

# Pervasive Developmental Disorder: The Developmental Abnormalities in Children

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## DESCRIPTION

The phrase "pervasive development disorders," or PDDs, refers to a group of illnesses that cause delays in the acquisition of several fundamental abilities, most notably the capacity for interpersonal interaction, verbal communication, and imaginative play. Children that have these illnesses frequently think erratically and generally struggle to comprehend their surroundings. Any of a series of disorders known as pervasive developmental disorders can start in early childhood and differ in the degree to which language development; communication, social behavior, and motor function are affected. Development disorders are those conditions because they are often found in children between the ages of 3 and 5, which is a crucial time in a child's development. Parents frequently do not discover a problem until their child is a toddler who is not walking, talking, or developing as well as other children of the same age, even though the condition often manifests much earlier than the age of 3.

There are five different PDD kinds. These include Childhood Disintegrative Disorder (CDD), Rett syndrome, and the three recognised autism spectrum disorders: autism, Asperger syndrome, and Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS). The majority of PDDs are characterised by one or more developmental abnormalities in children as well as deficiencies in a child's capacity for social interaction.

## Symptoms

The milder symptoms of pervasive developmental disorder include:

- Abnormal or inappropriate social behavior.
- Uneven skill development (motor, sensory, visual-spatial organizational, cognitive, social, academic, and behavioural).
- Poor speech and language comprehension skills.
- Difficulties with transitions.
- Increased or decreased sensitivity to taste, sight, sound, smell, and touch.

- Perseverative (repeated or ritualistic) actions, such as repeatedly opening and closing doors or turning on and off lights.

## Causes

Because PDD is such a complex disorder, not all of its causes are understood. Everyone agrees that the illness is probably caused by a mix of genetic and environmental causes. The science is still unsure whether gene mutations are a contributing factor. Genetic heterogeneity is frequently used to describe PDD (meaning it may have many causes). PDD may also be linked to specific hereditary conditions like fragile X syndrome or Rett syndrome. Researchers are still looking into additional contributing elements for PDD, such as suspected environmental causes and genetic causes.

## Diagnosis and treatment

Doctors observe the child and interrogate the parents or guardians about the child's actions in order to make the diagnosis. Developmental screenings performed at 9 months, 18 months, and 24 months of age may raise suspicions about the diagnosis. An autistic spectrum disorder cannot be detected with a lab test. The most important thing is to identify a child's autism spectrum as soon as feasible. You can then provide the necessary resources to assist your child in realizing their full potential. That should begin as soon as possible. Children can use drugs to ease their discomfort. The most effective use of medication is in conjunction with counseling that promotes socializing and other life skills. Remember that a person with a spectrum disorder sees the world in a different way. Their accomplishments and difficulties could be extremely dissimilar from yours. While getting them the support and skills that could have a significant impact on their future, it is helpful to accept them for who they are, complete with their own special personalities and interests.

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