

INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO CORRECTING NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN WITH ASD USING PSYCHOMOTOR THERAPY

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Introduction. It is known that the leading criteria for assessing a child's health are the state of mental and motor functioning. A delay in the development of motor activity, in turn, can cause a delay in the mental development of the child, since these two important areas of activity represent the most important basis in understanding the surrounding picture of the world.

The aim of the study is to study the clinical aspects of psychomotor disorders in children with ASD.

Material and methods of research. The study examined 26 children with ASD aged 6 to 15 years. The comparison group included 26 practically healthy children. Clinical-psychopathological, clinical - catamnestic, neurological, clinical-pathopsychological research methods were used in the study.

Results and discussion. Difficulties in the process of building role-playing games were demonstrated by 82.7% of children. A lag in speech formation for a year or more at the early age stages was observed in 76.7% of cases. Hereditary burden of mental disorders in families with children with ASD was 23.6%. The results of the study showed significantly significant correlations of disorders of psychomotor domains with other mental domains, such as the "attention" domain ($r=0.24, p<0.01$), the "emotion" domain ($r=0.32, p<0.01$). Violation of the domain "interpersonal communication" ($r=0.21, p<0.01$). Violation of the domain "control of one's own behavior" ($r=0.27, p<0.01$). The domains "aggression" and "auto aggression" accounted for 34.6% and 29.3%, respectively.

Conclusions. Thus, we can conclude about the spectrum of psychomotor disorders of varying severity that occur in children with ASD and have close relationships with such important mental functions as emotions, attention,

motivation and others. Disorders of psychomotor functions should be taken into account when developing a complex of rehabilitation measures for children with ASD.

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