

Empowering Children with Developmental Disorders

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Developmental disorders are a group of conditions that affect a child's growth, development, and behavior. These disorders can occur at any stage of development, from early infancy to adolescence. Developmental disorders can have a significant impact on a child's quality of life, as well as their ability to learn, socialize, and function independently.

Autism spectrum disorder

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects communication, social interaction, and behavior. It is a spectrum disorder, meaning that it can range from mild to severe. ASD is characterized by a range of symptoms that can vary widely from person to person. Some of the common symptoms of ASD include:

Social communication: People with ASD may have difficulty using and understanding nonverbal cues such as facial expressions and tone of voice. They may also have difficulty initiating and maintaining conversations.

Repetitive behaviors or routines: People with ASD may engage in repetitive behaviors such as hand-flapping, rocking, or lining up toys. They may also have rigid routines and have difficulty with changes in their routine.

Sensory sensitivities: People with ASD may be hypersensitive or hyposensitive to certain sensory inputs such as sound, light, or touch.

The exact cause of ASD is not yet known, but it is thought to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors. There is no cure for ASD, but early intervention can improve outcomes for those affected. Treatment for ASD typically includes a combination of behavioral therapy, speech therapy, and medication.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder that affects about 10% of children worldwide. Children with ADHD may have difficulty paying

attention, sitting still, or controlling impulses, which can affect their academic and social success. ADHD is characterized by a range of symptoms that can vary widely from person to person. Some of the common symptoms of ADHD include:

Inattention: Children with ADHD may have difficulty paying attention and staying focused on tasks.

Hyperactivity: Children with ADHD may be overly active and have difficulty sitting still.

Impulsivity: Children with ADHD may act without thinking and have difficulty waiting their turn.

The exact cause of ADHD is not yet known, but it is thought to be a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Treatment for ADHD typically includes a combination of medication and behavioral therapy.

Intellectual disability

Intellectual Disability (ID), formerly known as mental retardation, is a condition characterized by significantly below-average intellectual functioning and difficulty with adaptive behaviors. Adaptive behaviors refer to skills such as communication, self-care, and socialization. Intellectual disability affects approximately 1-3% of the population worldwide and can have a significant impact on a child's ability to learn and function independently. Some of the common causes of intellectual disability include:

Genetic disorders: Intellectual disability can be caused by genetic disorders such as Down syndrome or Fragile X syndrome.

Brain damage: Intellectual disability can also be caused by brain damage that occurs before, during, or after birth.

Environmental factors: Exposure to toxins, infections, or malnutrition can also contribute to intellectual disability.

Treatment for intellectual disability typically includes a combination of educational and therapeutic interventions. Early intervention is important for children with intellectual disability, as it can improve their cognitive and adaptive functioning.

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