

A Report on Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Brief Report

Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental condition characterised by social communication difficulties and restricted, repetitive behaviours. Autism spectrum disorder is frequently associated with a variety of neuropsychiatric disorders, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, anxiety, and depression. However, there are little investigations on post-disturbing strain sickness in patients with autism spectrum disorders. Furthermore, knowledge of common mechanisms underlying autism spectrum disease co-morbidity in various contexts can aid in each diagnostic and intervention attempt with afflicted persons. Brooding and introspective rumination were examined as mediators between autism spectrum disorder and post-disturbing strain disorder in this short file. The PTSD Checklist for DSM-five and the Rumination Response Scale were completed by a total of 34 adults on the autism spectrum (without a highbrow impairment) and 66 typically growing controls, all of whom were similar in age and gender. In people with autism spectrum disorder, the outcomes showed increased post-disturbing strain ailment signs and symptoms, as well as better brooding levels, when compared to typically growing controls.

Brooding, but no longer reflecting ruminating, was found to modulate the link between autism spectrum disorder and post-disturbing strain ailment symptoms. Rumination and cognitive inflexibility, both of which are common in autism spectrum disorder, can increase post-disturbing signs and symptoms in traumatized people with autism spectrum disorder. Interventions focusing on brooding rumination and cognitive flexibility can also help people with autism spectrum disorders manage post-disturbing signs and symptoms.

Autism spectrum disorder issue is a neurodevelopmental issue portrayed by repetitive behavior and Communication and developmental disorders.

Individuals with autism spectrum disorder are frequently diagnosed with a variety of psychiatric disorders, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, anxiety, and depression.

However, there are few investigations on post-disturbing pressure illness in patients with autism spectrum disorders. Nonetheless, studies have shown that people with autism spectrum disorders are more likely to be exposed to distressing experiences. Separate strands of research in autism spectrum disorder and post-disturbing pressure disorder have revealed that the two share a number of vulnerability factors. One of these is ruminative thinking, which is the habit of repeatedly rehashing one's mind and ideas. Sixty-six normally growing adults and 34 persons with autism spectrum disorder (without a highbrow impairment) completed questionnaires examining post-disturbing pressure ailment indicators and rumination. In comparison to typically growing people, adults with autism spectrum disorder showed improved post-disturbing pressure illness indications. People with autism spectrum disorder had a higher rate of brooding rumination.

Finally, brooding, but not reflection, acted as a link between autism spectrum ailment and post-disturbing pressure ailment, with those with autism spectrum ailment demonstrating improved brooding, which predicted increased post-disturbing pressure ailment symptoms. This research has significant scientific implications. Rumination and cognitive inflexibility, which are common in autism spectrum disorder, may enhance post-distressing symptoms in people with autism spectrum disorder who love disturbing situations.

Interventions focusing on brooding rumination and cognitive flexibility may also aid in the relief of post-disturbing symptoms in pedantic patients. Interventions focusing on brooding rumination and cognitive flexibility may also help people with autism spectrum disorders manage post-disturbing symptoms.

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