

# HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM



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**WHAT IS HIGH-FUNCTIONING  
AUTISM?**

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# WHAT IS HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM?

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Autism is a spectrum disease, meaning that there is a wide degree of change in the way it affects people. Every child on the autism spectrum has different abilities, signs, and challenges. Studying about the various **autism spectrum** diseases will help you fully understand your own child, take a grip on what all the various autism words suggest, and make it simpler to interact with the doctors, teachers, and therapists treating your child.

Read on to learn more about high-functioning autism and the official levels of autism.



**IS IT DIFFERENT FROM  
ASPERGER'S SYNDROME?**

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## **IS IT DIFFERENT FROM ASPERGER'S SYNDROME?**

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**Several people with autism will get below-average on intelligence assessments, such as IQ. Those with Asperger's, on the other hand, predominantly score on par with or greater than their rivals. Often they have superior IQ scores.**

**Generally, people with Asperger do not suffer from language impairments or disabilities that often identify those with an autism spectrum disorder. While there may be difficulty in understanding the subtleties of speech (like idioms, jokes, or sarcasm), people with Asperger's possess the ability to speak and annunciate clearly.**



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## **IS IT DIFFERENT FROM ASPERGER'S SYNDROME?**

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**In addition, autism spectrum diseases are usually found in children before they enter school-age. This is because the signs present much quicker than those of Asperger's. Because Asperger affects sociality and language, it easily goes undetected until an affected child faces difficulties in school.**



**WHAT ARE THE LEVELS OF  
AUTISM?**

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# WHAT ARE THE LEVELS OF AUTISM?

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To reflect the range of potential symptoms and their severity, autism is now called **autism spectrum disorder (ASD)**.

This change in terminology happened in 2013 when the American Psychiatric Association updated its diagnostic manual. This manual is called the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Healthcare professionals use it to help them diagnose people with a variety of conditions.

The DSM-5 also includes new guidelines for categorising autism by level. These levels replaced other neurodevelopment disorders that shared symptoms with autism.



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# WHAT ARE THE LEVELS OF AUTISM?

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There are three levels, each reflecting a different level of support someone may need. Today, ASD is divided into three levels that reflect severity:

- **Level 1.** This is the mildest level of ASD. People at this level generally have mild symptoms that don't interfere too much with work, school, or relationships. This is what most people are referring to when they use the terms high-functioning autism or Asperger's syndrome.
- **Level 2.** People at this level require more support, such as speech therapy or social skills training.
- **Level 3.** This is the most severe level of ASD. People at this level require the most support, including full-time aides or intensive therapy in some cases.



**HOW ARE ASD LEVELS  
DETERMINED?**

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# HOW ARE ASD LEVELS DETERMINED?

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A right **autism diagnosis** that includes the levels of severity can help doctors and other experts work with the individual to give the right way and support.

- verbal and emotional development
- social and emotional capabilities
- nonverbal communication abilities

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), nearly one in 59 children has autism. Symptoms of the disease are usually started at a young age, but occasionally people do not get a diagnosis until adulthood. One hardness score is for impairment in social purpose, while the other severity score is for limiting, repetitive behaviors.



**HOW ARE THE DIFFERENT  
LEVELS TREATED?**



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## **HOW ARE THE DIFFERENT LEVELS TREATED?**

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**There are a variety of treatments. They can include different kinds of treatments to improve speech and performance and sometimes medicines to help control any medical conditions related to autism.**

**The treatments your child can benefit from most depends on his situation and needs, but the goal is the same: to overcome his signs and improve his learning and development. Potential ASD treatments include:**

- 1. Speech therapy**
- 2. Physical therapy**
- 3. Occupational therapy**
- 4. Sensory training**
- 5. Applied behavioral analysis**
- 6. Medication**





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- **Speech therapy.** ASD can cause a variety of speech issues. Some people with ASD might not be able to speak at all, while others might have trouble engaging in conversations with others. Speech therapy can help to address a range of speech problems.
- **Physical therapy.** Some people with ASD have trouble with motor skills. This can make things like jumping, walking, or running difficult. Individuals with ASD may experience difficulties with some motor skills. Physical therapy can help to strengthen muscles and improve motor skills.



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## HOW ARE THE DIFFERENT LEVELS TREATED?

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- **Occupational therapy.** Occupational therapy can help you learn how to use your hands, legs, or other body parts more efficiently. This can make daily tasks and working easier.
- **Sensory training.** People with ASD are often sensitive to sounds, lights, and touch. Sensory training helps people become more comfortable with sensory input.
- **Applied behavioral analysis.** This is a technique that encourages positive behaviors. There are several types of applied behavioral analysis, but most use a reward system.

**Learn more about the different types of treatment available for ASD at the Autism Centres in Bangalore.**

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## **CONCLUSION**

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**High-functioning autism isn't a medical course, and it doesn't hold a sharp sense. But people doing this term are possible transferring to something related to level 1 ASD. It may also be similar to Asperger's syndrome, a situation no extended recognized by the APA.**

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Get Up! Get Here! Get Well..!

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