

разнообразие самих медицинских терминов. Просмотрев определенное количество словообразовательных «гнезд», мы пришли к выводу, что все они построены сходным образом, отличает их друг от друга, в основном, этимология.

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ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ОБ АУТИЗМЕ В ПСИХОЛОГИИ**

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрены аспекты аутизма, его проявления и возможные причины, а также некоторые принципы лечения.

**Annotation.** The article deals the signs, causes of autism and some ways of treatment of this disability.

**Ключевые слова:** аутизм, расстройства, детское развитие.

**Keywords:** autism, developmental disability, childhood.

The theme about autism in children is very interesting in the modern world. The level of birth rate of children with this mental disorder is increasing. So many specialists have to work with autistic children, but unfortunately, they do not always have the necessary skills and capabilities which would help to properly train and educate children with autism. The appropriate impact on autistic children will allow these children to go to school and will contribute to show talents in any field. The main feature of early infantile autism is difficulty in communicating with others or lack of needs in communication (beginning at the early age of 3 years), detachment from the world and a tendency to repetitive movements. Children with autism have difficulty making changes in the environment. Parents of such child often have difficulties, especially, in cases where the participation of the child in dealing with strangers is required.

The syndrome of early infantile autism is common abroad. In Western countries, attempts were made to find an adequate clinical description of autism and similar disorders. There are also children with autism in Russia, but, unfortunately, the medicine does not pay enough attention to this disease. This is due to the lack of qualified personnel and a reluctance of medical staff to diagnose the presence of this deviation.

Mental health professionals distinguish several stages in the development of autism research, first, children tending to loneliness were described at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (the first stage). The second stage in the development of the autism was in the 20-40-ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The third stage in the development of the study of autism (the 40-80s) begins with the work of researcher Leo Kanner, his works were devoted to the study of various conditions in children, seeking complete isolation from the outside world.

He considered autism as a diseased state, it was Kanner who suggested the term "early infantile autism" to describe these children. It is worth noting that Leo Kanner studied children from the first years of life and the signs of early infantile autism are believed to be formed in this period. He also noted that the intellectual gap is not an essential sign of autism, on the contrary, the autistic children can have good intellectual capabilities and have some talent, for example, ear for music, the ability to play chess, interest in drawing, and so on.

In addition to Leo Kanner, the occurrence of early infantile autism was studied by mental health specialists: French researcher Francesco Appé, English psychoanalyst Melanie Klein, Bruno Bettelheim, Pierre Ferrari, Hans Asperger, Ritvo Edward, Eugene Bleuler. All these scientists have contributed to the history of the study of early infantile autism. In Russia the questions of understanding, studying and correcting children's autism have been studied by many researchers, among them Olga Nikolskaya, Vera M. Bashina, Victor V. Lebedinsky, Olga Bogdashina and others. They have achieved a lot in the description of early infantile autism and tried to develop various technologies to help children with this pathology.

Early infantile autism may be diagnosed in infancy, newborns manifest no reaction to the appearance of the mother, they do not reach out for her, often there is

negativity, and it is manifested in a negative relationship to the mother, the desire to push her away and sometimes hit. [1]

Causes of autism may be different. The most important cause of autism is genetic. Studies have found that autism is more common in those families where there are children with mental disabilities.[2,3]

The risk of autism is increased if during pregnancy there were infectious diseases such as rubella or herpes virus, anomalies in prenatal development, the presence of factors responsible for the formation of mental and biological changes.

Functional abnormalities of the brain can cause autism (there were brain research where deviations were found in different parts of the brain, for example in frontal lobes and in the cerebellum). Mary Bristol Power believes that one of the causes of the disease can be contaminated environment which affects the internal and external condition of the child. The experts believe that the main cause of such disturbance is organic insufficiency of the central nervous system and abnormalities in the brain. Scientists have found that autism may occur due to increased formation of the brain in early childhood. They suggest that the appearance of autism can be influenced by the chemical and biological balance of the child.

There is a view that autism may occur not only due to biological causes but also due to psychological ones. One of the causes of autism can be emotionally cold mother to her child. According to this cause, autism stands out as the consequence of the lack of adoption of the child by his mother, because the mother represents for him the whole world if she is not responsive and understanding, the child loses confidence in her. Because of this, the relationship with the world is very painful and hard for a child, and the only place he feels safe is his inner world, where the child escapes from the interactions with the environment. In this case, the child needs special psychological therapeutic assistance.

Mental health professionals point out several causes of early infantile autism, among which they reveal prolonged stress (parents' divorce, trauma), lack of communication with peers is also a prerequisite of autism and may be the result of the fact that the child was unwanted or unexpected. Individual properties of the child may also influence the emergence of autism.

Currently, experts continue to find out true causes of early infantile autism, there are new points of view on this issue.

Specialists dealing with autism identify a number of internal and external manifestations of the disease. It is worth noting that sometimes physical disabilities can be confused with autism; it is particularly difficult to determine the presence of autistic symptoms in infants.

Mental health professionals describe main signs of autism. There are some of them:

1) Stimming. It is a movement that an autistic person repeats often rhythmically throughout the day. Examples of such gestures are rocking all over, stereotypical gestures, patting or scratching, finger movement before the eyes or hand movements, circling in place. Stereotyping in the movements is caused by the need to

take control over the contact with the world and to protect themselves from the uncomfortable experience. Another cause may be limited ability to actively and flexibly interact with the environment. The baby rests on stereotypes because he can adapt only to stable forms of life.

2) Echolalia. An autistic child repeats phrases or fragments of phrases that are heard before in a completely different context. Leo Kanner emphasizes that such manifestations of delayed echolalia may give speech rambling and nonsensical character.

The symptoms of autism are loss of interest in people and things, a fixed facial expression, blank stare, but avoiding eye contact is not observed. Up to the age of two, girls develop normally, but then it deteriorates, loses motor skills, there are stereotypes (rubbing, hand-wringing, and so on) these actions have no certain sense, in a speech.

Early infantile autism is a mental illness that is difficult to diagnose in children under the age of 3 years, but after this period the symptoms of early infantile autism manifest quite clearly. It is possible to notice the basic symptoms of deviation. This pathology involves different specialists: child psychiatrists, pediatricians, psychologists, and teachers.

**The aim of the research** is to consider causes and signs of autism, to consider different theories of autism and to describe some methods of treatment.

#### **Materials and methods**

Different theoretical approaches of the authors who worked with autistic children were used for this paper.

#### **Results and discussion**

The cause of autism is still contested by various kinds of professionals. Some believe that early infantile autism only occurs because of failures in prenatal development, genetic bases of susceptibility, environmental factors. Others are of the opinion that this disease occurs due to a cold indifferent attitude of the mother to the child, desires of the entire family to have a child, a long period of stress associated with various problems, individual and personal characteristics of the child.

The disease responds well to treatment after 3 years. The observation of the child is recommended in several stages. Treatment of early infantile autism include medication therapy, psychotherapy, which helps to improve communication skills, development of autonomy and independence of the child, and the necessary physical exercises that help to navigate in the environment and to control his body.

#### **Conclusion**

Autism diagnosed in childhood certainly affects the person's adult life. Positive dynamics of the treatment depends on the degree of autism. Many patients with mild forms of autism can find a job that requires performing the same type of action, those who suffer from a high degree of autism, face the following difficulties: it is difficult for them to deal with the standard scope of work. People suffering from autism need support like follow-up in specialized centers or clinics.

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**ЛАТИНСКАЯ АББРЕВИАЦИЯ И СИМВОЛИКА В ОНКОЛОГИИ**

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**Аннотация.** В работе рассматриваются латинские аббревиатуры и символические обозначения, используемые в онкологии. Даются расшифровки, описываются значения и закономерности их использования.

**Annotation.** The paper deals with Latin abbreviations and symbolic notation used in oncology. Gives decryption, describes the values and patterns of use.

**Ключевые слова:** медицинская терминология, латинская аббревиация, медицинская символика, онкология.