

Summer Series Presents:

Asperger Syndrome: From Diagnosis to Independence









Choices in Education

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Asperger Syndrome: From Diagnosis to Independence









Dr. Temple Grandin



What is Autism/Asperger Syndrome?



Asperger Syndrome

Asperger Syndrome is one of several previously separate subtypes of autism that were folded into the single diagnosis autism spectrum disorder (ASD) with the publication of the DSM-5 diagnostic manual in 2013.



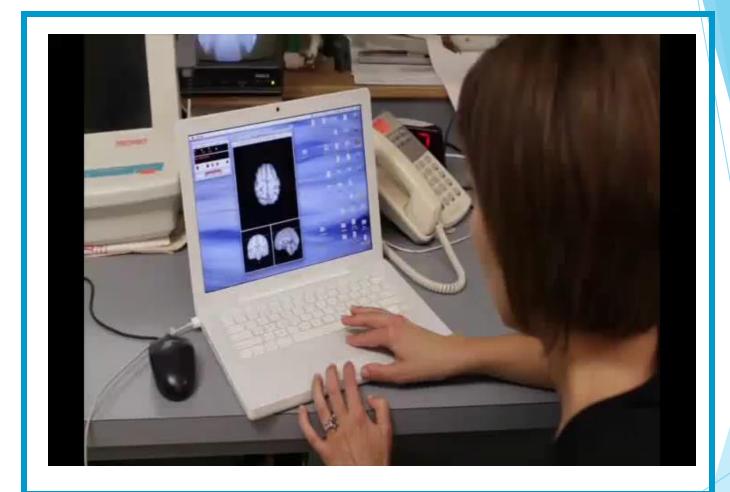


Possible Behaviors

The following behaviors are often associated with Asperger Syndrome. However, they are seldom all present in any one individual and vary widely in degree:

- limited or inappropriate social interactions
- "robotic" or repetitive speech
- challenges with nonverbal communication (gestures, facial expression, etc.) coupled with average to above average verbal skills
- tendency to discuss self rather than others
- inability to understand social/emotional issues or nonliteral phrases
- lack of eye contact or reciprocal conversation
- obsession with specific, often unusual, topics
- one-sided conversations
- awkward movements and/or mannerisms





Dr. Janessa Manning



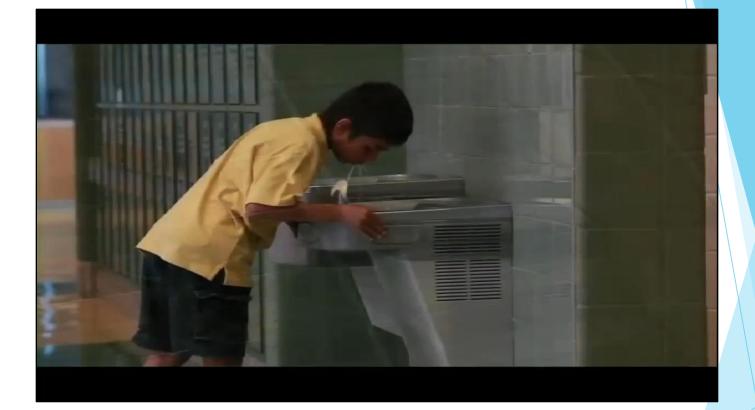
Choices in Education



- Public School
- Homeschool
- Private School
- Charter School









Public School

Pros: *Real-world environment that teaches life skills
*Mainstreaming which challenges to excel
*Social skills learned by observation
*Prepares them for diversity critical for future neighbors & co-workers
*Offers range of Special Needs Programs such as: Applied Behavior
Analysis (ABA), sensory integration therapy, social skills training
and a host of other interventions
*Public school is free.

Cons: *Autistic children are often targets for bullying *Autistic children may find the sensory challenges of typical school to be overwhelming and upsetting. *You may not like the autism support program offered by your district

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Homeschool

Pro's •Tailor the schedule to fit your child's learning habits

•You can focus on helping your child understand every aspect of a subject before moving on to the next.

•You can maintain doctor's appointments or therapy services without missing any important lessons.

•You can create a lesson at the playground, the grocery store, or the waiting room of the doctor's office. You can practice math, science or other skills almost anywhere, anytime.

•You can incorporate sensory integration into your child's schedule.

•You control meals and snacks, which is important if your child has food allergies, or if you are using a gluten and casein-free diet.

•Lesson your fears of bullying by peers

Con's •Financial hardship by loss of extra income.

•Challenges with teaching certain subjects

•Difficulty keeping up with the demands of daily life and school life.

•Children who are homeschooled tend to miss out on those leisure and fun activities that are a part of the public school system.

•Your child may not want you as a teacher. Just as some children behave better when they are with people other than their parents, so might your child learn better when with a teacher rather than with you.



Private School

Pro's

- smaller class sizes
- more individualized teaching
- significant flexibility in terms of curriculum
- No standardized testing.
- Set up based on a specific therapeutic philosophy. May spend the majority of the day implementing behavioral intervention. There are others dedicated to teaching through Floortime and still others with the focus largely on Relationship Development Intervention.

Con's

- Location is not always close
- Costly upwards of \$75,000/yr
- Unlikely to learn coping skills
- Few typical private schools hire teachers with specific special needs training.



Charter School

Charter schools are considered "public schooling" and must abide by all state regulations.

Pro's

- Specializes in an area of interest such as the arts or science & technology
- Smaller teacher-child ratio

Con's

- Some may close due to lack of funding
- Oftentimes not as many special educational resources as at the larger mainstream public school





SPECIAL EDUCATION IS A SERVICE NOT A PLACE!

-Lisa Rogers/Educating Diverse Learners



School Accommodations & Modifications



Accommodations can be referred to as good teaching practices. Here are some common accommodations made for students with Asperger's, high functioning autism, and other related diagnosis.

•Have a set routine.

•Extended time to complete the assignment or test.

Physical arrangement of the classroom and preferential seating.
Varying of activities.

•Allowing for different ways of responding.

Format of materials is changed to meet the students' needs.
Reinforcement provided.

•Varying forms of instruction delivery.



Some students with Asperger's may require **modifications** to the course content in order to make adequate yearly progress. Here are some common modifications for students with Asperger's or high functioning autism and other related diagnosis.

Materials are adapted.
Assignments are changed using lower reading levels.
Testing adaptations are used.
Reduction of classwork or homework.
Grading is subject to different standards.



Any Baby Can - San Antonio

Preparing the Educator for your Child







Preparing the Educator for your Child

- Offer to meet with the teacher prior to the start of the school year
- Provide each teacher a list/short letter describing your child's challenges and motivators at the beginning of each school year
- Come to the ARD or parent/teacher meeting with an open mind to learn about your child. Remember the teacher is learning about your child but so are you.



Special Education Referral Process



PHASE ONE: Recognition

It is during this time that the teacher (or parent, administrator, or counselor) recognizes a consistent need or problem exhibited by the student. The recognition of a discrepancy in the student's academic, social/emotional, behavioral, and/or physical ability and his or her age may signal the need for additional academic or behavioral supports.

PHASE TWO: Pre-referral

Pre-referral intervention is to identify, develop, and implement alternative education strategies for students who have recognized problems in the classroom before the student is referred to special education. Whether the school uses pre-referral teams or the more formal RTI process, the intent is to provide interventions that will help the student achieve success without entering special education.



PHASE THREE: Referral for Special Education Evaluation

If, after interventions in the general education classroom, the student continues to experience difficulty, school personnel may refer the child for a special education evaluation. The official referral begins the formal process of determining eligibility for special education services.

PHASE FOUR: Special Education Evaluation

The evaluation is to be conducted by a multidisciplinary team that will measure: Intelligence, Achievement, Behavioral, Disability-specific issues and Medical

PHASE FIVE: Eligibility (FAPE)

If the team determines that the student is eligible for special education services, then a formal Individualized Education Program (IEP) team will be formed to develop a plan of special education services for the student.



PHASE SIX: IEP Meeting (IEP and LRE)

The Individualized Education Program (IEP) is a *legal contract between the parents and the school district* that describes the special education services to be provided by the local education agency which is the local school district.

PHASE SEVEN: IEP Implementation

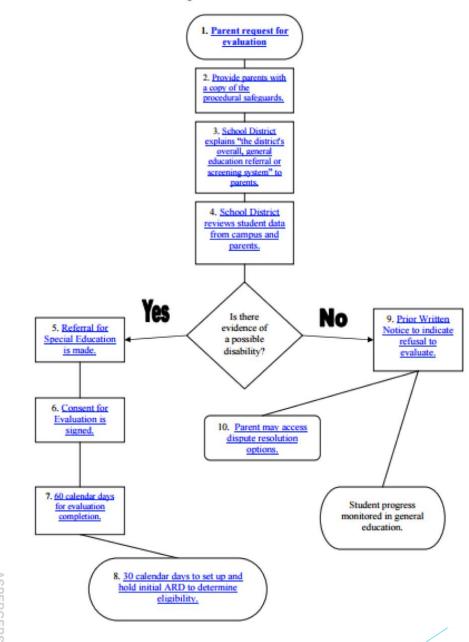
Once the IEP is developed and signed by members of the IEP team it is the responsibility of the entire IEP team to ensure that the IEP is implemented

PHASE EIGHT: Reevaluation

Each year, the IEP team is required to meet for the dual purpose of evaluating the implementation of the current IEP and to develop the next annual IEP.



Parental Request for Evaluation Flowchart



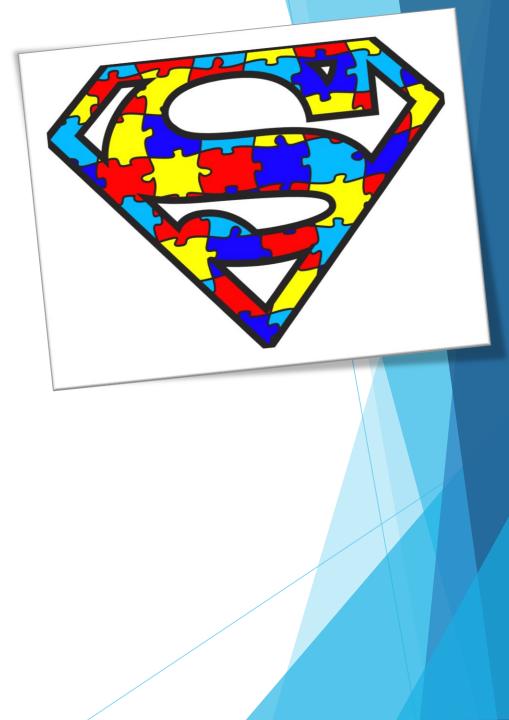
Lisa Rogers Educating Diverse Learners



AGENDA

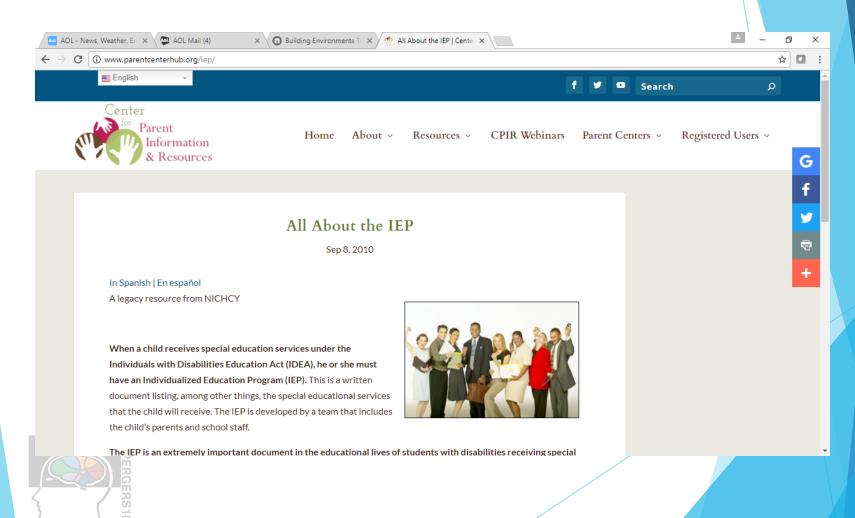
- IEPs & Student Success
- Home & School Communication
- Social Skills
- Positive Behavior Supports





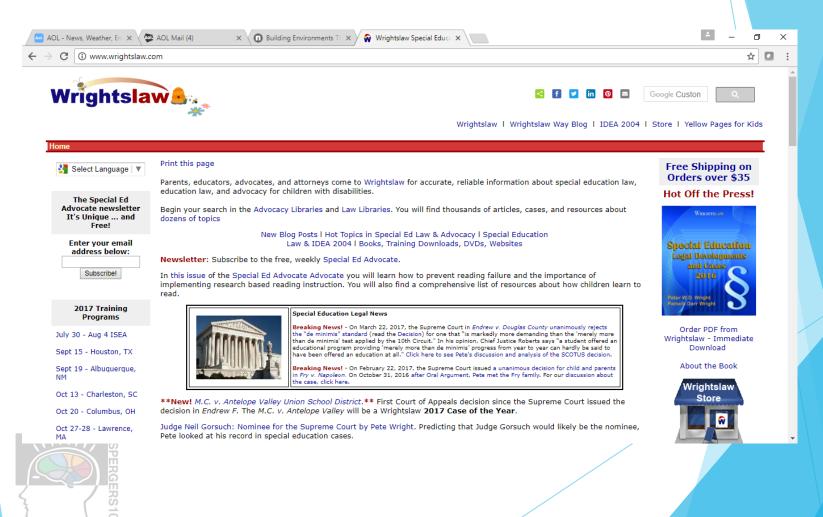


http://www.parentcenterhub.org/iep/



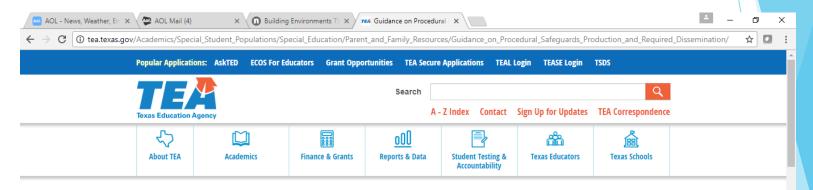


http://www.wrightslaw.com/





http://tea.texas.gov/



Home / Academics / Special Student Populations / Special Education / Parent and Family Resources

Guidance on Procedural Safeguards Production and Required Dissemination

The Notice of Procedural Safeguards: Rights of Parents of Students with Disabilities (Procedural Safeguards) explains parents' specific rights and responsibilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The Procedural Safeguards fulfills the current legal requirements for the federally prescribed content of this notice. When districts distribute this guide, other than adding local contact information in the designated space, they must not change the wording and format of the document.

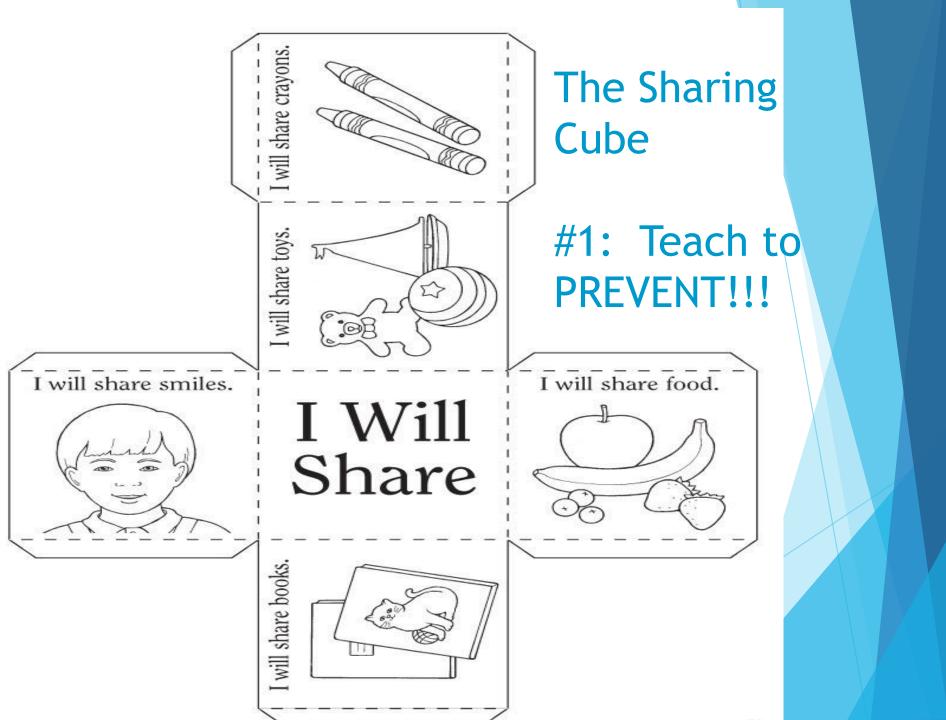
A companion document to the Procedural Safeguards is <u>A Guide to the Admission, Review and</u> <u>Dismissal Process</u> (ARD Guide). The ARD Guide contains information that parents need to effectively participate in an ARD committee meeting for their child. The ARD Guide is not a

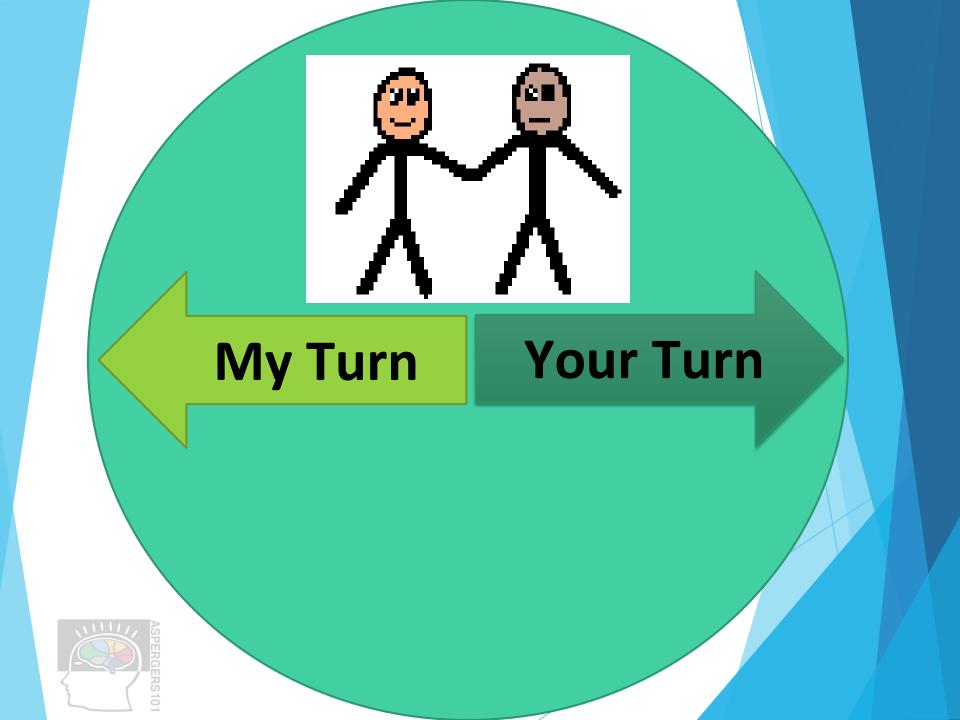


Home & School Communication

- My child's strengths are . . .
- □ My child's challenges/needs are . . .
- My child's interests are . . .
- Other very important things you should know:
 - Communication
 - Medical
 - Behavioral Triggers
 - Sensory Needs

Parent + Teacher Educated Child





School is a

No Cursing Zone

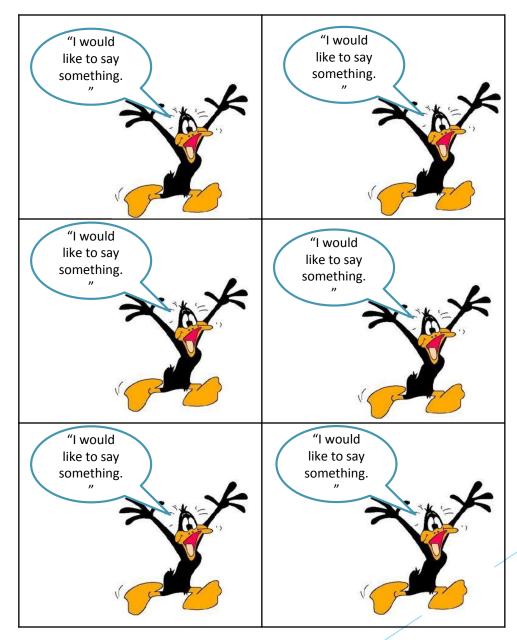


I will try to be safe at school and do one of these things instead:

Say it in my head (think it)	A BOOK
Write it	
Mouth it (without sound)	
Whisper it	
Use a T-chart word	



Blurt Out Cards

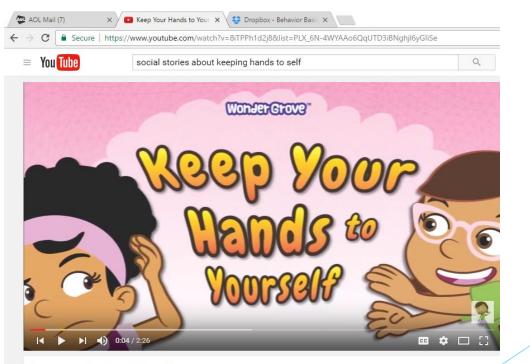






Videos for Social Skills

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8iTPPh1d2j8&list=PLX_6N-4WYAAo6QqUTD3iBNghjl6yGliSe

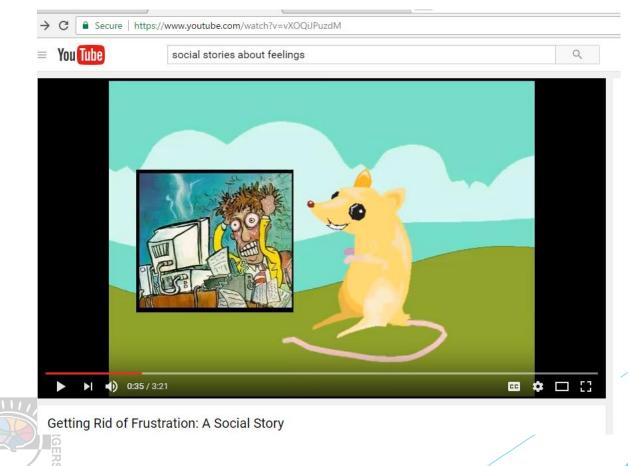




Keep Your Hands to Yourself

Videos for Social Skills/ Behavioral Instruction

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXOQiJPuzdM



Lindsey's Teacher Helper



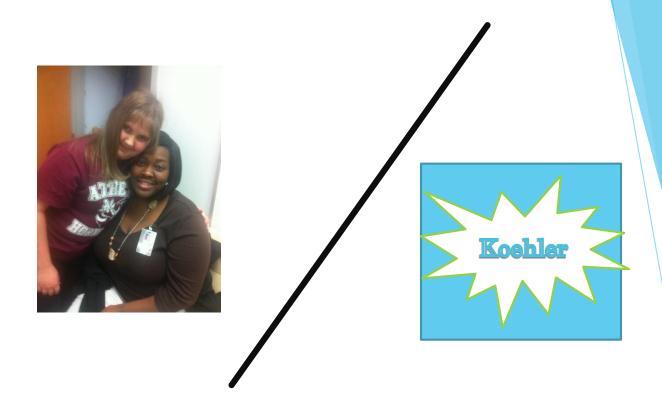


Sometimes there are changes at school and home .



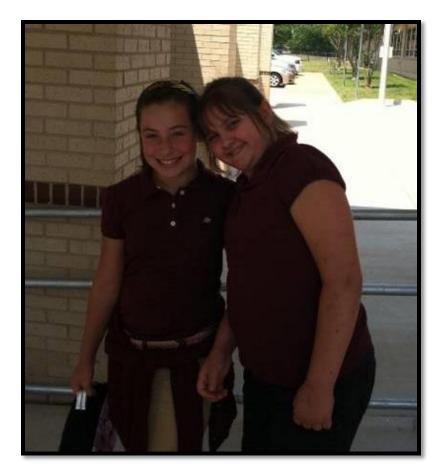
Sometimes changes are necessary...

- People may need to move to a different town
- They may become ill and need to stay home from work
- They may have family responsibilities that take them from their job at school
- They may be needed in a different position to help another child



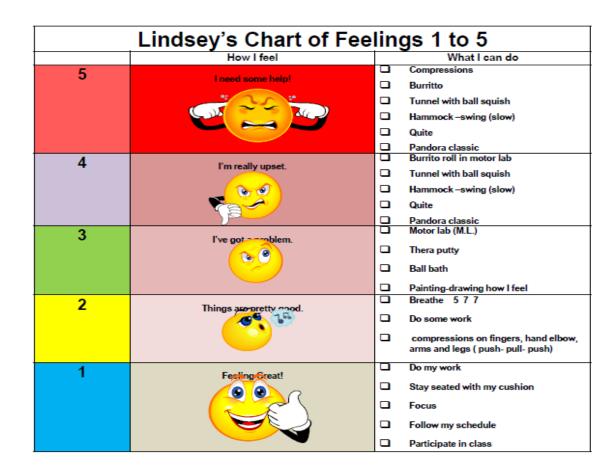
Mrs. Bailey has been with me this school year at Athens Middle School . Last year Mrs. Koehler was with me at Athens Intermediate School





I sometimes need help from people at school.





When I am anxious or stressed I may need help from an adult.





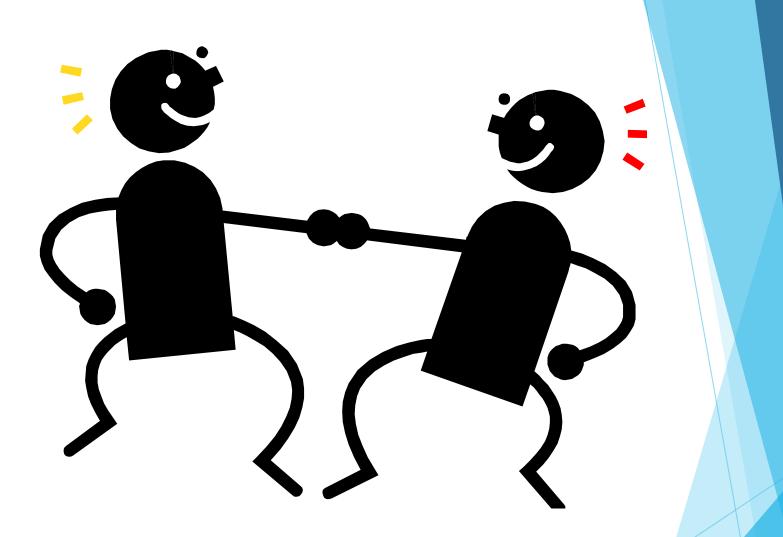
When I am not quite focused I may need help.





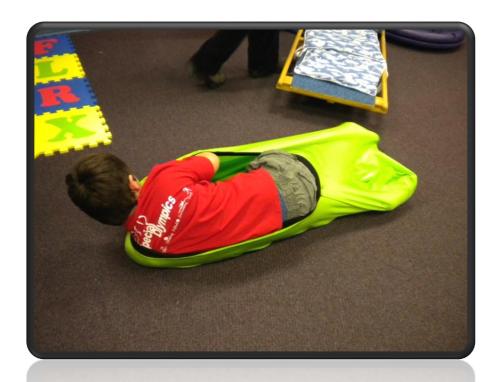
My teachers are happy to help me in the motor lab and in the classroom .





It is nice to have a person to offer a helping hand.

Other students need help as well..





Mrs. Mayfield is needed in the Life Skills room to help students.





Mrs. Mayfield will still care about me . I will see her when I go to the motor lab. I will be able to visit with her sometimes when I see her on campus





It will be fun to have a new teacher and still see Mrs. Mayfield.



Mrs. Baldwin will be a great teacher. This will be a good change and a great opportunity for everyone.

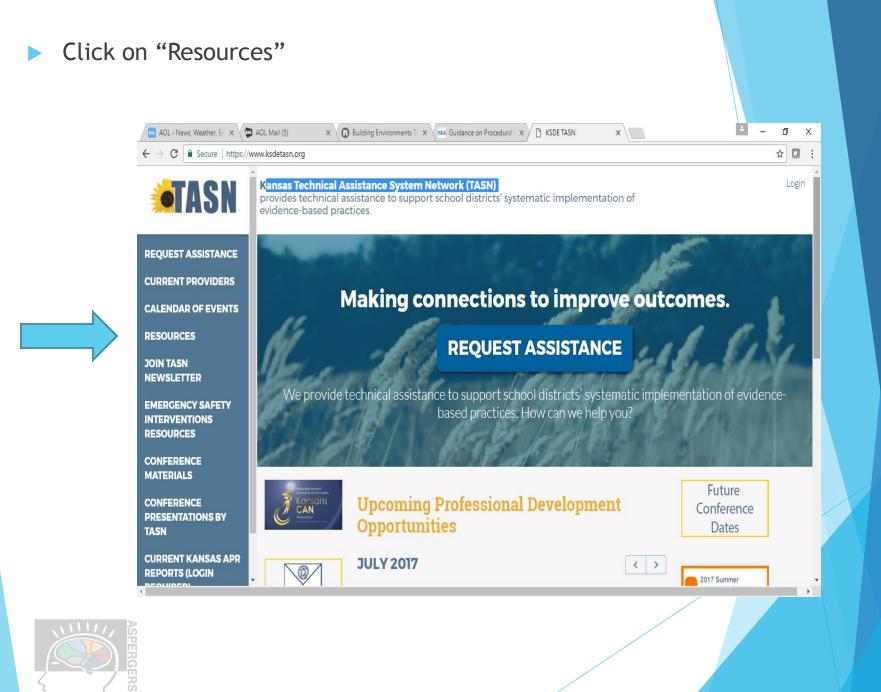


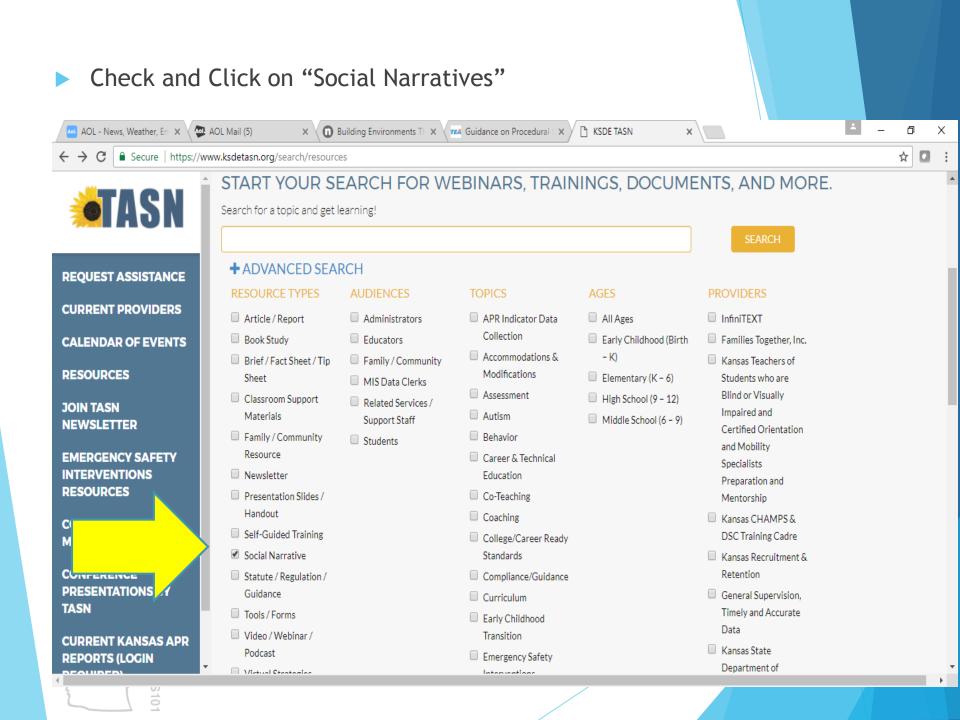


Kansas Technical Assistance System Network (TASN)

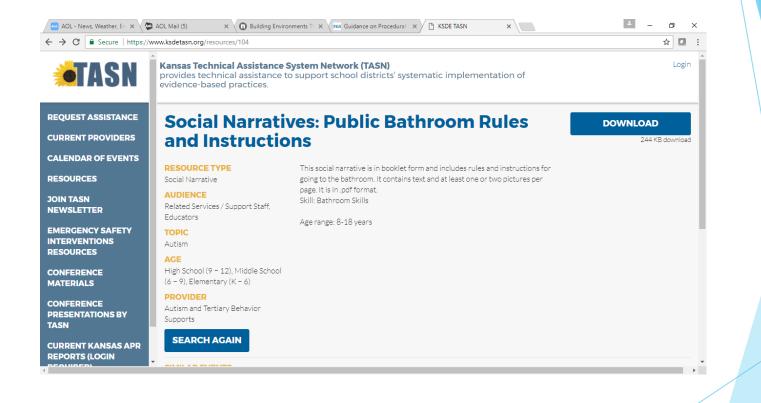
https://www.ksdetasn.org/

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TASN	Kansas Technical As provides technical as evidence-based prac	s istance System Network (TASN) sistance to support school districts' systematic implementation of tices.	-			Login	Â
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CURRENT KANSAS APR REPORTS (LOGIN		JULY 2017	< > 2017 Summ	ner	ï		





Download the Social Narrative and Print







Remember ...

We must decrease the stress!

Decrease Stress & Increase Success

Break it down into smaller chunks

Make it visual



Sprinkle an interest when possible

Visual Supports





Break Area





Break Cards



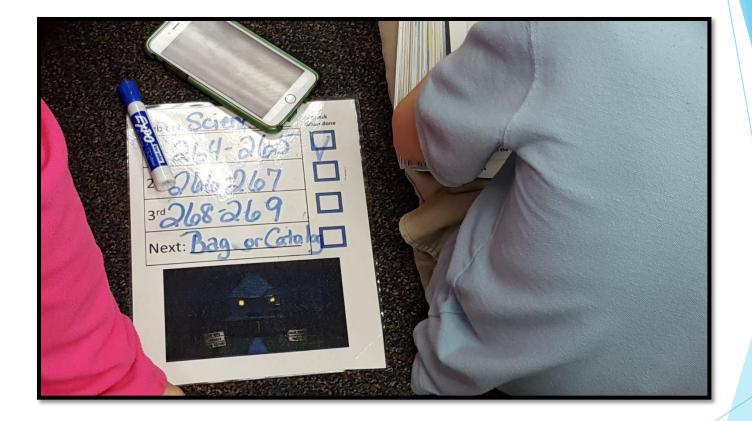
TEKS: Greater Than, Less Then or Equal To *Manipulatives*



This use of manipulative s has been proven to be effective in supporting concepts across content areas.

64

General Education Science

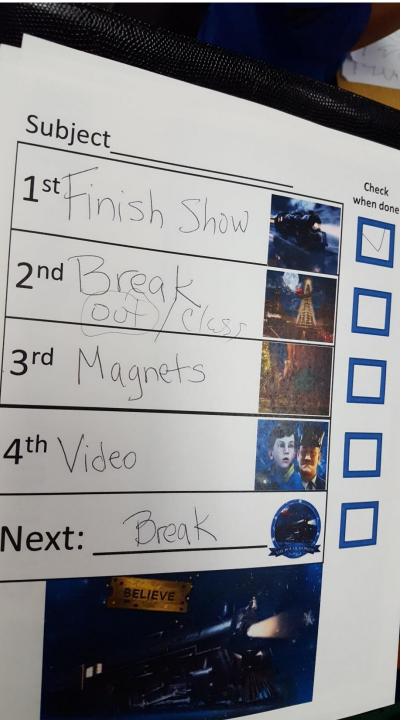




Too Long . . . Too Much!!!







Break . . .

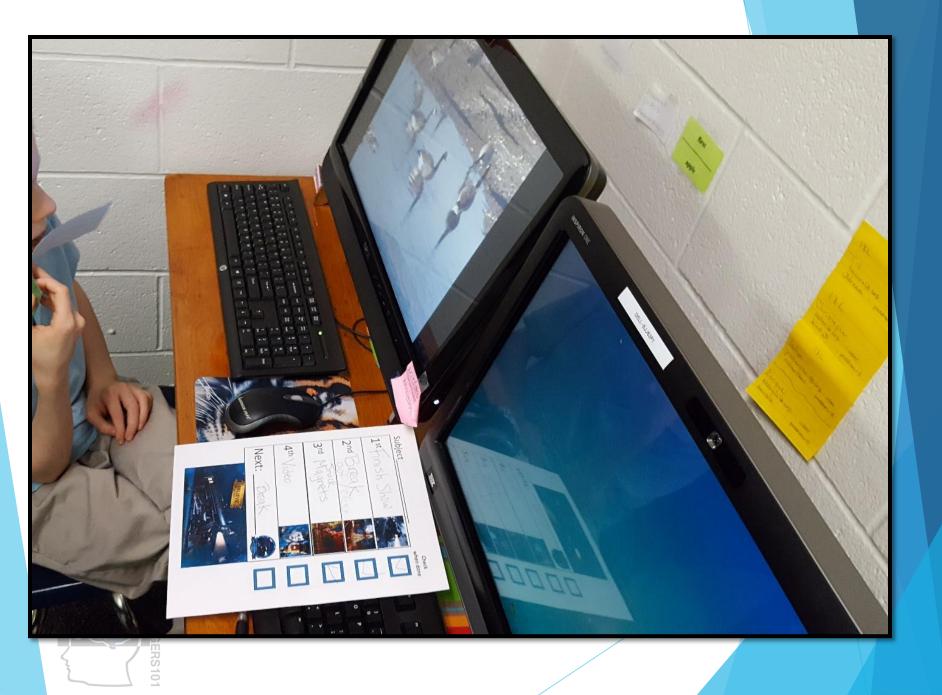
Make it . . .

Sprinkle an . .

Timer



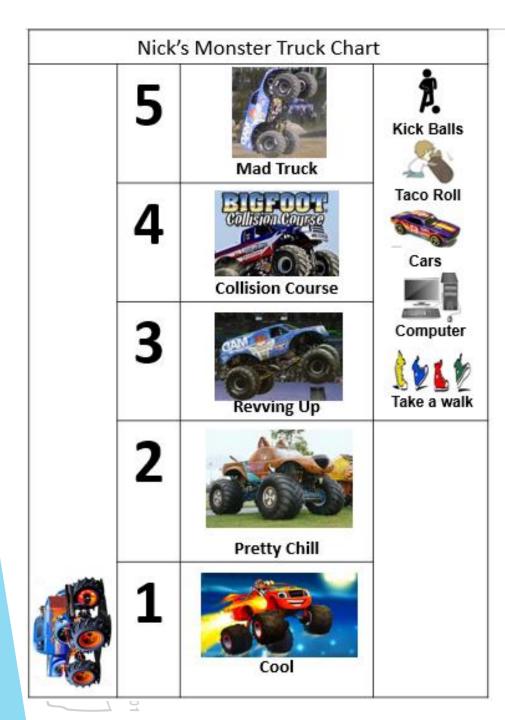




Christopher performed with his 4th grade peers for the first time.





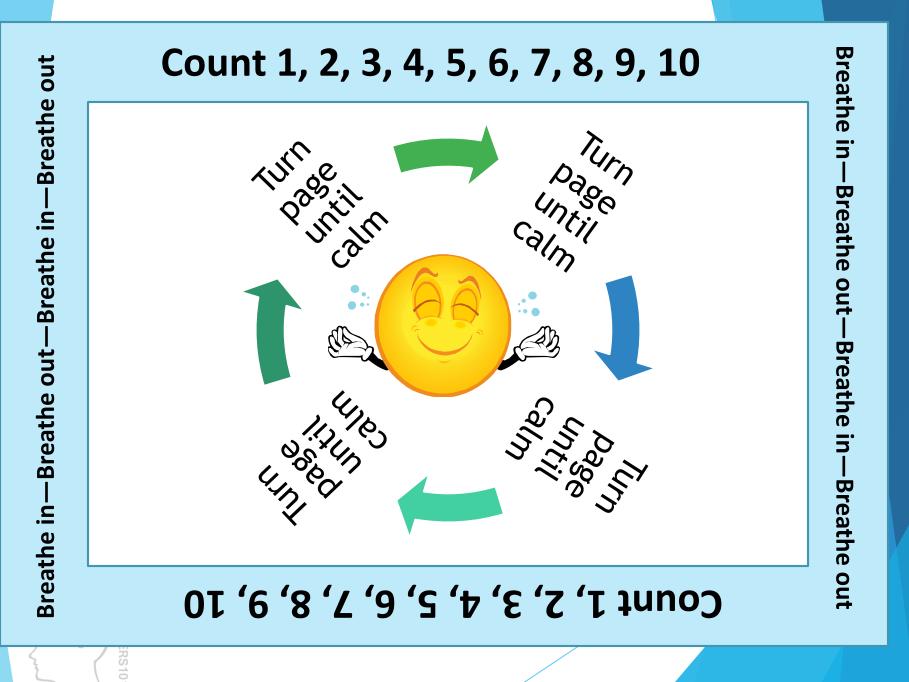


Safe Place

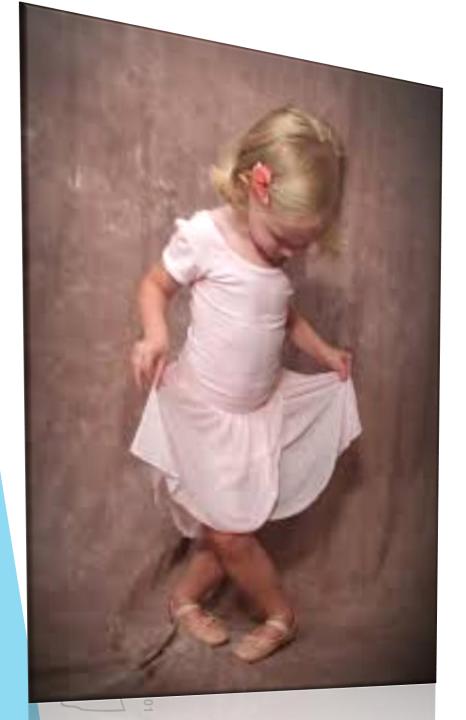
Box Decorated as a Monster Truck

	Cal	m Down Chart	
Describe		How I feel	What I can do
	5	00	
		I need some help!	
	4		
		I'm really upset.	
	3		
		l've got a problem.	
	2		
		Things are pretty good.	
	1		
		Feeling great!	

SPERGERS101







Thank you for joining us today!

Finding the 'blocks' right from the start

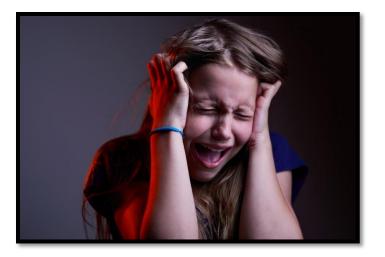


Sensory Issues

- Polyester in their clothes
- Clothes & shoes fitting too tight
- Loud and abrupt sounds
- Disruptive classmates
- Smells from cafeteria
- Classmates getting 'off topic' oftentimes painful
- Tags in clothing
- Clocks ticking
- Overpowering perfumes







Meltdowns & Avoidance Techniques



Remember the 3 "D"s





What Not to Do

When I finally lose it, people are shocked to see me act so "autistic." I cry, scream, break things, flap my hands, and pound my fists against my head. I haven't found the perfect remedy for my meltdowns, but I do know what makes them far worse.

DO NOT become angry with me or raise your voice. Autistic meltdowns may be frightening to observers, but at their most intense, they are nothing less than pure psychological torture for the person experiencing them. I feel as if I am caught in a war zone, terrified for my very life. My senses are on fire and I have very little control over myself. I may feel threatened by intense emotional displays. This is very dangerous.

DO NOT attempt to restrain me. I understand that my tantrums are scary, but you must remember that I am far more frightened than you are. I would never intentionally hurt anyone, but if you approach me in a hostile manner, or attempt to use any force without my permission, I may lose the last bit of self-control I have.

DO NOT ask me what is wrong. Trust me, when I'm banging my head into the wall I do not want to discuss my emotional triggers. Most importantly, DO NOT tell me to "snap out of it." I would if I could. Don't patronize or belittle me by acting as if I could control myself if I only tried harder. This is a good way to make the situation ten times worse.



What TO DO

•During a meltdown a child most needs the opportunity to relax. Therefore, you should respond patiently and compassionately as you support this process. Offer choices of relaxing activities, perhaps through the use of a choice board. If the person is not able to make a choice, then simply present a pre-determined calming activity. Often, this might be an activity that incorporates a strong interest [e.g. video of SpongeBob or favorite song/music].

•In some cases, it might be best to offer a way out of the situation through escaping the current stimulation of the environment. Again, a predetermined location might be another room or other safe place [e.g. chill zone, motor lab, etc.]. However, it might be difficult for the individual to transition to another location if the meltdown is at its peak.

• If there are others in close proximity, then it should be part of the plan to move them to a safe place.

•Most importantly, do everything possible to keep the individual safe from him or herself. If they engage in head banging, protect their head by placing a pillow or bean bag between them and the floor or wall. As you can see, there is little to really do during a meltdown. Again, all efforts should be made to prevent a meltdown.



School Bullying & Your Legal Rights





U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights



A complaint of discrimination can be filed by anyone who believes that a school that receives Federal financial assistance has discriminated against someone on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age. The person or organization filing the complaint need not be a victim of the alleged discrimination, but may complain on behalf of another person or group.

Information about how to file a complaint with OCR is at http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html or by contacting OCR's Customer Service Team at 1-800-421-3481.



Higher Education





- Traditional 4-year College
- Community College
- On-line Education
- Apprenticeship/On-site Career Training



Jennifer's Take:

- 1. Listen and observe your child know them. Then you can remove the barriers and propel them toward their gifts when selecting a method of education
- 2. Develop your 'team' for your child's education
- 3. Pick you battles
- 4. Notice skillset/interests and find activities & studies to prepare them for future employment
- 5. Develop and implement your plan







Panel of Experts:

Lisa Rogers, Director of Educating Diverse Learners Dr. Berenice de la Cruz, Ph.D., BCBA-D, Chief Operating Officer Autism Community Network Dema Stout, MA, PCC, CPCC, Greatness Coaching Janet Enriquez, Autism Education Specialist, Region 20 Dr. Ghia Edwards, Psy.D., Behaviorist Samuel Allen, A.A., College Student diagnosed with Asperger Syndrome, Recipient TCASE Student of the Year Jennifer Allen, Founder & CEO Aspergers101, Parent of a child with Autism, Author

Message your questions to:





Aspergers101







Thank you for attending

Asperger Syndrome: From Diagnosis to Independence

This evening has been recorded and will be made available to all online at: www.aspergers101.org/summerseries

