



OBJECTIVES OF THE CENTRE

PROVIDE INFORMATION
ON AUTISM

PROVIDE TEACHING-LEARNING
PROGRAMS TO HELP
THE AUTISTIC CHILD BECOME
AN ACCEPTED MEMBER OF SOCIETY

ORGANISE SEMINARS/
WORKSHOPS ON AUTISM FOR
VOLUNTEERS, PARENTS AND
PROFESSIONALS

PROVIDE INTERNSHIP PLACEMENT
FOR STUDENTS

PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AND
ADVICE TO FAMILIES
OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN

ENCOURAGE AND HELP TO START
RESOURCE CENTRES FOR
AUTISTIC CHILDREN
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

**A LIONS COMMUNITY
SERVICE PROJECT**



"A MAN NEVER STANDS SO TALL AS WHEN HE STOOPS TO HELP A CHILD"

*THE AUTISTIC CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.....
DONATE GENEROUSLY!*

Address to:

The Association of Resource and Education for Autistic Children
184, Jalan Bunga Cempaka, 11700 Bukit Gelugor, Penang.
Tel: 04-6564357 Fax: 04-6578315

I would like to donate RM _____ to help the autistic children.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

[*All cheques to be crossed and made payable to the Association of Resource and Education for Autistic Children.]



**IT IS BECAUSE HE
LOOKS SO
NORMAL
PEOPLE JUST DON'T
UNDERSTAND !**

WHAT IS AUTISM ?

Autism is a life-long mental disability which is believed to be caused by brain dysfunction, often occurring with other disorders including mental retardation. It affects four times as many boys as girls and has no class, creed or racial barriers. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that about 1 in 88 children has been identified with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (April 2, 2012).

Autism, which becomes evident in early childhood, is a condition in which children are so withdrawn that they have difficulties in developing normal social and emotional relationships with the people around them, and in understanding the world. Unable to understand what he sees, the autistic child tends to resist change and display temper tantrums. Prolonged screaming fits are not uncommon, and ritualistic use of objects is usual. Odd and repetitive behaviour and obsessions are often seen. The child fails to learn how to play and has difficulty in learning to cope with people and situations. The autistic child seems unable to process information effectively and this presents a barrier to normal development and communication. As language has little meaning for him, speech will be delayed and if acquired, will follow an abnormal pattern.

Of the many autistic children, about one quarter will have classic (or typical) autism and the rest will display autistic-type behaviour. The autistic spectrum disorder is the second most common serious developmental disability after mental retardation. Nevertheless, skilled educational and social intervention can reduce many of the problems associated with autism. It is important that we treat autism as conditions of urgent public health concern, do all we can to identify their learning needs, and begin intervention as early as possible to help these children reach their full potential.

SOME FEATURES OF AUTISM



DISPLAYS INDIFFERENCE
TIDAK MEMPEDULIKAN
ORANG LAIN



ADVERSE TO CUDDLING
TIDAK SUKA DIDAKAP



NO EYE CONTACT
TIDAK KONTAK MATA



INDICATES NEEDS BY USING
AN ADULT'S HAND
MENGGUNAKAN TANGAN
ORANG DEWASA UNTUK
MEMENUHI KEHENDAKNYA



MARKED PHYSICAL
OVERACTIVITY OR
EXTREME PASSIVITY
KEAKTIFAN FIZIKAL YANG
KETERLALUAN ATAU
SEBALIKNYA



CRYING TANTRUMS:
EXTREME DISTRESS FOR NO
DISCERNIBLE REASON
MENUNJUKKAN KEMARAHAN
DAN MENANGIS DENGAN
MELAMPAU; SEBAB-SEBABNYA
TIDAK DAPAT DIKESAN



NO FEAR OF REAL DANGERS
TIDAK TAKUT TERHADAP
BAHAYA



INAPPROPRIATE LAUGHING
OR GIGGLING
KETAWA TANPA SEBAB



ECHOLALIC: COPIES WORDS
LIKE PARROT
MENGAJUK: MENIRU
PERKATAAN
TANPA MEMAHAMINYA



SUSTAINED ODD PLAY
BERMAIN SECARA GANJIL YANG
BERTERUSAN



SPINS OBJECTS
MEMUTAR OBJEK



LACK OF CREATIVE AND
PRETEND PLAY
KURANG DAYA KREATIF
SEMASA BERMAIN

Early diagnosis is essential if autistic children are to achieve full potential. It is only when their disability is understood that they can be helped to maximise skills and minimise problems.