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these mothers, diagnosing and treating their problems in widespread child and family health planning.

Key words: *Autism spectrum disorders, Mothers, Depression, Anxiety, Quality of life*

PTH 44- Investigation of Co morbid Disorders Profile Of Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorders Based On Teacher Report Form(TRF)

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Objective: The purpose of this research was the comparative examination of behavior profile between children with ASD and normal children.

Methods: The statistical populations of this research were 30 children with ASD (aged 6-18 years) and 30 age-matched normal children in Mashhad. All children were selected by convenience sampling. Behavioral profile was compared using Teacher Report Form(TRF). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Results: Findings showed a significant difference between the behavior profile of the children with ASD and normal children. Also, children with ASD had more Withdrawn/ depression, Somatic Complaints, Social Problems, Thought Problems, Attention Problem, Delinquent Behavior, Aggressive Behavior, Affective Problems, ADHD, Oppositional Defiant Disorder & Somatic Problems compared to normal children.

Conclusion: The results of this research confirmed the comorbidity disorders in ASD children from parents' view point, and showed that Teacher Report Form(TRF) can be effective in identifying ASD children and comorbidity disorders.

Key word: *Autism spectrum disorders, Comorbid disorders, Teacher Report Form(TRF).*

PTH -45- Behavioral Feeding Problems in Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction: Feeding and mealtime behavior problems are an area of concern for autism spectrum disorders (ASD) because of their impact on daily functioning, as well as the potential for causing severe medical conditions and even death.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the behavioral feeding problems in autistic children.

Methods: In this cross-sectional descriptive study, 30 individuals with autism who referred to speech and language pathology clinic were included using random sampling. Screening test for feeding problems was used to collect data.

Results: Results revealed that 66.66% of subjects were involved with behavioral feeding problems. The results also demonstrated that food stealing (53.33%) are most prevalent, and continuing to eat as long as food is available (26.66) are less prevalent among the subjects.

Conclusion: Findings indicate that behavioral feeding problems were prevalent in autistic children. These problems will be treated by opportune identification. Intervention services may not only affect the quality of life of autistic individuals, but may also have potential to prevent further eating problems.

Key words: *Behavioral feeding problems, Autism*

PTH-46- Title: The Effect of Play Therapy on Communication Skills of Autistic Children

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Introduction: Disturbances of social function, especially in initiation and communication with others have been proposed as the main problems of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Most of the studies have confirmed that autistic children do not pay attention to "social cues", and are unable to make and maintain eye contact, cannot accomplish their favorite functions, fail to understand others' expectations, have weak imitative pattern and do not participate in games.

Objective: The aim of this study was to find clinical and practical solutions on how to initiate and start a communication with ASDs children in order to develop strategies for improving their social skills which are based on rehabilitation interventions.

Method: In this study, 20 children aged 4 to 7 with ASDs participated in the play therapy sessions for 2 months. The approach of this study was based on Dunn's Model of Sensory Processing and adopted with free playing sessions. The results were evaluated with