



positive partnerships

Working together to support school-aged students on the autism spectrum

ファクトシート

Japanese - What is autism?



自閉症とは

自閉症とは個人の発達における違いで、この違いはその人の学び方、他者や周囲との接し方に影響を与えます。



自閉症の人には似通った部分もありますが人それぞれ異なります。自閉症スペクトラムと呼ばれているのはこのためです。

自閉症スペクトラムの子供たちの中には、とても自立している人もいれば、自宅や学校、社会における支援が望まれる人もいます。

自閉症スペクトラムの人の得意なことや関心事は人それぞれです。

自閉症の人には、次のような支援が必要な場合があります。

- コミュニケーション
- 他者との接し方
- 感覚処理
- 遂行機能 (計画や学習)
- セルフケアや自立

positivepartnerships.com.au をご覧ください

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.

自閉症の人はどれくらいいて、診断は どう行われますか

現在の研究では、100人のうち1～2人が自閉症だと考えられています。
子供の時に診断されることもあれば、大人になってから診断を受ける
場合もあります。



スペクトラムには男子も女子もいますが、現在は男子に自閉症が認められることの方が多いため、自閉症と診断される人数は男子が女子の3倍です。

自閉症であることには、環境条件や遺伝要因の影響があることが研究からわかっています。

お子さんに自閉症の評価を受けさせたい場合には、かかりつけ医 (GP) か小児科医にご相談ください。多くの場合、評価は2～3人の医療専門家がお子さんを観察したり、本人とご家族とお話したりすることで行われます。

自閉症の人たちは世界中のあらゆる文化や社会の一員です。



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

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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.



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.