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### Objectives - Day Two



- Recognize how informal assessment leads to individualized intervention strategies
- Explain how the application of Structured TEACCHing principles leads to improvements in flexibility and the generalization of skills across settings
- Learn about the TEACCH programs designed to help youth transition to adulthood

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### **Objectives - Day Three**



- Describe strategies for improving the social communication skills of individuals with autism
- Explain the Structured TEACCHing approach to behavior management
- Share intervention strategies for improving emotional regulation skills

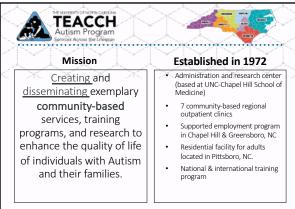
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# University of North Carolina TEACCH Autism Program TEACCH Program Overview Autism Independent UK, Kettering January 2024 THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA OF TEACCH AUGUST CHAPEL BILL THE COLUMN AUGUST CHAPEL BILL TO AUGUST CH

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### UNC TEACCH Autism Program

- Established in 1965 in the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, in recognition of the unique needs of individuals with autism
- Leadership

Eric Schopler



Gary Mesibov





Part of the UNC Health Care System and the North Carolina AHEC Program.



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### Clinical Services Across the Lifespan

- Diagnostic Evaluations
- Intervention Services:
  - Early Intervention (TEACCH for Toddlers)
  - Parent Teaching/Coaching
  - School-Aged Intervention Groups
    - Growing Living & Learning with Autism
  - Facing Your Fears
  - Transition Services (T-STEP)Adult Counseling & Intervention Groups
- Community Workshops
- School Consultation Program
- Employment & Residential Consultation





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### TEACCH Student & Professional Development Training Programs

- Student Clinical Practicum & Internships
  - Psychology
  - · Social Work
  - · Occupational Therapy
  - Speech Language Pathology
- Annual Conference
  - October 24-25, 2024
- Virtual Trainings
- 5 Day Classroom and Adult Training Model
- Professional Certification Program

Visit the TEACCH website: https://teacch.com/trainings/for additional information



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### **TEACCH Professional Certification Program**

- A comprehensive Professional Certification Program for educators, psychologists, social workers, speech therapists and other service providers in the field of autism.
- Two levels of certification
  - · TEACCH Certified Practitioner
  - · TEACCH Advanced Consultant

Visit the TEACCH website: https://teacch.com/tra m/ for additional information



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### Research at TEACCH

### Children

- TEACCH for Toddlers
- Facing Your Fears
- Growing Living & Learning with Autism (Group emotion regulation)
- DBT-ST group feasibility for autistic adults
- Primary Care and Mental Health Best Practices (Project ECHO)

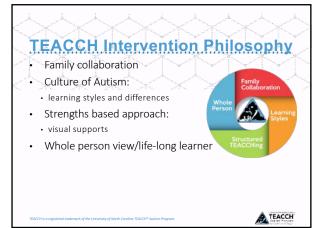
### Adolescents & Adults

- TEACCH School Transition to Employment & Post-Secondary Education Program (T-STEP) - Klinger
- HEELS 2 Participation: Improving community participation for young adults with I/DD - Tomaszewski
- Advancing the System of Care for Autistic Older Adults" designed to study health and mental health outcomes in autistic older adults. Klinger & Maddox
- Suicide Prevention for autistic adolescents and adults - Maddox



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### Parent Professional Collaboration Parents/caregivers know their child the best Strengths, interests, and challenges As professionals, we know about autism in general and intervention

- strategies
   Together, mutually support one
- Parent is likely to be the advocate in the long run



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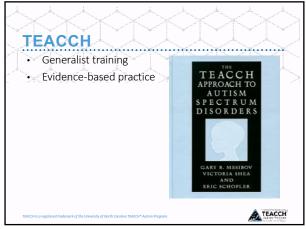
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# Structured TEACCHing Goals: Beginning steps Engagement Learn new skills Decrease behavior problems

### Goals: Lifelong Learner Independence Flexibility Generalization Self Advocacy Well-Being Happy, healthy, self-efficacy, competence

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### Curriculum Nowledge of autism Working with families Structured teaching Communication Social and leisure skills Self-help and domestic skills Academic skills Vocational skills and behaviors

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### **Objectives of Presentation**



- Understand the unique learning styles and symptoms of individuals with autism
- Understand the connection between learning styles, challenging behaviors and Evidenced-Based Practices of Structured TEACCHing strategies and visual supports.
- Develop and implement interventions based on individual's learning styles and developmental differences

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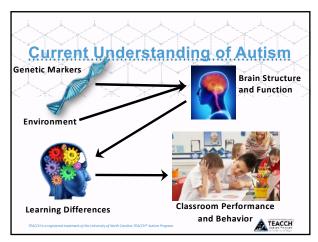
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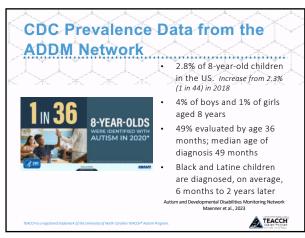
### Understand the Culture of Autism

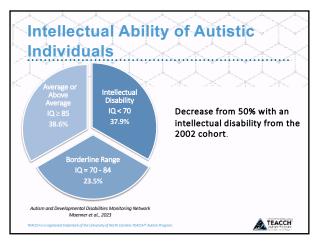
- Learning Styles
- Behaviors
- Strategies

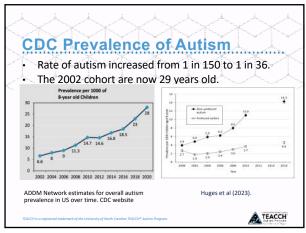
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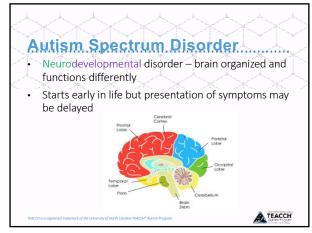












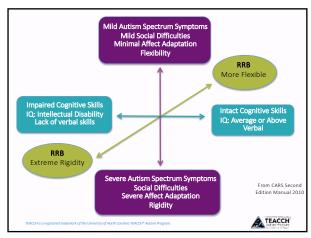


### DSM-5: Autism Spectrum Disorder

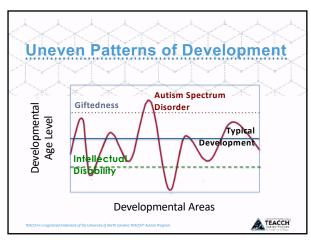
- Social Communication
- Deficits in social-emotional reciprocity
- Deficits in nonverbal communicative behaviors
- Deficits in developing and maintaining relationships
- Restricted, Repetitive Patterns of Behavior, Interests, or Activities
  - · Stereotyped or repetitive speech, movements, or objects
  - · Excessive adherence to routines, ritualized verbal or nonverbal behavior
  - · Highly restricted, fixated interests (intensity or focus)
  - Hyper-or hypo-reactivity to sensory aspects of environment

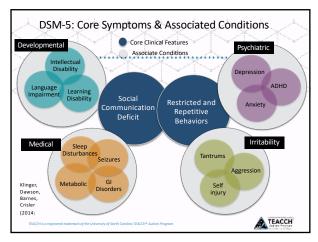


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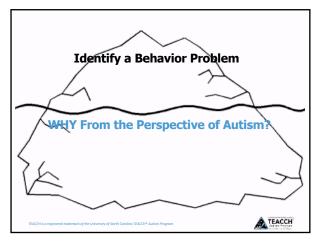
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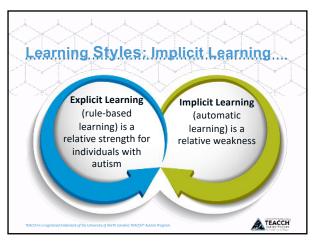












### **Learning Styles: Difficulty Learning** Things Automatically

swift, subtle, constantly changing-an exchange of meanings, a



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### Learning Styles: Implicit Learning

Difficulty with Generalization

- Trouble exhibiting the same skill across people, places and
- Knowing what to do based on prior learning or experiences



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### Learning Style: Implicit Learning IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING AND INTERVENTION

- Use direct (explicit) instruction to teach skills and to clarify what "to do"
  - · Use specific language
  - · Use visual supports to teach new skills
- Teach the use of visual strategies that support generalization
  - · Use visual reminders to implement routine strategies
- Create narratives to explain the "hidden" rules of social expectations.



### Learning Styles: Auditory Processing

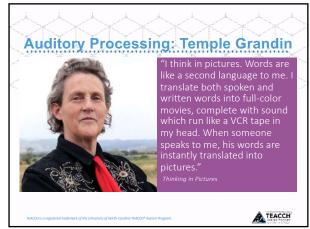
- Strength in visual processing
- Difficulty with abstract language (concrete or literal thinking)
- Delayed processing of language



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## Learning Styles: Auditory Processing IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING AND INTERVENTION Use gestures, meaningful concrete examples, and visual instructions/supports Allow time to process information and formulate a response If you cannot draw it, it might be too abstract

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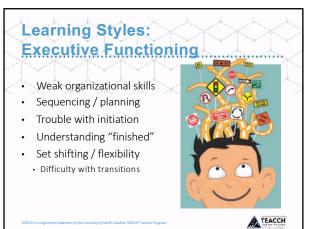


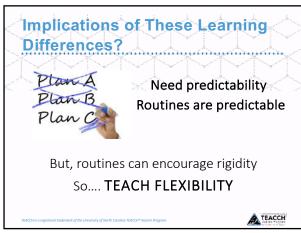
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### Learning Styles: Attention IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING AND INTERVENTION Organize and segment the environment to engage and maintain attention Use visual structure to direct attention to important and relevant information Use visual supports to enhance meaning and understanding of abstract concepts Use a variety of visual cues to help disengage and shift attention

Incorporate special interests to engage attention







# Learning Styles: Executive Functioning IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING AND INTERVENTION Provide visual sequences of activities Develop and teach organizational strategies Teach routine strategies for self-monitoring

### **Learning Styles: Social Cognition**

- Joint attention
- Responding to other's emotions
- Theory of mind
  - · Inability to understand that others have perspectives that are different from one's own.





Mutual misunderstandings in the autistic/non-autistic interaction



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### **Learning Styles: Social Cognition**

### **IMPLICATION FOR TEACHING AND INTERVENTION**

- · Use visual cues to support social understanding and promote social interaction
  - · Use social narratives to teach social understanding and clarify expectations
- Incorporate interests to promote social engagement and joint attention
- Directly teach about emotion in self and others

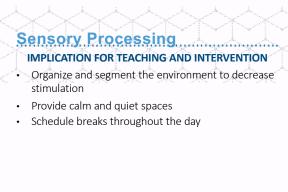


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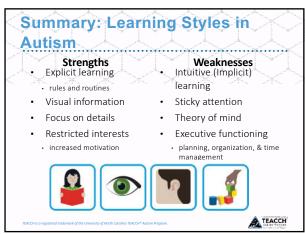
### Sensory Processing Impacts Learning.

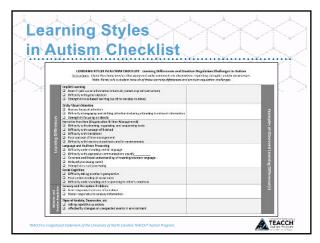
- Problems filtering and modulating input
  - · Hyper-reactivity (over-stimulated)
    - · aversion, avoidance, over-aroused
  - · Hypo-reactivity (under-stimulated)
    - Sensory seeking
    - · May not notice sensory input
- · Difficulty dealing with open space

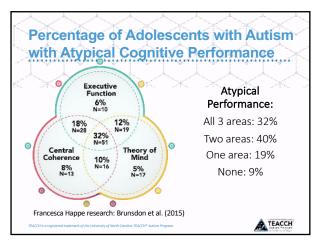


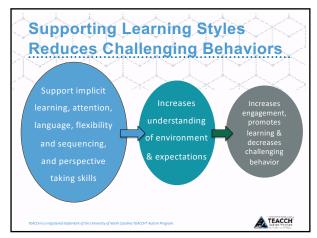


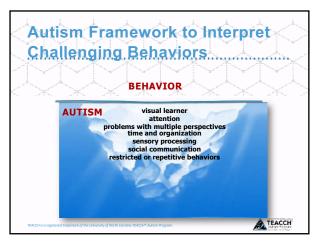
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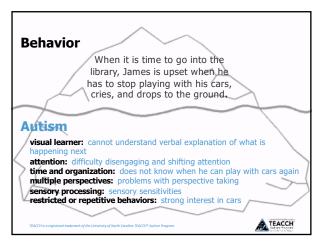


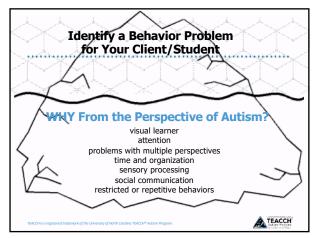


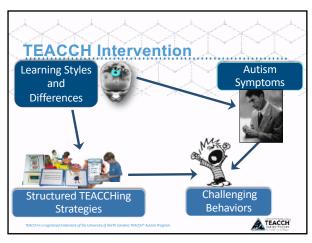


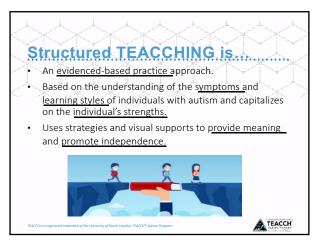


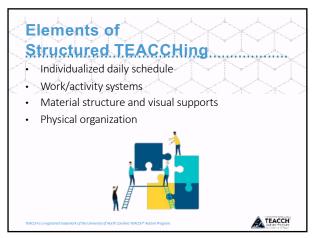


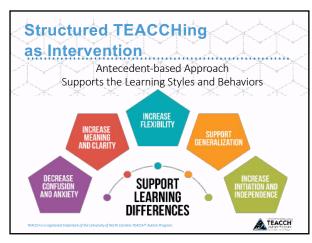


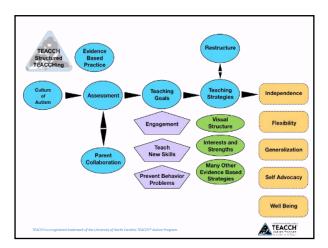












### Structured TEACCHing References

- Mesibov, G.B., Shea, V. & Schopler, E. (2005). The TEACCH Approach to Autism Spectrum Disorders. New York: Springer.
- Odom, S.L., Boyd, B., Hall, L. & Hume, K. Evaluation of Comprehensive Treatment Models for Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 40: 425-436
- Mesibov, G.B., Shea, V. (2010). The TEACCH Program in the Era of Evidence-Based Practices. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 40: 570-579
- The National Professional Development Center on Autism Spectrum Disorders – Evidence Based Practices <a href="http://autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/evidence-based-practices">http://autismpdc.fpg.unc.edu/evidence-based-practices</a>

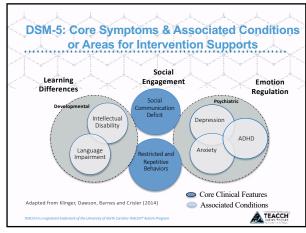
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# Group Discussion Name one learning style strength or challenge that you will take away from today's presentation



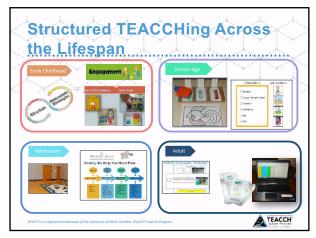


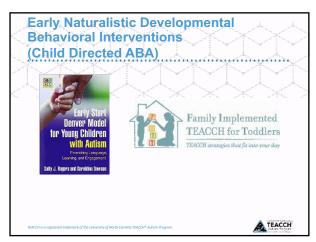
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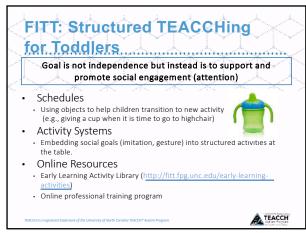
### Intervention Targets of Structured TEACCHing Learning Styles: Focus attention on relevant information Teach organization skills (time management) Teach explicit routines (play, school, work) Social Engagement Skills: Teach developmentally appropriate social skills (turn taking for toddlers, professional social skills for adults) Teach ways to ask for help Comorbid Anxiety/Depression: Teach emotion regulation (coping) skills that can be used at school, work, or home.

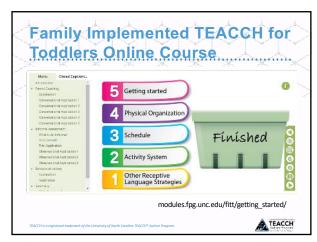
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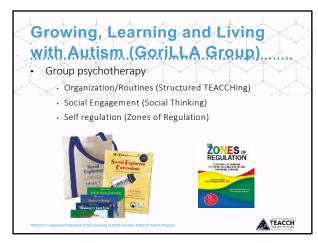


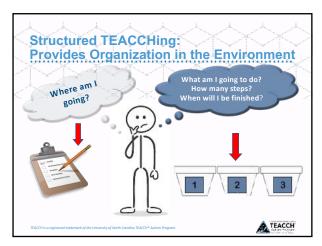




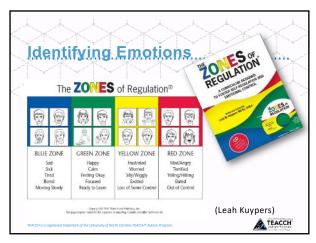


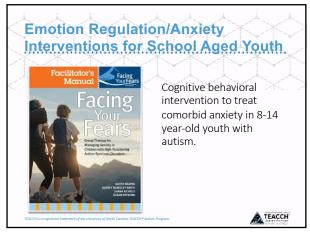




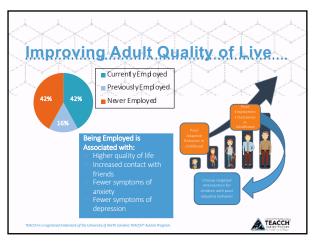














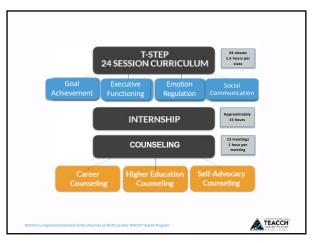
### Strategies to Support Positive Adult Outcomes

- Goal Setting & Attainment
- Learning Styles (Executive Function & Attention):
  - Teach executive function (organization; time management)
  - · Teach explicit routines (study skills, work routines)
- Social-Communication/Perspective Taking:
  - · Teach professional social skills
- Teach ways to ask for help
- Emotion Regulation:
  - ${\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$  Teach coping skills skills for school, work, & home.

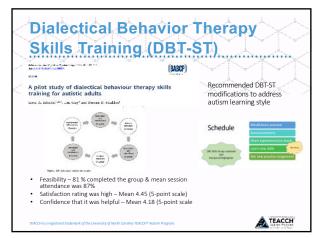
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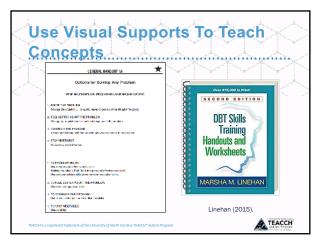


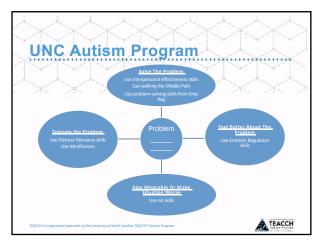
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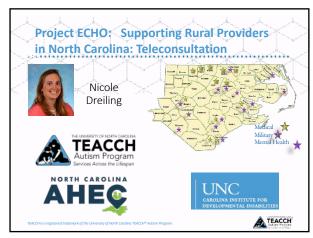












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### Summary

- Understanding autism, the learning style and comorbidities informs intervention.
- Targeted interventions focused on organization skills (executive function), social engagement skills, and emotion regulation skills are used across the lifespan.
- A growing number of evidence-based interventions incorporate components of each of these targeted intervention areas from toddlers through adulthood.
- Training future professionals and community providers to increase access to evidence-based interventions.

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