

Asperger's Syndrome

Asperger's syndrome (AS) is a pervasive developmental disorder that falls within the spectrum of autism. It is characterized by specific delays in social, communicative and cognitive development, usually noted in early childhood. Though challenges may remain constant throughout life, many adaptations vary.

The major differences between Asperger's and autism are in the area of language skills. Although many autistic children don't develop normal speech patterns, children with Asperger's syndrome usually develop language skills at or below the average Signs & Symptoms

Individuals experiencing Asperger's syndrome may exhibit some or all of the following symptoms:

- Inability to read and respond to social cues
- Difficulty maintaining eye contact
- Holding one-sided conversations
- Focusing on obsessions
- Marked impairment in the use of nonverbal behavior
- Repetitive patterns of behaviour, interest and activities
- Extreme lack of organization
- Concrete literal thinking
- Poor reading and math comprehension
- Inflexible adherence to routine and change
- Persistent preoccupation with parts of objects
- Impulsive behaviour

Therapeutic Approach

Conventional approaches may include medication and behavioral interventions as well as speech, occupational and physical therapy. In addition, complementary modalities such as CranioSacral Therapy can play an important role in a comprehensive therapeutic approach.

CranioSacral Therapy can facilitate more normal brain function by reducing or eliminating abnormal tensions within the central nervous system (i.e., intra- and extra-cranial connective tissue strain patterns and cranial bone distortions and/or compressions).