

третьому тисячолітті: політичний, економічний, правовий та культурний виміри:
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PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

UDC 619.89

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INCLUSION IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

Autism is a general developmental disorder characterized by the presence of abnormal and / or impaired development; the clinical signs noticeable before the age of 3 years. Due to the unknown etiology, the most commonly used concept is “Sensory processing disorder (dysfunction)”. According to the classification of the American Psychiatric Association DSM-5 (2013), the clinical manifestations of autism were limited to two basic disorders (instead of 3 in DSM-4) - impaired functioning in the spheres of social interaction, communication and limited, repetitive behavior.

Statistical indicators of the autism prevalence depends on which classification of mental and behavioral disorders adopted in each individual country. For example, according to WHO data for 2018, 1 child out of 160 children in the world suffers from autism spectrum disorder. (1) According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (USA), according to the DSM-5 classification, 1 out of 54 children suffer from Autistic Disorders (2).

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, autism is classified according to ICD-10, where

in section F 80-F 89 "Disorders of psychological development", there are separate headings devoted to autism and autism spectrum disorders. According to the official statistical reporting data of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of children initially registered with diagnoses are rapidly increased: Childhood autism – for 82% (1.86 times); Asperger's syndrome - for 51.7% (1.51 times); Atypical autism - for 102% (2.02 times). All in all, at the beginning of 2019, registered children with these disorders increased accordingly - for 108%; 83%; 28%.

However, statistical data must be carefully analyzed. First of all, it is necessary to understand who is verifying the diagnosis - "Autism" and whether laboratory tests were carried out to exclude possible hereditary metabolic diseases, fermentopathies, and, in general, genetic pathology. Secondly, and it is important, what classification is used by child psychiatrists. Stigma is also important. For parents of children who have clinical data for early childhood schizophrenia (this may be Kanner's syndrome) or mental retardation, the diagnosis of "Autism" is destigmatizing.

As defined by UNICEF, inclusive education is an approach that ensures that every child receives a quality education, regardless of gender, ethnicity, language, health status, economic status, religion, etc. (3). The right of all children to education is enshrined in a number of important international documents in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Persons with Disabilities and others. They are also reflected in the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (4,5,6,7,8,9). At the same time, the term "inclusion" is not limited only to the concept of "inclusive education", it is much broader. Inclusion implies the creation of comfortable conditions necessary for the adaptation of a special child. From a psychologically comfortable environment to the technical and architectural changes necessary for the adaptation and learning of the child.

Disruptions in communication and social interaction, as well as repetitive