

INTRODUCTION

Schizophrenia and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are currently conceptualized as distinct disorders. In the current DSM-5 (APA, 2013) criteria, schizophrenia is defined as a neuropsychiatric disorder that begins at a predictable stage of development, i.e., late adolescence and early adulthood and is characterized by delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech and behaviour and other symptoms that cause social or occupational dysfunctions. On the other hand, ASD is included in the neurodevelopmental disorders and is characterized

childhood, was thus subsequently differentiated from psychosis and it has acquired a nosographic autonomy in the context of the so-called "neurodevelopmental disorders". However, even if the

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Vita, A., De Peri, L., Barlati, S., Cacciani, P., Deste, G., Poli, R.,