



INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

(A Unit of Margdarsi)

Office: N-2/41, I.R.C Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar – 751015, Ph.:0674-2553640, 2550054
Campus: Chandaka, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha, pin: 754005, E-mail:ihsbbsr@margdarsi.org, web: www.ihsindia.org

Date – 27/3/2021

NOTICE

This is for the information of all the students and staff of IHS that a Essay competition and poster competition on the topic of “World Autism Awareness Day” will be held at smart class room, Institute Of Health Sciences, Chandaka campus on 2nd April 2021 (Time 3:30pm-5:00pm).

PRINCIPAL

Institute Of Health Sciences, Chandaka

CC To:

- Administrative officer
- Director, Projects
- IQAC Cell
- All notice boards

Director
Institute of Health Sciences
Bhubaneswar



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EFFECT OF LOCKDOWN ON AUTISM :

In December 2019, a novel coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 has resulted in the outbreak of a respiratory illness known as COVID-19. During any outbreak of an infectious disease, the population's psychological reactions play a critical role in shaping both spread of the disease and the occurrence of emotional distress and social disorder during and after the outbreak. The lockdown that was imposed by governments as part of the attempt to contain the COVID-19 pandemic included extreme measures, such as home confinement and the shutting down of special education systems. Being a parent in this situation was not easy for anyone, much less for parents of children with special needs. The shutting down of special education systems meant that parents lost a vital support network and had to be the sole full-time caregivers despite often lacking the skills to cope with this new and daunting situation.

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are characterized by impairments in social interaction and reciprocal communication. During a pandemic, when social distancing becomes mandatory for all, both parents and children are not supported in-person by their therapists and cannot participate in usual therapies. So during this period changes in behaviours /autistic symptoms was quite evident. Research shows, 14% reported an increase in restricted and repetitive behaviours, 1.6% shows an increase in mannerisms, 14% shows an increase in motor stereotypies, and 3.2% shows an increase in vocal stereotypes. Behaviours such as restlessness, fidgeting, climbing on furniture, wandering around room, fearing of new situations such as child was becoming upset when things was not occurring at their usual times, child was resisting changing from one activity to another, Child was becoming upset when own schedule or order of the routine is changed, child was resisting changing own location in room. Sleep regulation , moodiness, irritability problems were there.

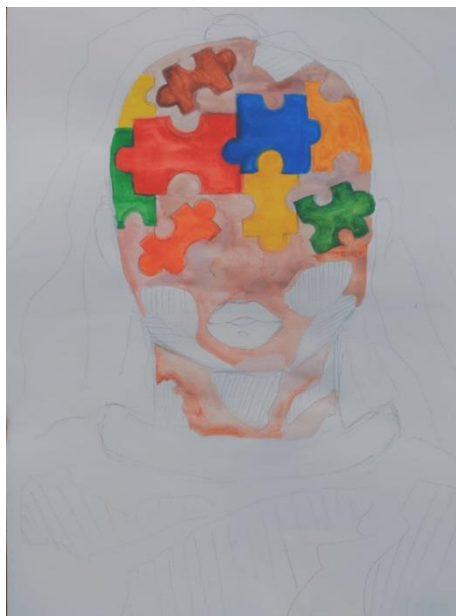
Satyam Hota
2nd semester

Director
Institute of Health Sciences
Bhubaneswar





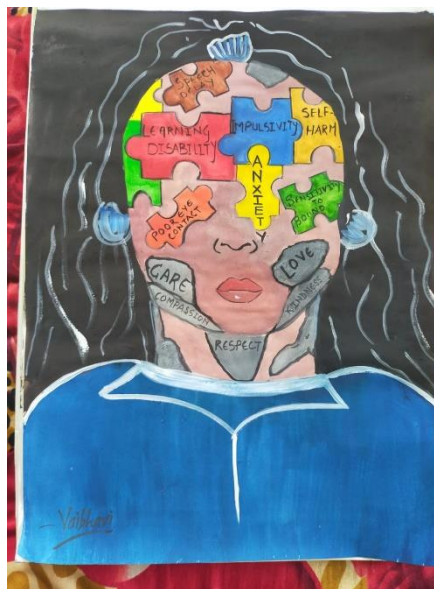
Vaibhavi More (3rd sem BASLP)



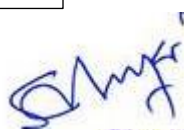
Swatipallavi Pradhan (3rd sem BASLP)



Anshita Mishra (1st sem BASLP)



Baishali samant (1st semester BASLP)


 Director
 Institute of Health Sciences
 Bhubaneswar