



## Spotting the Early Signs of Autism Can Make All the Difference.

Early signs of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) can typically be spotted by a child's first birthday. If your child is 12 months or older, take the first step by using the S.P.O.T. resource below.

If your child is 12 months of age or older, check each box you feel describes your child. If one or more are boxes are checked, share this sheet with your child's doctor or visit **SpotASDby3.com** to take an additional assessment called MCHAT.<sup>©</sup> You can also contact the National Autism Association (NAA) at naa@nationalautism.org or 877.622.2884 for assistance.

Social Differences	Persistent Sensory Differences
Avoids eye contact  Does not point to show you something, or look at what you're pointing at (like a balloon or airplane)  Does not bring you objects or items of interest to show you  Does not look at others' faces during an exciting event, or respond to expressions, such as a smile  Does not play pretend, copy, or imitate  Plays with toys in an unusual way (i.e., lines up toys, spins wheels of a toy car repeatedly, etc.)  Does not seem interested in other children	Gets upset over everyday noises  Over- or under-reacts to sounds, lights, smells, tastes, touch, and/or textures  Has difficulty being consoled after becoming upset  Resists loud or stressful areas or situations (may try to exit on own, run, or wander away)  Has unusual fears (i.e., a non-threatening object, particular song or sound)  Over- or under-reacts to the perceived feelings of people or objects
Obsessive & Repetitive Behaviors	Talking & Communication Delays
Obsessive interest in a particular object, activity, topic, or place (i.e., pond, fountain, train station)  Repeats words or phrases over and over  Repeats body movements: may flap hands or arms, rock, spin, twirl or flicks fingers  Looks at objects or items close up from corner of eye  Prefers sameness: has difficulty with changes to routine, or times of transition  Walks on toes for a long time, or continues to toe-walk	Little to no babbling by 12 months  Does not say single words by 16 months  Does not wave 'bye,' or point to something needed or wanted  Does not respond when name is called, but responds to other sounds  Does not seem to understand what is being asked or said  Loss of previous babbling, language skills, or words
beyond age 2	2033 of previous outboning, uniquage sixins, of words





Understanding autism also allows caregivers to learn about important safety topics, such as wandering/elopement behaviors in children with autism #SpotASDby3

