

Objectives



- Recognize the reasons individuals with autism are more vulnerable to anxiety.
- Describe strategies for improving the coping skills of an autistic individual that match their learning style.
- Identify strategies for improving the ability of a person with autism to identify and communicate their emotions.

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Coping with Anxiety and Stress

 Everyone experiences stress and needs methods for coping with stress.



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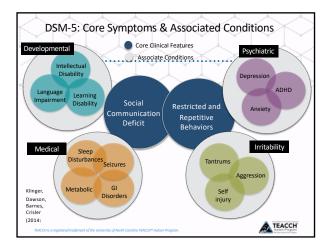
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Preventing and Managing Stress

- · Need predictability- when, where, how, who, what
- Need social communication skills
- Need skills for coping with our emotions

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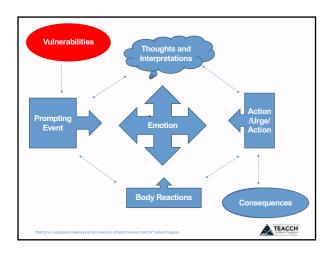




Comorbidity in Youth: Autism, Anxiety, and Mood Disorders

- Four times higher than typical children
 - Ghazuddin, 2002; White et al, 2009
- Most studies show clinically impairing anxiety occurs in 40 to 45% of children and adolescents with autism
 - Bellini, 2004; Simonoff et al, 2008; Sukhodolsky et al, 2008
- Developmental Factors (White, 2009)
 - Younger children experience milder anxiety
 - Children with high functioning autism experience greater anxiety





Think About It: What factors make you more vulnerable to stress? 1. Hungry

- 2. Angry
- 3. Lonely
- 5. LOTTET
- 4. Tired
- 5. Physical ailments
- 6. Lack of exercise
- 7. Stressful deadlines or assignments at work



LEASE (DBT)	HALT (chemical dependency
Physical ailments	· Hungry
• Eating a well-balanced diet	 Angry
 Alcohol/ substance use 	 Lonely
Sleep issues	• Tired
• Exercise	

Why Vulnerability to Anxiety in Autism?

- Face more environmental stress
 - · Difficulty with change and transitions
 - · Processing speed
 - · Sensory overload
 - Disorganization
 - Uneven development appropriate expectations

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Why Vulnerability to Anxiety in Autism?

- Core difficulties in social interactions
- Difficulty tolerating uncertainty, coping with change, need for predictability
- Black and white/rigid rule-based thinking
 - e.g. "All dogs are aggressive"
- Difficulty identifying emotions in self and others
- · Difficulty regulating and managing emotions

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Social Difficulties Lead to Fear and Anxiety

"I don't think most neurotypical adults appreciate the level of stress that kids with ASD live with on a constant basis. Imagine having never skied before and standing at the top of a triple Black Diamond expert run, one of the most difficult expert ski runs. It's narrow, icy, with huge moguls and a near vertical drop. ...Sheer panic sets in, because you realize there's no way you're going to get down that slope without hurting yourself; the real question is whether or not you'll even survive. Yet, you can't just stand there – you know you have to step off the edge. That's what daily social interaction can feel like for some kids with ASD. Sheer panic and no skill set to handle the interaction."

~ Temple Grandin in Unwritten Rules of Social Relationships



Prevention: Part 1 Structured TEACChing

- To address skill deficits that may be contributing to anxiety
- Use structure to increase understanding and predictability, balance the schedule, have reasonable expectations
- Improve organizational skills and communication skills
- · Enhance social understanding

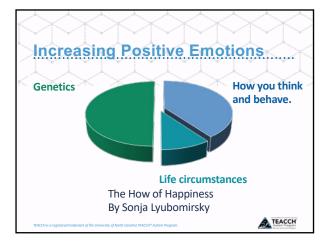
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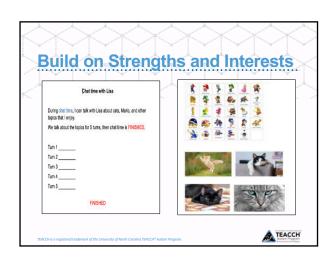
Build Resiliency/Happiness/ Sense of Wellbeing

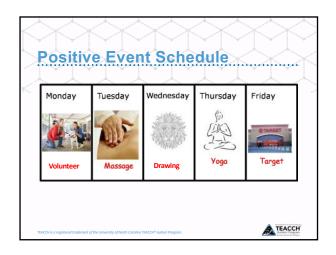
- · Build on strengths and interests
 - · Doing things that make us feel happy
- Build into the schedule positive/success experiences
- Opportunity to savor positive experiences
- Healthy/ physical exercise
- Emotional understanding and stress reduction











Savoring Life's Joys

- Write down what you enjoy about daily routines and focus on that while doing it
- Celebrate good news
- Be open to beauty and excellence
- Create savoring album

I like watering the flowers each day!





Savoring Life's Joys My vacation at Camp Royal

Healthy/Physical Exercise

- Fast Walking
- Swimming
- Biking
- Skating
- Trampoline
- Weightlifting





Stress Reduction Sensory Exercises Yoga Enthusiasms Screen Time Drawing Music

Treating Anxiety: Adapting Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Strategies

Teach stress reduction routines and coping strategies

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Think About It: The best time to teach a coping skills is...

- When a person is upset so they understand why you are teaching the skill, and you can see if it is in fact helpful.
- 2. When they are calm so they can better learn the skill.
- 3. Anytime as long as you have a visual cue for teaching the skill.
- 4. All of the above.



Teaching Stress Reduction Routines and Coping Strategies

- Assessment
- · Teach a variety of stress reduction routines
- · Schedule it into the daily routine
- Practice interrupting a situation when calm and in response to visual cue
- Teach the individual to identify and communicate emotional (regulation) needs

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Assessment: Which Activities to Incorporate into a Calming Routine?

- Observe the individual to determine possible strategies: what does he/she do when upset?
- · What does individual find calming
- Have the individual try different strategies
 - · Not everyone would find deep breathing to be calming
- Have a series of activities, not just one
- Individual could build own calming routine or use data to build it for them?

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Teaching Stress Reduction Routines and Coping Strategies

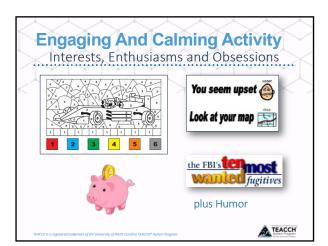
- Assessment
- Teach a variety of stress reduction routines

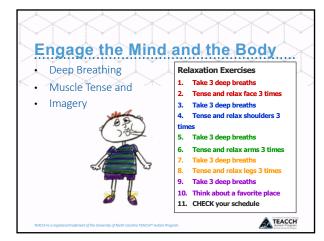


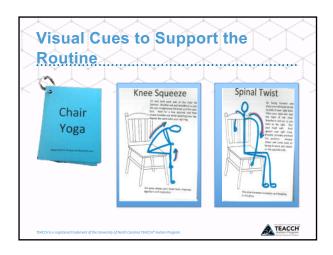
Teach a Variety of Stress Reduction Strategies/Routines

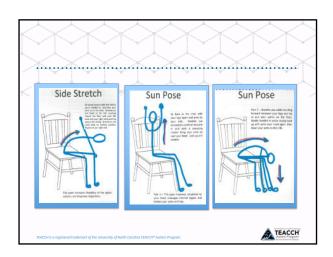
- · Include activities that engage the mind and the body
- Use visual cues to support routine
- · Clear beginning and end
- Incorporate special interests
- Incorporate mantras or self instruction

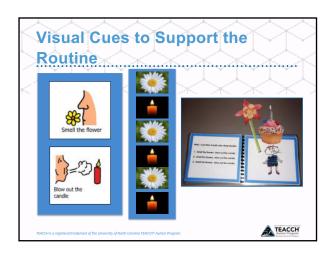




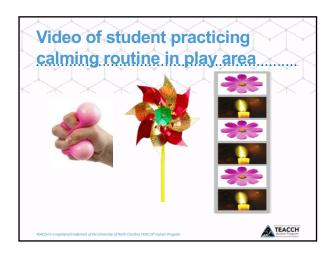


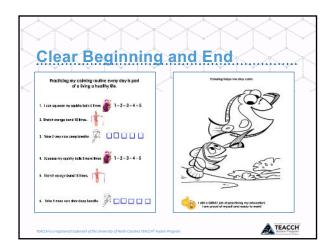




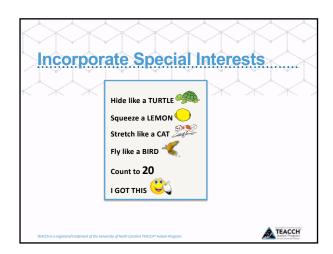






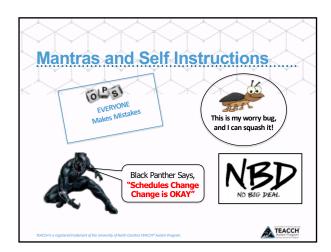


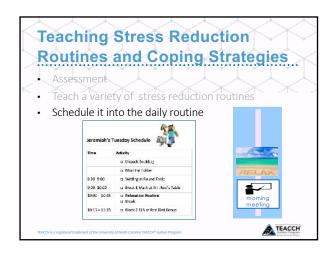












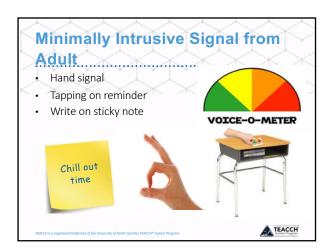
Teaching Stress Reduction Routines and Coping Strategies

- Assessment
- Teach a variety of stress reduction routines
- Schedule it into the daily routine
- Practice interrupting a situation when calm and in response to visual cue
 - Give cue when calm, at unannounced times

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Teaching Stress Reduction Routines and Coping Strategies

- Assessment
- Teach a variety of stress reduction routines
- Schedule it into the daily routine
- Practice interrupting a situation when calm and in response to visual cue
- Teach the individual to identify and communicate emotional (regulation) needs
 - Identify emotions and corresponding coping strategies
 - Initiating the routine or requesting to leave

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Increasing Self Awareness of Anxiety Symptoms

- Identify and teach emotion recognition (shared vocabulary)
 - · What am I feeling?
 - · What is he/she feeling?
- Teach client/student to identify physiological symptoms
- Teach client/student to rate anxiety level
- Teach communication strategy for emotions

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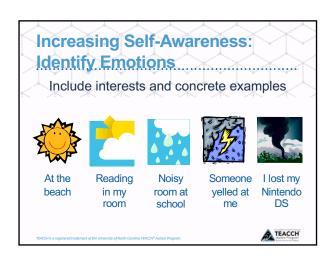
Increasing Self Awareness of Anxiety Symptoms

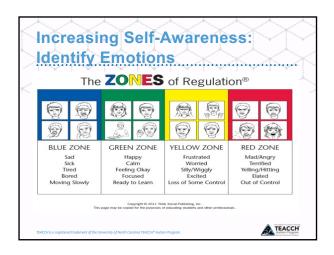
- Shared vocabulary
- Identify physiological symptoms
- · Rate anxiety level

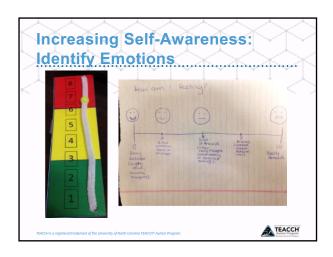
Make it Visual Write it Down

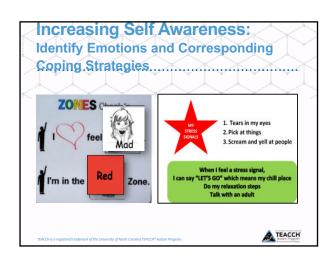


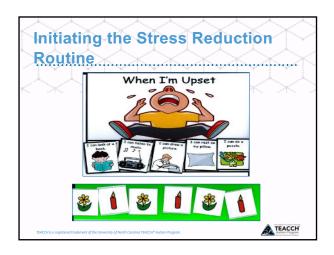












Requesting to Leave

- I need to pace
- I need a break
- I need to talk to Mrs. Jones



**Be Sure to Return to the Original Situation

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Where to Go: Identify a Safe Place and/or an Emergency Resource Person

- Room/area
- Piece of furniture
- Person



If possible, teach at least one coping routine that does not require leaving the environment.

Minimal to no need of equipment

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Teaching Stress Reduction Routines and Coping Strategies - RECAP

- Assessment
- Learn the stress reduction activity
- Schedule it into the daily routine
- Practice interrupting a situation when calm and in response to visual cue
- Teach the individual to identify and communicate emotional (regulation) needs
- Long Term Goal: for individual to recognize signs of stress and to self-regulate



Resources

- 5-Point Scale
- By Kari Dunn Buron and
 Mitzi Curtis
- Navigating the Social World
 - by Jeanette McAfee, M.D.
- Social Thinking
 - Michelle Garcia Winner
- A Boy and a Bear
 - Lori Lite

- Progressive Relaxation
 - June Groden
- · Zones of Regulation
 - · Leah Kuypers
- When My Worries Get Too Big
 - Kari Dunn Buron

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