behavior. It can involve an honest range of symptoms and skills. ASD are often a minor problem or a disability that needs full-time care during a special facility..

Common symptoms of autism include:

A lack of eye contact, A narrow range of interests or intense interest in certain topics ,Doing something over and over, like repeating words or phrases, rocking back and forth, or flipping a lever ,High sensitivity to sounds, touches, smells, or sights that appear ordinary to people Not watching or listening of people and Not watching things when another person points at them Not eager to be held or cuddled Problems understanding or using speech, gestures, facial expressions, or tone of voice Talking during a sing-song, flat, or robotic voice and Trouble adapting to changes in routine

Autism Spectrum Disorders

These types were once thought to be separate conditions. Now, they fall into the range of autism spectrum disorders. They include:

Asperger's syndrome. These children do not have a drag with language; actually , they have a bent to realize within the standard or above-average range on intelligence tests. But they need social problems and a narrow scope of interests.

Autistic disorder. this is often what most of the people consider once they hear the word "autism." It refers to problems with social interactions, communication, and play in children younger than 3 years.

Childhood disintegrative disorder. These children have typical development for a minimum of two years then lose some or most of their communication and social skills.

Pervasive developmental disorder (PDD or atypical autism). Your doctor might use this term if your child has some autistic behavior, like delays in social and communications skills, but doesn't fit into another category.

Treatment

There's no cure for autism. But early treatment can make an enormous difference in development for a toddler with autism. If you think that that that your child shows symptoms of ASD, tell your doctor as soon as possible.

Behavioral and communication therapy to assist with structure and organization. Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) is one among these treatments; it promotes positive behavior and discourages negative behavior. physiotherapy can help with life skills like dressing, eating, and concerning people. Sensory integration therapy might help someone who has problems with being touched or with sights or sounds. therapy improves communication skills.

Medications to assist with symptoms of ASD, like attention problems, hyperactivity, or anxiety.

Talk to your doctor before trying something different, quite a special diet.

Reports Of Autism

Brain Imaging Shows How Minimally Verbal and Nonverbal Children with Autism Have Slower Response to Sounds. a replacement study by CHOP researchers looks at how specific children with autism process auditory stimuli, which could have important diagnostic potential.

Assessments of human nutrition aren't complete inconsiderately of the underlying genetic variability, which can be reflected as differences in nutritional processes like absorption, metabolism, receptor action, and excretion (Velazquez and Bourges, 1984). Inborn differences within the activity of enzymes and other functional proteins contribute to variations in nutritional requirements and to the differential interaction of certain nutrients with genetically determined biochemical and metabolic factors. This inborn variation is sort of different from epigenetic variation under conditions of growth, pregnancy, and adulthood . Genetic variation can also affect food likes and dislikes and, as a consequence, nutrition. for instance , the lack to taste the synthetic chemical phenylthiocarbamide may be a common monogenic trait that creates an outsized portion of the population unable to taste this chemical that others find quite bitter (Harris and Kalmus, 1941). Other examples, like variability within the tasting of artificial sweeteners, are less well studied

Other Genetic Factors that Affect Nutrition

In the central system nervous , genetic variation probably affects perception of taste, degree of satiation, and other factors likely to affect food intake. However; no critical data on humans exist during this area. Absorption also can be affected..

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