

# Association of Neurons in Autism Spectrum Disorder Patients

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## DESCRIPTION

Sulci form between weakly connected regions in the autistic brain as a result of hypoconnectivity, or brain connectivity deficiency. The degree of influence on language production increases with the depth of these sulcal pits. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a complex neurodevelopmental and genetic disorder that affects communication, social interaction, and behavior. The brain of an individual with ASD is wired differently than that of a neurotypical individual, leading to a range of differences and challenges. Understanding the autistic brain can help to better understand and support individuals with ASD.

## Differences in brain development

The brains of individuals with ASD develop differently than those of neurotypical individuals. Some of the key differences include:

**Neural connectivity:** The neural connectivity in the brains of individuals with ASD is different from that of neurotypical individuals. Specifically, individuals with ASD tend to have more local connectivity and less long-range connectivity in the brain.

**Brain size:** The brains of individuals with ASD may be larger or smaller than those of neurotypical individuals. The differences in brain size may be related to differences in neural connectivity.

**Brain function:** The brains of individuals with ASD process information differently than those of neurotypical individuals. For example, individuals with ASD may have difficulty processing social cues and may rely more on visual information than on verbal or nonverbal cues.

## Challenges faced by individuals with ASD

The differences in brain development can lead to a range of challenges for individuals with ASD. The most common challenges include:

Difficulties in communication both verbal and nonverbal, may be

challenging for people with ASD. They may struggle to understand sarcasm, jokes, and figurative language, and may have difficulty interpreting facial expressions and body language.

**Social interaction challenges:** Individuals with ASD may have difficulty with social interaction and forming relationships with others. They may have difficulty making and maintaining eye contact, understanding social norms, and sharing their thoughts and feelings with others.

**Sensory processing issues:** Individuals with ASD may have difficulty processing sensory information, such as sounds, textures, and smells. They may be oversensitive to certain stimuli and undersensitive to others.

**Repetitive behaviors:** Individuals with ASD may engage in repetitive behaviors, such as hand-flapping, rocking, and lining up objects. These behaviors may provide a sense of comfort and security for individuals with ASD.

## Supporting individuals with ASD

Understanding the differences and challenges associated with the autistic brain is essential for supporting individuals with ASD. Some of the most effective ways to support individuals with ASD include:

**Early intervention:** Early intervention is crucial for individuals with ASD. Early diagnosis and intervention can help individuals with ASD develop communication, social, and behavioral skills at an earlier age.

**Individualized treatment:** Every individual with ASD is unique, and treatment should be tailored to the individual's specific needs, strengths, and challenges. A range of therapies, including behavioral, speech, occupational, and sensory integration therapy, may be helpful for individuals with ASD.

**Sensory-friendly environment:** Creating a sensory-friendly environment can help individuals with ASD feel more comfortable and secure. This may involve reducing sensory stimuli, such as bright lights and loud noises.

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**Received:** 28-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. AUO-23-22852; **Editor assigned:** 02-Mar-2022, Pre QC No. AUO-23-22852 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 16-Mar-2023, QC No. AUO-23-22852; **Revised:** 23-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AUO-23-22852 (R); **Published:** 30-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2165-7890.23.13.364

**Citation:** Jessica G (2023) Association of Neurons in Autism Spectrum Disorder Patients. *Autism: Open Access*. 13:364

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**Inclusive education:** Inclusive education can help individuals with ASD develop social skills and interact with neurotypical peers. Educators should be trained in supporting individuals with ASD, and accommodations, such as visual aids and quiet spaces, should be provided.

**Supportive community:** Building a supportive community can help individuals with ASD feel accepted and valued. This may involve connecting with other families and individuals with ASD, participating in support groups, and advocating for autism awareness and acceptance.