

Do you have questions about your child's progress? **Don't wait!**

Both the medical system and your school district of residence play a role in evaluating your child's progress and finding out what supports they may be eligible for, starting at birth and available whenever your child is diagnosed with or determined to have autism.

It is important to explore both medical and educational pathways to make sure your child gets everything they need. Some services, like Medical Assistance and Social Security, require a medical diagnosis to be eligible. Educational determination allows students to access special education services through the public school system.

follow both pathways



Medical identification

- Make an appointment with your child's primary care physician and ask for a referral for an autism evaluation.
- After you receive the referral, contact the relevant clinic and follow their intake process. Check with your insurance provider about coverage and requirements for referrals.
- Depending on the results of assessment, the medical provider and their team can help decide if any therapies, medications, and/or supports could help your child.



Educational Determination

- Access [HelpMeGrowMN.org](https://www.helpmegrowmn.org) online or call 1-866-693-4769, or contact your local school district.
- Someone from the school district may decide that testing is needed for special education services. Your family will participate in the assessment.
- After the assessment, if your child or family is eligible for special education services, a planning team will meet to determine next steps on the types of services or supports your child may need.

Special Education Services and Resources include...

- Individualized Education Plans (IEPs, or a similar plan depending on your child's age and where services are provided), which serve as a blueprint for the different special education services and supports your child will receive from the school at no cost to you (the child's parents).
- Your child may also be eligible for related services, including things like physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, and school readiness programming, all of which are targeted at helping your child. These therapies are different from those offered in clinical settings, though they share the same name. Children can benefit in different ways from receiving things like speech and language therapy in their school and in clinical settings.



Symptoms and Diagnosis of Autism

651-431-4300 or 866-267-7655

Attention. If you need free help interpreting this document, call the above number.

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ملاحظة: إذا أردت مساعدة مجانية لترجمة هذه الوثيقة، اتصل على الرقم أعلاه.

People who have autism spectrum disorder (ASD) may experience a range of symptoms and characteristics. Some people may have very noticeable characteristics, others may not. Autism may be diagnosed as early as 18 to 24 months, but can be diagnosed at any age. The earlier treatment and intervention begins, the more effective the outcomes. Here are some of the signs and symptoms of autism.

သတိ။ ဤစာရွက်စာတမ်းအားအခမဲ့ဘာသာပြန်ပေးခြင်းအကူအညီလိုအပ်ပါက၊ အထက်ပါနံပါတ်ကိုခေါ်ဆိုပါ။ ကိစ္စကိစ္စအားဖြင့်၊ ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် အသက် ၁၈ လနှင့် ၂၄ လအကြားတွင် အသိရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ အသက် ၁၈ လအောက်တွင် အသိရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

請注意，如果您需要免費協助傳譯這份文件，請撥打上面的電話號碼。

Social interaction and communication



- Differences in interacting with other people and making or maintaining relationships
- Differences with back-and-forth conversation
- Differences using eye contact, gestures, facial expressions, and body language
- Differences reading social cues
- Limited meaningful or functional communication

In very young children, the first symptoms of autism may include:

- Limited demonstration of emotions, eye contact, or gestures like waving or pointing
- Limited interest in sharing or playing with others
- Loss of speech
- Delayed speech and/or no social babbling
- No or inconsistent response to name

Attention. Si vous avez besoin d'une aide gratuite pour interpréter le présent document, veuillez appeler au numéro ci-dessus.

Thov ua twb zoo nyeeem. Yog hais tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais lus rau tsab ntauw ntauw no pub dawb, ces hu rau tus najnpawb xov tooj saum toj no.

လူငယ်လူသားဘဝတိုင်း၊ ခန့်မှန်လိမ့်မည်ဟုဆိုသောကလေးလူငယ်တို့အားအသိရှိစေရန်အတွက်၊ ဝန်ထောက်များအားဆက်သွယ်ပါ။

알려드립니다. 이 문서에 대한 이해를 돕기 위해 무료로 제공되는 도움을 받으시려면 위의 전화번호로 연락하십시오.

ໂປຣດຊາບ. ຖ້າຫາກ ທ່ານຕ້ອງການການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການ ແປເອກະສານນີ້ພຣີ, ຈົ່ງໂທສະໂປທິພາຍເລກຂ້າງເທິງນີ້. Hubachiisa. Dokumentiin kun tola akka siif hiikamu gargaarsa hoo feete, lakkoobsa gubbatti kenname bilbili.

Внимание: если вам нужна бесплатная помощь в устном переводе данного документа, позвоните по указанному выше телефону.

Digniini. Haddii aad u baahantahay caawimaad lacag-la'aan ah ee tarjumaadda qoraalka, lambarka kore wac.

Atención. Si desea recibir asistencia gratuita para interpretar este documento, llame al número indicado arriba.

Chú ý. Nếu quý vị cần được giúp đỡ dịch tài liệu này miễn phí, xin gọi số bên trên.

Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities



- Differences in speech patterns (ex: saying the same things over and over in exactly the same way)
- Repeating behaviors like hand-flapping, rocking, jumping, or twirling
- Insistence on specific routines/strong resistance to minor changes
- Sensitivity to light, touch, and sound
- Strong interests in certain areas or objects
- Unusual interest in looking closely at objects, touching, smelling, or tasting objects

For accessible formats of this publication or additional equal access to human services, write to DHS.info@state.mn.us, call 651-431-4300 or 866-267-7655 (toll free) or use your preferred relay service.



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