Autismo Spectrum, Assignment 2

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Q1 response:** Classic autism andAsperger’s diseases are different in termsof there symptoms. Asperger’s symptoms are less severe than that of autism as the children can show some emotions and react to certain situations. They do want to communicate with others but they lack the ability to express what they feel unlike that of children with autism.

**Q2 response**: Although there is no medical test to determine the ASD but there are certain steps. The first one is the pediatrician. They ask different questions regarding eating habits and baby behavior like how many times the child smiles, etc. The other method use tools like a diagnostic interview for social disorders and a diagnostic interview-revised. These tools give a better insight into child behavior but this should be done in the supervision of the parents in order to avoid any distress (Dover & Le Couteur, 2007).

**Q3 response**:

1. Language deficit: repetitive use of words, improper sentences including the delayed response. Difficulty in expressing the situation in words.
2. Social differences: Lacking interests in doing conversations, playing or other public activities.
3. Behavior: every person has a different personality but most of the time people with often show the same behavior like eating the same food over and over again, moving in circles, and extreme reaction to touch, etc.
4. motor deficit: Some children with ASD difficulty in walking or moving while some face extreme difficulty in understanding blocks or making drawings.

**Q4 response:** The IEP process starts with checking the eligibility of the patient that he is eligible or not. The next step is pre-referral where the teacher tries to maintain a connection with the ASD student if this does not work the next step will be identification. After the team identifies the child behavior they will evaluate the results and try to find a method suitable for the learning requirements of the child.

**Q5 response:** The evidence-based teaching approaches include is *NCLB 2002* which is a scientifically based approach which was carefully reviewed by peers and shows positive results. The other approach is *review and synthesis by Simpson 2005* which is based on different learning programs for every individual having ASD (American Psychiatric Association.,2013).

**Q6 response**: The difference between the comprehensive treatment model focused treatment model is that a comprehensive model uses structural approach and conceptual framework to achieve larger goals while the focused treatment targets directly the behavior of the patient that includes communicational skills, etc.

**Q7 response:** Students with ASD require more of a structured learning approach that includes repetitive learning trials, opportunities to apply the skills they have, maintaining relevant stimuli, and visual structure, specialized curriculum, etc.

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**References**

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-5®). American Psychiatric Pub.

Dover, C. J., & Le Couteur, A. (2007). How to diagnose autism. Archives of disease in childhood, 92(6), 540-545.