

Autism Spectrum Disorder: Screening Clinical Assessment Intervention and Monitoring

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DESCRIPTION

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition with biological origins that is defined by abnormalities in social interaction and communication as well as constricted, repetitive patterns of behavior. People with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) may also walk, concentrate or learn in different ways. In sometimes normal people without ASD may also experience some of these symptoms. But, these traits can make life very difficult for people with ASD.

There is no medical test for ASD like a blood test, it can be difficult to diagnose the condition. Before making a diagnosis, doctors examine the child's behavior and developmental history.

A pediatrician typically conducts autism screenings as part of a routine well-child checkup. The child's behavior at home and with other children on the playground may be observed by the doctor, may also inquire about it.

The following are early signs of autism are:

- Avoiding eye contact.
- May not respond to name by the age of nine months.
- By the age of nine months, does not show happy, sad, angry, or confused facial expressions.

The majority of people with ASD have other related attributes. These are included the following:

- Delayed language abilities
- Developmental delay in abilities
- Delayed mental or mastering abilities
- Hyperactive, impulsive, or potentially distracted behavior
- Epilepsy or seizure disorder
- Unusual eating and sleeping habits
- Gastrointestinal issues, anxiety, stress, mood swings
- More fear than expected

Screenings regulated during a sick child checkups are simply intended to demonstrate whether a child might be giving a few early signs of autism. These screenings distinguish regions

requiring further assessment and don't replace a proper diagnosis. Many doctors observe the AAP and NCBDD rules, parents should also be proactive. If parents suspect their child having autism, kindly request that child's pediatrician to administer direct screening.

Autism screening tools

A variety of formal and informal autism screening methods are utilized by doctors. These can be range from uncomplicated observations to formal assessments. The following are some of the most widely used autism screening tools:

A screening test does not give a diagnosis, but it can indicate if a child is on the right path to development or if a specialist should look more closely. A formal developmental evaluation may be required if the screening tool identifies a problem area. A trained specialist, such as a developmental pediatrician, child psychologist, speech-language pathologist, occupational therapist, or other specialist, typically conducts this formal evaluation, which provides a more in-depth look at a child's development. The specialist may perform an organized test on the child, interview the parents or other adult guardians, or request that they complete evaluations. The child's strengths and weaknesses will be brought to highlight in this formal evaluation, which can help to determine the positive or negative reports conform the criteria for a developmental diagnosis.

Monitoring

An active and ongoing process of observing a child's development and encouraging conversations between parents and providers about a child's skills and abilities is known as developmental monitoring. The process of developmental monitoring involves observing child's development and determining whether he or she reaches the typical developmental delayed abilities, the abilities that the majority of children acquire by a certain age in terms of playing, learning, speaking, behaving etc.

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