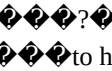
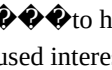
Autism is a brain development disorder that is characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and restricted and repetitive behavior, all starting before a child is three years old. This set of signs distinguishes autism from milder autism spectrum disorders (ASD) such as pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS).[2] Autism has a strong genetic basis, although the genetics of autism are complex and it is unclear whether ASD is explained more by multigene interactions or by rare mutations.[3] In rare cases, autism is strongly associated with agents that cause birth defects.[4] Other proposed causes, such as childhood vaccines, are controversial; the vaccine hypotheses lack convincing scientific evidence.[5] Most recent reviews estimate a prevalence of one to two cases per 1,000 people for autism, and about six per 1,000 for ASD, with ASD averaging a 4.3:1 male-to-female ratio. The number of people known to have autism has increased dramatically since the 1980s, at least partly as a result of changes in diagnostic practice; the question of whether actual prevalence has increased is unresolved.[6] Autism affects many parts of the brain; how this occurs is not understood. Parents usually notice signs in the first two years of their child's life. Early behavioral or cognitive intervention can help children gain self-care, social, and communication skills. There is no known cure.[7] Few children with autism live independently after reaching adulthood, but some become successful,[8] and an autistic culture has developed, with some seeking a cure and others believing that autism is a condition rather than a disorder

ɑrtizim iz ʊ brœn divʊlipmint disɑrdʌ ɵot iz kʊriktʌrIzd bI impeid sōshɷl intʌʊkshin ʊnd kʌmy●nikʊshin, ʊnd risjriktid ʊnd ripedʌtiv bihœvyʌ, ɑrl sdΔteg bifɑr ʊ chIld iz ƬrE yeʌz owd. ɵis set ov sInz disdigwishiz ɑrtizim from mildq ɑrtizim sbekchrʌm disɑrdiz (ΔshEʌ) sʌch ʊz purvœsiv divʊlipmentɷl disɑrdʌ not ʌɵʌwIz spesʌfId (●ʌEʌEʌ–gɷsh]

ɑrtizim hʊz ʊ sjrog jinetik bœsis, ɑrɵō ɵʌ jinetiks ov ɑrtizim Δ kompleks ʊnd it iz ʌnkleʌ weɵʌ ΔshEʌ iz explœnd mɑr bI moltejɛn intrʊkshinz ɑr bI eʌ m●tʊtions.[3] in eʌ kœsiz, ɑrtizim iz sjogle ʌsōshEœtid wiƬ œjin□s ɵot kɑrz b●Ƭ defects.[4] ʌɵʌ prʌpōzd kɑrziz, sʌch ʊz chIildhɷd vʊksenz, Δ konchrʌvurshɷl; ɵʌ vʊksɛn hIpoƬʌsis lʊk kinvinshEg sIintifik evidence.[5] mōst rɛsint rivy●z esdʌmit ʊ prevʌlins ov wʌn t● tur kœsiz pur 1,000 pɛpɷl fɑr ɑrtizim, ʊnd ʌbʊot siks pur 1,000 fɑr ΔshEʌ, wiƬ ΔshEʌ ʊvrijeg ʊ 4.3 mœil–t● rœshEō. ɵʌ nʌmbʌ ov pɛpɷl nōn t● hʊv ɑrtizim hʊz inkrɛsd jrʌmʊtikle sins ɵʌ 1980s, ʊt lɛst pΔtle ʊz ʊ rizolt ov chʊnjiz in dIʊgnosdik prʊktis; ɵʌ kwesjin ov weɵʌ ʊkshɷɑr prevʌlins hʊz inkrɛsd iz ●nresolved.[6]

ɑrtizim ʌfek□s menɛ pΔ□s ov ɵʌ brœn; hʊo ɵis ʌkurz iz not ʌndʌsdɷd. perin□s y●jɦʌle nōtis sInz in ɵʌ furst tur yeʌz ov ɵeʌ chIil□s lIf. urle behʊviorʊl ɑr kognitiv inturvenshin kʊn hʊop chiljrin gœn self–keʌ, sōshɷl, ʊnd kʌmy●nikʊshin sgilz. ɵeʌ iz nō nōn cʊre.[7] fy● chiljrin wiƬ ɑrtizim liv indʌpendintle Δftʌ rɛchEg ʊdolthɷd, bʌt sʌm bikʌm s●ccessf●l,[8] ʊnd ʊn ɑrtisdik kolchʌ hʊz divʊlipt, wiƬ sʌm sɛkEg ʊ kyurʌ ʊnd ʌɵʌz bilɛveg ɵot ɑrtizim iz ʊ kindishin rΔɵʌ ɵʊn ʊ disɑrdʌ

Classification Autism is a brain development disorder that first appears during infancy or childhood, and generally follows a steady course without remission.[10] Impairments result from maturation-related changes in various systems of the brain.[11] Autism is one of the five pervasive developmental disorders (PDD), which are characterized by widespread abnormalities of social interactions and communication, and severely restricted interests and highly repetitive behavior.[10] These symptoms do not imply sickness, fragility, or emotional disturbance.[12] Hans Asperger introduced the modern sense of the word autism in 1938.[13]Of the other four PDD forms, Asperger syndrome is closest to autism in signs and likely causes; Rett syndrome and childhood disintegrative disorder share several signs with autism, but may have unrelated causes; PDD not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS) is diagnosed when the criteria are not met for a more specific disorder.[14] Unlike autism, Asperger's has no substantial delay in language development.[15] The terminology of autism can be bewildering, with autism, Asperger's and PDD-NOS often called the autism spectrum disorders (ASD)[7] or sometimes the autistic disorders,[16] whereas autism itself is often called autistic disorder, childhood autism, or infantile autism. In this article, autism refers to the classic autistic disorder; in clinical practice, though, autism, ASD, and PDD are often used interchangeably.[17] ASD, in turn, is a subset of the broader autism phenotype (BAP), which describes individuals who may not have ASD but do have autistic-like traits, such as avoiding eye contact.[18] The manifestations of autism cover a wide spectrum, ranging from individuals with severe impairments???  who may be silent, mentally disabled, and locked into hand flapping and rocking???  to high functioning individuals who may have active but distinctly odd social approaches, narrowly focused interests, and verbose, pedantic communication.[19] Sometimes the syndrome is divided into low-, medium- and high-functioning autism (LFA, MFA, and HFA), based on IQ thresholds,[20] or on how much

support the individual requires in daily life; these subdivisions are not standardized and are controversial. Autism can also be divided into syndromal and non-syndromal autism, where the former is associated with severe or profound mental retardation or a congenital syndrome with physical symptoms, such as tuberous sclerosis.[21] Although individuals with Asperger's tend to perform better cognitively than those with autism, the extent of the overlap between Asperger's, HFA, and non-syndromal autism is unclear.[22] Some studies have reported diagnoses of autism in children due to a loss of language or social skills, as opposed to a failure to make progress, typically from 15 to 30 months of age. The validity of this distinction remains controversial; it is possible that regressive autism is a specific subtype.[23][24][25][26] The inability to identify biologically meaningful subpopulations has hampered research into causes.[27] It has been proposed to classify autism using genetics as well as behavior, with the name Type 1 autism denoting rare autism cases that test positive for a mutation in the gene contactin associated protein-like 2 (CNTNAP2).[28

Classification

ɔrtizim iz ɑ brɑɛn divɑlipmint disɔrdʌ ðɑt fɜrst ʌpeiz jʊrɛŋ infintsɛ ɔr ʧIildhʊd, ɑnd jenrʊlɛ folōz ɑ sdedɛ kɔrs wiTlɑot remission.[10] Impairments rizolt from mɑchurɑɛshin- rilɑɛtid ʧɑnjiz in verɛis sisdimz ov ðʌ brɑin.[11] ɔrtizim iz wʌn ov ðʌ fIv pʊrvɑɛsiv divɑlipmentʊl disɔrdiz (uʌɛʌɛʌ), wiʧ A kɑriktʌrIzd bI wIdsbred ɑbnɔrmɑlitɛz ov sōshʊl intʊrɑkshinz ɑnd kʌmyunikɑshin, ɑnd sivɛʌlɛ risjriktid inʧris◻s ɑnd hIlɛ ripedʌtiv behɑvior.[10] ðɛz simpimz du not implI siknis, frʌjilʌtɛ, ɔr inōshʌnʊl disturbɑnce.[12]

TIɑns Asperger inʧrʌjust ðʌ modin sens ov ðʌ wʊrd ɔrtizim in 1938.[13 ðʌ ʌðʌ fɔr uʌɛʌɛʌ fɔrmz, Asperger sinjrōm iz klōsist tu ɔrtizim in sInz ɑnd lIklɛ kɔrziz; ɛiett sinjrōm ɑnd ʧIildhʊd disintegrɑtive disɔrdʌ shɛʌ sevrʊl sInz wiTl ɔrtizim, bʌt mɑɛ hɑv ʌnrilɑɛtid kɔrziz; uʌɛʌɛʌ not ʌðʌwIz spesʌfId (uʌɛʌɛʌ-ŋʊsh) iz dIignōzd wen ðʌ krIterɛʌ A not met fɔr ɑ mɔr spesifik disorder.[14] ʌnlIk ɔrtizim, Asperger's hɑz nō sʌbsdɑnshʊl dilɑɛ in lɑŋgwij development.[15] ðʌ tʊrminolijɛ ov ɔrtizim kɑn bɛ biwildʌrɛŋ, wiTl ɔrtizim, Asperger's ɑnd uʌɛʌɛʌ-ŋʊsh ofin kɔrld ðʌ ɔrtizim sbekʧrʌm disɔrdiz (Ashɛʌ)[7] ɔr sʌmtImz ðʌ ɔrtisdik disorders,[16] weʌɑz ɔrtizim itself iz ofin kɔrld ɔrtisdik disɔrdʌ, ʧIildhʊd ɔrtizim, ɔr infintIil ɔrtizim. in ðis Atikʊl, ɔrtizim rifʊrz tu ðʌ klɑsik ɔrtisdik disɔrdʌ; in klinʌkʊl prɑktis, TIō, ɔrtizim, Ashɛʌ, ɑnd uʌɛʌɛʌ A ofin yuzd interchɑngeɑbly.[17] Ashɛʌ, in tun, iz ɑ sʌbset ov ðʌ brɔrdʌ ɔrtizim fenōtIp (yuAuʌ), wiʧ diskrIbs indivijʊl hu mɑɛ not hɑv Ashɛʌ bʌt du hɑv ɔrtisdik-lIk ʧirɑɛ◻s, sʌʧ ɑz ʌvɔrɛdɛŋ I contɑct.[18] ðʌ mɑnifestɑɛshinz ov ɔrtizim kʌvʌ ɑ wId sbekʧrʌm, rɑɛnjɛŋ from indivijʊl wiTl sivɛʌ impɑirments???who mɑɛ bɛ sIlint, mentʌlɛ disɑɛbʊld, ɑnd lōkt intu hɑnd flɑpɛŋ ɑnd rocking???to hI fAŋgshʌnɛŋ indivijʊl hu mɑɛ hɑv ɑktiv bʌt distinktivlɛ od sōshʊl ʌprōʧiz, nɑrōlɛ fōkisd inʧris◻s, ɑnd vʊrbōs, pidɑntik communicɑtion.[19] sʌmtImz ðʌ sinjrōm iz divIdid intu lɑo-, mɛdɛim- ɑnd hI-fAŋgshʌnɛŋ ɔrtizim (ɔrɸA, ɑɛɸA, ɑnd TIɸA), bɑɛsd on Iʌ thresholds,[20] ɔr on hɑo mʌʧ sʌpɔrt ðʌ indʌvijʊl rikwIiz in dɑɛlɛ lIf; ðɛz sʌbdʌvijðinz A not sdɑndidIzd ɑnd A konʧrʌvʊrshʊl. ɔrtizim kɑn ɔrlsō bɛ divIdid intu sinjrōm ɑnd non-sinjrōm ɔrtizim, weʌ ðʌ fɔrmʌ iz ʌsōshɛɑɛtid wiTl sivɛʌ ɔr prʌfɑond mentʊl rɛtAdɑɛshin ɔr ɑ konjenitʊl sinjrōm wiTl fizʌkʊl simpimz, sʌʧ ɑz tiburkyulōsis sclerosis.[21] ɔrðō indivijʊl wiTl Asperger's tend tu pifɔrm betʌ kognitivlɛ ðɑn ðōz wiTl ɔrtizim, ðʌ extent ov ðʌ ŋvʌlɑp bitwɛn Asperger's, TIɸA, ɑnd non-sinjrōm ɔrtizim iz unclear.[22] sʌm sdʌdɛz hɑv ripɔrtid diɑgnoses ov ɔrtizim in ʧiljrin ju tu ɑ los ov lɑŋgwij ɔr sōshʊl sgilz, ɑz ʌpōzd tu ɑ fɑɛlyʌ tu mɑɛk prōdʊrs, tipiklɛ from 15 tu 30 mʌnTIs ov ɑɛj. ðʌ vʌlidʌtɛ ov ðis distinkshin rimɑɛnz konʧrʌvʊrshʊl; it iz posʌbʊl ðɑt rigresiv ɔrtizim iz ɑ spesifik subtype.[23] ðʌ inʌbilʌtɛ tu Identʌtɛ yuIʌlojiklɛ mɛnɛŋfʊl sʌbpopyulɑɛshinz hɑz hɑmpid rɛsuch intu cɑuses.[27] it hɑz bɛn prʌpōzd tu klɑsifI ɔrtizim yuzɛŋ jinetiks ɑz wɑl ɑz bihɑɛvyʌ,