



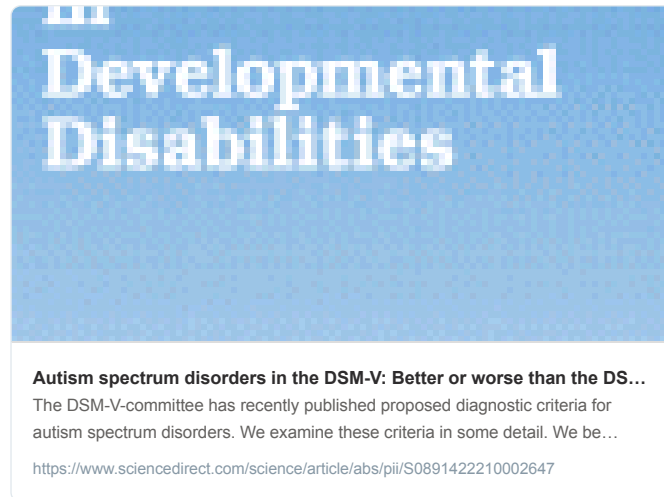
Richard Woods @Richard_Autism

11 Jul 20 · 8 tweets · [Richard_Autism/status/1282044705123991553](#)



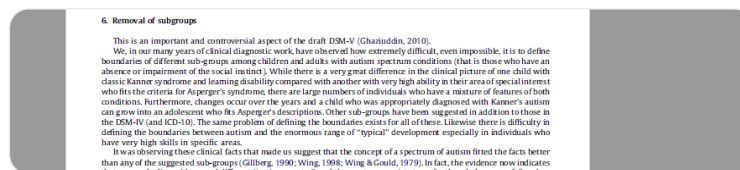
[@milton_damian](#) [@Jenn_Layton](#) [@Whovian242](#)
[@Shona_Mu](#) [@AutisticNW](#) [@NeuroRebel](#)
[@AnnMemcott](#) [@spacedoutsmiles](#) The concept autism is
a fixed state, especially in regard to functioning levels.

[@milton_damian](#) [@Jenn_Layton](#) [@Whovian242](#) [@Shona_Mu](#) [@AutisticNW](#)
[@NeuroRebel](#) [@AnnMemcott](#) [@spacedoutsmiles](#) To be clear this some clinicians
noting autistic persons



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<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/131/4/e1128>



[@milton_damian](#) [@Jenn_Layton](#) [@Whovian242](#) [@Shona_Mu](#) [@AutisticNW](#)
[@NeuroRebel](#) [@AnnMemcott](#) [@spacedoutsmiles](#) If one considers PDA to be autism,
Newson likewise noted that persons can transition between autism and PDA, also
vice versa.

<https://www.autismeastmidlands.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Pathological-Demand-Avoidance-Syndrome.pdf>

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<https://www.autismeastmidlands.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/The-family-of-pervasive-development-disorders.pdf>



[@milton_damian](#) [@Jenn_Layton](#) [@Whovian242](#) [@Shona_Mu](#) [@AutisticNW](#) [@NeuroRebel](#) [@AnnMemcott](#) [@spacedoutsmiles](#) "Further, symptoms can be both 'current or by history...These caveats do acknowledge how autism can change over time."



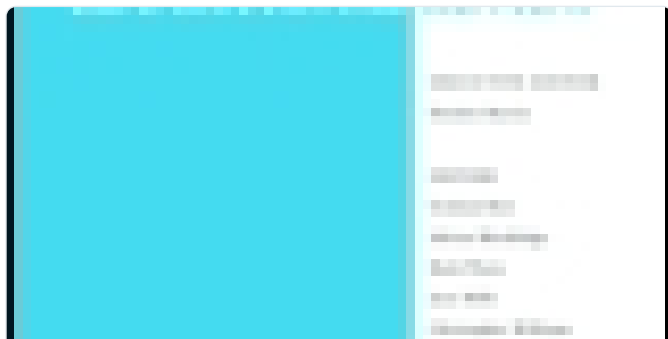
DSM-5 and Challenges to Female Autism Identificat...

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10803-020-04574-5>

to secondary school, university, moving out, puberty, stress, pregnancy, motherhood, divorce, menopause and old age. Evidence also indicates that autistic women struggle more during their periods and hormonal fluctuations (Steward et al. 2018).

The DSM-5 specifies that 'symptoms [...] may not become fully manifest until social demands exceed limited capacities (APA 2013).' Further, symptoms can be both 'current or by history (APA 2013).' These caveats do acknowledge how autism can change over time. However, there is no recognition of the impact of developmental changes and how these can influence behavioural evidence of autism. The DSM-5 further states that symptoms must occur across 'multiple contexts,' which is problematic as there is lack of clarity with regard to how distinctly different autism might present in different environments (APA 2013). In autistic self-help forums there is frequent mention that this stipulation can cause significant delays to diagnosis as difficulties

[@milton_damian](#) [@Jenn_Layton](#) [@Whovian242](#) [@Shona_Mu](#) [@AutisticNW](#) [@NeuroRebel](#) [@AnnMemcott](#) [@spacedoutsmiles](#) For autistic persons becoming more functional when engaging in their interests:



Autism, intense interests and support in school: from wasted efforts t...

(2019). Autism, intense interests and support in school: from wasted efforts to shared understandings. Educational Review. Ahead of Print.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00131911.2019.1566213>

&
By Wing, Gould and Gillberg:



Developmental Disabilities

Autism spectrum disorders in the DSM-V: Better or worse than the DS...

The DSM-V-committee has recently published proposed diagnostic criteria for autism spectrum disorders. We examine these criteria in some detail. We be...

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0891422210002647>

discussed in the DSM-V.

6. Removal of subgroup

This is an important and controversial aspect of the draft DSM-V (Chakrabarti, 2010). We, in our many years of clinical diagnostic work, have observed how extremely difficult, even impossible, it is to define boundaries of different sub-groups among children and adults with autism spectrum conditions (that is those who have an absence or impairment of the social instinct). **While there is a very great difference in the clinical picture of one child with classic Kanner syndrome and learning disability compared with another with very high ability in their areas of special interest who fits the criteria for Asperger's syndrome, there are large numbers of individuals who have a mixture of features of both conditions. Furthermore, changes occur over the years and a child who was appropriately diagnosed with Kanner's autism can grow into an adolescent who fits Asperger's descriptions. Other sub-groups have been suggested in addition to those in the DSM-IV (and ICD-10). The same problem of defining the boundaries exists for all of these. Likewise there is difficulty in defining the boundaries between autism and the enormous range of "typical" development especially in individuals who have very high skills in specific areas.**

[@milton_damian @Jenn_Layton @Whovian242 @Shona_Mu @AutisticNW @NeuroRebel @AnnMemcott @spacedoutsmiles](#) We become less functional when highly anxious:

<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2215036619302895>

I also reference literature that denotes autistic persons transition between subtypes depending on situation:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332727790_An_Updated_Interest_Based_Account_Monotropism_theory_a_Demand_Avoidance_Phenomenon_discussion

Measuring problems.

- 1) Difficult/ impossible to measure boundaries between subtypes.
- 2) Autistic persons frequently transition between subtypes (Leatherland 2018; Wing 2002; Wing et al 2011), including in different situations (Verhoeff 2012; Walsh 2018; Watts 2017; Woods 2018b).

[@milton_damian @Jenn_Layton @Whovian242 @Shona_Mu @AutisticNW @NeuroRebel @AnnMemcott @spacedoutsmiles](#) Also how there is no clinical difference between subtypes.

[https://jaacap.org/article/So890-8567\(11\)00268-1/fulltext](https://jaacap.org/article/So890-8567(11)00268-1/fulltext)

...now conceptualising ... with children need which girls can to move away from ... g that someone e criteria are based a disorder, is short 2017, page 176).

debates which will PDA is here to stay. only be formally rec- when its screening and accurate meas- y, PDA has neither t provide both valid

diagnostic manual over recent decades (Eaton, 2020). However, she does not mention the position adopted by the committee called the Neurodevelopmental Disorders Workgroup that decided on what the autism criteria were for the DSM-5. The workgroup deliberately removed narrowly defined autism subtypes from the DSM-5, as all attempts to divide autism have failed through both biomarker and behavioural methods (Woods et al, 2019). Specific concerns included insignificant differences between groups of autistic persons who met the clinical threshold for Asperger's Syndrome (ie had no speech delay) and other subtypes. There is no evidence for differential treatment between subtypes (Happé, 2011). Furthermore autism subtypes were removed to reduce the stigma for all autistic persons (Happé, 2011). If the logic of the workgroup is applied to PDA, it would be excluded from the autism spectrum.

[@milton_damian @Jenn_Layton @Whovian242 @Shona_Mu @AutisticNW @NeuroRebel @AnnMemcott @spacedoutsmiles](#) I think this is everything I can make on this point. It would be good to have it one place. Also to do this.

