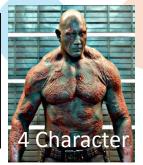




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7 Character



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8 Character













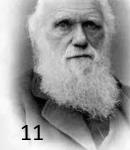












Pupil Support Worker Conference Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 Howden Park Centre

#### **ASD Strategies**

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- What is Autism?
- History of Autism
- Triad of Impairment
- The ASD Umbrella
- Theories
- Strategies

Classroom Dinner hall Outdoors





# What is Autism?



Autism is a lifelong, developmental disability that affects how a person communicates with and relates to other people, and how they experience the world around them.



Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is the name for a range of similar conditions, including Asperger syndrome, that affect a person's social interaction, communication, interests and behaviour.





#### Leo Kanner



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- Born in 1894 in Klekotow, Austria (now Ukraine)
- Moved to USA from Austria in 1924
- Studied 11 children from 1938
- Published 'Autistic Disturbances of Affective Contact' in 1943.
- Introduced the label 'Early Infantile Autism'
- Auto meaning self
- Kanner's Classic Autism Inability to relate to others, self sufficient, no social awareness, happy/ desire to be alone, irregular language development, rote memory, literal.

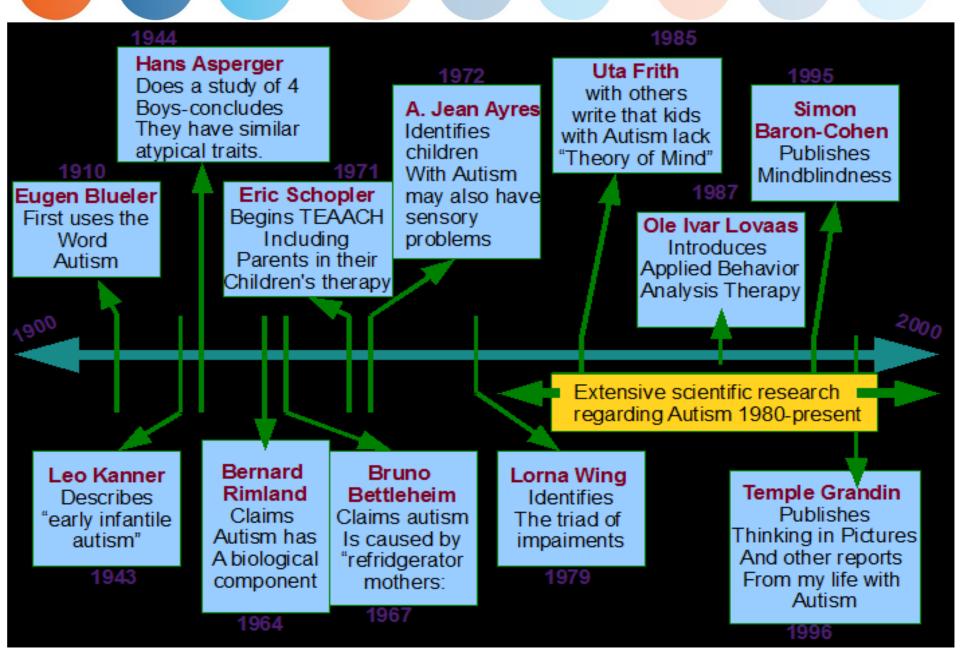
#### **Hans** Asperger

- Born in 1904 in Austria
- Studied 4 boys from 1938
- Published Die 'Autistischen Psychopathen' im Kindesalter' in 1944.
- "Autistic psychopathy," Auto meaning self and psychopathy meaning personality
- A lack of empathy, little ability to form friendships, one-sided conversation, intense absorption in a special interest, and clumsy movements, Little Professors.
- Nazis' intolerance for disabilities
- Work recognised in 1981 by Lorna Wing Introduced Asperger's Syndrome
- 1994- Asperger's Syndrome recognised as part of DSM assessment.

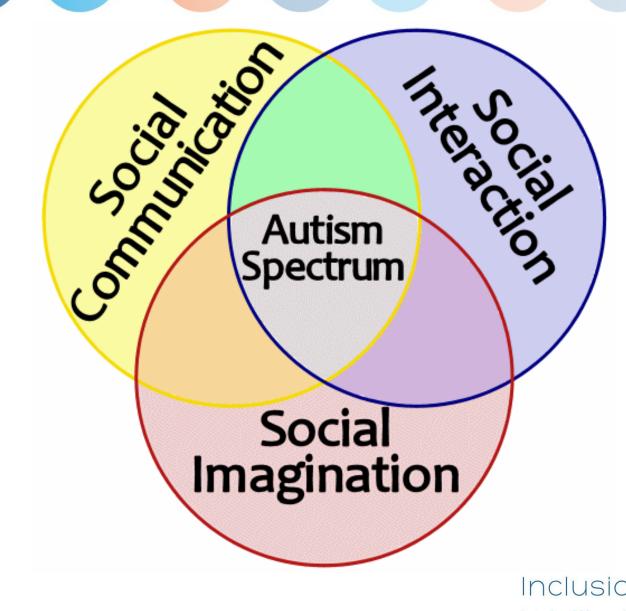




### **Key Players in Autism**



# Triad of Impairments





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## **Social Interaction**

- Lack of interest in other people
- Eye contact (Staring or none)
- Lack of reciprocity (Turn taking/ monologue)
- Prefer to be alone
- Difficulty anticipating how others think or feel
- Difficulty knowing how to react to others behaviour
- Difficulty reading emotional expressions face/ voice/ posture
- Difficulty accepting others perspectives
- Lack of joint attention





- Echolalic Speech
- Neologisms using idiosyncratic words instead of conventional terms (Muffin top/ Chillax/ Google)
- Literal understanding of speech (Wash your hands in the toilet, Look at the road, Walk through the door, Don't cover up the truth.)
- Non literal speech (Irony, humour, sarcasm, metaphors)
- Language delay to various degrees
- Using speech inappropriately in social situations (Why are you so fat? You have enormous boobies!)
- Giving too much information or too little
- Difficulty judging listeners needs

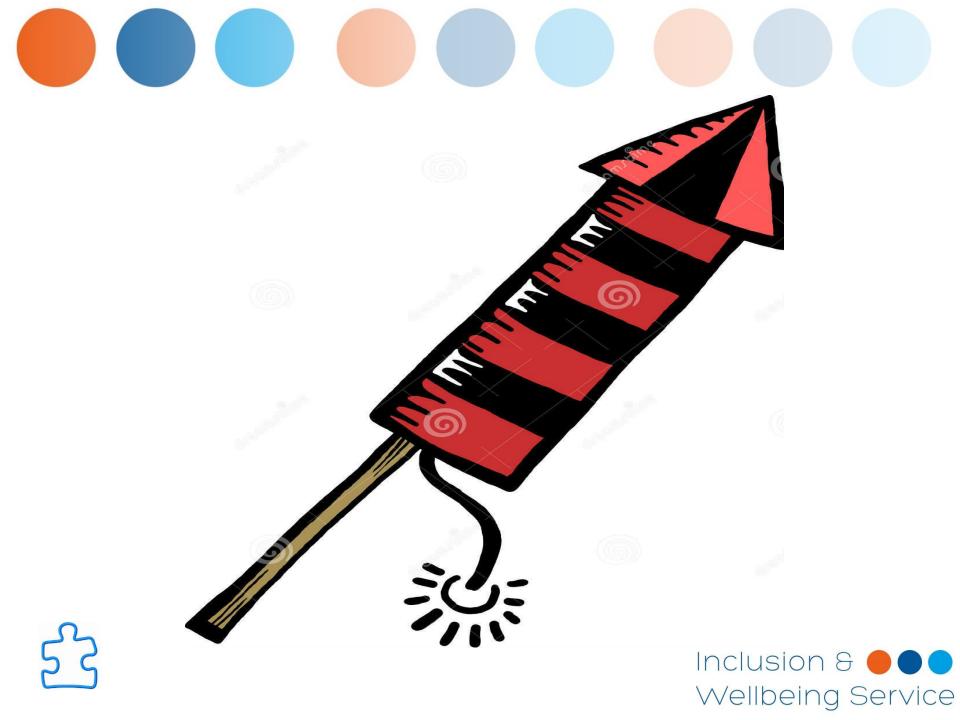


### **Create a firework picture**





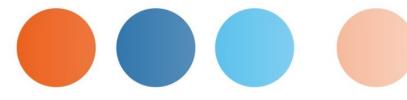




## **Routine & Imagination**

- Highly repetitive behaviours
- Mesmerised by movement (toy car wheels, fans)
- Lining up objects
- Unable to transfer learning to different context
- Limited imagination for visualisation
- Spinning , Flapping (stimming)
- Obsessional interests (touching / collecting)
- Severe tantrums due to change
- Unusual memory
- Need to sameness (routine/ clothes / food )
- Islets of Intelligence Experts in a topic





## Symptoms not on Triad

- IQ level
- Learning difficulties
- Unaware of danger
- Anxiety / Depression
- High risk of Epilepsy
- Self Injury
- Sensory Issues
  - Sight
  - Sound
  - Smell
  - Taste
  - Touch
  - Balance (Vestibular)
  - Body awareness (proprioception)
  - Synaesthesia (experiencing in through a sense but out through another tasting a smell, hearing a colour.)



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#### The ASD Umbrella

# Autism Spectrum Disorders

#### PDD-NOS

Impaired social interaction

or

Impaired communication

or

Restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns or behaviors, interests and activities

#### AUTISTIC DISORDER

Impaired social interaction

and

Impaired communication

and

Restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns or behaviors, interests and activities

#### ASPERGER'S DISORDER

Impaired social interaction

and

Normal communication/ language development

and

Restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns or behaviors, interests and activities

**Autistic Spectrum Conditions** 

High functioning autism, Asperger's, or PDD

**Classic Autism** 

Extreme ability in some areas Above average I.Q. Average I.Q. Mild learning disability

Moderate learning disability

Severe learning disability

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American
Psychiatric

Association (DSM-V)

- International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD 10)
- ASD Prevalence 2000 – 1 in 150 2010 – 1 in 100 2016 – 1 in 68 2018 – 1 in 59



## Theory of Mind

The ability to take another's perspective or "put yourself in their shoes".

Difficulty Explaining Own Behaviours

**Difficulty Understanding Emotions** 

Difficulty Predicting the Behaviour or Emotional State of Others

> Problems Understanding Perspectives of Others

Problems Inferring the Intentions of Others

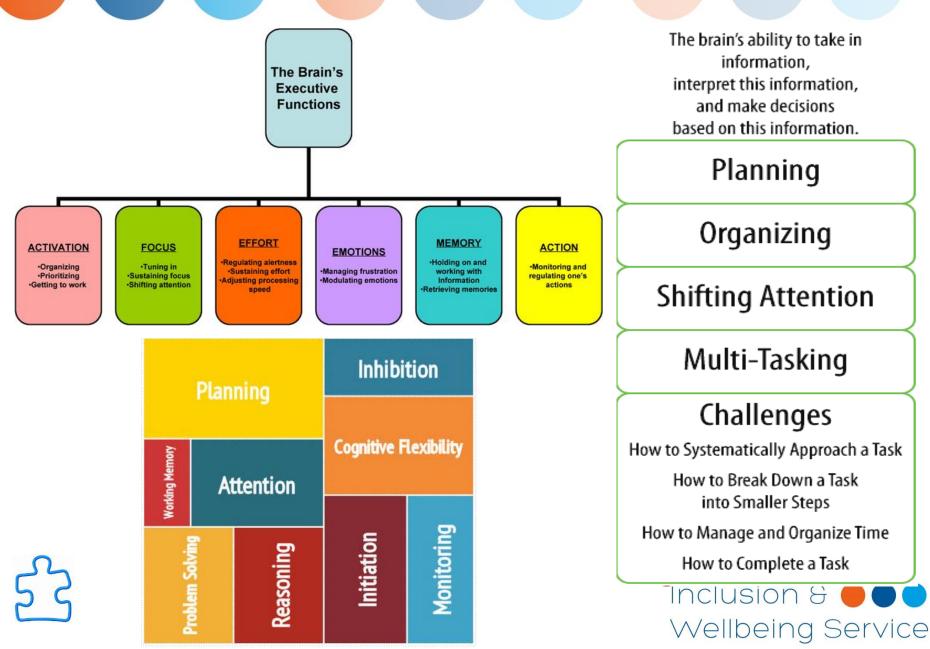
Lack of Understanding that Behaviour Impacts How Others Think and/or Feel

Problems with Joint Attention and Other Social Conventions

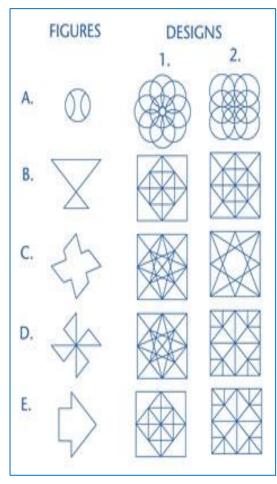
Problems Differentiating Fiction from Fact

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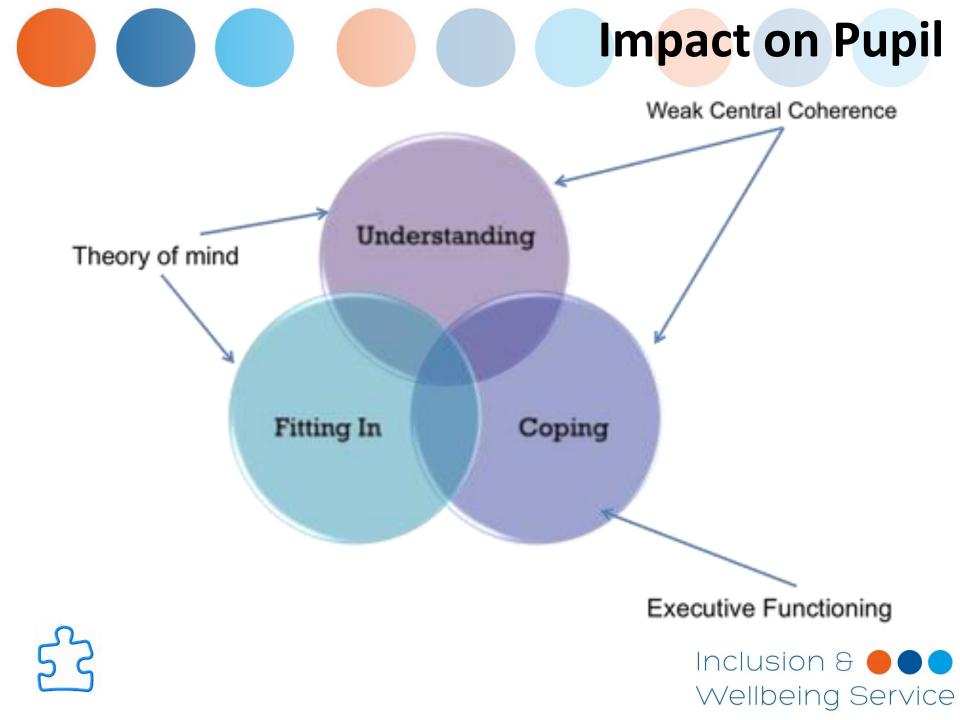
Embedded Figures Test

Weak Central Coherence <u>Theory</u>

- Attention to detail
- Unable to see the big picture
- Unable to generalise
- Inability to apply context
- Reason for Islets of Ability / Intelligence
- Unable to recognise faces
- Unaware of pronunciation of words when reading
- Unable to transfer skills



No awareness of context





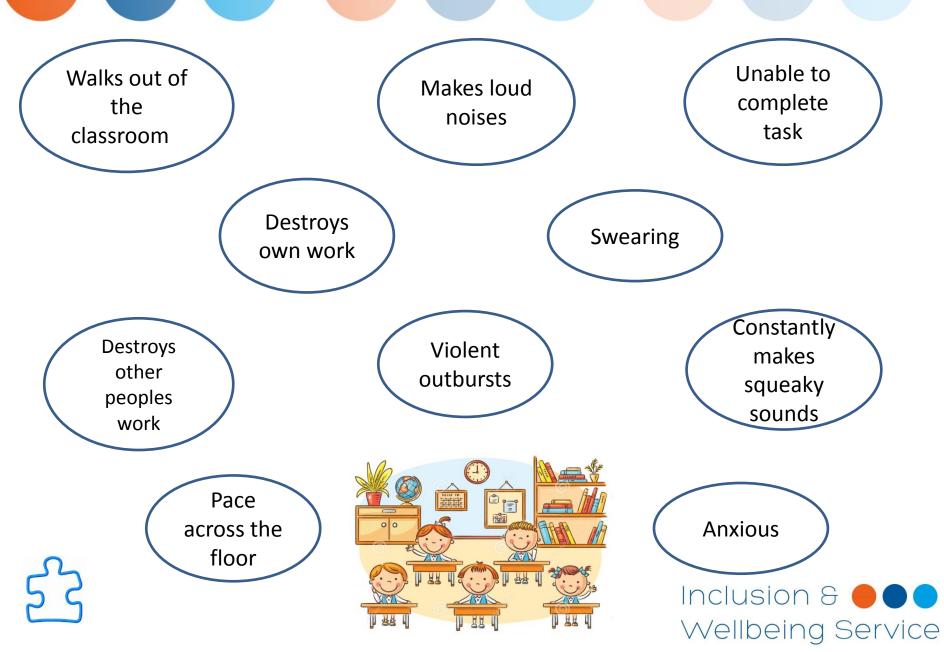
Think of a pupil who displays some of these difficulties.

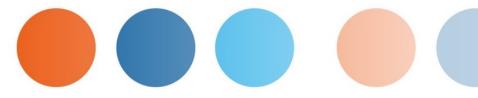
With the person next to you, discuss examples of difficulties this young person might experience in a classroom.





#### **Classroom Behaviours**

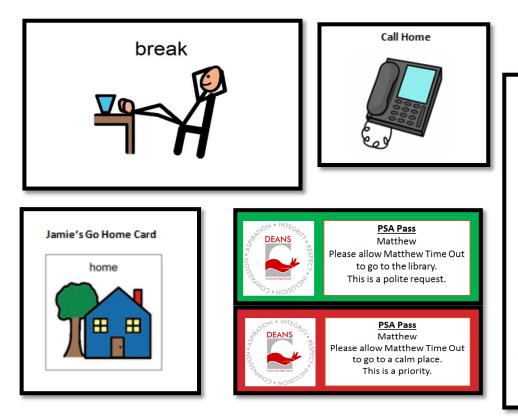




#### **Classroom Strategies**

Blake – Adults I would like to speak to.





- Identify a place to go
- Team Around The Child
- Provide visual prompt
- Provide social story
- Allow time to self regulate

#### The Quiet Room

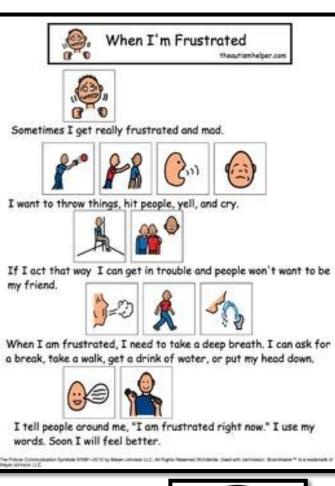
The Skills Centre has a quiet room which has a tent in it.





You can go there if you need some quiet time. If you want to go there you can say to the adult or show them the Quiet Room Card. An adult will come to check on you.

When you are calm you can return to class.



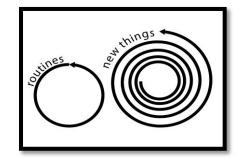




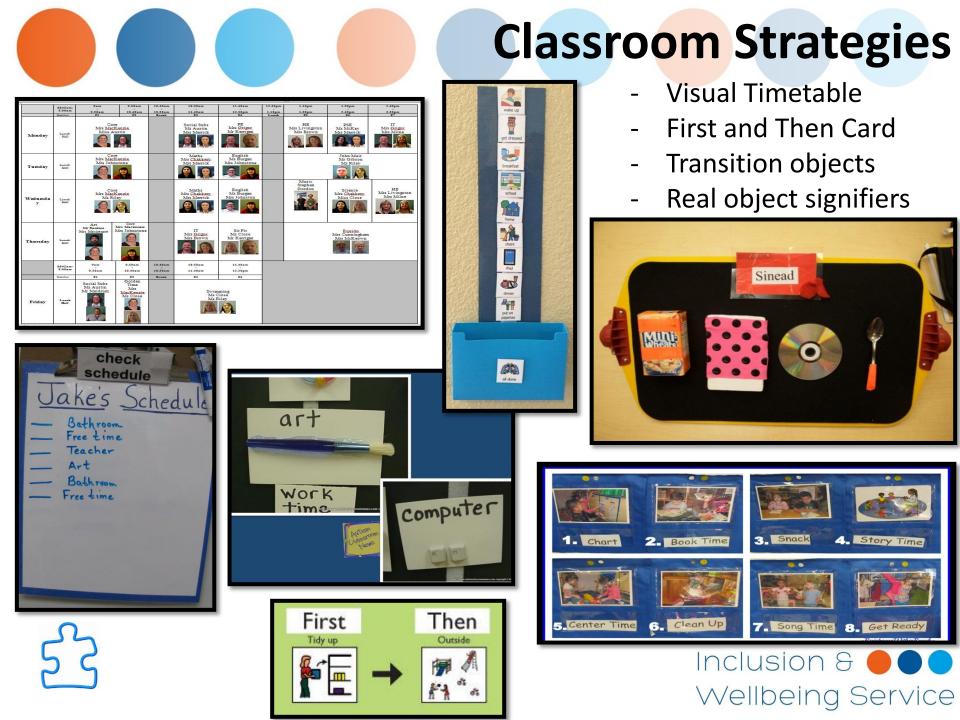


- Free from anxiety
- Consistent routine
- Allow processing time
- Prepare for change
- Social Stories
- Clear instructions



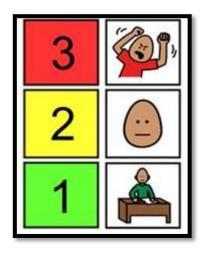




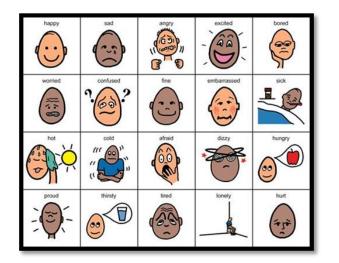


# Classroom Strategies









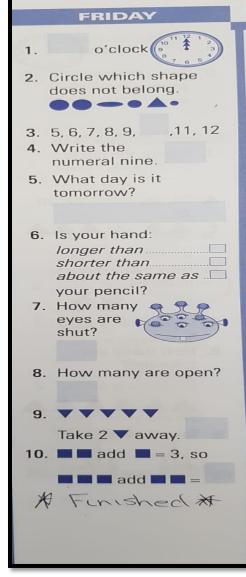
- Identify own space
- Recognise emotions
- 3 Point Scale
- 5 point Scale



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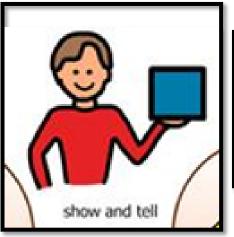


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### **Classroom Strategies**

- What I need to do? *Clear instructions*When will I be finished? *Clearly mark where work can be* finished *Cover parts of the page if it is too busy Timer or clock*
- Model good behaviour and play skills

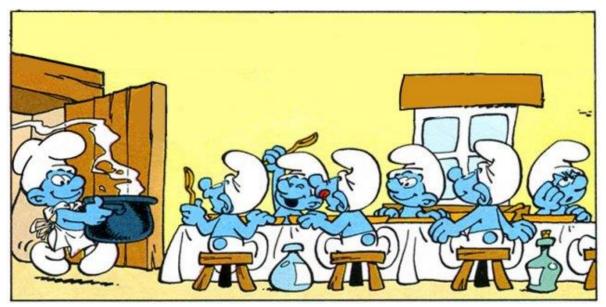




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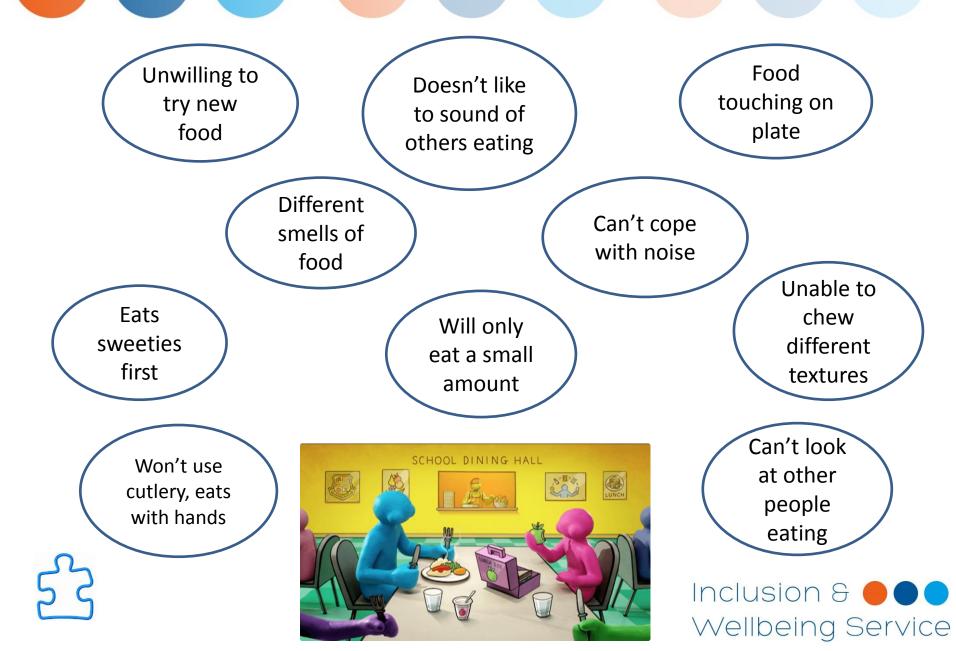
With the person next to you, discuss examples of difficulties this young person might experience in the dinner hall.



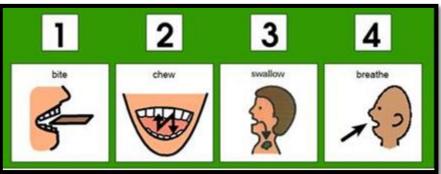




### **Dinner Hall Behaviours**









## **Dinner Hall Strategies**

- Plates to separate food
- Find out likes and dislikes
- Aware of sensory distractions
- Use ear defenders
- Try a sample from school menu
- Reward attempts
- Story to support new food

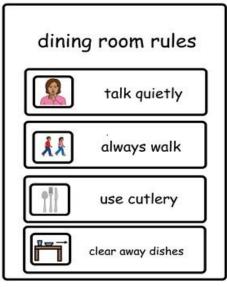




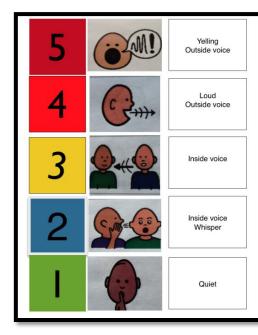
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# **Dinner Hall Strategies**





- Display Rules
- Use a timer
- Different tastes
- Seating plan
- Eat early / later
- Eating food order











With the person next to you, discuss examples of difficulties this young person might experience in the playground.



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### **Playground Behaviour**



# **Playground Strategies**









- **Buddy Bench**
- Teach playground games during PE
- **Display rules written & pictures**
- Social stories
- Board games in class
- If child is happy, leave them!

#### 5 Rules to make a happy playground



Take care of your playground and all the plants and creatures in it.



Be helpful to others.



Listen to adults and follow their instructions.



Show respect and good manners towards others.

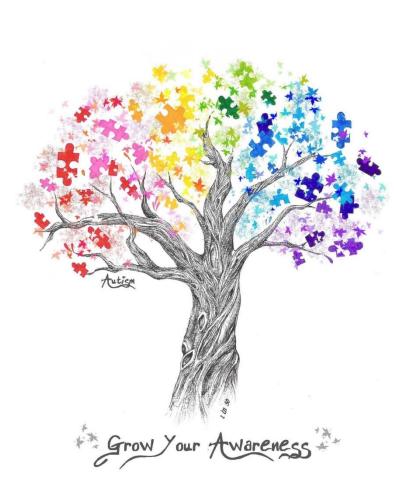


Be kind and considerate towards others.



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# Strategy Summary



- Get to know the child!
- Try to build a relationship & trust
- Attempt to identify triggers
- Choose a strategy
- All strategies can be use in a variety of contexts
- Individualise resources
- Be consistent in actions and resources
- Be consistent with language
- Praise
- Stick with it, change can be slow!



#### Agenda Review

- ✓ What is Autism?
- ✓ History of Autism
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- ✓ The ASD Umbrella
- ✓ Theories
- ✓ Strategies

Classroom Dinner hall Outdoors







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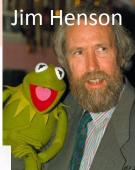
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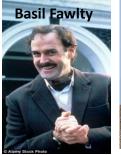








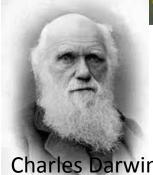






























**Bill Gates** 

