# Article information:

Pocket - The Relationship between Autism and Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes/Hypermobility Spectrum Disorders
<https://getpocket.com/read/3277960637>

# Article summary:

1. There is a growing body of literature highlighting the overlap between autism and Ehlers-Danlos syndromes (EDS)/hypermobility spectrum disorders (HSD).

2. Comorbidity between these two conditions is often unrecognized, likely leading to significant underdiagnosis.

3. Shared peripheral neuropathies and neuropathologies, autonomic and immune dysregulation, and maternal immune activation suggest a potential relatedness of these two conditions, with EDS/HSD potentially representing a subtype of autism.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article explores the relationship between autism and Ehlers-Danlos syndromes/hypermobility spectrum disorders. While the article provides a comprehensive overview of current research, it is important to note that some biases may exist. For example, the article suggests that EDS/HSD may represent a subtype of autism, but this claim lacks sufficient evidence and requires further investigation.

Additionally, the article highlights the potential comorbidity and co-occurrence of these conditions within families, but it does not address potential confounding factors such as shared environmental or genetic factors. The article also suggests that females with autism are an underdiagnosed population, particularly those who fall within the intellectually-abled end of the spectrum. However, this claim overlooks recent efforts to improve diagnosis and understanding of autism in women.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges ongoing debate regarding the diagnostic criteria for hEDS vs. G-HSD, it does not fully explore both sides of this debate or provide evidence for why criteria may change in the future. The article also includes some promotional content for ongoing research studies without fully addressing potential risks or limitations.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into the relationship between autism and EDS/HSD, readers should approach its claims with caution and consider potential biases or missing points of consideration.

# Topics for further research:

* Critiques of the claim that EDS/HSD may represent a subtype of autism
* Environmental and genetic factors that may confound the relationship between autism and EDS/HSD
* Efforts to improve diagnosis and understanding of autism in women
* Debate surrounding the diagnostic criteria for hEDS vs. G-HSD
* Risks and limitations of ongoing research studies on autism and EDS/HSD
* Other potential comorbidities or co-occurring conditions with autism and EDS/HSD

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/42fd78a8c4da4508fa8beb7eb6f46ec4>