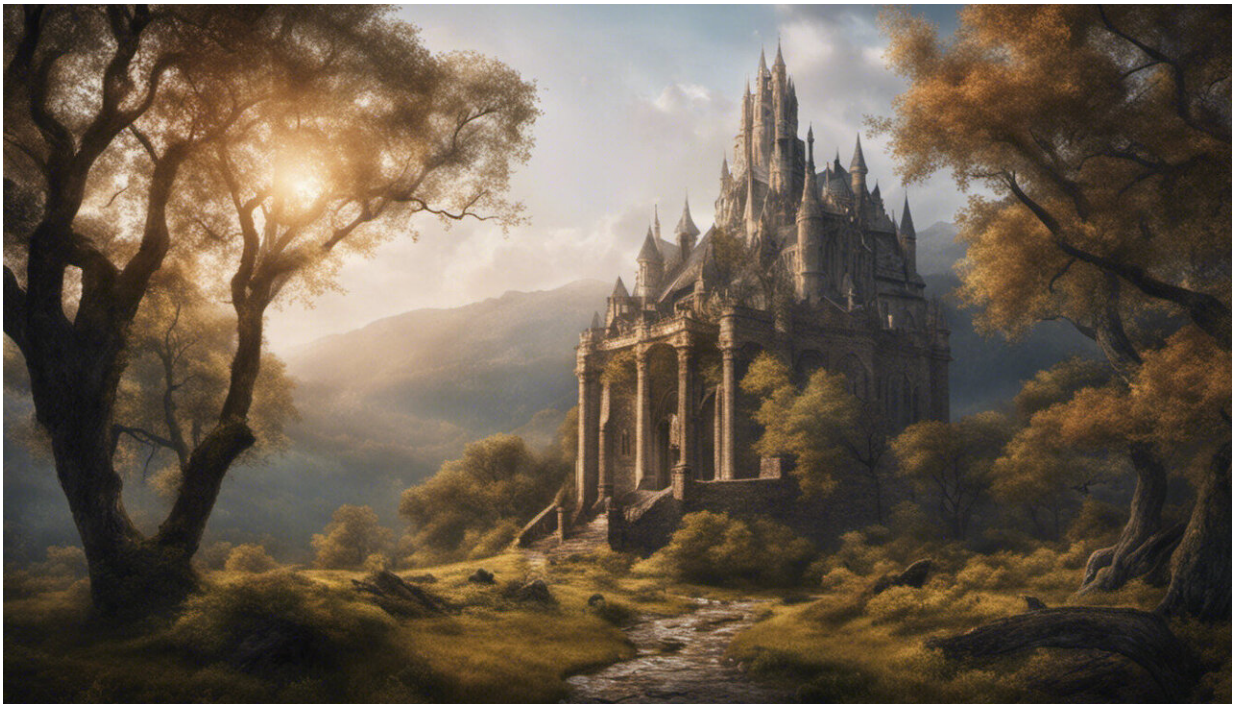


# We need to stop perpetuating the myth that children grow out of autism

September 11 2019, by Sandra Jones

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Around 1% of the population has an autism spectrum disorder, with estimates [ranging from one in 150 to one in 70](#).

While people differ in the range and severity of their symptoms, common features include difficulties with communication and social

interaction, restrictive and repetitive behaviors and interests, and sensory sensitivities.

According to the [2017 Autism in Australia](#) report, autism is most prevalent among children aged five to 14, with 83% of Australians with an [autism diagnosis](#) aged under 25.

But while children are more likely to have a [diagnosis](#) of autism than adults, this doesn't mean children "[grow out](#)" of autism.

## Why are rates higher among children?

There are a number of reasons why the prevalence of autism is higher among [school-aged children](#) than adults, starting with the measurement.

"Prevalence" refers to the rate of diagnosis and/or self-reports, not the rate of actually having autism. As autism is a lifelong condition, it's more likely the rates of actually having autism are stable across adults and children.

[Diagnostic techniques and awareness of autism](#) have improved dramatically in recent times. Many [autistic adults](#) would not have been given a formal diagnosis, but rather misdiagnosed or just seen as "weird."

These days, there are clear benefits of having and reporting a diagnosis for school-aged children; including [access to funding](#) and educational support. This means parents who suspect their child has autism may seek out a diagnosis when in previous generations they would not.

There are far fewer benefits to having and reporting a diagnosis for adults, and many more barriers, including [stigma and discrimination](#).

## Some children lose their diagnosis

Autism is a lifelong condition. However, a small number of studies suggest a minority of children may "lose" their autism diagnosis.

A [2011 analysis of American national survey data](#) found 13% of children diagnosed with autism (187 of the 1,576 whose parents responded to the question) had "lost" their diagnosis.

The most common reason was "new information," such as being diagnosed with another developmental, learning, emotional, or mental health condition.

Only 21% of the 187 parents reported their child had lost their diagnosis due to treatment or maturation; and only 4% (eight children) had a doctor or other professional confirm the child did not have ASD and did not have any other developmental, learning, emotional, or mental health condition.

A recent study in the [Journal of Child Neurology](#) examined the records of 569 children diagnosed with autism between 2003 and 2013. It found 7% (38 of the 569) no longer met the [diagnostic criteria](#).

However, most were diagnosed with another behavior disorder (such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder) or a mental health condition (such as anxiety disorder).

Just three children out of 569 did not "warrant" any alternative diagnosis.

The few studies that report on children who no longer met the criteria for a diagnosis of either autism or another condition are typically small-scale [observational studies](#).

In 2014, for example, [US psychiatry researchers](#) studied 34 people aged eight to 21 years who were diagnosed with autism before the age of five but no longer met the criteria for a diagnosis. This was defined as the "optimal outcome."

The researchers found the "optimal outcome" group did not differ from "typically developing" children on socialization, communication, most language sub-scales and only three had below-average scores on face recognition.

So, a very very small number of children lose their diagnosis and appear to function normally. But these small-scale studies don't have the capacity to differentiate between "growing out of" and "learning to mask" autism-related behaviors.

## Masking symptoms

The diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-5) used to classify mental health disorders states [symptoms of autism](#) start early and continue throughout life, though adults may be able to "mask" their symptoms—at least in some situations.

One of the unexpected findings of the [2014 study of people who lost their autism diagnosis](#) is they tended to have high IQs. The researchers suggest high levels of cognition allowed this group of autistic people to identify and compensate for their social differences.

Many autistic people learn to [mask their behaviors](#) and thought patterns from a young age; and this is particularly [common with girls](#). They learn that to fit in and be accepted by their peers they need to act and speak like neurotypical people.

Masking is physically and emotionally draining, and leads to a [range of](#)

[negative outcomes](#) such as exhaustion, burnout, anxiety, and depression—as well as negative self-perception and low self-esteem.

## Why are these myths so harmful?

Many parents [struggle with their child's diagnosis of autism](#), as they face the realization their child's life may be very different from the one they imagined.

The myth that children can grow out of autism—if their parents do a good enough job of educating or changing them—is harmful for the whole family.

It can prevent parents from seeing and accepting their child as the wonderful human being they are and recognising their strengths.

Sadly, it can also lead to a lifetime of the autistic person perceiving themselves to be a [failed neurotypical person](#) rather than a [successful autistic person](#).

Australia, like many countries, has made great strides in the provision of educational supports for these students in primary and secondary school. Then we stop.

Of those who complete secondary school, [only 19% receive a post-school qualification](#). This compares with 59% of those with any form of disability and 68% of those without a disability.

In terms of work, ABS data from 2015 shows the [unemployment rate for people with an autism diagnosis](#) was 31.6%; more than three times the rate for people with any disability (10%) and almost six times the rate of people without disability (5.3%).

Autistic [children](#) don't grow into neurotypical adults, they grow into autistic adults who are [under-serviced](#), isolated and stigmatized.

Until our employers, educational institutions, governments and communities fully understand this, we will continue to fail to provide them with appropriate educational and employment opportunities.

So, will your child grow out of their [autism](#)? Probably not, but with the right support, encouragement and understanding they might grow into it.

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