

## AU and ASD

Michael Malak<sup>1</sup>, KetevanNanobashvili<sup>2</sup>

University of Georgia, School of Health Sciences, Department of Dentistry

<sup>1</sup>Student, Program of Dentistry; <sup>2</sup>Supervisor, MD, PhD, Professor

The condition, which is known as Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is the 21<sup>st</sup> century's disease. It has no single known cause, which is a complex neurobehavioral condition that includes impairments in social interaction and developmental language and communication skills combined with rigid, repetitive behaviors. That affects innocent children with trouble communicating and trouble understanding and other physical and mental health conditions frequently accompany autism.

GI disorders are one of the most common diseases among autistic children comparing with other children. GI pathologies seen in ASD individuals and the association of particular GI conditions with known genetic and environmental risk factors for autism. Of the GI symptoms of autistic children, the most common are abdominal pain and diarrhea, there are other symptoms may be elevated in some autistic children as gastroesophageal reflux and vomiting and throughout these symptoms the autistic child may suffer abnormalities in oral cavity such as AU as an oral manifestation of GI disorders.

Dental Management for children with special needs are complicated by a physical, mental, or social disabilities. They have tended to receive less oral health care, or of lower quality, than the general population, yet they may have oral problems that can affect systemic health.

During the dental appointment morning time appointment is preferred for autistic patients before they get tired from daily emotions, making eye contact may be uncomfortable for an individual with ASD also the possibility of sensory issues should be considered as the dental light in the eyes is disturbing the autistic child, the noise of the dental equipment is disturbing as well that's why using headphones to increase the environmental isolation is preferred and speaking clearly with ASD patients is essential as they may have literal understanding of the spoken language.

**Abbreviations:** ASD – Autism Spectrum Disorders, GI Gastrointestinal, AU – Aphthous Ulcer

**Keywords:** Autism Spectrum Disorders, repetitive behavior, Dental management, Aphthous ulcer.

## References:

1. Evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of gastrointestinal disorders in individuals with ASDs: a consensus report - Buie T, Campbell DB, Fuchs GJ 3rd, et al.. *Pediatrics* 2010; 125 suppl 1: S1–18.
2. Recommendations for evaluation and treatment of common gastrointestinal problems in children with ASDs. - Buie T, Fuchs GJ 3rd, Furuta GT, et al. *Pediatrics* 2010; 125 suppl 1: S19–29
3. The National Autistic Society. Patients with autistic spectrum disorders: guidance for health professionals. 2012. ([www.autism.org.uk/working-with/health/patients-with-autism-spectrum-disorders-guidance-for-health-professionals.aspx](http://www.autism.org.uk/working-with/health/patients-with-autism-spectrum-disorders-guidance-for-health-professionals.aspx)).

4. Management of Autistic Patients in Dental Office: A Clinical Update - Shashidhar Chandrashekhar, Jyothi S Bomangoudar. *Int J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2018 May-Jun; 11(3): 219–227. Published online 2018 Jun 1. doi: 10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1515 PMID: 3013164
5. A population-based investigation of behavioural and emotional problems and maternal mental health: associations with autism spectrum disorder and intellectual disability - Totsika V, Hastings RP, Emerson E, Lancaster GA, Berridge DM.. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. 2011;52:91–9.