

信息資料

Traditional Chinese - What is autism?



甚麼是自閉症？

自閉症 (Autism) 指的是一個人的發展差異，從而影響到他們的學習方式及其與他人和周圍環境的互動方式。



自閉症人士可能有一些相似之處，但他們的具體情況各有不同，所以這種病症稱之為“自閉症譜系”。

一些自閉症譜系的年輕人非常獨立，而有一些則需要家庭、學校和社區的支援。

每一名自閉症譜系人士都會有不同的長處和興趣。

自閉症人士可能需要以下方面的協助：

- 溝通交流
- 社交互動
- 感官處理
- 執行功能（計劃和學習）
- 自我照顧和獨立生活

目前自閉症人數有多少？如何診斷自閉症？

目前的研究顯示，每100人中會有1或2人有自閉症；有些很早就可以確診，有些則在年紀較大時確診。



自閉症譜系內男孩和女孩都有，但是由於我們目前對男孩的自閉症認知較深，因此他們獲得確診的機率是女孩的三倍。

研究顯示，環境條件和遺傳都是導致自閉症的因素。

如果你希望孩子接受自閉症評估，請諮詢你的全科醫生 (G.P.) 或兒科醫生。評估通常需要兩到三名醫護專業人員觀察你的孩子，並與孩子和家人交談。

自閉症人士是世界各地每一種文化、每一個社區的一部份。



positive partnerships

Working together to support autistic school-aged students

Fact Sheet



What is Autism?

Autism is a difference in a person's development that affects how they learn and interact with others and their surroundings.



Autistic people may have some similarities but they are all different to each other, which is why it is called the 'autism spectrum'.

Some autistic people are very independent, while others benefit from support at home, at school and in the community.

All autistic people will have different strengths and interests.

Autistic people may need support with:

- Communication
- Social interaction
- Sensory processing
- Executive functioning (planning and learning)
- Self-care and independence

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How many people are autistic and how is autism diagnosed?

The current research suggests that within a group of 100 people, 1 or 2 of them will be autistic. People can be diagnosed early or later in life.



Anyone can be autistic, but boys are 3 times more likely than girls to be diagnosed as we currently recognise autism more in boys.

Research indicates that environmental conditions and genetic factors play a role in a person being autistic.

To have your child assessed for autism, talk to your General Practitioner (G.P.) or paediatrician. An assessment will often be completed by two or three health professionals observing your child and talking with them and your family.

Autistic people are part of every culture and community around the world.