

NM Pharmacy Association 1.20.24

AUTISM+ PROGRAM: INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL IN OUR COMMUNITY

Indigenous Peoples' Land and Territory Acknowledgement

Founded in 1889, the University of New Mexico sits on the traditional homelands of the Pueblo of Sandia. The original peoples of New Mexico – Pueblo, Navajo, and Apache – since time immemorial, have deep connections to the land and have made significant contributions to the broader community statewide. We honor the land itself and those who remain stewards of this land throughout the generations and also acknowledge our committed relationship to Indigenous peoples. We gratefully recognize our history.

Objectives

Participants will:

- 1. Identify characteristics of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Describe two environmental strategies to support a person with a disability in their environment
 Increase their understanding about creating inclusive culture through awareness of family and self-advocate perspectives
- 4. Know where to find additional resources and support for people with ASD.

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Autism+

Dedicated to promoting an increased sense of community belonging for individuals with autism and other disabilities and their families.

Supporting the continuous evolution of inclusive culture through:

- •
- •
- Autism and other disabilities education Implementation of supports and strategies Facilitating attitudinal change by challenging stereotypes .



Medical Model	Social Model
The person is disabled by the condition	The person is disabled by the environment
Disabled people need to be fixed or cured	Disability is a natural variation of being human
Disabled people can't make decisions on their own	Disabled people have the right to make their own choices
The disabled person should adjust to fit into society	The disabled person should be supported by society
Adapted from: (https://eisforerin.com/2017/08/05/disability-101-medical-model-vs-social-model/)	

Autism Definition

A neurodevelopmental disorder

- Changes/differences in brain development affect learning and behavior.
- Characteristics emerge in early childhood
- · Significant variability in abilities of autistic people

(CDC, n.d.)

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Incidence 1036 • 1 in 36 children · Occurring in all racial, ethnic and socioeconomic groups • 4 times more common in boys · One-third also have an intellectual disability (CDC, n.d.)



Characteristics of ASD DSM define characteristics are listed in 2 categories: 1. Social communication and interaction 2. Repetitive and/or restricted behaviors Persistent deficits across multiple contexts must be present in both categories.

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- · Social emotional reciprocity
- Nonverbal communication
- Relationships



(American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Characteristics of ASD

- •Restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests or activities
- Stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, use of objects or speech



https://www.adhd.com.au/autism/symptoms

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Repetitive and/or Restricted Interests

- · Repetitive motor movements, speech or object use
- · Fixated interests with unusual intensity
- Insistence on sameness
- · Unusual reaction to sensory input

(American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

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Learning Differences

- May have wide variability in various skill levels
- May need assistance with skill generalization
- May benefit of 1:1 instruction
- Attention span may vary



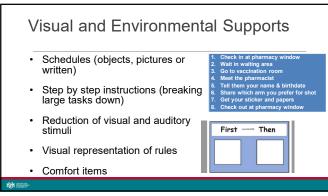
Embrace Diversity Individuals with autism and those with lived experience remind us to: • Honor Individuality • Presume Competence • Show Respect When everyone is included and all perspectives are valued, we all benefit!



Environmental Considerations

- Minimize distractions
- · Visually defined spatial boundaries
- Tell about changes in advance
- Social Story
- 'Get to Know Me' forms
- Consider having just 1 person giving instructions





Potential Accommodations

- Provide clear timeframes, consider timers
- Use concrete language
- · Give extra time to process
- · Allow breaks and movement
- · Don't require eye contact
- Offer pain reducer/shot blocker

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Behavior

- A term that refers to any human action
- Serves a purpose
- Is a form of communication
- · May not match a person's internal feeling



(https://unsplash.com/@pixelfreund)

Prevention of Unexpected Behavior

Set up for success

Make environmental changes before a behavior occurs.



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Prevention Strategies Small, individualized changes can have a big impact Before: During: Consider giving out a 'What to Expect' form • Visuals • Natural social supports Frequent breaks/movement • · Consider a Social Story breaks • Transition cues Ask for a 'Get to Know Me' • Proactively offer choices form

Positive Feedback The easiest and most effective strategy for increasing expected behaviors and teaching new skills ٠ Can be more effective than trying to 'correct' the unexpected behavior •



Support during Unexpected Behavior

Come in as an ally

- Avoid Judgement
- Be Supportive •
- •
- Be Responsive Have a reintegration plan • • Safety First



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Best Practices

- Person first vs. identity first language
- · Presume competence, check for understanding
- Dignity of Risk
- · Self-Determination
- Evolution of ASD symbolism



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