Autism Awareness

Learning objectives

- What the key characteristics of autism are
- What the common sensory differences experienced by people who have autism can be
- What common co-occurring conditions can accompany autism
- Why diagnosis can be so complex
- What the prevalence of autism is in the general population



Don't have emotions

Are geniuses

Don't make eye contact

Are all male

Is caused by vaccinations

Can be cured

What is Autism?

Life-long



Senses and perceptions

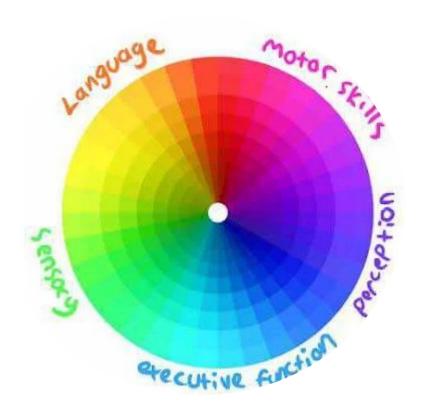




What is Autism?

Spectrum Condition

Not medical







How common is Autism?



Over 1 in 100 people have Autism

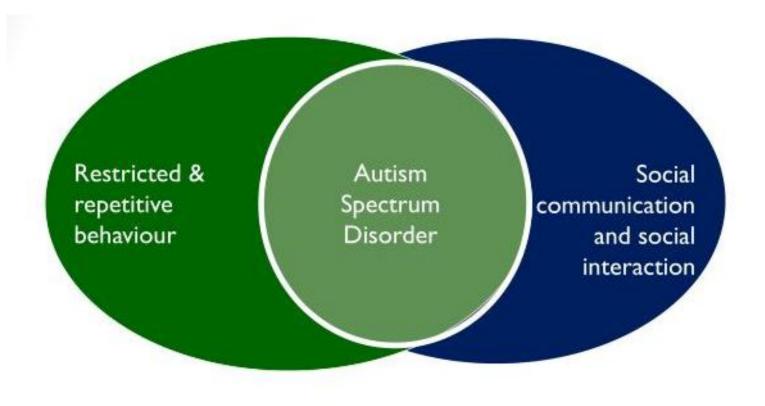
There are over 700,000 people in the UK who have Autism

This means you will, and most likely already have, met someone with autism

Autism Act 2009



What are the characteristics of Autism?



Communication and Interaction

Body Language

Facial Expressions

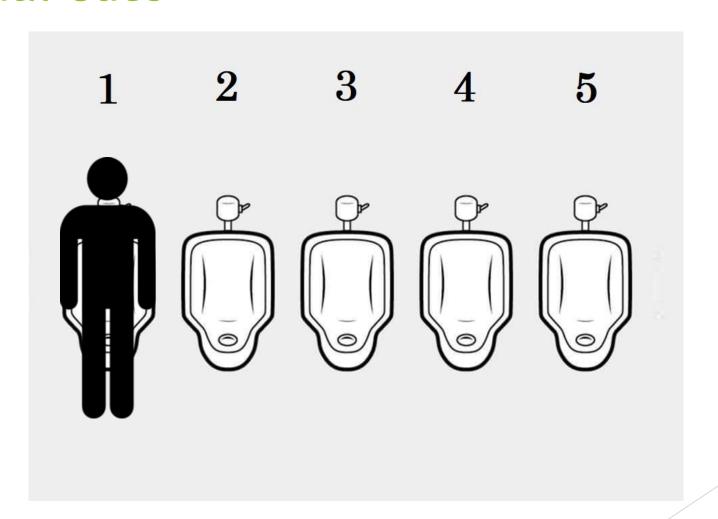
Tone of voice

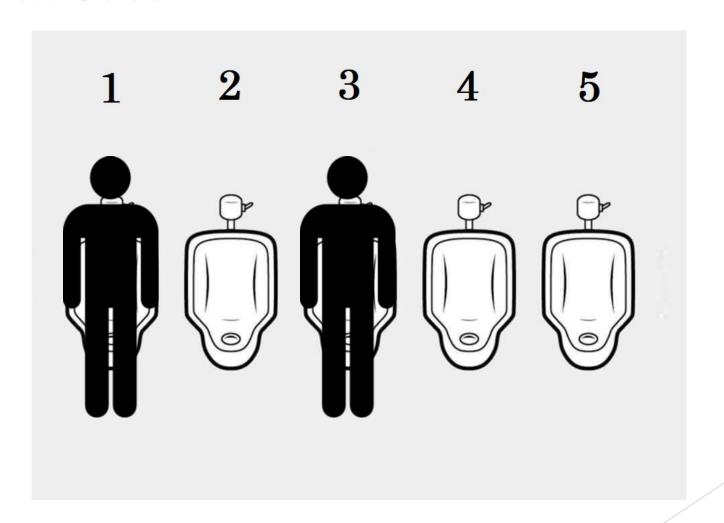
Intonation

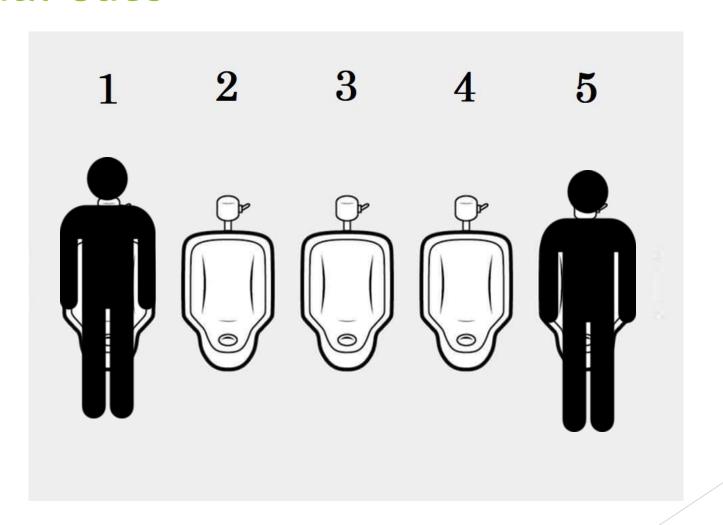


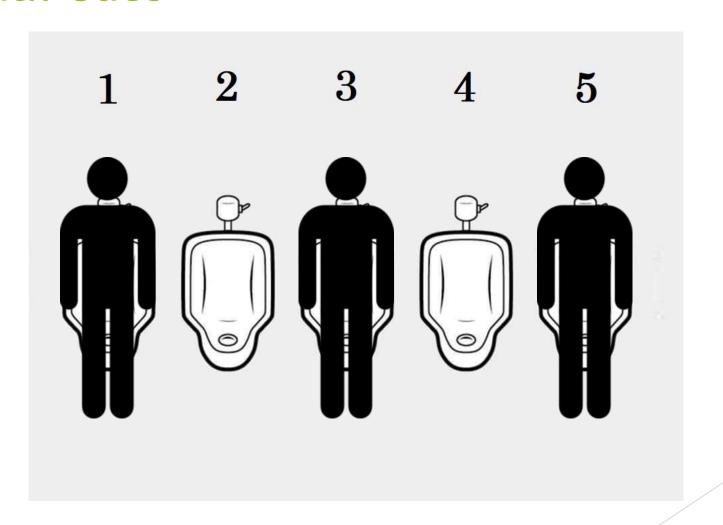
Social Cues











<u>I</u> didn't say he stole my money

I <u>didn't</u> say he stole my money

I didn't <u>say</u> he stole my money

I didn't say <u>he</u> stole my money

I didn't say he stole my money

I didn't say he stole <u>my</u> money

I didn't say he stole my money

Communication and Interaction Body Language



Communication and Interaction Common difficulties

- Inappropriate eye contact
- Confident use of language, but may not fully understand what their words imply
- Echolalia
- Making factual comments, often irrelevant to the social situation
- Difficulties with pitch, tone, volume and intonation
- Difficulties with understanding humour, idioms and sarcasm.



Communication and Interaction Theory of Mind:

Using experience to gain perspective

Using ones own thoughts and intentions and attributing them to others



How to support communication:

Gain the person's attention first

- Allow time for processing
- Be clear and specific
- Check the person has understood





How to support communication:

Be consistent with language

Tailor your language

Use visual support



Empathy



Behaviour and Interests Rules and Routines

Security and Safety

Unpredictable world



Inflexible and repetitive

Behaviour and Interests Special Interests











Sensory differences

Responses to sensory experiences may be under (hypo) or

over (hyper) sensitive:



How to support sensory needs: The Environment

Environmental stimuli can have a profound affect on some people. Below are some examples of what can help or hinder within an environment:



- Tidy
- Quiet
- Few people



- Bright lights
- Loud music
- Background noise
- Loud patterns on wall or floor
- Strong smells such as air freshener or body odour

What are the potential sensory issues in your room?

Co-occurrence / Co-morbidity

Anxiety disorder

Depression

OCD



Co-occurrence / Co-morbidity



5 in 10

More than 5 in 10 autistic adults have had depression



79%

Mental health issues affect 79% of autistic adults, but many do not get the help and support they need



9 x

Autistic adults (without an intellectual disability) are over 9 times more likely to consider suicide than the general population



Not sure? Ask the people who know them best

- Family
- Friends

Carers

Support Workers



Professionals



Celebrities diagnosed with Autism



Greta Thunberg



Darryl Hannah



Anthony Hopkins



Anne Hegerty



Susan Boyle



Jessica-Jane Applegate

The Future's Bright

Acts in Law



Increased presence

Employers recognising strengths







Any questions?

