

6. What kinds of interventions, treatments and supports are available?

At ASC we do not believe that any one single treatment, intervention or program will benefit **all** people with an ASD. We do support professional ABA/EIBI-based treatments and educational approaches because these treatments are based on scientifically validated research and have been shown to be effective for many. For detailed information on specific treatment and intervention please visit: www.autismsocietycanada.ca/approaches_to_treatment/overview/index_e.html

In order to choose the right treatment, interventions and other supports for children and adults with ASDs, (from early childhood onward) people with ASDs, parents, families and service providers will need to become well informed about the resources that are available.

Careful ongoing assessment of the needs and individual strengths and weaknesses of the person with ASD will be key. The availability and accessibility of services and supports will also be critical.



7. I am person with an ASD. Where do I find information and support?

Like other Canadians with disabilities, people with autism conditions are organizing and speaking out about their lives and their rights as individuals. There are an increasing number of support groups run by and for adults with autism, both on-line and in support group settings.

ASC has provincial and territorial member societies across the country providing direct support to individuals with ASDs. For a list of our member societies and links to support groups please visit our website: www.autismsocietycanada.ca

8. How do I find support as a parent or caregiver?

ASC's member societies also provide direct support to parents, families and caregivers of children, youth and adults with ASD. Many of these societies have local chapters and can connect you to other families in your region and give you information about local and provincial resources. For links to our member societies and to family resources please visit: www.autismsocietycanada.ca

9. What is Autism Society Canada?

ASC is a national incorporated non-profit charitable organization. Founded in 1976, ASC is committed to advocacy, public education, information and referral, and support for its regional societies.

ASC's federation of Canada-wide provincial and territorial autism societies or their equivalent and their member groups in each region provide direct support to people with ASDs and their families. By linking its member societies across the country, ASC represents a large collective voice of the autism community in Canada.

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Autism Society Canada
Société canadienne de l'autisme



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Celebrate
**Canadian Autism
Awareness Month
(CAAM)**
October 2007

Reaching our Potential

Join ASC in raising awareness about Autism Spectrum Disorders during the month of October. Visit our website for CAAM events across the country: <http://www.autismsocietycanada.ca>

Help us to help Canadians with ASD reach their full potential – learn more and educate others in your community with our Autism Awareness Month FAQs...

1. What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

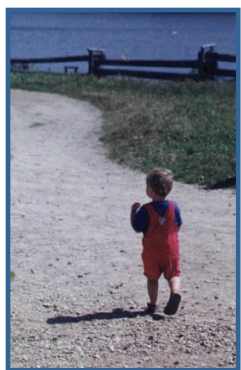
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), also referred to as autism, is a neurological disorder which causes developmental disability.

Autism affects the way the brain functions, resulting in difficulties with communication and social interaction, and unusual patterns of behaviour, activities and interests.

The term "spectrum" refers to a continuum of conditions. Children and adults with ASDs usually have particular communication, social and behavioural characteristics in common, but the conditions cover a wide spectrum, with individual differences in:

- Number and kinds of symptoms
- Severity: mild to severe
- Age of onset
- Levels of functioning and developmental impairment
- Challenges with social interactions

There are five Autism Spectrum Disorders described under the diagnostic category of Pervasive Developmental Disorders (PDD).



Three of the most common PDDs are:

- Autistic Disorder, also called autism or classic autism or AD
- PDD-NOS (Pervasive Developmental Disorder - Not Otherwise Specified)
- Asperger's Disorder, also called AS, Asperger's Syndrome and Asperger Syndrome.

Autistic Disorder usually appears during the first three years of life and is four times more common in boys than girls. Asperger Syndrome is often diagnosed later, once a child reaches school age.

Autism is not related to race, ethnicity, family income, lifestyle or parenting. There is no standard "type" or "typical" person with an Autism Spectrum Disorder.

2. What are some characteristics of ASDs?

People with ASDs develop differently from others in the areas of motor, language, cognitive and social skills. Each person with an ASD is unique and will have different abilities. Disabilities caused by ASDs might be very mild in one person and quite severe in another. Here are some examples of common types of characteristics and behaviours in a child or adult with an ASD:

• **Difficulty with Social Skills:**

Some people with ASDs show no interest in other people while others might be interested but not know how to talk, play with, or relate to others. Initiating and maintaining a conversation is usually difficult for people with ASDs.

• **Problems with Communication:**

Speech and language skills may begin to develop and then be lost, or they may develop very slowly, or they may never develop. Without appropriate intensive early intervention about 40% of children with ASDs do not talk at all. People with ASDs are often unable to interpret non-verbal communication such as social distance cues, or the use of gestures and facial cues that most of us take for granted.

There are approximately 200,000 Canadians living with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

and this figure does not account for the numerous family members and caregivers whose lives are affected by autism. It is estimated that one in every 165 Canadian children born today has an ASD.

- **Repeated Behaviours and Restricted Interests:** People with ASDs may have repeated ritualistic actions such as spinning, repeated rocking, staring, finger flapping, hitting self, etc. They may also have very restricted interests, talking about or focusing obsessively on only one thing, idea, or activity. Their habits may seem odd to others. Small changes in the environment or in daily routines that most people can manage might trigger acute distress.
- **Unusual Responses to Sensations:** People with ASDs may have both auditory and visual processing problems. Sensory problems vary in autism, from mild to severe with over and under-sensitivities.
- **Unique Abilities:** Some people with an ASD have an accurate and detailed memory for information and facts, high visual recall and a superb ability to manipulate data for useful purposes. They may be able to concentrate for long periods of time on particular tasks or subjects and be far more attentive to details than most people.

3. How are ASDs diagnosed?

ASDs are diagnosed using a number of different measures and screening tools, based on observation of specific behaviours and disabilities by a multidisciplinary team of professionals trained in autism diagnosis. Early identification greatly improves the chances of establishing appropriate educational supports and any necessary treatments and interventions.

ASC's Vision

That people with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) achieve their individual potential and that they and their families have universal access to the resources they require.

4. What causes ASDs?

The cause or causes of ASDs are still unknown. It is generally accepted that ASD is a neurological disorder. Parenting styles do not cause children to have ASDs.

Today research around the world focuses on possible causes such as genetics, differences in biological brain function, pre- and post-natal brain development, environmental factors, viral infections and immune responses and deficiencies. Many possible causes are being investigated.

5. Do all people with autism need treatment?

The term "autism" is frequently used as a catch-all term for a wide variety of symptoms, disabilities and special abilities. There are people with ASDs who have a high level of functioning and who may need little or no special treatment or educational programming.

In contrast there are many people with seriously debilitating autism conditions who suffer deeply from a myriad of communication, behavioural, sensory and physical symptoms – children, youths and adults who will never reach their full potential without intensive support services and special educational programming.



Effective evidence-based treatment such as Applied Behavioural Analysis (ABA), EIBI programs

and other supports such as occupational therapy and speech therapy, are all key.

ASC believes that early scientifically validated effective treatment and specialized services can lead to great improvement for many people with autism. Without appropriate individualized treatment, many people with autism will not develop effective communication and social skills and will continue to experience serious behaviour and learning difficulties.