

Applied Behavior Analysis for Autism

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Rett disease is a rare, extreme nerve-based sickness/problem that affects mostly girls. It's usually discovered in the first two years of life, and a child's identification of a disease or problem, or its cause) with Rett disease can feel overloading and surrounding with too much of something. Although there's no cure, early identification and treatment may help girls and families who are affected by Rett disease. In the past, it was felt to be part of the Autism Spectrum Sickness/problem. We now know that it is mostly related to tiny chemical assembly instructions inside of living things based.

Signs of sickness

The age when signs of sickness appear differs/changes, but most babies with Rett disease seem to grow usually/ in a common and regular way for the first 6 months before any signs of the sickness/problem are obvious. The most common changes usually show up when babies are between 12 and 18 months, and they can be sudden or progress slowly [1].

Signs of Rett disease

The brain doesn't grow properly, and the head is usually small doctors call this very small head size. This stunted growth becomes clearer as the child gets older. No language skills. Between ages 1 to 4, social and language skills start to lower in number/get worse. Children with Rett disease stop talking and can have extreme social fear and stress. They may stay away from or not be interested in other people, toys, and their things that are near and around something. Problems with muscles and coordination. This can make walking awkward. Trouble with breathing. A child with Rett may have uncoordinated breathing and seizures, including very fast breathing hyperventilation, forceful breathing out of air or saliva, and swallowing air. Children with Rett disease also tend to become tense and irritable as they get older. They may cry or scream for long periods of time, or have long fits of laughter [2].

Signs of Rett disease usually don't improve over time. It's a lifelong condition. Often, the signs of sickness worsen very slowly, or don't change It's rare for people with Rett disease to be able to live independently. Although Rett disease is related to tiny chemical assembly instructions inside of living things, children almost never inherit the not working correctly tiny

chemical assembly instruction inside of living things from their parents. Rather, it's a chance change that happens in DNA. When boys develop the Rett disease change, they rarely live past birth. Males have only one X genetic information storage area instead of the two girls have, so the effects of the disease are much more serious, and almost always deadly [3].

Treatments

Although there is no cure for Rett disease, there are treatments that can improve signs of sickness. And children should continue these treatments for their whole life.

Experts believe that therapy can help girls with Rett disease and their parents. Some girls may be able to go to school and learn better social interaction. Medicines can treat some of the problems with movement in Rett disease. Medicine can also help control seizures. Many girls with Rett disease can live at least into middle age. People who work to find information are studying women with the disease, which was only well known in the last 20 years [4].

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