





"Upgrading competences for choosing evidencebased therapies for people with autism, their relatives and their key professionals"

# Advancing Inclusive and Evidence-Based Therapies for Autism in Europe

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#### **Target audience:**

- professionals
- autistic people and families

#### **Objectives:**

- creating an enriching and dynamic learning space.
- providing resources and tools tailored to the different needs of those seeking to better understand autism

**EASY-TO-READ** 

**INTERMEDIATE** 

**ADVANCED** 

















## Objectives and competences for the module

- **Understand what autism is**: Recognize autism as a spectrum of neurological developmental disorders, emphasizing its diversity and uniqueness in each individual and understanding the relevance of the neurobiological basis.
- Explore the impact of autism on individuals and their families: Discuss the challenges and strengths associated with autism, and how it affects various aspects of daily life for individuals and their families.
- Identify the symptoms and main characteristics of autism: Distinguish the main areas of development affected by autism, including communication, social interaction, and behavior patterns.
- **Demystify autism:** Debunk common myths and understand that autism is not a disease that needs curing but a developmental disorder that one lives with.
- **Promote the importance of early detection and intervention:** Highlight how early detection and intervention can positively influence the child's development.
- Highlight the need for a multidisciplinary approach: Explain how collaboration between professionals from different areas improves support and development for the person with autism throughout their life







#### 1. Introduction to Autism

- Definition of Autism: Symptoms and main characteristics
- History and evolution of the concept of autism.
- Prevalence and risk factors.
- Diversity of autism
- Importance of translational neuroscience

#### 2. Detection and Diagnosis

- Recognising and Diagnosing Autism in Early Childhood
- Diagnosis and evaluation process.

#### 3. Myths and Realities

- Debunking common myths about autism.
- Current perspectives on autism.















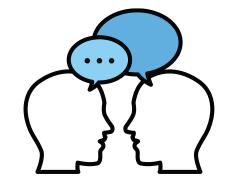




- 4. Impact of autism in individuals and their families.
  - Impact of autism in early childhood: strengths and challenges.
  - Impact of autism in adolescence: strengths and challenges.
  - Impact of autism in adult life: strengths and challenges.
  - Impact and challenges for families: strengths and challenges.

#### 5. Resources and Support

- Organizations and resources available for families and professionals.
- Support networks and online communities.













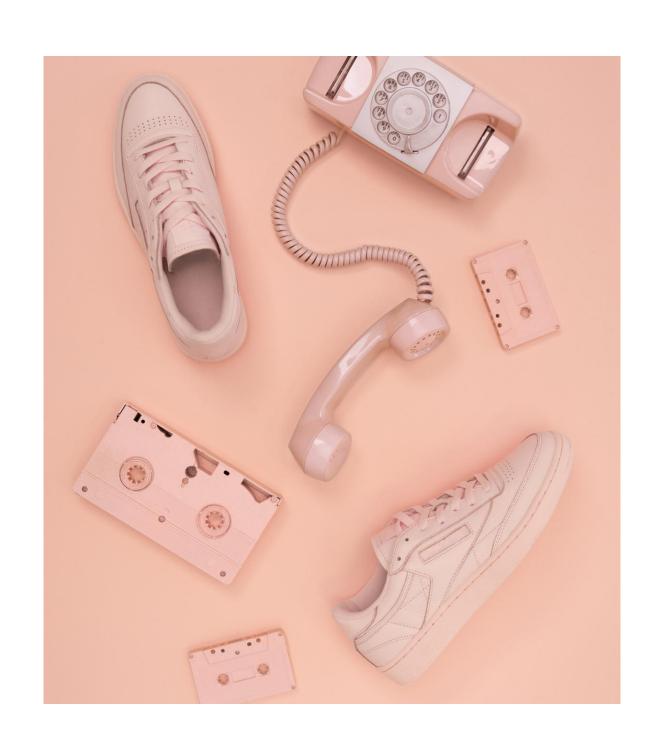






## Module 2: How to identify Evidence-Based Interventions





# Objectives and Competences for Module 2: How to identify Evidence-Based Interventions

- Understand what evidence-based interventions are: Define the concept and the importance of evidence-based interventions in autism.
- Develop skills to assess scientific evidence: Teach participants how to read and understand research studies, identifying solid methodologies and significant outcomes.
- Distinguish between evidence-based and non-evidence-based interventions: Provide criteria and tools to evaluate the validity and efficacy of different interventions and treatments for autism.
- Identify dangerous or non-evidence-based interventions: Provide information on identifying interventions that lack scientific foundation and could be harmful.

















## Module 2: How to identify Evidence-Based Interventions



#### 1.Introduction to evidence-based interventions

- a. Definition and explanation of the concept.
- b. The importance of evidence-based interventions for autism.
- c. Criteria for selecting the best therapy
- d. Classification according to evidence evaluation systems, such as GRADE or SIGN.
- e. AUTHERAPIES CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

#### 2. Criteria for evaluating interventions for autism

- a. Pre-Treatment Assessment and Foundations of Intervention
- b. How to evaluate the scientific evidence of proposed interventions
- c. Evidence versus anecdote.
- d. The hierarchy of evidence
- e. How to read and understand scientific studies.
- f. Key questions to ask when evaluating an intervention.



















## Module 2: How to identify Evidence-Based Interventions



#### 3. Evidence-based and non-evidence-based interventions for autism.

- a. How evidence-based interventions improve quality of life for autistic people.
- b. Common elements of effective intervention programs
- c. Strategies and adaptations for the comprehensive support of autistic people

#### 4. Identification of interventions that lack scientific support

- a. Risk associated with these interventions
- b. Strategies to avoid being misled by unfounded claims.

#### 5. Resources and Tools for Decision-Making

- a. Guides and databases of scientifically evaluated interventions.
- b. Keeping up to date with research
  - i. RSS (Really Simple Syndication)
  - ii. Alerts and subscriptions
  - iii. Webs, blogs, wikis.
  - iv. Academic social networks
  - v. Keeping up to date







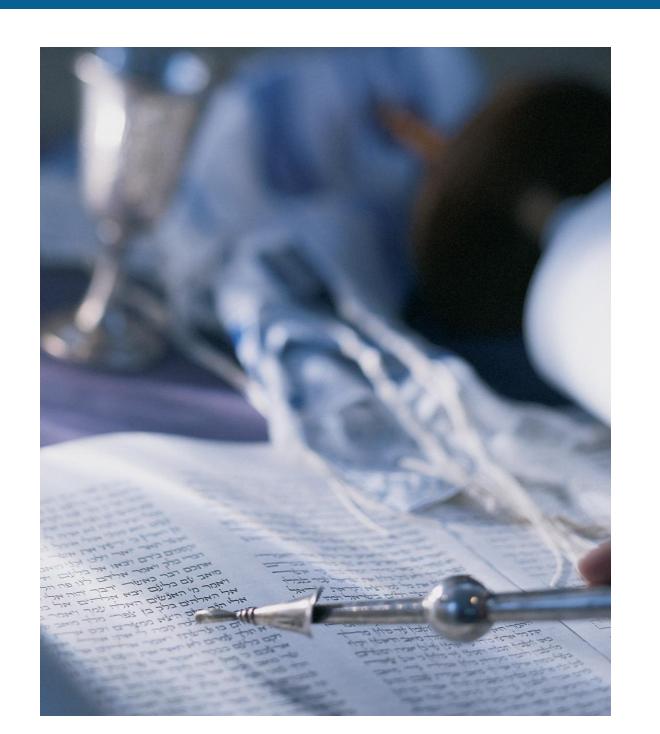


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# Objectives and Competences for Module 3: Identifying Evidence-Based Interventions for Autism

- Know the different areas of intervention for autism: Understand that autism has not a cure and identify the main areas of intervention for autism.
- Identify interventions with the strongest scientific evidence for autism: Become familiar with the therapies that have been shown to be most effective for individuals with autism according to recent studies.
- Consider interventions with not much evidence but promising results in the intervention of persons with autism: Become familiar with the therapies that have a medium level of evidence but show promising results.
- Analyze the benefits and limitations of evidence-based interventions: Assess how these interventions can improve the quality of life for individuals with autism and understand their potential limitations.









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## Importance of a comprenhensive and integral assessment in order to plan the intervention.

- COGNITIVE
  - Assesment of cognitive functions
  - Assessment of sleep disturbances
- **NUTRITIO** Asse**b**ment of nutritional status Assessment of food selectivity and sensibility

Assesments Assesments

**MOTOR** 

functions

- DAILY LIFE ACTIVITIES Assesment of activities of daily living
  - **EDUCATION &** Educational approximent Vocational assessment

- COMMUNICATIO
  - Assessment of language
  - Assessment of communication
- SFX AND Assesment Of Very al functions and
  - **EXERCISE AND FITNESS** intimate relationships
- **RFI ATIONSHIPS** Assessment of interpersonal interactions and relationships
- SELF ASSESSA ACET MET SELFmanagement capacities

- Assesment of exercise capacities
- **SOCIAL LIFE** Assessment of participation in community and social life

**FAMILY SUPPORT** 

**MENTAL** Assessment of mental health

**BEHAVIOUR** Assesneeroptemesaviours Assessment of perceptual functions









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Assessment of carer and family needs







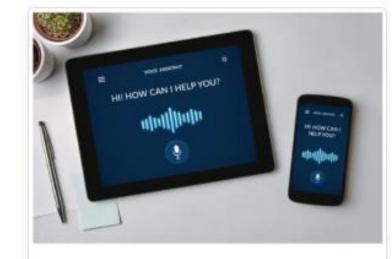
## Example of high evidence interventions for the area of cognition



Assessment of cognitive functions



Cognitive training



Provision and training in the use of assistive products for cognition



















## Example of not recommended interventions for the area of cognition



Prism glasses



Ayurveda



Integrated Listening System program

## Example of dangerous interventions for the area of cognition



Urine therapy



Turpentine



Colonic irrigation



Primal scream therapy



















## Objectives and competences for the module

- Understand fundamental rights in the treatment process: Learn about the rights to be informed, to participate in decision-making, and to consent or refuse treatments.
- **Develop effective communication skills:** Equip participants with the skills to communicate assertively and clearly. Promote communication among autistic people, families and healthcare professionals.
- **Encourage informed and critical decision-making:** Provide necessary tools to critically evaluate information about treatments and therapies.
- **Promote self-advocacy and active participation:** Motivate autistich individuals and their families to be their own advocates and active participants in their treatment process. Motivate professionals to promote self-advocacy and active participation.
- Navigate the healthcare system and support services: Teach how to identify and access available resources and services that can support the treatment process.







## 1. Patient and Family Rights

- 1.1 Respect for Dignity and Individual Rights
- 1.2 Nonmaleficence
- 1.3 Beneficence
- 1.4 Autonomy
- 1.5 Justice
- 1.6 Confidentiality
- 1.7 Professionalism





















#### 2. Communication Skills with Healthcare Professionals

- 2.1 The importance of working as a team in collaboration with professionals.
- 2.2 Strategies for effective and assertive communication.
- 2.3 How to prepare for medical appointments and what questions to ask.
- 2.4 How to communicate preferences and concerns to professionals.
- 2.5 Handling disagreements and how to request second opinions.





















### 3. Self-Advocacy and Active Participation

- 3.1 Strategies for self-advocacy in the context of autism.
- 3.2 The role of autistic people and their families in the treatment team.
- 3.3 Creating personalised treatment plans.



- 4.1 Guide to understanding the healthcare system and support services.
- 4.2 Planning for the transition for young autistic adults.



























https://autherapies.eu/









