

Az autizmus neurobiológiai és genetikai háttere

KISS SZIDÓNIA

*Babes-Bolyai Tudományegyetem, Kolozsvár
Pszichológia és Neveléstudományok Kar
e-mail: szkiss@pszichologia.ro*

Abstract: Autism is one of the most disabling illness of neurologic, emotional and intellectual development. Autism occurred more frequently in families where there was already an autistic member. The human brain is an extraordinarily complex organ, made up of different structures, each serving a distinct function. The development of the various parts of the brain is regulated by the complex interplay of genetics and environment. One of the most pressing questions to answer is what part (or parts) of the brain are damaged in autism? The areas which appear to be prime candidates are the structures of the limbic system and the cerebellum. Although suggestive evidence for the existence of autism-related genes has been found for several chromosomal regions, currently the attention is focusing on five different chromosomes: 2,3,7,15 and X.

Keywords: limbic system, cerebellum, Purkinje cells, neurotransmitters, chromosomes 2,3,7,15 and X.