Strategies for Teaching Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder-Using Evidenced Based-Practice

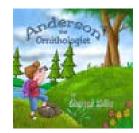


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Meet Clarissa Willis





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What is autism?

- Complex biological disorder
- Chronic
- Developmental: Usually occurs before age 3*
- Umbrella definition

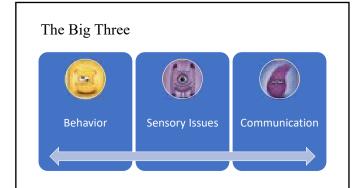
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A child can be reliably identified	
months of age; however, the ave	
of ASD in the United States is a	pproximately 41/2 years
old.	
(CDC, 2021)	

Terms

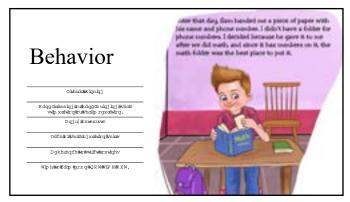
- Autism
- Autism spectrum disorder
- Neurodivergent
- Asperger's Syndrome



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Points to Keep in Mind

Some children who engage in non-socially motivated challenging behaviors could also be taught functional communicative alternatives.

It is essential to determine the function of the challenging behavior before attempting to teach a child an efficient communicative replacement.

If the teacher chooses to teach a communicative replacement, they must ensure that the communicative replacement serves the same function as the challenging behavior.

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Setting Events

- Staff changes
- Medication change
- Slept more/fewer hours than usual
- Showed symptoms of illness
- Demand situations increased



- Chaotic environment
- Surprise visits
- Was agressed upon by a peer
- Temperature of environment too hot/cold
- Had to wait a long time for something desired

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Aspects of Communication

Communication	Definition	Example
Form	A way to communicate	Crying, talking, gestures, sign language, pointing to picture cards
Function	A reason to communicate	Hungry, want something, need something or someone, need attention
Content	Something to communicate about	The child needs experiences and opportunities to explore, so that he will have something to communicate about

Stages of Communication

- 1. "It's all about me" Egocentric Stage
- 2. "I want it" Requesting Stage
- 3. Actions and reactions Emerging Communication Stage
- 4. Two-way street Reciprocal Communication Stage

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Sensory Processing Issues





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Weighted Vest

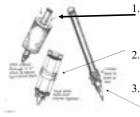
- Use an art smock with pockets, a large shirt or lightweight jacket with the sleeves cut off, or a vest with pockets.
- 2. Add two more pockets to the back, by placing them approximately where the front pockets are.
- 3. Make the weights by filling Make the weights by inling small cloth bags with salt or sand. Sew closed, each should weight about ½ pound.

 Place weights in the vest pockets and Velcro the pockets shut.



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Built up tool handles



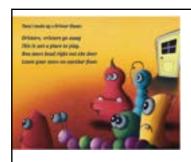
- 1. Foam hair rollers like you use to perm hair.
- 2. Band crayons together
- 3. Use rubber bands to make an object more useable.

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Strategy One

Pairing hand-flapping with a preferred activity Gentle reduction of time spent Ultimate reduction in hand-flapping



Strategy 2-Rhymes

When someone tries to bully you Don't stand there until it's through Find a teacher or adult friend, They can make the teasing end! Defend yourself with what you say, Then turn your back and walk away.

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Strategy 3 Making New Friends

- Objective: The child learns how to meet new people.
- Materials needed: Cardstock or heavy paper; pencils, markers, or a picture meaning stop; a picture of the child; and clear contact paper or laminating machine.
- When to use this strategy: This strategy can be used to encourage the child to make a new friend.

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What to do? (Strategy)



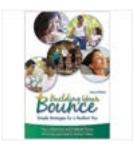


Step 1: Make a cue card with two cues Have one for the child's name and one to remind him to wait for the other person to respond. Laminate the cue card, if possible.

Step 2: Explain to the child that the cue card will help him know what to do when he meets someone new.

Get Support

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