

Autism Spectrum Disorder and its Effect on Communication

Lucia Margari*

Perspective

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is an experimental disability that can be get signi cant social, communication, and behavioral challenges. The term “diapason” refers to the wide range of symptoms, chops, and situations of impairment that people with ASD can have.

ASD affects people in di erent ways and can range from mild to severe. People with ASD share some symptoms, similar as di culties with social commerce, but there are di erences in when the symptoms start, how severe they are, the number of symptoms, and whether other problems are present[1]. The symptoms and their in exibility can change over time.

The behavioral signs of ASD frequently appear beforehand in development. Numerous children show symptoms by 12 months to 18 months of age or earlier.

The word “autism” has its origin in the Greek word “motors,” which means “tone.” Children with ASD are frequently tone-absorbed and feel to live in a private world in which they’ve limited capability to successfully communicate and interact with others [2]. Children with ASD may have di culty developing language chops and understanding what others say to them. They also frequently have di culty communicating nonverbally, similar as through hand gestures, eye contact, and facial expressions.

The capability of children with ASD to communicate and use language depends on their intellectual and social development. Some children with ASD may not be suitable to communicate using speech

*Corresponding author:

Received:

Revised:

Citation:

Copyright:

Editor assigned:

Reviewed:

Published:

022) Autism Spectrum Disorder and its Effect on