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*Opinion Article*

# Overview on the Autism Spectrum Disorder

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## DESCRIPTION

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder marked by a lack of social communication and a tendency to repeat behaviours. In recent years, more clinical data has suggested that the cerebellum may play a role in the neuropathology of ASD. However, research into the mechanism of the cerebellum's role in autism has remained theoretical. Although some researchers have claimed that glutamate decarboxylases in the cerebellum of autistic patients may change, this is still contentious and restricted to transcriptional changes. Given the effects on health, independence, and quality of life, a better knowledge of brain and cognitive ageing is vital, given the constantly expanding number of older persons. We have a well-developed literature on the cortical contributions to cognition in senior age at this stage. While this work has laid the groundwork for our knowledge of the brain and behaviour in older individuals, subcortical contributions, particularly those from the cerebellum, have not been included in these models and frameworks. The cerebellum's inclusion in models of cognitive ageing is a critical step in moving the field ahead. The ultrasound (US) assessment of the foetal central nervous system is one of the most important duties during a mid-term pregnancy examination, with the foetal cerebellum drawing the most attention from doctors. As a result, proper cerebellar identification and segmentation are critical for clinical diagnosis. The advancement of deep learning in recent years has substantially enhanced the accuracy of computer automatic segmentation. Although it has long been suggested that the cerebellum plays a role in cognitive function, this has remained contentious. The recent observation that signals linked with reward can be detected in cerebellar circuitry, particularly in goal-directed learning tasks involving interplay between the cerebellar cortex, basal ganglia, and cerebral cortex, has given further credence to this theory. Surprisingly, individual circuit parts can record a wide range of reward variables, including reward expectancy, delivery, magnitude, and omission, in a way that mirrors the cerebellar cortex's microzonal architecture. The fact that reward signals have been found in both the mossy fibre and climbing fibre input routes to the cerebellar cortex, and that their convergence can cause Purkinje cell plasticity, suggests that these interactions are important for the cerebellar cortex's function in learnt behaviour. In the acquisition and consolidation of learned fear reactions, the cerebellum plays a role. However, information on its role in extinction learning is limited. Extinction processes almost certainly entail memory erasure, but there is also of evidence that at least some of the original memory survives. We wanted to know if memory is retained in the cerebellum after extinction training. One of the occurrences demonstrating that memory of extinguished taught fear responses is not totally obliterated during extinction training is the renewal effect, which is the reoccurrence of extinguished fear memory following recall in a context other than the extinction context. Our ability to dynamically adjust a motor programme in response to sensory input is largely dependent on the cerebellum and its interactions with cortical areas. However, particular brain mechanisms underpinning the process of visuomotor adaptation are currently unknown. We explored local cerebellar activity, as well as its interaction with neocortical activity, to obtain direct neurophysiological markers of visuomotor adaptation in humans, using a new placement of EEG electrodes to capture electric activity from the cerebellum.

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