

Autism

Diagnostic Criteria

Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects how individuals perceive the world and interact with others.

- **1.Social Communication Challenges**
- **2.Social Interaction Difficulties**
- **3.Restricted and Repetitive Behaviours**

Sensory sensitivities

Many individuals with autism experience sensory sensitivities, which can vary from person to person.

Sensory sensitivities may include hypersensitivity or hyposensitivity to sounds, lights, textures, tastes, or smells.

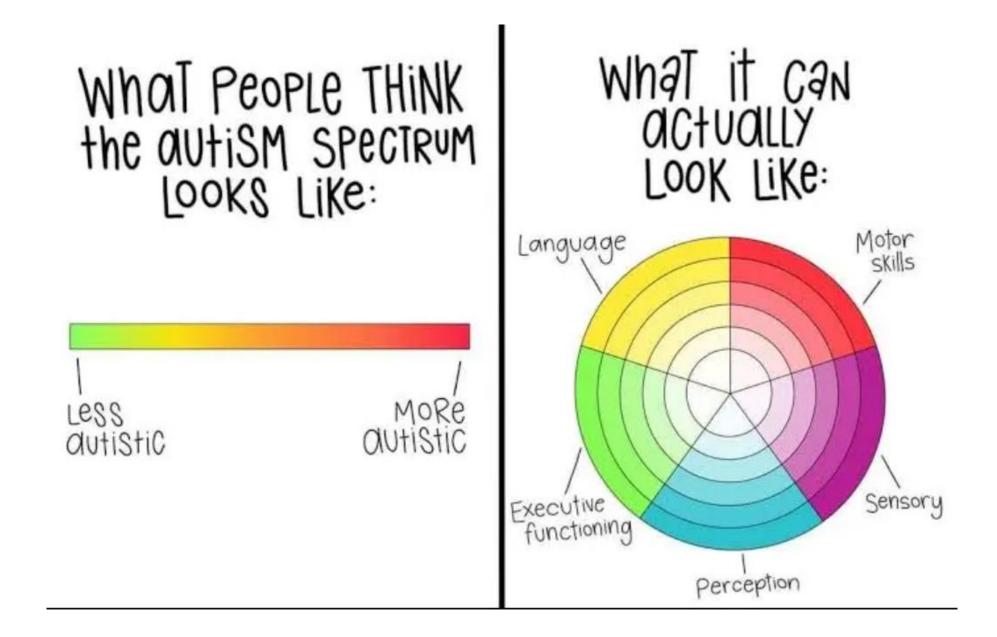
Support and Intervention

Early intervention and ongoing support are crucial for individuals with autism.

Strategies such as speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, social skills training, and individualized education plans can help individuals with autism develop their communication, social interaction, and adaptive skills.

Individual differences

- Autism is a spectrum disorder- individuals with autism can have varying strengths, challenges, and abilities.
- Each person with autism is unique, and their experiences and support needs may differ



The Autism Spectrum Child & Adolescent Psychological Evaluations, LLC Matt Lowry, LPP MattLowryLPP.com

Proprioception

Sensing Body Position, Dancing, Walking on Tiptoes or Sides of Feet Rocking, Swaying, Spinning, Movement Sitting in Chairs in Odd Positions

Exteroception

Sensing the Outside World, Hypersensitive, Hyposensitive Lights are too bright, noises are too loud, clothes are itchy

Stims

Energy Regulation, Repetitive Movements, Sensory Seeking Fidgeting with Hands Making Sounds, Singing

SPINs

SPecial INterests, Intense Research, Information Hunger, Collections Love of Libraries, Museums, Animals, and Gardens

Interoception

Internal Sense, Hunger, Thirst, Feeling Full, Going to the Bathroom, Sleep, Menstruation Awareness of Emotions, Alexithymia Hyper-/Hyposensitivity to Pain

Emotional Intensity

Meltdowns, Shutdowns, Overload, Situational Mutism, Hyporeactivity Justice Sensitivity

Communication Differences

Echolalia, Palilalia, Echopraxia, Scripting, Eye Contact, Infodumps, Body Language, Tangential Conversation

Relationship Differences

Rejection Sensitivity, Masking, Bonding through Special Interests

Executive Functioning

Hyperfocus, Demand Avoidance, Hygiene, Process Complexity, Autistic Inertia, Difficulty Changing Tasks Expectation Sensitivity

In depth view



WHAT IS STIMMING?

Self-stimulatory behavior, also known as stimming, is the repetition of physical movements, sounds, or movement of objects and is common in individuals with autism. Stimming, or "stims," may include hand flapping, rocking, repeating noises or words, snapping fingers, spinning objects, and jumping, among many others. It is often used as a way to calm, stimulate, or express throughts and feelings.



WHAT DOES STIMMING LOOK LIKE? Cland sensory FLAPPING DOODLING FLAPPING

SWINGING/ ROCKING

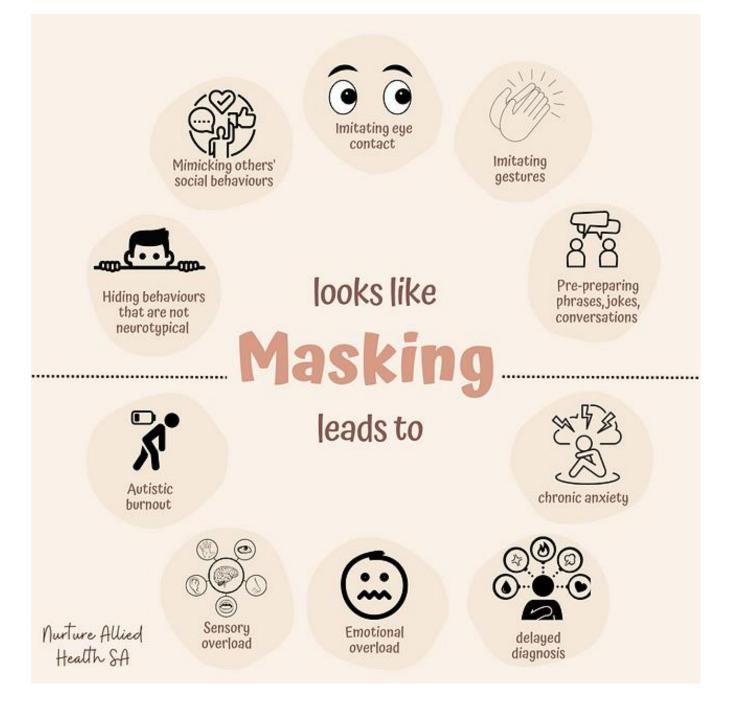
FIDGETING

TWISTING

HAIR

High functioning autism- Masking

- Camouflaging ones autistic traits in order to fit in with social norms
 - Making eye contact
 - Small talk
- Immense mental effort- exhausting
- Often leads to anxiety burnout and depression
- Must make an environment that fosters inclusivity and understanding
- They can release their mask without a fear of rejection





Childs Name

Final Education, Health and Care Plan

In accordance with the Children and Families Act 2014, the following Statutory Education, Health & Care Plan is made by Wokingham Borough Council ('the local authority') and the Royal Berkshire NHS Clinical Commissioning Group ('the health authority') in respect of *Child* whose particulars are set out below.

l'm *Ch	ilds name*
Home address:	Date of birth:
NHS number:	Gender:
Mothers name:	Fathers name:
Home telephone number:	Telephone number:
Email address:	Email address:

Educational Health Care Plans (EHCPs)

What is it?

- Legal document
- EHCP- supports the health and well-being of students with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) in educational settings.
- EHCPs- health conditions or disabilities- appropriate care

What does it do?



- **1.Addresses Health Needs**
- 2.Ensures Inclusion
- 3.Collaborative approach for all professionals

Sections of the EHCP

- Section A- child's profile
- Section B- strengths and SEN needs
- Section C- health needs
- Section D- social care needs
- Section E- Long term outcomes
- Section F- SEN provision

Section F

- Communication and Interaction
- Cognition and Learning
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health
- Sensory and Physical
- Community and Independence

Personal Learning Intention Maps (PLIMS)



Section F

End of the Key Stage- Long term target

Bob will use a visual timetable in order to further understand the routine of school and engage in a range of learning experiences

Yearly- Short term target

Bob will be able to follow a 'now and next' board to complete an activity and move to a motivating reward

What is the child's **REAL** need?



Alisha- Yr 1

Challenges- community and independence

Alisha will often need support to follow a shopping list

She will need help to touch the button when crossing the road

Alisha finds it challenging to use her fine motor skills to pick up items and bring it to an adult

Alisha will need up to 15 minutes to process a transition instruction. Alisha refuses to move anywhere around the school even within the classroom without her transitional bag.

Long term target: Alisha to develop he jobs

Short term target: Alisha to follow a 'di

confidently be able to deliver in every day

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John- Yr 7

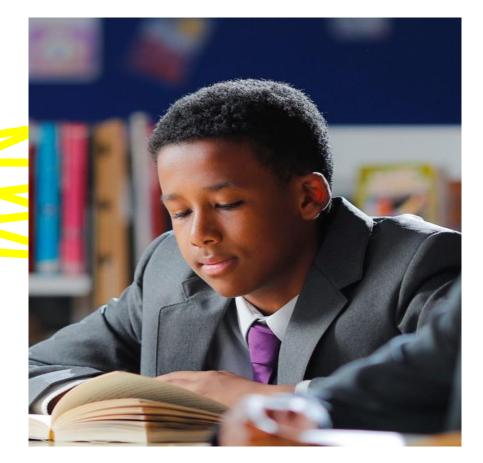
Challenges-My Thinking

John is 2 levels behind his expected grade for literacy

John struggles to maintain attention on one task he often moves quickly to the next task without completing the first. When asked to go back to the first task he will quickly become aggressive and will often leave the room.

He is not yet able to complete his times tables up to 10

John struggles to use capital letters consistently throughout his work.



Long term target: John to achieve the maths Short term target: John to complete the sup to 10 consistently

from dependent	INDEPENDENC	E	to independent
Child completes the task independently			
I gave my child support throughout the task. I did this by using spoken help/hand gestures/guiding him/her using my hand.	I still needed to give my child help, but it was less so than before. I can see he/she needs less support.	I only needed to give minimal support for my child to complete the task independently. He/she needs more practice though to ensure he/she is secure in completing the task.	My child can complete the task without my help. I may give spoken encouragement, but I do not need to give any prompts/help related to steps of the task.
1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10
from approximate	FLUENC	CY	to accurate
Child reaches a level of mastery combining	speed and accuracy		
My child's skill is approximate (inexact) and in order for him/her to succeed, the task has been broken down/heavily adjusted.	My child's performance in the task is more purposeful and coordinated but isn't accurate enough to be successful in the task.	My child starts the task with little hesitation. His/her skill level is accurate enough to succeed in the task, but there is still ways in which could improve in it.	The skill is smooth and accurate. There are no 'minor improvements' to be made.
1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10
from inconsistent	MAINTENANO	CE	to consistent
Child maintains competency over time through	ugh repetition. He/she remembers how to do a t	ask after a break	
The skill has been observed on one occasion only.	The skill is observed on more than one occasion but only intermittently/from time to time.	The skill is reliably repeated but may need refreshing after my child has not completed the task in a while.	The skill has been consolidated and maintained over time. It is remembered after a break.
1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10
from single context	GENERALISA	TION	to many context
Child achieves mastery in different settings	or contexts with different stimuli or different pe	eople	
My child can demonstrate the skill in one single environment, with the same person/people.	The skill is repeated but with some minor changes in where/when and who he/she does it, and the materials/resources we use.	The skill is demonstrated in different places with different people, with different resources or materials.	My child can adapt the skill when we are in a new situation that changes the demand of the task.
1 2	3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10

Name	•					.earn	ing I	nten	tion:											
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Sensory and Phys	ical Needs	James Beach	
	erm OUTCOME her	19	;
Communication		term OBJECTIVE here	
Social, Emotiona		arners achieve mastery in different settings or contexts, with different stimuli or with di	fferent
Cognition and Le	Maintenance: lea break.	Put your short term OBJECTIVE here	
	Fluency: learners	Generalisation: learners achieve mastery in different settings or contexts, with different stimuli or with different staff.	1 2
		Maintenance: learners maintain competency over time through repetition. They remember how to do a task after a break.	5 6 9 10
	Prompting: learne	Fluency: learners reach a level of mastery combining speed and accuracy.	
I		Prompting: learners complete tasks independently.	
	1		James Beach

Any questions?