

Understanding Medical Autism Diagnosis and Setting Up Success for Autistic Students

DATE: MARCH 16, 2024 PRESENTED BY: MATT KIVEL, PSYD & RACHEL GREENE, PHD

Introductions

- Psychologists within OHSU's Multidisciplinary Autism Diagnostic Clinic
- · No conflicts of interest

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Goals for Presentation

- Understand the process of making a medical diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder
- Develop an understanding of common differential and co-occurring diagnoses
- Learn additional techniques to support children with autism in the classroom



We'd like to learn about you!	
Neurodiversity	
Neurodiversity Awareness Neurodivergence is not a diagnosis, but a way of describing the unique strengths and challenges that may occur in individuals whose brains work differently than the average, or "neurotypical", person. This includes individuals with ADHD, learning disabilities, Autism, and other similar conditions.	

Neurodiversity-Affirming Language

- Neurodivergent (describes individuals)
- · Neurodiverse (describes the makeup of a group)
- Community preference for identity-first language ("autistic" vs. "person with autism")
- Focus on current skills and level of support needed ("low support needs" rather than "high-functioning")

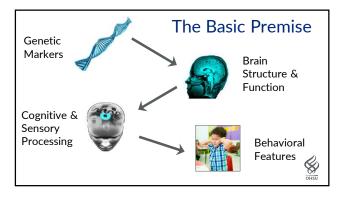


What is Autism?

- · Neurodevelopmental condition/syndrome
- · Present at birth
- · Multiple etiologies
- · Behaviorally defined
- 1 in 36 children as of 2020



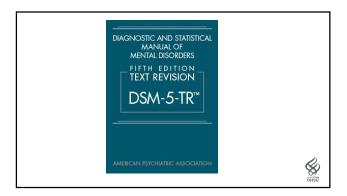




How is Autism diagnosed in medical settings?



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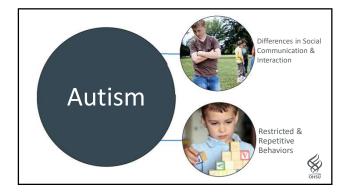
Common Assessment Measures

- Clinical/Developmental Interview
- Review of school, medical, other records Autism-Specific Behavioral tools and questionnaires (ADOS-2; SCQ; CARS-2)
- CARS-2)
 Cognitive (WISC-5; WASI-II; Stanford Binet)
 Developmental (Mullen; Bayley, DAS-II, DP-4)
 Adaptive (ABAS-3; Vineland-3)
 Behavioral (BASC-3; CBCL)
- Speech & Language testing

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Can never rely solely on one tool. Must integrate all data with direct observations and reported history





Social Communication and Interaction

- Difficulties with back-and-forth social interactions, and social response
- Lack of nonverbal communication and/or lack of understanding of nonverbal communication
- Difficulties developing and maintaining relationships

Challenges must be present in all three areas

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Restricted, Repetitive patterns of behaviors, interests, or activities (RRBs)

- Stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, use of objects, or speech
- Strong adherence to rules or rituals
- Preoccupation with a particular activity or object
- Hypo- or hyper- reactivity to sensory interests or unusual interest in sensory aspects of the environment

At least two of four need to be present



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RRBs: Repetitive motor movements, use of objects, or speech





RRBs: Repetitive motor movements, use of objects, or speech PACING OHDOO TO THE THE PACING THE PA









Additional but necessary criteria

- Present in the early developmental period
- Clinically significant impairment
- Not better explained by intellectual disability or global developmental delay (though they can co-occur).

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Many ASD criteria are not exclusive to Autism alone

- Difficulties with peer relationships
- Social perspective taking
- · Sensory difficulties
- Excessive interest in video games/electronics
- Difficulty with transitions or need for structure

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We have to assess the impact of

- Prenatal exposure or premature birth
- Trauma/neglect
- · Housing, food, transportation insecurity
- · CPS involvement
- Broader family stressors

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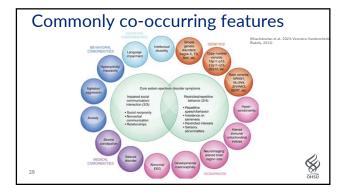
Common Differential Diagnosis

- ADHD
- Anxiety
- Trauma-related Disorders
- · Intellectual Disability
- Language Disorder

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Barlattani et al, 202





Common co-occurring behavioral health-related conditions

- 1. ADHD
- 2. Developmental & Learning Disorders
- 3. Sleep Disorders
- 4. Anxiety Disorders

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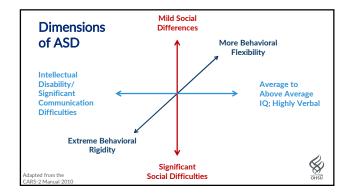
hachadourian et al. 3



"If you've met one person with autism, you've met one person with autism."

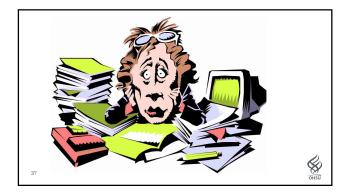
−Dr. Stephen Shore





Prevalence Rates • 1 in 36 children in US; 4-to-1 male to female IQ ≤ 70 IQ 71-85 IQ > 85 38% 24% 39% Total Male 37% 24% 39% Female 42% 22% 37% 32% 21% Black 51% 25% 24% OHSU OHSU Note: other racial/ethnic analyses were Non-significant







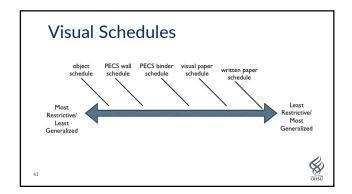
General Principles

- Visual Schedules & Supports
- Transition Warnings
- Social Skills Supports
- Modified Instruction
- Concrete Teaching Tools

Paisley, et al. 200

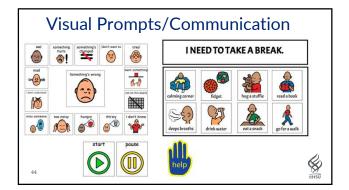






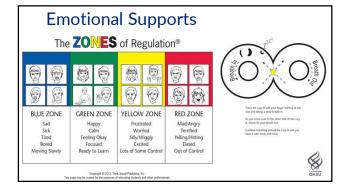












Modified Instruction

- Multimedia Discussions
- Visual Indicators of Classroom Structure
- Work Systems
- Integrate Strengths and Interests

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Plannery & Wisner-Carlson, 2020



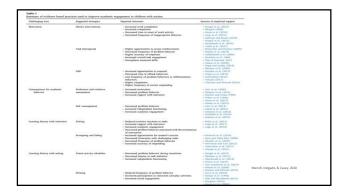
Inclusion Classrooms

- · Motivational Supports
- Choice Interventions; Task Interspersal; Active Student Responding
- Consequences for Academic Behavior
- o Preference and reinforce assessments; self-management
- Learning History with Instructor
 Pairing; Prompting & Fading
- Learning History with Setting
 - Visual activity schedules; Priming



Meindl, Delgado, & Casey, 202





Giving Concrete Instructions "Clean up!" Okay let's make this clearer...



Giving Concrete Instructions

"<u>Put</u> your papers in the recycling"

Much better!



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Concrete Teaching Tools

- Increase the use of manipulatives
- Use as concrete language as possible

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Teacher Resources • Universal Design for Learning • Autism Society of Oregon	
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Thank You	
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Questions?	
Thoughts?	,
Discussions?	
Discussions:	