

METHODS OF EARLY DETECTION AND CORRECTION OF MENTAL DISORDER IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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Annotation: *This article provides information on early detection of mental disorders in children with autism syndrome and effective treatment methods in time.*

Keywords: *children with autism syndrome, genetic disorders, disease symptoms, speech disorder, correction, defectologist-speech therapist, "When fingers talk". Autism (from the Greek word "autos" - "self") is not a disease, but one of the severe types of mental disorder, which is manifested by trying to get away from others and not being able to express emotions in the way we are used to.*

Autism is caused by neurological disorders that directly affect brain activity. The main cause is considered to be genetic disorders in the brain. This condition is more common in boys than in girls. In most cases, autism appears in children under the age of 3, but most parents do not pay attention to its first signs. When identifying the early signs of autism, these disorders in the physiological development of a child under the age of 2 can be the first signals:

- No signs of joy in the child at 6 months,
- Not paying attention when called by his name at the age of 12 months,
- Not wanting to talk to adults in a child's language at the age of one,
- not pronouncing any words at 16 months,
- Not having the ability to say simple phrases at 24 months of age.

The more obvious symptoms are:

- Social backwardness;
- Talking to oneself in communication, making various hand movements;
- The child's attentiveness to his mother (laughter, physical movements, vocalizations);
- The child is not in a state of "readiness", i.e. when trying to pick him up, he does not stretch his arms, does not try to stand on his knees, stops sucking completely;
- Reluctance to play with a team, being capricious when playing with parents and others, wanting to play alone;
- Increased sensitivity to sound, light, in addition, making whims during games such as scares, shouts, flying;
- Decreased ability to speak, even to the state of mutism, picky eating, lack of appetite, poor sleep;
- Not obeying orders, not looking at things when shown, not paying attention to one's name;
- Strict adherence to the established order, i.e. waking up at the same time, keeping things in one place, sorting objects according to their shape, etc.;

- Not afraid of dangers: not afraid of heights, highways, animals, but afraid of simple objects, for example, a boiling kettle, an electric lighter, etc.;
- Repetition of movements, spinning, swaying, repetition of gestures;
- Spontaneous emergence of anger, laughter, panic.
- Autism treatment
- For the purpose of treatment, the following measures can be used to correct the lagging aspects, which are suitable for all types of autistic children:
 - Training with a speech therapist in order to improve speaking ability;
 - Using picture cards for speaking or writing down words on a tablet or computer;
 - Playing various games with the child, with only one specialist in one sphere;
 - Medicinal treatment is prescribed only as an addition if the child has strong aggression.
- Children with autism should be accepted as they are. Adults need to find out about it in time and support them.

For the formation of communication skills in children with autism syndrome speech development games that develop finger and small hand motor skills are very suitable. Children are invited to sing in the game "When the fingers are talking". In this, children learn to sing cheerful poems by a speech therapist in individual classes, and imitate movements with hands and fingers during pronunciation. At the same time, tactile games can enhance emotional response and eye contact (gesture). For example, when singing the poem "Little feet ran along the road", the speech and language therapist first begins to "run" around the child with his fingers, and when the child is ready, he does it with him. Such games delight and amuse the child, which helps to develop the relationship between the child and the speech therapist. Special PECS cards - finger games with emotions can be a stimulus for the development of speech in children with autism syndrome. normalizes variability, develops speech and imitation. Listening to songs and understanding their content forms the ability to feel their rhythm, and also helps children develop expressive speech. Another favorite activity of children with autism syndrome is construction. It is widely used to develop communication skills. It teaches children to build houses, children's buses, garages for cars and other things. Specialists working with children with autism syndrome are advised to choose games and technologies according to the individual characteristics of children. . The following basic methods can be used to develop communication skills, like other skills, in children with autism:

- 1) it is necessary to clearly plan and form the stereotype of the training step by step (that is, first the child learns to throw the ball, then - to hit the ball at the target, then to answer the question, etc.) ;
- 2) taking into account the interests and emotional characteristics of the child, skillful training of the speech therapist in the game;
- 3) training should be conducted in such a way that all its elements are connected on the basis of one plot and have a specific motivation;
- 4) use rewards in children as positive incentives for well-performed behavior ("smiling" apples or emoticons, points or toys).

It is recommended to use objects or play materials that are familiar to a child with autism syndrome when conducting activities aimed at forming communication skills. The place where the classes are held should be familiar to the child. If the child has fully mastered the skills, the communication material can be complicated, that is, actions are gradually performed independently by the child.

These methods may seem very simple and simple, but when used purposefully and systematically, they give effective results in the formation of communication skills in children with autism syndrome.

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