**Autism**

Autism is a neurologic disorder amongst human beings that causes repetitive activity of a subject of interest and serious impairment in communication ability (Fuentes, et al., 2012, p. 2). Although previously psychologists perceived autism is a singular condition of disorder, in recent years, research and phenomena have revealed autism consists of a range of behavioral, social skill, verbal and non-verbal communication, motor skill difficulties. Thus it is mentioned as Autism Spectrum Disorder. Although these may portray as major obstructions in human mind development, the individuals also possess definite skills and aptitude in particular subjects, which if favourable conditions are provided, may flourish to a commendable level (Simmons, 2006, p. 3).

**Cause of Autism**

In the early 1900s the theorization of autism was a mere secondary aftermath of schizophrenia. It was not till 1943 the concept alternated, when Leo Kanner described it as an unusual psychiatric condition that requires distinguished medical research (Simmons, 2006, p. 44). Despite the fact it has not yet been discovered what causes this disorder, medical researchers have been investigating the various forms and ranges of autism in addition to the relation of genes with this condition. The affiliation of family genes with autism remains ambiguous, yet, it has been witnessed, a particular range of disabilities and autism is present in certain bloodline, convincing the researches to state a probable explanation that instead of one individual gene, autism is an effect of several genes creating this fiasco. Hence it remains a complicated predicament (Simmons, 2006, p. 3).

**Diagnosis of Autism**

There is no medical approved test to diagnose autism. Granting that, as several of the symptoms coincide with other disorders, various tests are to be carried out by a multidisciplinary medical team (Silove, Blackmore, Warren, Gibbs, & Roberts, 2007, p. 3). The most obvious signs of autism appear before the age of 3 years (Fuentes, et al., 2012, p. 2). As some of the symptoms list as usual inability of social communication, lacking cognitive skills, problem in verbal and non-verbal communication, preferring very particular activities and repetitively pursuing those, having trouble to carry out routine activities (Simmons, 2006, p. 3).

**Treatment of Autism**

The initial step of dealing with autism is to compile behavioral, communication, habitual attribute information of the individual (Hao & Layton, 2016, p. 15). The secondary step is to investigate various sources. For example, academic records, interviews of parents, peers and thorough observation. In most cases the patient is unaware of the traits those have been causing his/her incapability of coping with the surroundings and hence has not developed any adaptive skills (Morris, 2012, pp. 11-16). These traits worsen over the course of time due to repetition of habituated activities cultivating medical issues.

A complete set of information and reinforcement strategies needs to be developed to assess the patient and to aid him/her to cope. The attention span, physical condition, food and nutrition, social skills are just few of the arenas where most patients need special care (Morris, 2012).

Students with this neurological disorder require abut attention and constant motivation to reinforce development of adaptive skills. In recent times, books and guidelines have been written to aid parents and teachers to aid in gradational development of autistic children (Fuentes, et al., 2012, p. 12).

**Perks of Autism**

Unfortunately, as this condition of constant distress for both parents, children and their surrounding, it has been reinforced that these population is rather encumbrance. This population with autism, due to neurological complications, produces physical complications as gastrointestinal disorders, seizures, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), anxiety and phobias (Autism Treatment Trust, 2013, p. 3). Despite these, through favourable surroundings, constant reinforcement and motivation, these children are capable of maturing into accomplished, bright individuals (Simmons, 2006, p. 14).

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