13. BÖLÜM

OTİZM ve MİKRORNA

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GİRİŞ

Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) iletişim ve sosyal etkileşimdeki bozulma ile kısıtlı ve tekrarlayıcı ve davranış kalıplarını içeren bir grup heterojen nörogelişimsel bozukluk olarak tanımlanmaktadır (1). Bu bozukluğun şiddeti bireyden bireye hafiften ağıra doğru değişmekte ve etkilenen bireylerin yaklaşık %40' ında bilişsel defisit bulunmaktadır (2). OSB semptomları ilk olarak erken çocukluk döneminde fark edilir ve tanı yaş ortalaması genelde 4 yaş civarıdır (3). Erkeklerde OSB insidansının kadınlara göre daha yüksek olduğu bildirilmiştir (4). Ayrıca OSB' ye dikkat eksikliği hiperaktivite bozukluğu, karşıt olma karşıt gelme bozukluğu, anksiyete ve duygudurum bozukluğu, obsesif kompulsif bozukluk gibi diğer birçok psikiyatrik tanı da eşlik etmektedir (5). OSB'nin prevelansında yıllar içinde dikkate değer bir artış gözlenmiştir; Hastalık Kontrol ve Önleme Merkezi dünya çapındaki prevelansın 2004'te 1/166, 2018'de ise bunun 1/59 olduğunu açıklamıştır (6). Bu büyük orandaki artışla ilgili henüz ortak bir fikir birliği olmamasına rağmen; bazıları bunu bozukluğun farkındalığındaki bir artışa ve daha iyi tanı kriterlerine bağlarken, diğerleri bunun yaygınlığındaki gerçek bir artıştan veya tüm bu faktörlerin bir kombinasyonundan kaynaklandığını öne sürmektedir (6).

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