Case Study 3: Reflection Questions

Student’s Name

Institutional Affiliation

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1. **What are some of the characteristic of autism that Donald exhibited when he was a young child and as a grown-up man?**

According to “Donald T; First child diagnosed with autism", there are three types of characteristics that were exhibited by Donald both when he was a child and as a grown-up man which include Communication, Social interaction and behavioral. It is evident from the case study that Donald was occasionally involved in unusual behavior which could majorly be attributed to environmental changes and responses. Donald had a problem when it came to the establishment and maintenance of relationships; he often failed to express and understand his needs as well as the needs of others. Lastly, Donald had an issue with communication which varied from one form to another (Hardman, Drew & Egan, 2017). Donald had an issue of interpreting non-verbal communications as well as facial expressions and that’s why it was easy for him to feel happy when left alone.

1. **How can misdiagnosis affect individuals with autism?**

Autism, as explained in the case study of Donald, mostly requires psychological support and treatment and thus when misdiagnosis happens, the patient may be treated for a different ailment from autism. Building self-esteem is one of the ways of responding to autism and thus when misdiagnosis happens, it indicates that the patient will lack the opportunity of becoming confident when dealing with life occurrences.

1. **What type of adult outcomes are possible for those diagnosed with autism?**

As experienced in the case of Donald, autism effects are felt even when an individual is an adult. For instance, when Donald was an adult, he still was unable to establish and maintain relationships and that’s why he ended up living alone and doing his things without involving any person. Another outcome of autism is the genetic inheritance of the condition. Donald despite showing portraying recovery, the children also became victims of the condition. Therefore, autism effects are felt both in the short term and in the long term.

References

Hardman, M. L., Drew, C. J., & Egan, M. W. (2017). *Human Exceptionality: School, community, and family*. Nelson Education. 277