

حفجب مكلة سجّمهم؟؟

سَجْمِهُمْ جَلَهُ جَدٍ فَحَدِمَتِمْ عُلَمَ لَحَدَمَتُمْ حَبْدِ فَحَيْ فَقْ حَجٍ مَوْلاَهُ خَرْدَ خَدَ خَدَ جُد جُلُف مَعْوَد محَمَد عَمَد عَمَد مَعْد مَعْد عَبْد فَحَيْ فَقْ حَجْ مُوْلاً مَا مُوْلاً مُوْلاً حَرْدَ خَدَ خَد



لَنَتِلا سَدَيْلا صَفْط مَهْم حَمْد حَمْد دَصْمَيْلا لابتَل حَجْهُم بَنَا فَدَبِعَلا سَد مِعْ دِهُه لَاسِذَنَا، حَمْد مُدَحُر سَدْبَمُا فَبِعَنَا عَلَمَ عَدَبَنَا 'جَضَعَبْنَا دِسَدْ مِهْلاً.

ښڊحصّل حذِيقٍ ڊبٽل جَد ۼَصْعبنَل ڊسڊُمهمُلا ذُحر مئل ۼدؾ(، حيدَئل ڊلاسڌِير چر عُـٰڡل مهمدُنّل مع هئڊمُلا که جنئل، مَدڊذِعنَلا ٥٥ حيوعنَلا. حذِص لَئَؾَلا جَد جَصَعبنَلا ڊسڊُمهمَلا ڇڊ ٥٥م دصوح منهُنيز ٥ دوضقير فڌبير.

لَتْيْا سَدْيَا عُمَصْط هُنتَب لَهُنْدِهُا:

- حئەجىمكر
- حسجُكن عُممُ فُسَر
- حفدضمنا ذلجيبي
- حدجَد هَد دِفَدَبَيْ (سَجَحْهُ مَمَوَحُفُدْ)
 - ٢ بېبېدە ئۆچ دېخەم

فِسيدِه، لِعُمقُ إِلِحِمدَهُنَا positivepartnerships.com.au

The Positive Partnerships initiative is funded by the Australian Government Department of Education through the Helping Children with Autism Package. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Australian Government or the Australian Government Department of Education.

حضر اَئَتِر مِدْ سَجْۃٍ ٥ڋ٦جب ڇر فُـحُر صحمینۂ سجْہمۂ۲؟

בەئىئا ڊەج بى خىسە بىر مىرە جەھ سۈن خەھى جە 100 ئىتر، 1 بى 2 مىنىەت בە גەەت سۈند. ئىيىنى مەت دىنتر قىتب مىدەيتر تجبۇرىم (مى ئەج يونى) بى خەد ھەزى ئە شەھا.



۵ڐ؋؞٥٦ ، جَڌِ٦ ٥٦ئَيَّر صَّي ۽ ٥٥٦ جَڪ جَضَحبنَّر ڊ سَڊُ مِهُ١، ٢ بِنَّ٢ بَڌِ٦٢ بِنَ٦ 3 هُقِ٦ حمت ٥٩٤ ٩ ڊڤٮي صحميتِ٦ مع حنَيَّر جَد أَدِبَ٦ جِ٢ شَبْس سَدِّ مِهُ٦ حمت ١٩ج٢ ٢ه بَڌِ٦٢.

حەيًمًا مَسويا ملات دَلْمَجْتَفَة مُسدەدَّيا (مَكْبَتِيا) در جُرَك مَد جَبَد جَبَد مَدَى مَوْمَا مَعْنان.

ئ ڊفَيت ۼڃڏەجڧ مهمميخنا ئا سڏمەمَا، ښميمو، جح أهنەجڧ لافننا (أهنا ڊجەمەمًا) (G.P) بى جح أهنا ڊبڃڊ. سدًا مضبعنا دُخل لاقا يد فىئنا ھەمىمىنا تھائىا ستبدا دسەلمىنا لىتمولا جك ججدەجڧ ەشمىمىمىنا جىچە ەجح جەھەھەجڧ.

لَنَדֵ سَذِي بِنَا سَدِ فِσَصَ مِ حَل سَدًا مَحَدِهِمُ لَ محتفِعيًا سَجِدَفَنَا جَهِجِمَد.



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 young people on the autism spectrum are very independent, while others benefit from support at home, at school and in the community. All people on the spectrum 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

Go to positivepartnerships.com.au

The Positive Partnerships initiative is funded by the Australian Government Department of Education through the Helping Children with Autism Package. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Australian Government or the Australian Government Department of Education.

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.



Both boys and girls can be on the spectrum, 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.