

Autism or Sukhareva's syndrome?

IN BYGONE DAYS

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It has been asserted that the Russian child psychiatrist Grunya Efimovna Sukhareva should be recognised as the first person to have characterised autism spectrum disorder.



Grunya Efimovna Sukhareva (1891–1981).

Medical history is full of people who have won recognition for presenting the first clinical characterisation of a medical disease or disorder. For instance, Leo Kanner and Hans Asperger have been credited with being the first to describe autism in medical literature. However, whether they were in fact the first to do so, has increasingly been called into question.

It is now more than 80 years ago that the American psychiatrist Leo Kanner published his original paper [\(1\)](#) in which he gave a clinical description of a group of children who were all severely disabled, and who exhibited distinct clinical traits. The main symptoms highlighted by Kanner were impaired social interaction, difficulties with verbal and non-verbal communication, and

repetitive behaviours. Kanner called the condition autism. Today, we use the term autistic spectrum disorders due to the clinical variation presented by these patients.

As early as in 1944, the year after Kanner's work was published, paediatrician Hans Asperger published his paper presenting a similar clinical characterisation, but with the children exhibiting milder symptoms and a higher level of functioning (2). This condition is now referred to as Asperger syndrome, or high-functioning autism (3).

These days, autism tends to be diagnosed at the toddler stage, and in Western countries the prevalence is 1–2 % (4). There are comorbidities in virtually all patients with autism, so there is clear variation in their clinical presentation, ranging from severely disabled to highly functioning.

«It is likely that neither Kanner's nor Asperger's description is as original as we used to think»

Leo Kanner (1894–1981) and Hans Asperger (1906–80) have generally been credited with launching the clinical characterisation of autism. The term 'Kanner's autism' has also been used in the literature (5). In recent years however, doubts have been raised about the originality of their work (6). It is likely that neither Kanner's nor Asperger's description is as original as we used to think. It was asserted several years ago that in 1925 the Russian child psychiatrist Grunya Efimovna Sukhareva (1891–1981) published a detailed description of a group of children whose symptoms have since been deemed to meet the clinical criteria for autism (7).

From Kiev to Moscow

In her professional career, Sukhareva made a major contribution to the field of paediatric psychiatry. She was born in Kiev in 1891 and completed her medical degree there in 1915. After she graduated, she worked at a psychiatric hospital in Kiev and specialised in psychiatry (8).

In her further career, child psychiatry was her primary field of interest. She moved to Moscow in 1921, and that same year she founded a school and sanatorium for children with neuropsychiatric disorders. For many years, the institution was important for the diagnostic assessment of this group of children, and it offered treatment, interventions and not least research (5). Despite significant opposition from the then Soviet regime, Sukhareva managed to run the clinic for many years. This was where she lay the foundation for the clinical studies she conducted. Sukhareva's interest in neuropsychiatric research resulted in an extensive list of publications, with more than 150 scientific papers and several textbooks.

For years, Sukhareva was a leading figure in Soviet paediatrics. In 1928, she became a professor of child psychiatry. She is best known for her research on children with developmental disorders, and she devised a play therapy

methodology for children. Sukhareva's work improved scholarly understanding of this group of children, particularly in the Soviet Union, but she has also won recognition among Western specialists (5, 8).

Sukhareva's contribution to the field of autism

In 1924, a 12-year-old boy was referred to Sukhareva for diagnostic assessment (5, 6, 8). She noted that the boy had a distinctive behaviour compared to his peers. He preferred spending time with adults rather than children of his own age. Sukhareva described the boy as highly intelligent, and reported that she was able to have 'philosophical discussions' with him. He had learnt to read as a four-year-old and spent his days reading rather than playing with children his own age. He had set rituals, verbal difficulties, clumsy motor skills, was anxious and had eating difficulties.



Kazimir Malevich (1879–1935), Children (1908).

In the course of the next year, Sukhareva examined five more boys whose clinical characterisations were almost identical. In 1925, she published a study of all six patients in a Russian medical journal, where she gave a detailed description of symptoms and findings (7). In order to make the work more

accessible to scholars in the West, the Russian article was translated and printed in a German medical journal in 1926 (9). The clinical characterisation presented by Sukhareva in this article later turned out to be virtually identical to that described by Leo Kanner almost 20 years later (1, 5).

Nevertheless, Sukhareva's work was never cited in the years that followed, either in Europe or in the United States. It is also puzzling that neither Leo Kanner nor Hans Asperger appear to have made any contact with Sukhareva. Astonishingly, she was also never mentioned by either of them. They are likely to have been aware of Sukhareva's paper, at the very least the German version of it from 1926, which was published in a well-respected journal. The big question is why they never cited her (10).

In 1996, the British child psychiatrist Sula Wolff (1924–2009) published an article that gave an English translation of Sukhareva's works (6). Here, Wolff was the first to suggest that it was Sukhareva who came up with the very first description of autism, and that the accolade should be all hers. Wolff was an acclaimed child psychiatrist who had been working to classify children with autism and emphasise the genetic component of the disorder. She provided a more detailed clinical characterisation in her book *Loners. The Life Path of Unusual Children* (11). Wolff also asked how it was possible that Hans Asperger appeared not to know Sukhareva's work (6). There has been speculation about whether this was due to Sukhareva being Jewish, but Kanner also did not cite Sukhareva's contribution to this field (8).

«*The clinical characterisation that Sukhareva presented in her article from 1925 is virtually identical to the diagnostic criteria set out in DSM-5*»

In the years that followed, the matter received little attention. Numerous articles about autism were produced, but Kanner and Asperger continued to be credited as the first to describe the clinical aspects of the disorder. Not a single paper mentioned Sukhareva in the context of providing the original description of autism. It was not until 2015 that Posar and Visconti (12) highlighted who they felt should be credited for the first description of autism. These authors pointed out that the clinical characterisation that Sukhareva presented in her article from 1925 is virtually identical to the diagnostic criteria set out in DSM-5.

Sukhareva was even more ahead of her time when, in 1927, she published a study of five girls who had similar problems: 'Die Besonderheiten der schizoiden Psychopathien bei den Mädchen' (13). In 2020, Simmonds published an article co-authored by Sukhareva posthumously, in which she highlighted how Sukhareva even at that early stage had shed light on the different presentation of autism in girls, a point that is still being made today (14).

In the years that have passed since Posar and Visconti's article, the international literature on autism has, in our opinion, yet to give Grunya Efimovna Sukhareva her rightful recognition. She remains unknown to many authors and scholars, despite being a visionary and productive pioneer in the

fields of paediatric and neuro psychiatry. Whatever the reason, we must acknowledge that this is yet another example in medical history of a failure to credit a person who deserves recognition.

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