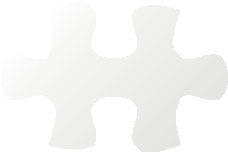
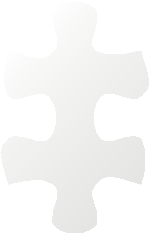
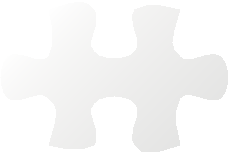
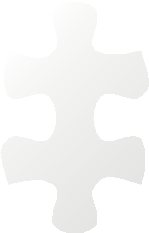
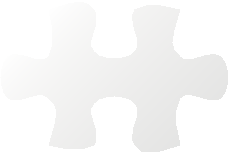
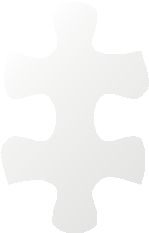
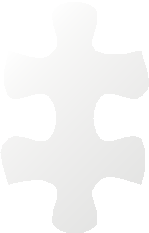
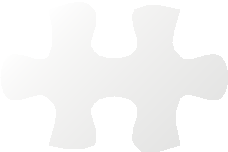
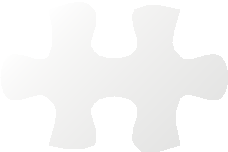
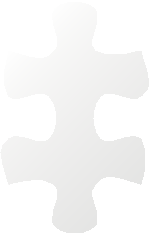
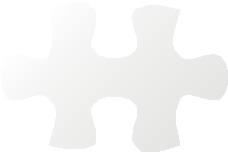
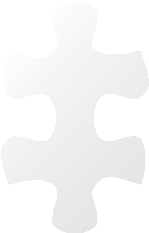
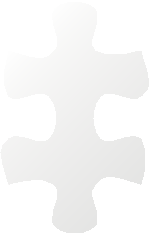
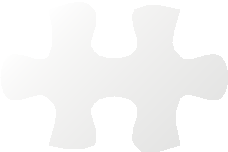
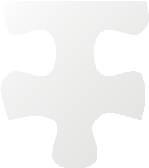
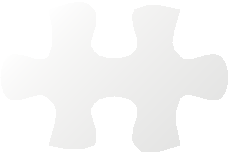
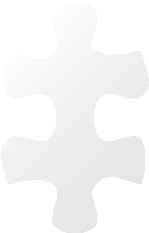
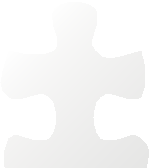
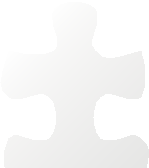
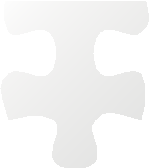
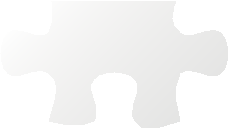
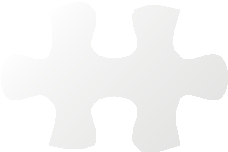
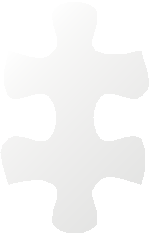
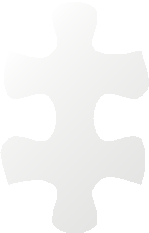
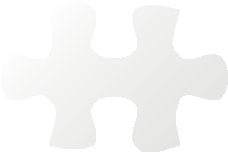
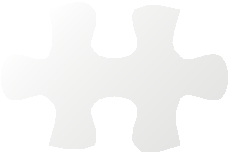
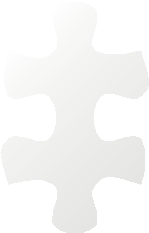
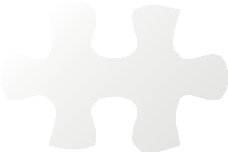
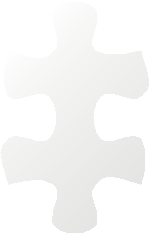
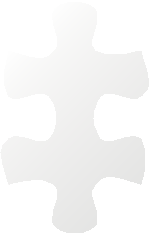
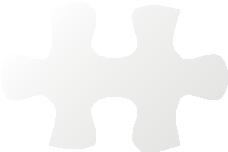
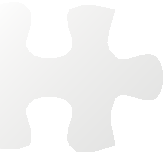
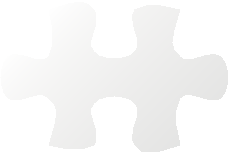
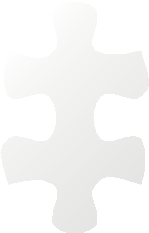
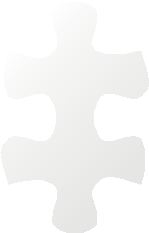
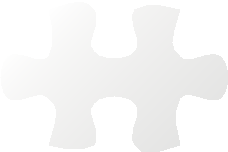
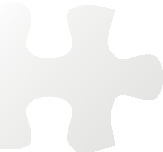
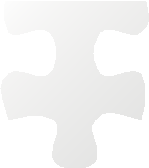
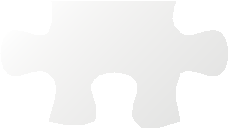
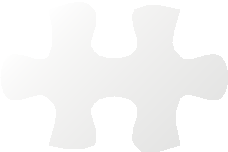
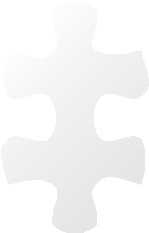
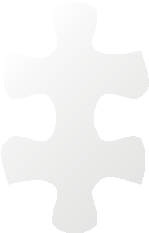
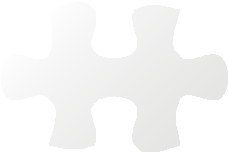
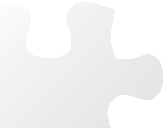
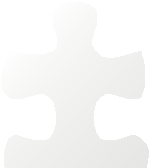
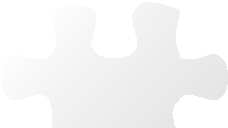
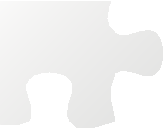
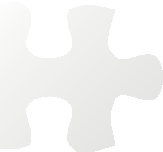
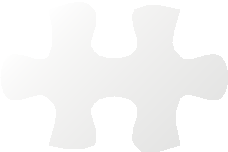
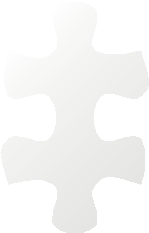
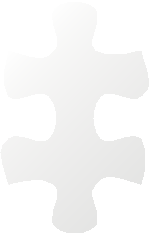
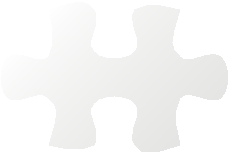
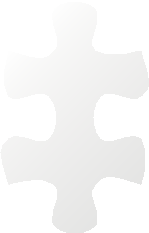
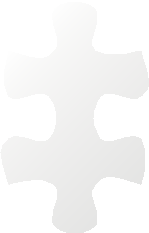
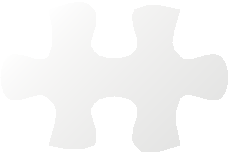
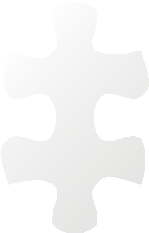
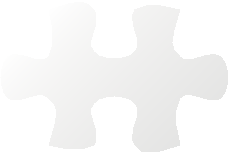
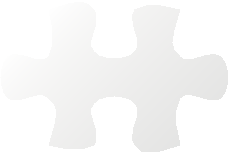
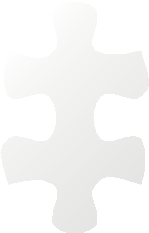
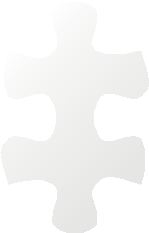
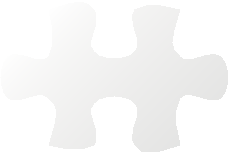
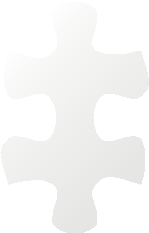
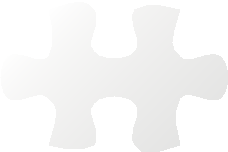
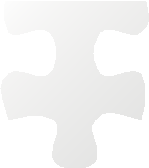
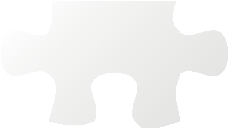
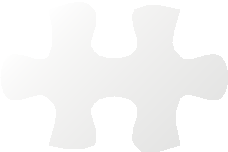
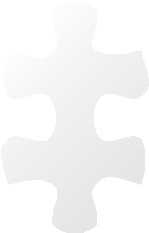
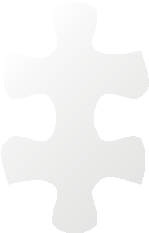
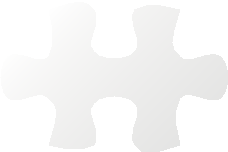
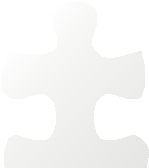
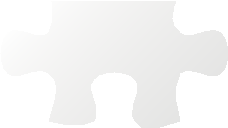
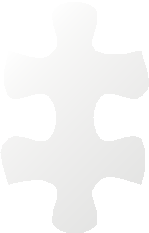
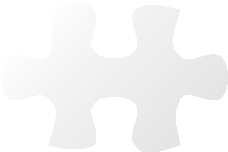


# OSB ile İlişkili Erken Tanılama



Otizm belirtileri genellikle yaşamın ilk üç yılı içinde ortaya çıkar. Erken tanılama ile birlikte başlatılan özel eğitim ve terapi programları, çocuğun sosyal, bilişsel ve motor becerilerini geliştirmede büyük katkı sağlar. Araştırmalar, erken müdahale programlarına katılan çocukların ilerleyen yaşlarda daha bağımsız bir yaşam sürdürebildiğini göstermektedir.

Erken tanı için ailelerin aşağıdaki belirtilere dikkat etmesi önemlidir:

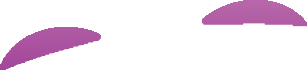
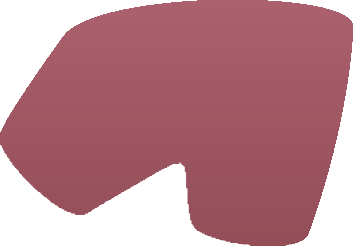
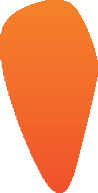
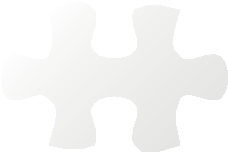
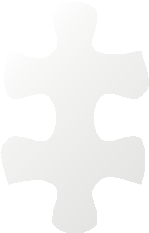
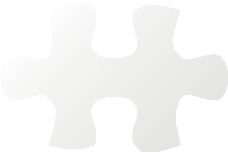
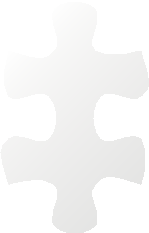
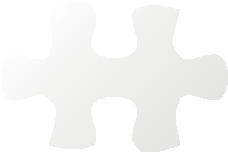
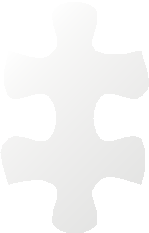
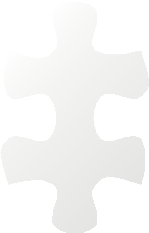
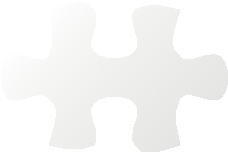
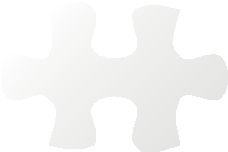
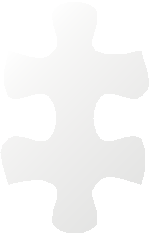
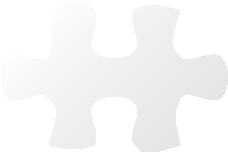
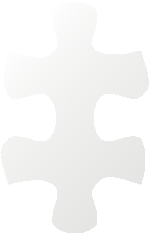
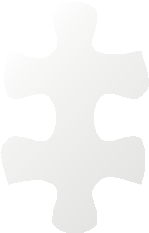
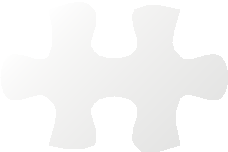
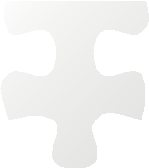
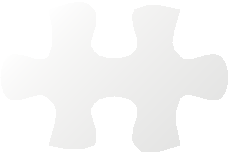
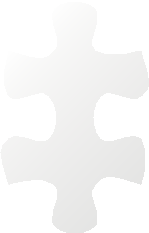
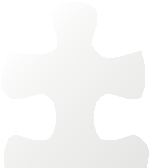
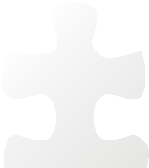
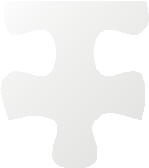
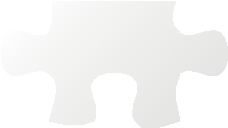
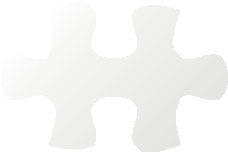
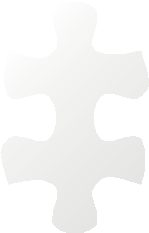
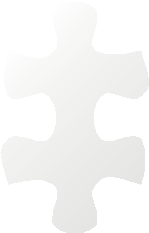
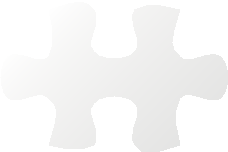
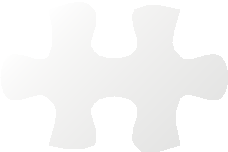
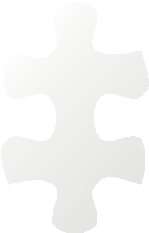
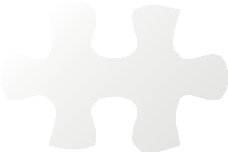
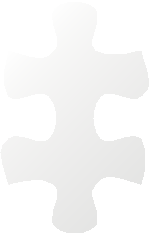
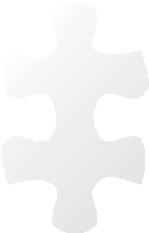
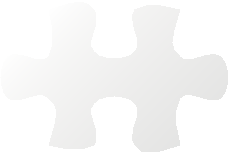
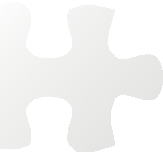
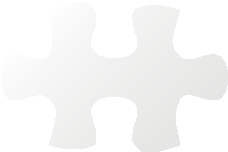
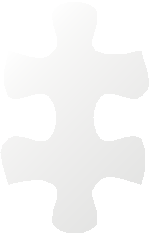
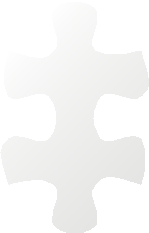
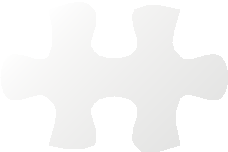
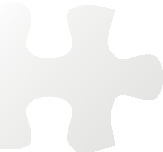
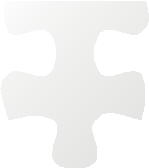
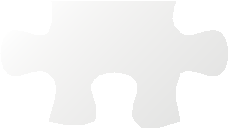
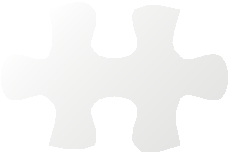
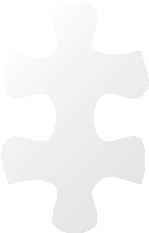
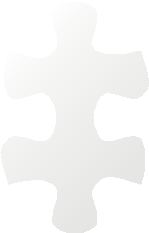
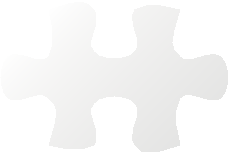
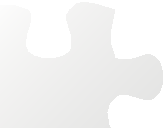
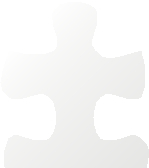
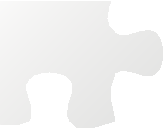
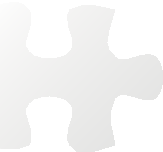
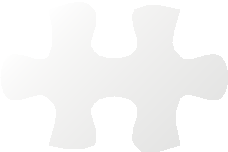
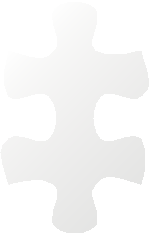
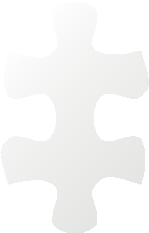
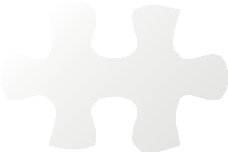
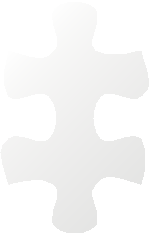
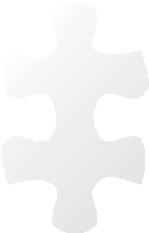
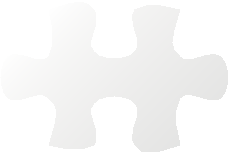
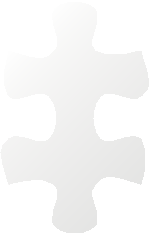
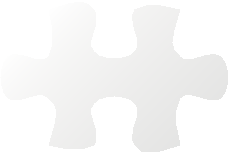
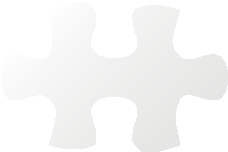
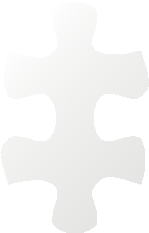
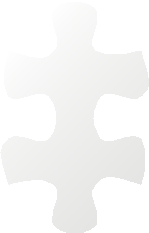
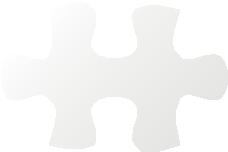
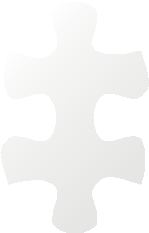
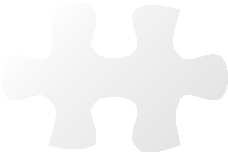
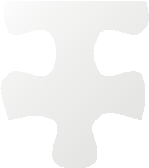
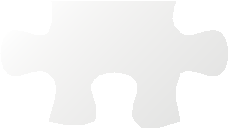
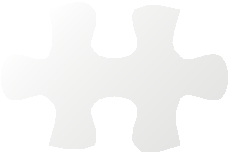
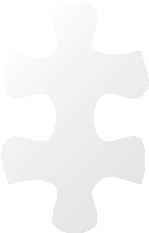
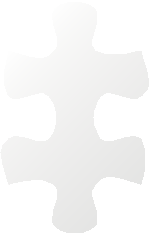
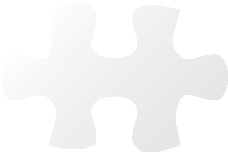
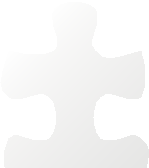
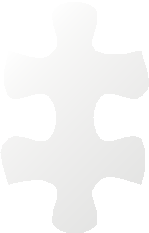
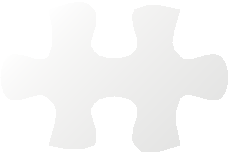
* Göz teması kurmada zorluk
* Adına tepki vermeme
* Konuşma gecikmesi veya hiç konuşmama
* Tekrarlayıcı hareketler (el çırpma, sallanma vb.)
* Oyuncakları amacına uygun kullanmama
* Sosyal etkileşim kurmada isteksizlik

Otizmli bir çocuğa sahip ailelerin bilinçlendirilmesi ve eğitilmesi, çocuğun gelişimini desteklemede en önemli faktörlerden biridir. Aile eğitimi, ebeveynlerin çocuklarıyla daha etkili iletişim kurmasını, doğru eğitim tekniklerini öğrenmesini ve çocuğun ihtiyaçlarına uygun bir ortam hazırlamasını sağlar.

**HAVZA**

**MUZAFFER TAHMAZ REHBERLİK VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ**

OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU



# Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) Nedir?

OSB, belirtileri yaşamın ilk üç yılında ortaya çıkan; sosyal etkileşim, iletişim ve sınırlı/yineleyen davranışlara ilişkin güçlükleri kapsayan karmaşık ve gelişimsel bir bozukluktur.

# OSB Önerileri

## Çocuğunuzda bu ve buna benzer belirtiler gördüğünüzde Çocuk Nöroloji Uzmanına, Okul Rehberlik Servisine, ilinizde bulunan Rehberlik ve Araştırma Merkezine başvurabilirsiniz.

## Okul ile işbirliği içinde kalarak çocuğunuzun akademik gelişimini, sosyal becerilerini ve iletişimini destekleyebilirsiniz.

## Genler:

* Pek çok farklı gen OSB gelişmesinde rol oynamakta- dır. Mutasyonlar OSB riskini artırmaktadır.

## Çevresel Etkenler:

* OSB’yi tetikleyen çevresel etkenlerin neler olduğu üzerine çalışmalar devam etmektedir.

# OSB’nin Yaygınlığı

* 54 çocukta 1 (ABD, 2020)

# OSB’de Belirtiler

* 6 aylık olduğı halde gülümsememe
* 9 aylık olduğu halde ses ya da yüz ifadelerini taklit etmeme
* 12 aylık olduğu halde adına tepki vermeme
* 12 aylık olduğu halde agulama ya da babıldamanın olmaması
* 14 aylık olduğu halde nesneleri işaret etmeme ya da el sallamama
* 16 aylık olduğu halde tek sözcük, 24 aylık olduğu halde iki sözcüklü ifadeler kullanmama
* 18 aylık olduğu halde sembolik (–mış gibi) oyun oynamama
* Göz kontağı kurmaktan kaçınma
* Yalnızlığı tercih etme, diğer insanlara karşı sınırlı ilgi
* Rutinlere aşırı bağlılık
* Sahip olunan dil becerilerini ya da sosyal becerileri herhangi bir yaşta yitirme
* Sınırlı ortak dikkat becerileri (Başkalarıyla aynı yöne bakmama)
* El çırpma, yerinde sallanma ve etrafında dönme gibi tekrarlı haraketler yapma

# OSB Olan Bireylerin Özellikleri

## Sosyal Etkileşim/Dil-İletişim

* Sınırlı göz kontağı
* Sınırlı ortak dikkat
* Diğer insanların davranışlarına karşı ilgisizlik
* Sohbet başlatma ve sürdürmede güçlük
* Sözel olmayan iletişim biçimlerini (dokunma, jest-mimik, gülümseme vb.) kullanma ve anlamada güçlük
* Hayali oyunlar oynamada sınırlılık
* Gecikmiş dil becerileri
* Ekolali (tekrarlayıcı sözel ifadeler kullanma)
* Soyut ya da mecazi sözcük ya da deneyimleri anlamada güçlük

## Yineleyen Davranışlar ve Sınırlı İlgiler

* Nesneleri sıra dışı amaçlarla kullanmak
* Nesnelerin duyusal özelliklerine (ses, renk, hareket vb.) aşırı ilgi
* Nesne takıntıları
* Sıra dışı konulara aşırı ilgi
* Sıra dışı beden hareketleri
* Düzen ve rutinlerinde olan değişikliklere aşırı tepki
* Kendine ve başkalarına zarar verici davranışlar
* Görsel, dokunsal ya da işitsel uyaranlara karşı aşırı hassasiyet
* Uyku ve yemek problemleri