

Supporting the Enigma that is Autism

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Autism is described as a processing difference.

Information received is not processed in the TYPICAL way.

Emotion Recognition and Brain Scan Results

- A study at the University of California showed a series of faces to two groups of children, average age 12 yrs. One group had a diagnosis of Autism while the other did not.
- Each child was shown 80 faces, each of which expressed either anger, fear, happiness, sadness or a natural state.
- When the non-Autistic children saw the faces various parts of their brains lit up, including clumps of nerves called mirror neurons. These children all correctly identified the emotions in the pictures.
- Significantly, when the Autistic children viewed the faces, they processed the features but the mirror neurons did not light up, and they failed to correctly identify the emotions.

"To me the outside world is a totally baffling incomprehensible mayhem which terrifies me. It is a meaningless mass of sights and sounds, noises and movements coming from nowhere going nowhere".

(Ros Blackburn)

Gheel Autism Services, Supporting Adults with Autism

Principles of Normalisation

Normalisation is a set of principles that underlie the idea that people with an intellectual disability should live in ordinary places, doing ordinary things, with ordinary people: essentially experiencing the "normal" patterns of everyday life.



Does treating people as equals mean treating them the same?

Treating people as equals means recognising and accepting their differences and not treating them the same



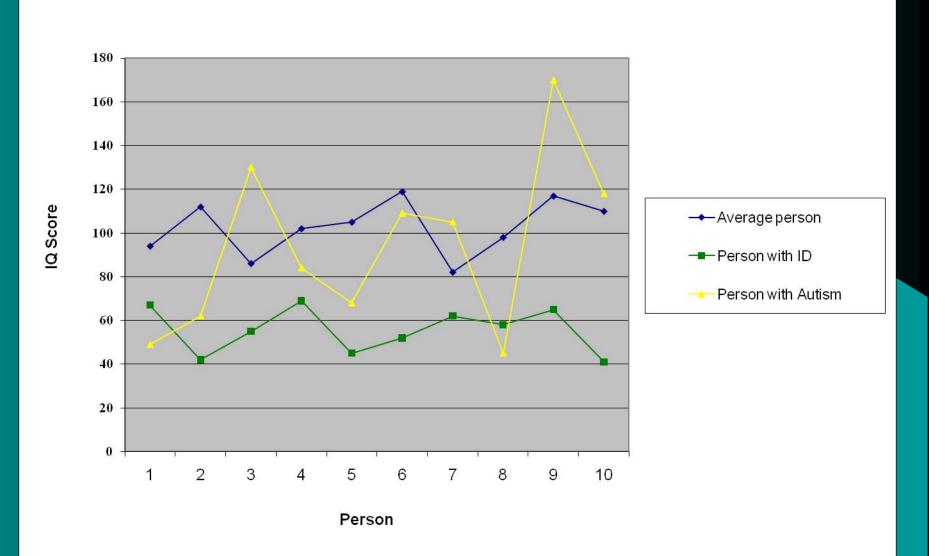
TYPICAL people require **TYPICAL** norms

ATYPICAL people require ATYPICAL norms

A failure to recognise the difference in Typical and Atypical processing of information results in a failure to meet the specific needs of a person with autism



This in turn often results in the belief that: Autism is considered to be a risk marker for challenging behaviours (McClintock et al., 2003). IQ of 30 People in Three Groups



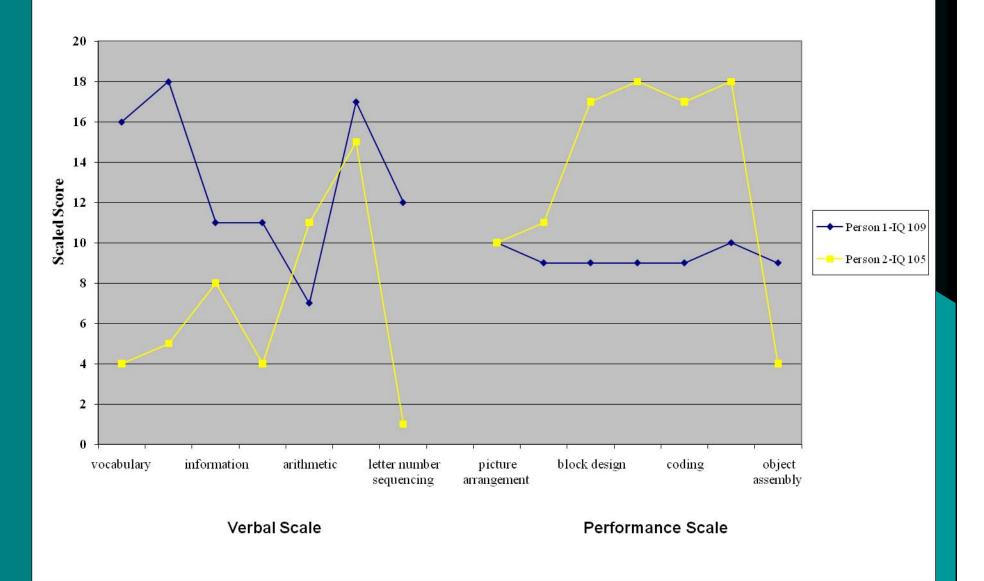
The Autistic Spectrum

(IQ)	170	
	160	
	140	Asperger's Syndrome (Average and Above IQ)
	120	
	100	
	80	Able / High Functioning Autism (Mild ID)
	60	Classic - Kanner's Autism (Moderate/Severe ID)
	40	
	20	
	0	

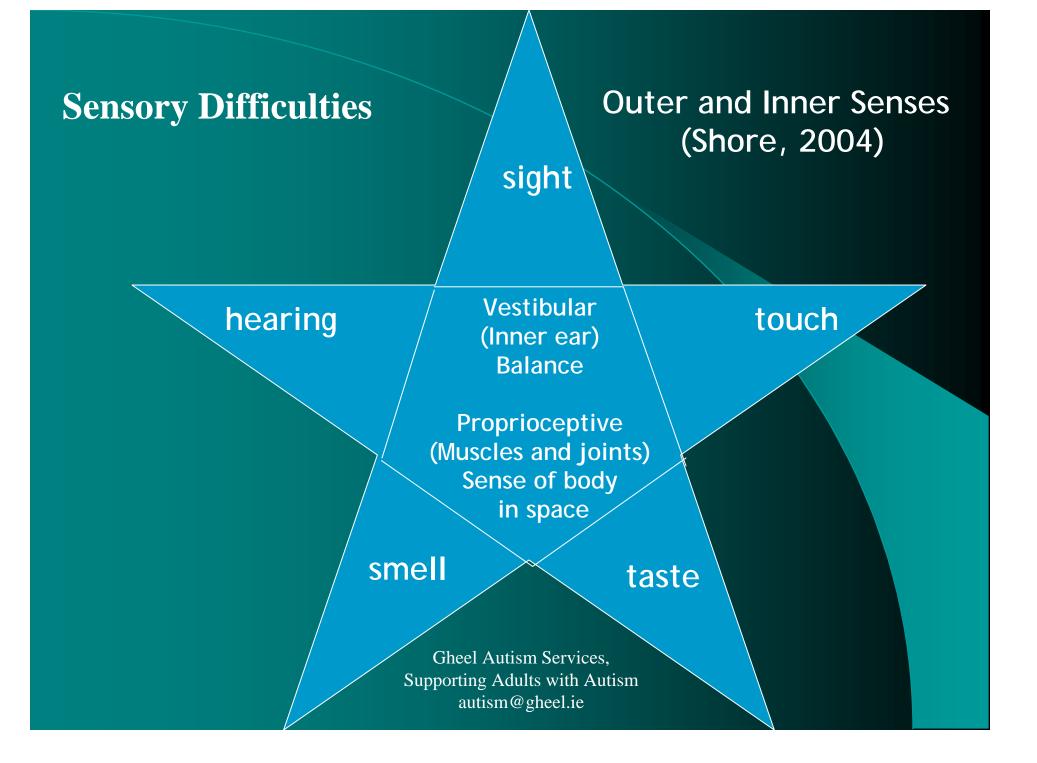
The Triad of Impairments

- Impairment of social interaction: the lack of the inbuilt ability to recognise that other people have thoughts and feelings.
 People may appear odd, aloof and lack empathy.
- Impairment of social communication: delay in language development, comprehension difficulties, repetition and literalness, talking at others, failure to read body language, inability to use gesture, diminished facial expression and intonation.
- Impairment of social imagination and play: inability to play imaginatively with objects/toys, need for predictability and sameness and resistance to change, ritualistic behaviours and obsessive interests.

Two People with Autism with Average IQ as measured by the WAIS-III



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Hearing (auditory system)

Hypo (Low registration) Sensation seeking

behaviours

Hyper (Sensory sensitivity) Sensation avoiding

Sounds partially heard/muffled No response to sound (may appear deaf) Enjoys/seeks loud noise Tears paper/fabric May respond well to a raised voice (even tone) Likes certain environments (e.g. bathrooms) Sound distorted or magnified Inability to filter or discriminate Acute painful hearing Overwhelmed by or reacts violently to sound Holds hands over / fingers in ears 'Tunes out' Makes sounds to block other sounds Dislikes haircuts, thunder, crowds, animals Very light sleeper

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Touch (tactile system)

Hypo (Low registration) Sensation seeking

behaviours

Hyper (Sensory sensitivity) Sensation avoiding

Likes pressure, tight clothes, rough and tumble play Low response to pain Poor reporter of illness/pain/ temperature Prone to Self injury At risk of harm (burns / bruises) Clumsy Weak grasp Avoids certain fabrics (e.g. wool) Refusal to wear clothes Reacts violently to touch Even light touch may be painful *BUT* May enjoy and seek out firm consistent pressure / touch Avoids hair / nail cutting Reacts to heat/cold/pain Avoids people, animals Food textures, getting 'messy'

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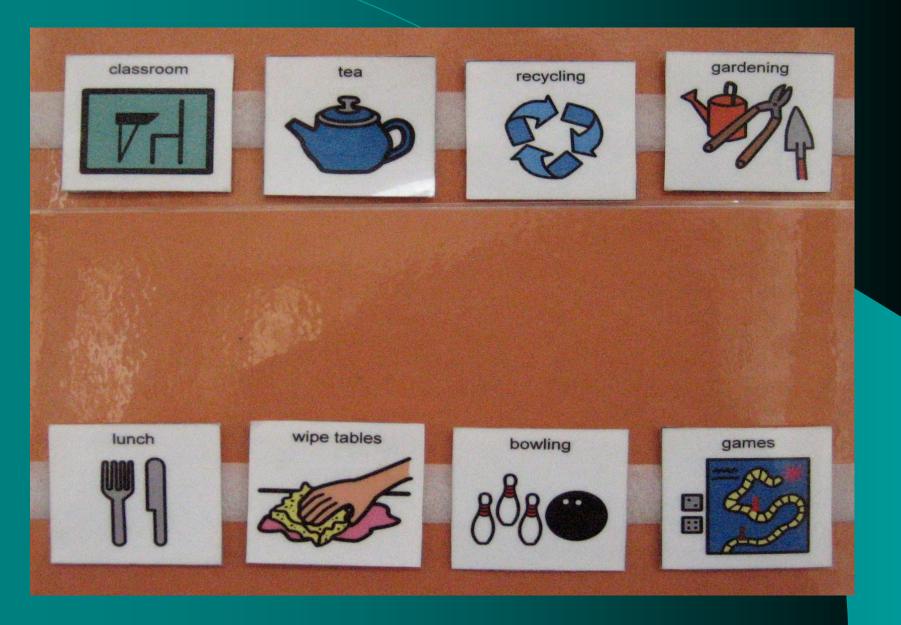
Sensory Overload

"You just get this whole load of sensory impressions... you are going to run full tilt into a wall or into the traffic or harm yourself..... anything to stop the sensory overload happening because I would much rather have pain It's one overriding sensation rather than getting a whole lot of confused jumbles."

(Lindsay Weeks)

The Importance of Predictability

Visual Schedule



Literalness of language

- An angry mother says to her son ... "don't talk to me"
- "pull up your socks"
- "Can you post this letter for me"
- "Where's my DVD?....God only knows"
- "...if you do that again I'll kill you"

The lesson is:

Say what you mean and mean what you say

People with autism often experience difficulties in transitioning

Starting

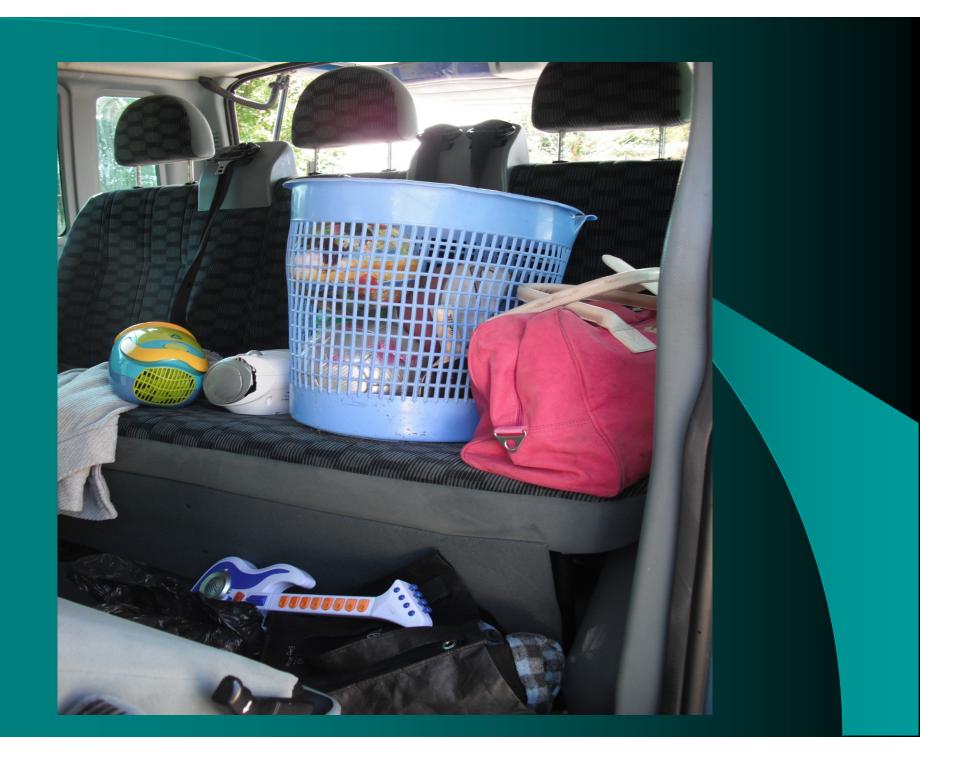
Stopping

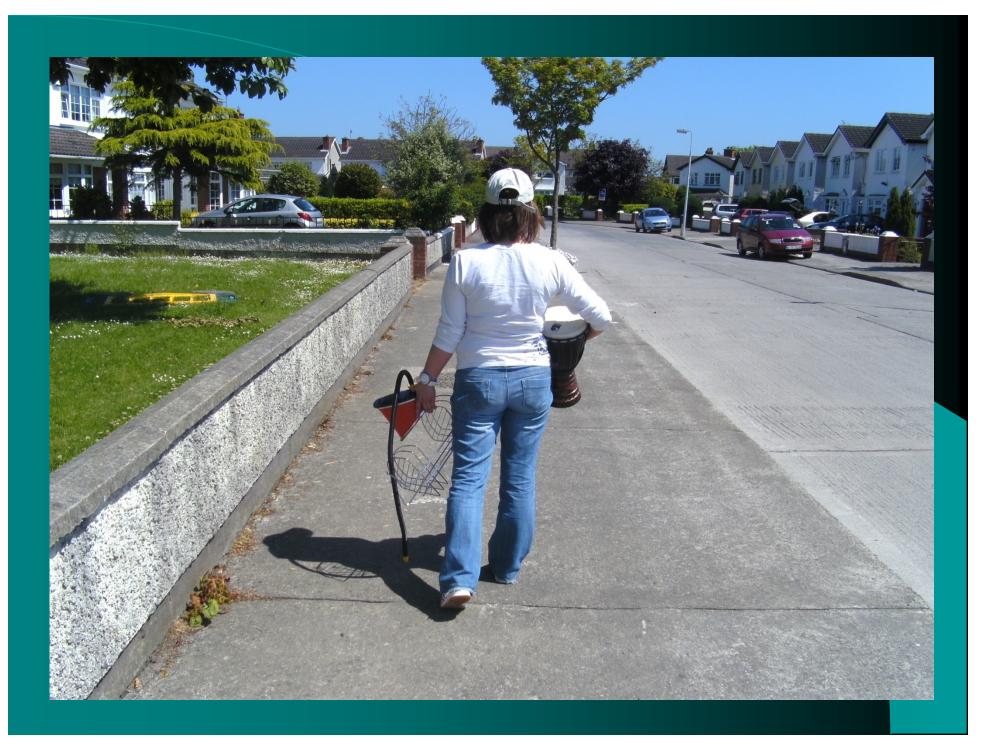
Executing

Continuing

Combining/switching







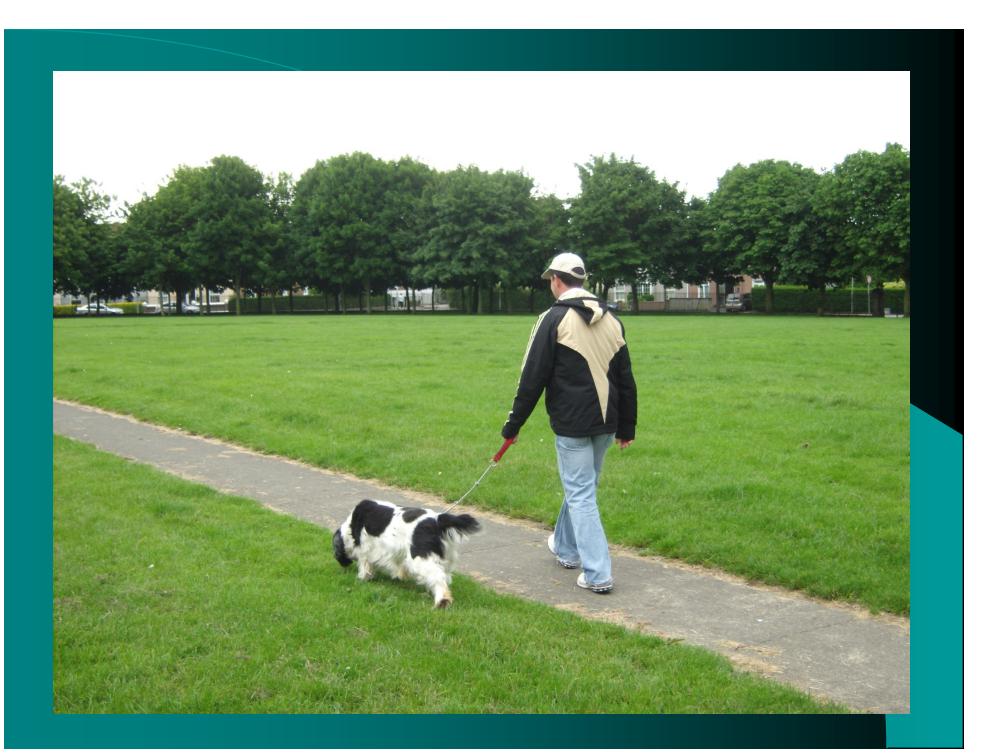
Obsessive Interests in Autism

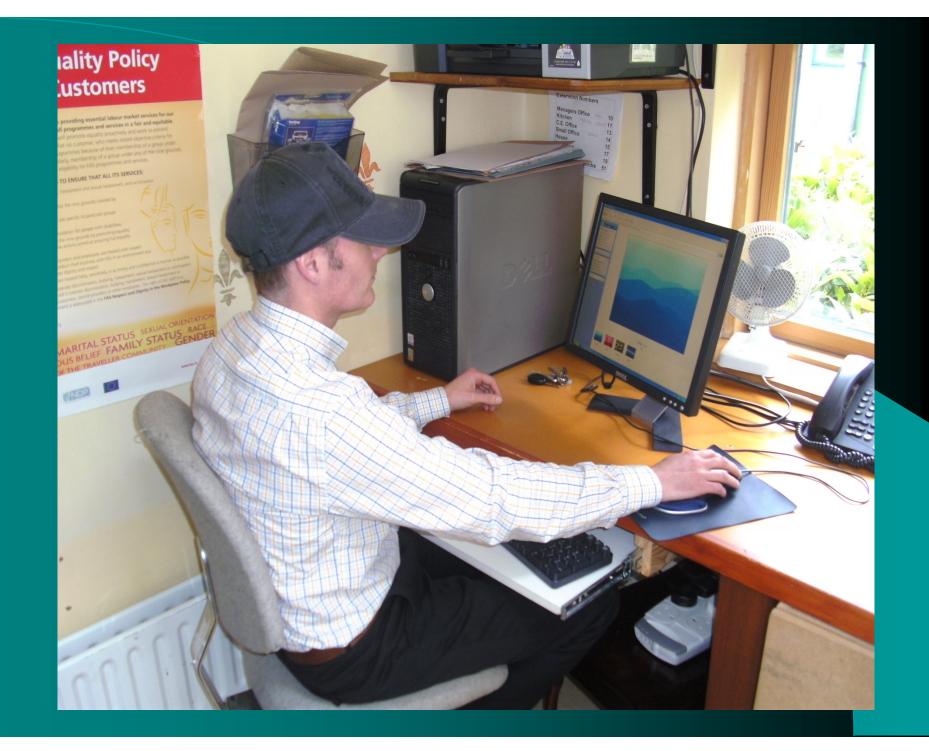
Obsessive interests – Provide motivation

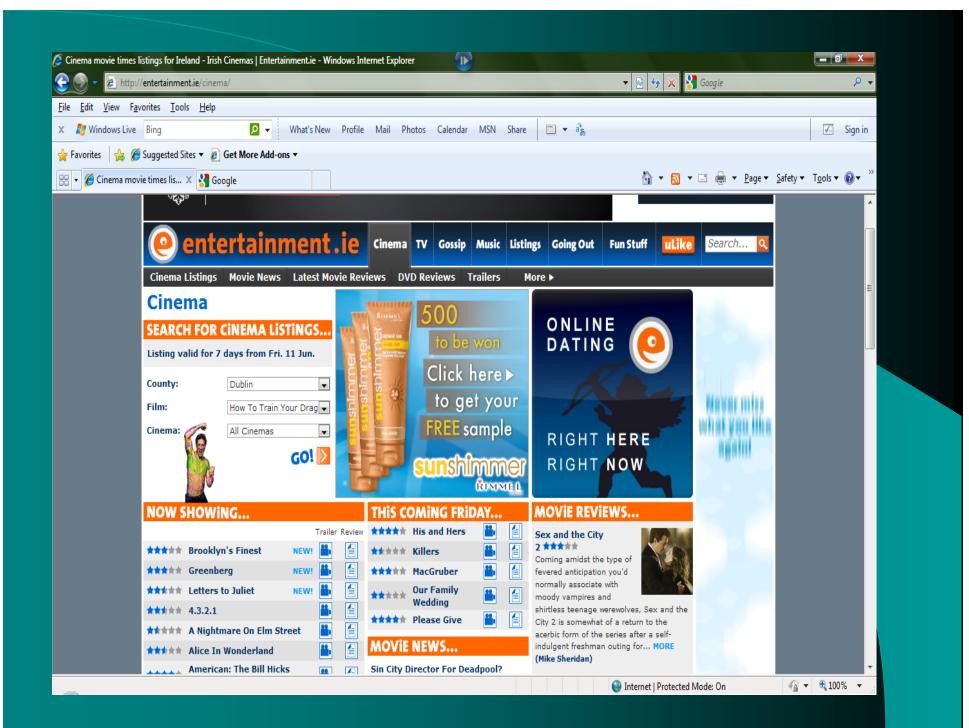
- To think
- To learn
- To communicate

 Provide a structure where new information can be "anchored" to existing knowledge

Provide new opportunities



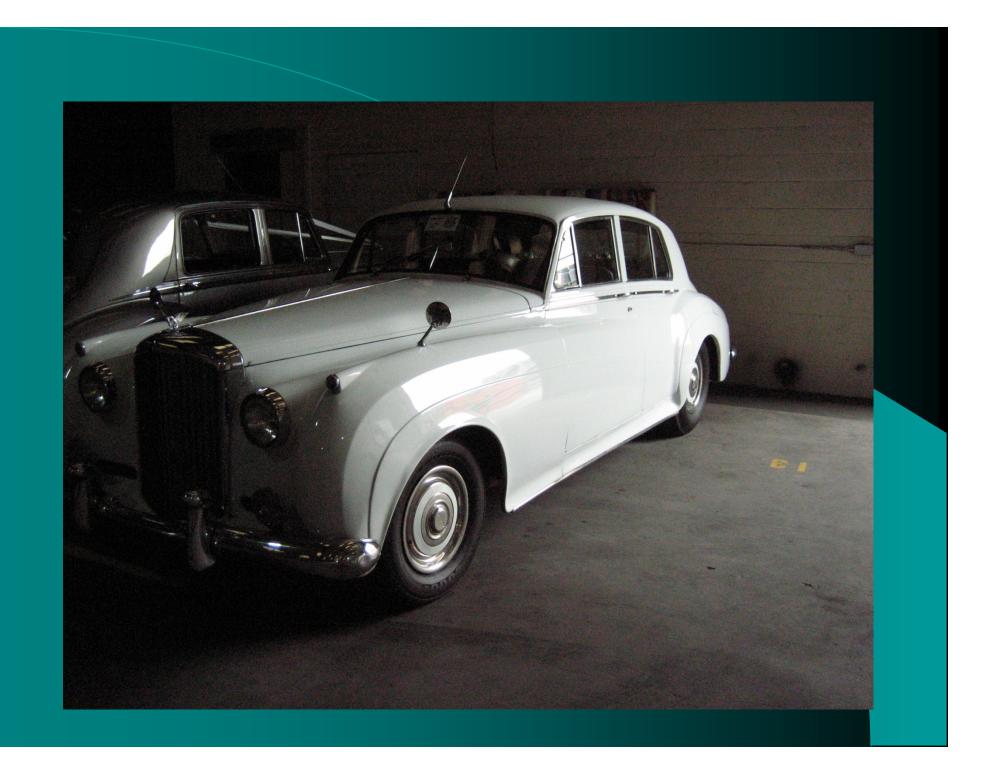


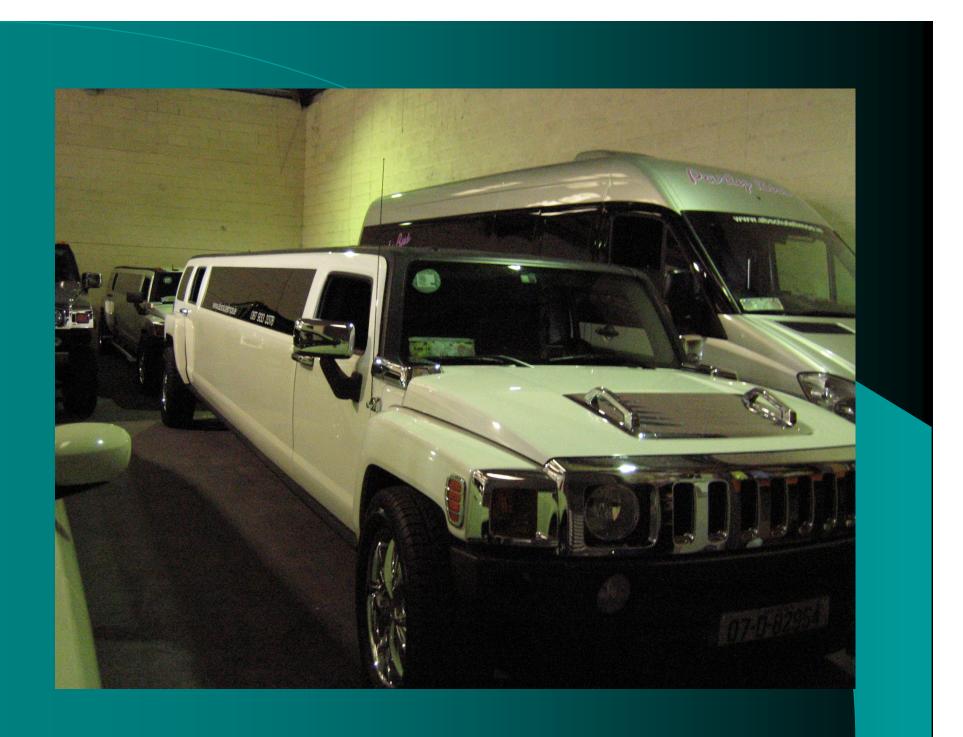


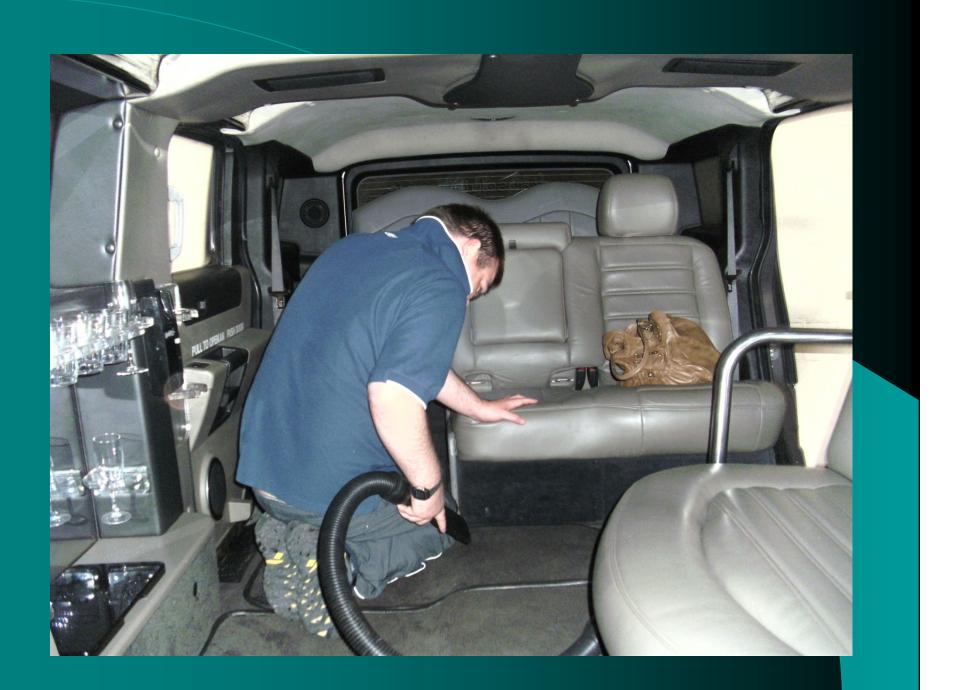
















Philosophy

"If you would help me, don't try to change me to fit your world. Don't try to confine me to some tiny part of the world that you can change to fit me. Grant me the digne of meeting me on my own terms –

recognise that we are equally alien to each other, and the my ways of being are not merely damaged versions of yours. Question your assumptions. Define your terms. Work with me to build more bridges between us."

(J. Sinclair: Personal Essay-High functioning individuals with autism. E. Schopler and G, Mesibov, 1992)