Autism Spectrum Disorder
By Melanie Perreault

ETIOLOGY (Autism Speaks, 2021; CDC, 2020; Mayo Clinic, 1998-2021)
- Developmental disability influenced by genetic and environmental factors that impacts how individuals perceive and interact with others
- Severity and symptoms range across a spectrum; includes previously diagnosed conditions, such as Asperger syndrome
- Occurs in individuals of all races and ethnicities; four times more common in males than females
- Diagnosis is based on assessments of a child’s behavior and development

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS (CDC, 2020; Mayo Clinic, 1998-2021)
Individuals with ASD have a range of social, emotional, communication, and behavioral problems. These include, but are not limited to the following:
- lack of eye contact
- repetition of words or phrases
- difficulty expressing emotions
- repetitive actions
- trouble relating to others
- avoids physical contact
- prefers to be alone
- delayed speech
- difficulty initiating and maintaining conversation
- speaks with unusual intonation
- difficulty interpreting nonverbal cues
- displays inappropriate behavior in social situations
- doesn’t point at objects or look at objects someone point at

INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (Butchart et al., 2017)
- Higher rates of strabismus and congenital blindness in individuals with ASD than general population
- Individuals with ASD and visual impairments has some similar problems with social interaction and communication as well as exhibit stereotyped and repetitive behavior

SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS FOR UNIVERSALLY DESIGNED LESSONS (Winnick & Porretta, 2017)
- Although individual activities (e.g., swimming, running) have the most potential for success for children with ASD, students should be exposed to a variety of activities, including team sports

Sponsored by the following organizations:
• Consider choosing activities that have family or community interest to increase opportunities for social integration
• Establish daily routines and schedules that can help to increase predictability, reduce sensory stimulation, and lessen the need for verbal instructions
• Decrease sensory overload during class by providing clear and simple explanations of activity parameters (e.g., location, equipment, boundaries)
• Eliminate unnecessary equipment or distractions within the learning environment
• Aid the transition of students back to the classroom with simple cues or forewarning
• Identify and mitigate antecedents to inappropriate behavior rather than using punishment
• Use natural cues from the environment during instruction while minimizing verbal cues
• Use physical guidance when students have difficulty understanding task requirements
• Use the correction procedure rule during instruction - when students make a mistake, have them perform that last action they performed correctly before helping them correct their mistake
• Use action words and verbalize the actions of students during instruction to promote language development
• Utilize reward structures (e.g., token economy, Premack Principle) to aid in behavior management

SPECIFIC RESOURCES
Autism Speaks: www.autismspeaks.org
Autism Society: autismsociety.org

CITATION REFERENCES