METABOLIC CHANGES IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS REVIEW on PhD Thesis

Daniela BOBOC¹, Natalia ROŞOIU²

- ¹ Maria Montessori School Center for Inclusive Education, Nicu Măndoi street 17, Constanta, Romania
- ² "Ovidius University", Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biochemistry, Constanta, Romania; Doctoral Supervisor in the Institute of the Doctoral School Univ. Ovidius Constanța, Romania; Full member of Academy of Romanian Scientists, Ilfov street 3, Bucharest, Romania

Objectives and purpose of the work

Through documentary study and realized papers, the PhD thesis proposes to bring a contribution to the well-being of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. This doctoral thesis stems from the desire to shed some light on the complexity of autism problems, to help the families of children with autism spectrum disorders to overcome the situation in which they find themselves more easily, and children with autism to have an appropriate school and social integration.

The present research aims to present a scientific study on the metabolic changes and biochemical markers involved in ASD. We wanted to make the dosages of certain markers that appear who, according to recent research, to be involved in autism. The paper identifies essential elements that can be useful in the evolution of children with autism, insisting on the achievement of a good collaboration between psychologist, psychopedagogue, psychiatrist, family and community. The approach of the work is innovative because it presents an overview of the autism phenomenon, capturing defining elements that influence the symptomatology, which can be the basis for specialists to develop an individualized therapeutic plan and must have as its main objective the improvement of the health status of the child with autism. A novelty element of the thesis is the analysis of some biochemical markers that can be the basis for assessing the impact of autism on children's development.

The original contribution to the Romanian specialty literature is represented by the analysis of the intestinal microbiome in two groups of participants, one made up of children and young people with autism and another made up of neurotypical children and young people, clearly observing differences at this level. So far, at international level, the causes that lead to the appearance of autism