

Autism 101: Signs and Symptoms	自閉症第一課:徵象和症狀
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<p>Signs and Symptoms</p> <p>Early indicators that a baby might be on the autism spectrum include a lack of pointing and talking, an absence of interest in games, and a sense of withdrawal or unresponsiveness. If an infant shows a few of these signs, it doesn't mean he must have autism. An 18-month-old who has not yet begun to talk could be autistic, but he also might have trouble hearing, be under-stimulated or just slower to develop language.</p>	<p>徵象和症狀</p> <p>如果一個幼兒可能有自閉系列領域之內的疾病,其早期出現的徵象會包括缺乏目標和不說話、對遊戲不感興趣、與及不參加活動或反應遲鈍。如果嬰兒出現幾種以上的徵象,這並不表示一定患上自閉症。一名十八個月大而尚未開始講話的可以是自閉,但也可以是聽覺有問題、未有足夠的激勵或只是發展語言的進度稍慢。</p>
<p>Autism involves impairment in three distinct areas of development. The first is social skills. Young children with autism have limited eye contact and facial expressiveness and limited body language. They don't seek the attention of parents in the usual way and become cut off from social learning. The second area of impairment is language. Children with autism speak mainly to get needs met, and much less often to have conversations, or simply do not talk much at all. They may also have trouble engaging in make-believe and even simple physical play with peers.</p>	<p>自閉症涉及三個不同領域的發展受損。首先是社交技巧。自閉症幼兒只有有限的眼睛接觸、面部表情和身體語言。他們不會如常地尋求父母對自己的關注和會隔絕從社交中獲得的學習機會。</p>
<p>Activities and interests form the third area of impairment. Children with autism may flap their hands, rock back and forth, and have other repetitive movements. They can be intensely interested in the senses, say the feel or smell of a given toy. Those with milder forms of autism, such as Asperger's syndrome, may fixate on a narrow topic like vacuum cleaners or traffic signs.</p>	<p>其次是語言。自閉症幼兒主要是要滿足其所需才會講話,除此以外甚少會交談,或根本發言不多。他們也可能不善於玩虛構的遊戲,或甚至於與同伴玩簡單的遊戲。</p>
<p>If you feel that your child shows a number of these signs, you may want to mention your concerns to your pediatrician. If the doctor thinks your child might have autism, usually he will be referred to specialists—an autism clinic, developmental</p>	<p>活動和興趣是第三類之受損範圍。患有自閉症之兒童可能會拍打自己的手、來回晃動、還有做重複的動作。他們可會在感官上,例如對一件玩具的感覺和氣味產生強烈的興趣。那些患有輕度自閉症,例如阿斯伯格(Asperger)綜合症的,可會專注於一些像吸塵器或交通標誌之類的狹窄話題。</p> <p>如果你發覺你的小孩顯示出以上幾項的徵象,你可以告知你的兒科醫生你的關注。若醫生認為你的小孩可能患上自閉症,他通常會將小孩轉介至自閉症的專科人員—診所、發育障礙組,臨床心理醫生或神經科醫生—他們會為小孩作篩檢;如果有需要,他們會進行全面的診斷評估。</p>

disorder team, clinical psychologist or neurologist—who can screen him and, if needed, conduct a full diagnostic assessment.