

## Aging with Autism Spectrum Disorder: Targeting our Future

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### Abstract

In recent years, the expansion of the diagnostic criteria for autism and the increasing number of studies in this area has provided important insights for the diagnosis and treatment of autism spectrum disorders. In addition, it is possible to evaluate the autism spectrum with different demographic structures and comorbidities by examining the prevalence and incidence values of autism spectrum disorders. One can say that aging has been at the forefront since the diagnosis process of people diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. Autism or autism spectrum disorders are important for mental health problems (APA, 2018; Sicherman vd, 2018; Brentani vd, 2013; Fuentes vd, 2012).

Although there have been separate studies on aging and autism spectrum disorders, there are not enough studies to jointly assess aging and autism spectrum disorders. Therefore, autism spectrum disorders and aging are discussed together in this study. In this context, the studies on age and autistic disorders of the spectrum in the past decade were examined and a general assessment was made. In this study, descriptive scan model, document scan model and semiotic analysis methods, academic databases and field application data were compiled.

According to the findings of the study, autism spectrum disorders are an area in which the number of studies increases day by day and in which important rehabilitation options has developed from the past to the present. At present, however, these developments and new methods are not yet sufficient to understand the causal mechanism of the disease group and to develop final treatment methods for it. In addition, these new methods and techniques are time consuming and costly and although support for applications in this field is increasing, it can be said that they have not yet reached the desired time.

Another important finding from the study is that public health approaches are not enough for autism spectrum disorders. Although current treatment and rehabilitation methods do not suggest a definitive solution to the treatment process of these people, the diagnosis process is more effective and faster. As a result, the spectrum of people with autism is increasing day by day, which is a public burden. The fact that the treatment process for these diseases or disorders has not yet been identified indicates a continuing public burden. Therefore, if the differences between the success of diagnosis and the success of treatment methods are assessed together, it can be concluded that the problems of public stress and public health in autism spectrum disorders are becoming increasingly important.

In general, autism spectrum disorders are becoming an increasingly common area of public health and stress as the diagnosis and diagnosis process is successful but the treatment process has not progressed sufficiently. In this context, the conditions that can be controlled before the onset of the disease should be checked, such as: B. blood-related marriages, genetic transmission and trauma that can cause the disease. In addition, it makes sense to conduct studies that improve treatment studies and the results of changes in older people in terms of both patients and public exposure.



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