

Autistic traits, empathizing and systemizing: part of the Broader Autism Phenotype? Preliminary findings in parents of children with Autism Spectrum Conditions


Conditions

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Abstract

In this preliminary study, the Broader Autism Phenotype (BAP) was investigated in 80 parents of children with an ASC diagnosis and 80 sex and age matched controls. It was hypothesized that ASC parents, and especially fathers, would score lower on measures of empathizing and emotion recognition and higher on measures ... [read more](#)

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Keywords: Autism, asc, asd, broader autism phenotype, parents, emotion recognition, fractionable autism triad, empathy quotient, systemizing quotient, sex differences.



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The empathizing–systemizing (E–S) theory is a theory on the psychological basis of autism and male–female neurological differences originally put forward by English clinical psychologist Simon Baron-Cohen. It classifies individuals based on abilities in empathic thinking (E) and systematic thinking (S). It measures skills using an Empathy Quotient (EQ) and Systemizing Quotient (SQ) and attempts to explain the social and communication symptoms in autism spectrum disorders as deficits and delays in The term broader autism phenotype (BAP) refers to a set of traits in people who show autistic type tendencies such as problems with language, communication and social skills but do not fit the DSM IV-TR diagnostic criteria for autism. Related Articles. Autistic Type Tendencies. Autism and Nonautistic Siblings. Autism Quotes. People who fit the BAP description are not diagnosed with autism but may have diagnosed autistic relatives, even in the immediate family. PDD-NOS is a neurological condition that is part of the autism spectrum and affected people fit DSM IV-TR diagnostic criteria. BAP describes the appearance of a nonautistic person whose observable traits are similar to autism characteristics but has relatives with autism. Families With Multiple Autistic Relatives.