

# Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment Support for Asperger Syndrome

James Cheng\*

Department of Economics, Tufts University, Massachusetts, USA

## Description

Asperger Syndrome, sometimes known as Asperger's, is a neurodevelopmental illness that is a subtype of autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Its causes and processes are unknown. Key Symptoms: Issues with social, emotional, and communication abilities; nevertheless, unlike conventional autism, which usually involves some level of intellectual handicap, people with Asperger's have a normal or high IQ, resulting in high-functioning ASD. Onset and prognosis: Onset normally occurs at birth (infancy) and lasts for the duration of one's life. Life expectancy is unaffected, while quality of life may be reduced in some circumstances.

## Asperger Syndrome Affects

Asperger syndrome, often known as Asperger's syndrome, is one of the numerous illnesses that make up the Autism Spectrum (ASDs). Children with Asperger's syndrome, like all other conditions on the autism spectrum, have difficulties with social, emotional, and communication abilities. Those with Asperger's syndrome, unlike some people with autism, do not usually have a learning handicap and are referred to as "high-functioning." Asperger's syndrome is frequently linked to other conditions such as Tourette syndrome, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), and mood disorders like sadness and anxiety. It's crucial to note that ASD/an Asperger's isn't disease; rather, it's a spectrum of personality and behaviour differences caused by the way the brain works. You are born with autism and remain thus for the rest of your life; it is not something that can be healed in the traditional sense. Severe complications may require additional assistance, such as in the case of certain features or symptoms like anxiety or epilepsy.

## Symptoms and Signs of Asperger Syndrome

The individual's vision of the world, as well as major social distinctions that cause difficulty with understanding and relating to others, are at the heart of ASD, including Asperger's. Asperger's symptoms overlap greatly with those of other kinds of ASD, and include:

- Interpreting verbal and nonverbal communications, such as facial expressions, tone of voice, sarcasm, irony, and abstract notions, can be difficult. As a result, people may only be able to perceive language in a highly literal sense.

## High-Functioning IQ Levels

Many people with Asperger's have difficulty comprehending others emotions, sentiments, and intentions, as well as communicating their own emotions, as a result, many people with Asperger's can come across as insensitive or avoid settings in which they do not feel comfortable. This can have a negative impact on relationships, friendships, and work situations in general.

Repetitive behaviours or patterns, such as eating supper on the same plate at the same time every day, with little room for change acceptance and comfort.

Specific interests that develop at an early age and may last a lifetime or shift as an adult. These can range from specific objects, such as a toy, to broad objects, such as railroads or buses, to specific concepts, such as death.

## Asperger Syndrome Causes and Mechanisms

The mechanisms underlying ASD development are yet unknown, but at its core is abnormal brain development, which manifests as symptoms in early childhood. Unlike many other illnesses, ASD and Asperger's syndrome have yet to be linked to a specific genetic candidate. However, it has been found that Asperger's syndrome tends to run in families (more so than other kinds of ASD), implying that Asperger's may have stronger genetic roots. ASD symptoms are caused by some of the same genes that underlie other neurodevelopmental disorders. FMR1 mutations, for example, cause Fragile X Syndrome in boys, with up to 20% of affected boys exhibiting ASD behaviors. Another example is MECP2 mutations, which cause Rett Syndrome in girls and contribute to ASD behaviors. Many theories of autism development have been investigated over time, including the impact of immunizations (such as the MMR vaccine) on autism. These theories, however, have been

\*Address for Correspondence: Dr. James Cheng, Department of Economics, Tufts University, Massachusetts, USA, E-mail: jamesczj19@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2021 Cheng, J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: July 08, 2021; Accepted: July 22, 2021; Published: July 29, 2021

overwhelmingly debunked, and the scientists who made such assertions have been discredited. MMR immunization (or any other inoculation) has no link to autism spectrum disorders. MMR vaccinations are critical because measles rates remain high due to anti-vaccine sentiment fueled by incorrect science and misinformation in the media. All children must obtain their routine vaccines, including the MMR vaccine.

---

## Diagnosis of Asperger Syndrome

Because of the wide range in severity of symptoms in people with Asperger's, obtaining a formal diagnosis can take some time and be

difficult, especially in milder versions, when some or all symptoms may not be present at all. Because of the vast variety of intensity of symptoms in people with Asperger's, gaining a formal diagnosis can take time and be challenging, particularly in milder forms where some or all symptoms may not be present at all. Asperger's from autism) indicates that the following symptoms must be present on a consistent basis to diagnose Asperger's:

**How to cite this article:** Cheng, James. "Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment Support for Asperger Syndrome." *Abnorm behav psychol* 7 (2021) : 147.