



Autism and its treatment

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Autism and its treatment

Program

- * introduction ASD
- * developmental problems
- * principles of treatment
- * Dr. Leo Kannerhuis
- * e-health
- * questions

Introduction

- Leo Kanner
- (classic) autism



Leo Kanner 1894 - 1981

- From classic autism to a spectre of autism-like disorders (PDD or ASD)

Introduction

- **General aspects**

Pervasive developmental disorder

= pdd, autism spectrum disorder etc...



pervasive =
affecting all areas of development



disorder =
deviant development: not just delayed



Introduction

- **General aspects**

Explanation of the disorder:

- Problems in processing impulses and information; problems in integrating and using information

→

- Difficulties in and different understanding of the world; less abilities to 'use the world'



Introduction

- General aspect: criteria

DSM = Diagnostic and Statistic Manual

- Qualitative limitations in social interactions
- Qualitative limitations in communication
- Restrictive, repetitive and stereotype patterns of behaviour, interest and activity
- Onset before the age of 3 years (*not the moment of diagnosis*)



Introduction

- General aspects: categories

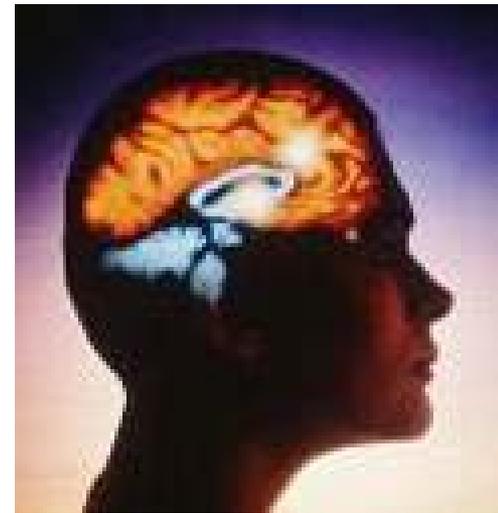
DSM-IV:

- Autism
- Rett disorder
- Desintegrative disorder of childhood
- Asperger disorder
- Persasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS)

Autism Spectrum Disorder

ASD: problems with information processing and integration

- Executive functions:
 - Keeping the overview
 - Planning and organisation
- Central coherence:
 - Focus on details
 - Problems with generalisation
- Theory of Mind
 - Lacking empathy and imagination



Introduction

- **General aspects:**

Some practical consequences of information processing problems in PDD

- * focusing on details

problems in (quickly) understanding complex situations

- * problems with processing new information

insistence on sameness; little flexibility

- * little imagination

problems in developing theory of mind; poor problem solving skills

- * problems in planning and organizing

Developmental problems

Frequent problems of the person with PDD

- Social problems; leading to:
 - isolation
 - problems in education and work
 - marital problems
 - sexual problems
 - (frequent) conflict, aggression, delinquency
- Problems with organizing and planning skills, leading to:
 - failure in education and work
 - problems organizing every day life
 - problems in dealing with accounting, money etc
 - inability to be self-sufficient



Developmental problems

Frequent problems of the person with PDD

- Crises in life:
 - failing at school/ work
 - leaving home
 - divorce
- Development of co-morbidity
 - behavioral disorders
 - personality disorders
 - addiction
 - emotional disorders (anxiety, depression)
 - psychosis, schizofrenia

Principles of treatment

Treatment and support/coaching:

Short term:

- assessment:
 - diagnosis (including: co-morbidity)
 - understanding the individual patient

Long term:

- Supporting/ coaching and treating the child/ young adult and parents in view of PDD als a life-long 'handicap' at different areas: living, work, leisure time, relations and other areas.

Principles of treatment

Treatment and support/coaching:

- Parent management and support/coaching
- Monitoring the (remaining) strength of the family (members)
- Promoting development (in as many areas as possible)
- Promoting self-sufficiency and independence
- Training social skills
- Structuring leisure time
- Supporting/ coaching school/work
- Influencing interfering behavioural and/or emotional problems (including medication)
- Treating co-morbidity (including medication)



Principles of treatment

Important elements:

- Establishing a safe (autistic) environment
- Integrated treatment
- Treatment across the lifespan, (treatment when necessary).

Dr. Leo Kannerhuis



The beginning

- ✓ 18 adolescents with autism in 3 groups in a villa in Oosterbeek
- ✓ a parent initiative

Dr. Leo Kannerhuis

A specialist treatment centre
for complex ASD and
normal intelligence

A knowledge centre for
consultation, information,
education and research
related to Autism





Dr. Leo Kannerhuis

Mission of the Dr. Leo Kannerhuis:

“ Offering optimal and specialized care to people with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Knowledge and experience are combined to create a tailor made program for each individual.

The client’s needs are the reference point in the ongoing process of developing new suitable therapeutic programs.”



Dr. Leo Kannerhuis

The objective of the treatment are:

- ✓ to stop developmental stagnation,
- ✓ to increase social independence
- ✓ to stimulate personal growth

Important development areas: Self management, Communication and Social skills at the different live areas (living, leisure time, work, relationships).

At the individual level and within a group context.

Either as clinical (24 hours) treatment, part-time treatment or ambulant/outpatient treatment.

A client-based approach

Respect for the individual characteristics of each client is fundamental.

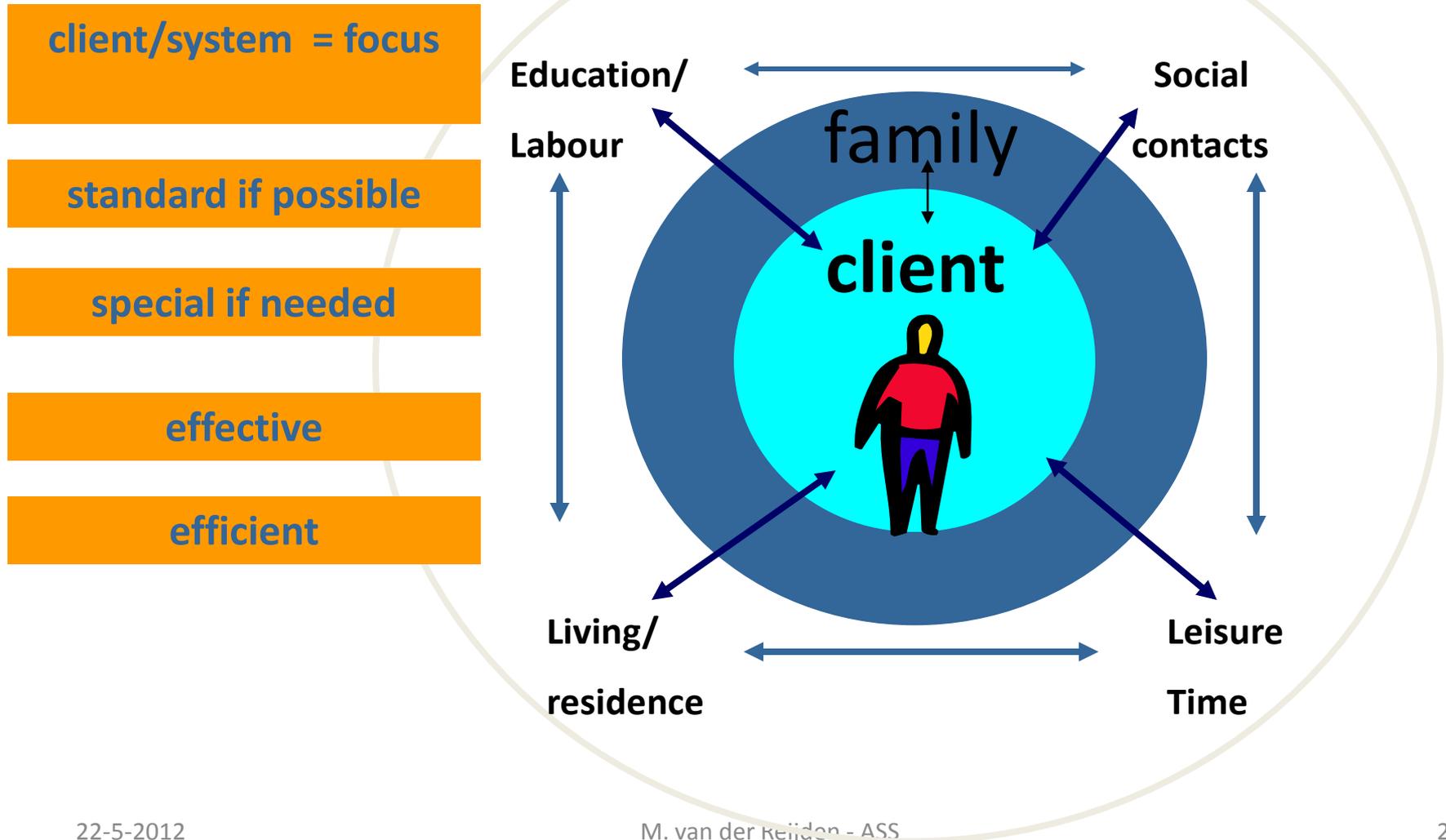
The aimed results are specific to each individual.

For some clients, the goal means support to be able to lead a (more) independent life; for others, it means raising social skills and control of behavior in order to be able to live in a sheltered home (and work) environment



Dr Leo Kannerhuis

integrated treatment across the lifespan



dr Leo Kannerhuis

out patient clinic



children, adolescents and adults

- ◆diagnosis, consultation and admission
- ◆admission
- ◆jobcoaching
- ◆therapy and coaching
- ◆specialised help in the family

day time treatment



Children

- during schooltime or after

adolescents and adults

- ◆day time treatment
- ◆KAIRO (day time tr. & school)
- ◆training young adults
- ◆weekend training

clinic



children

- ◆treatment
- ◆integrated living environment

adolescents

- ◆ treatment

adults

- ◆workhome (integrated living environment)



Principles of treatment

All forms of treatment can be combined with:

- * School: Internal school (de Brouwerij) or external schools
- * Job and skillstraining centre: internal (de Wissel) or external
- * Work or apprenticeship: internal (Trajectbureau) external
- * Leisure time training

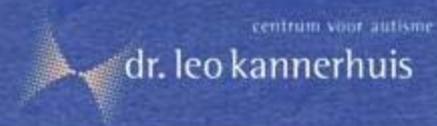
Principles of treatment

A new development : E-health



Early detection of autism

Heeft mijn kind autisme?



Welkom bij dr. Leo Kanner Advisor

Naar de test →

Kan er sprake zijn van autisme?

Uw kind laat gedrag zien waarover u zich ongerust maakt. U wilt graag weten of er iets aan de hand is.

Met deze test kunt u het gedrag van uw kind vergelijken met gedragskenmerken van kinderen met autisme. De uitslag is geen diagnose. Daarvoor is veel meer onderzoek nodig. Wel kunt u met deze test achterhalen of er redenen zijn om nader onderzoek te doen.

De test richt zich op kinderen tot en met 6 jaar. Er worden vragen gesteld over het gedrag van uw kind. Na de test krijgt u een advies. Daarin staat of het wel of niet verstandig is verder onderzoek te doen.

Voor nader onderzoek kunt u terecht op het Dr. Leo Kannerhuis. Het is belangrijk om vroegtijdig hulp te zoeken als er sprake is van een vorm van autisme. Hoe jonger het kind, hoe beter de resultaten, zo blijkt steeds meer uit de praktijk.



E-learning

Professionals

Client and family





Psycho Educatie Autisme

DEEL 1

Wat is autisme?

In het eerste deel van de cursus staat de vraag centraal: Wat is autisme ?

naar de cursus



DEEL 2

Autisme in je hoofd

In het tweede deel van de cursus gaat het om de vraag: Wat gebeurt er in de hersenen van mensen met autisme ?

naar de cursus



DEEL 3

Autisme: wat kun je doen ?

In het derde en laatste deel van de cursus staat de vraag centraal: Hoe kun je mensen met autisme ondersteunen en helpen ?

naar de cursus



Problems with Information processing

Means problems

- With planning
- Keeping an overview
- With structure

Digital Coaching:
A personal support ego,
Anytime, anyplace

Increasing the daily independence



Coach 2 Care

What is going on?
I am late for school
My exam is delayed
My schedule has changed

Ask 5 minutes for consulting
the genitor:

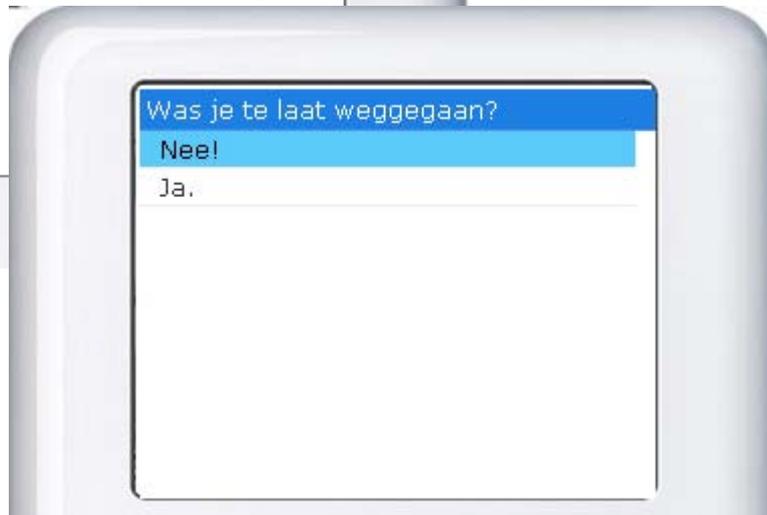
Alright, he's got 5 minutes

I can't find him

Did you leave
home to late?

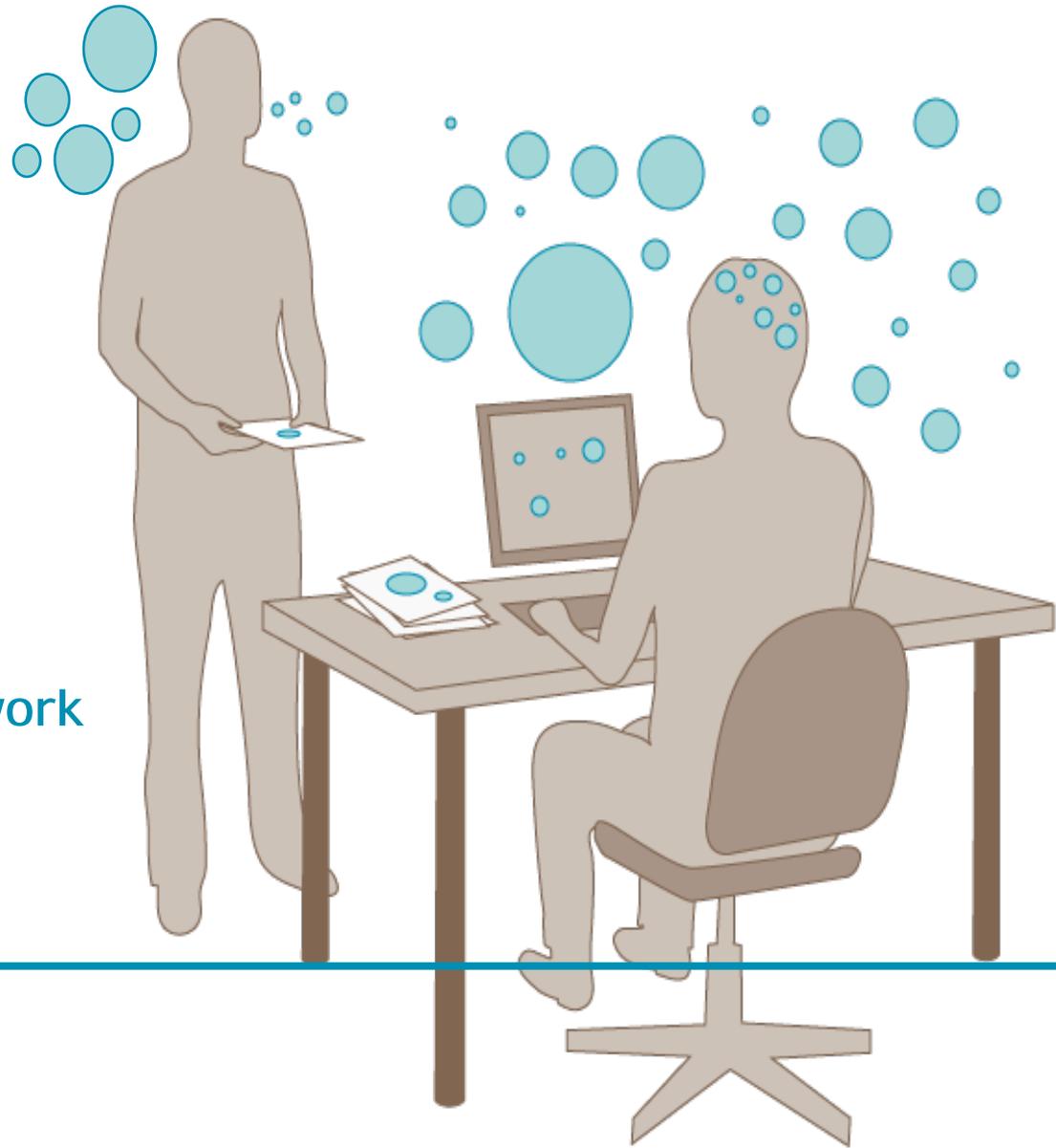
No

Yes

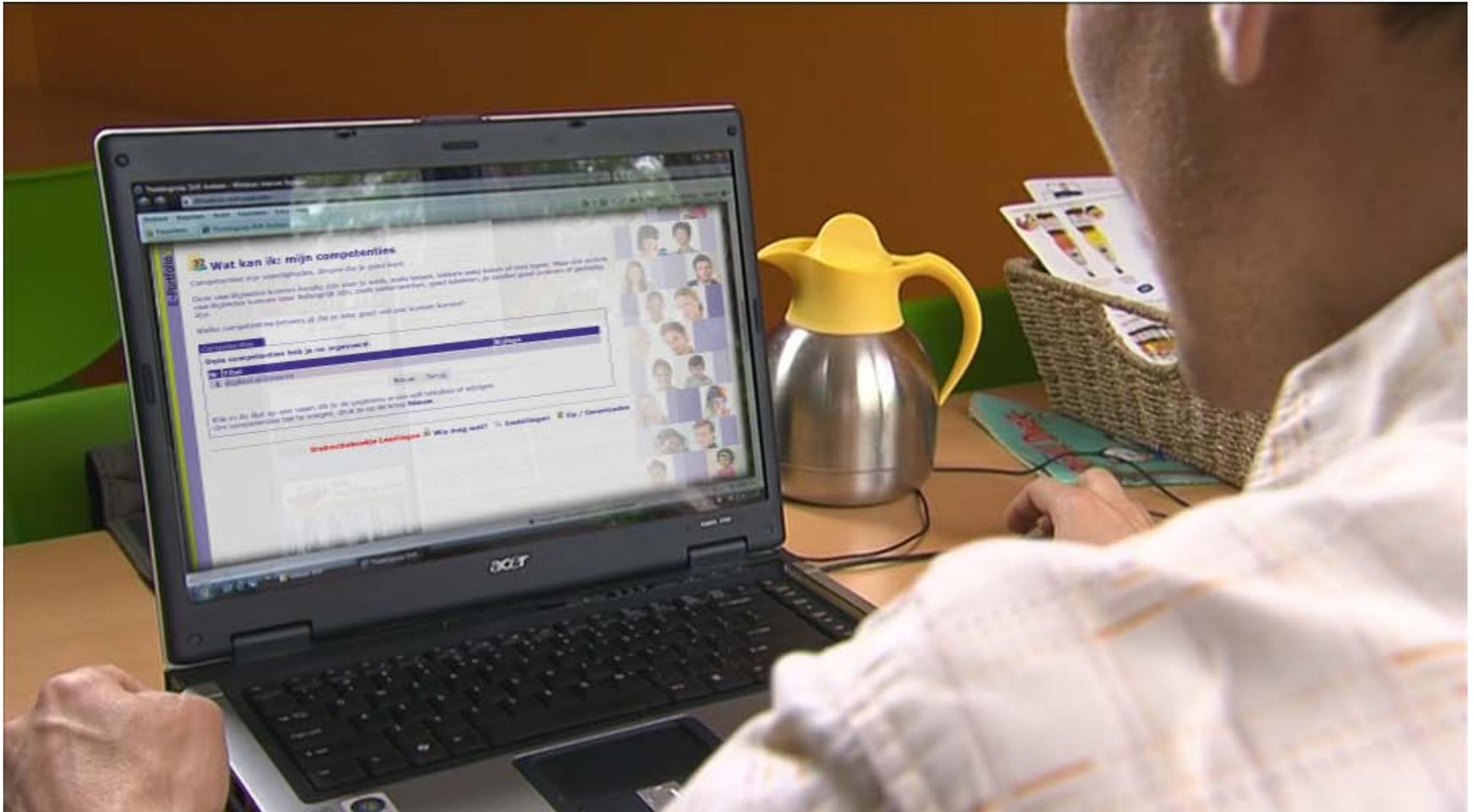


ICT applications for employees with ASD:

- Reducing stress
- Improving participation in work



Support you presenting yourself



Beoordeling competenties arbeidsmarkt

Communiceren op het werk

a. de boodschap goed overbrengen

Ze snappen meestal niet wat ik bedoel.

-- - + ++

Mensen begrijpen meestal wat ik bedoel.

b. omgangsvormen

Ik ben bijna nooit vriendelijk en beleefd.

-- - + ++

Ik ben bijna altijd beleefd en vriendelijk.

c. wat kan ik wel zeggen en wat niet

Ik zeg gewoon wat er in mij opkomt.

-- - + ++

Ik denk na over wat ik zeg. Ik denk na over de manier waarop ik iets zeg.

d. een probleem voorleggen aan de leidinggevende

Als ik een probleem heb, ga ik niet naar mijn baas.

-- - + ++

Als ik een probleem heb, ga ik naar mijn baas.

e. omgaan met eigen gevoelens

Anderen moeten maar rekening houden met mijn gevoelens.

-- - + ++

Ik heb mijn gevoelens onder controle.

f. formulieren, werkbonnen

Ik kan niet werken met formulieren en werkbonnen. Ik begrijp ze niet.

-- - + ++

Ik kan werken met werkbonnen. Ik doe het zoals het hoort.

Klantgericht handelen

a. wat wil de klant?

Ik vraag nooit aan de klanten of ik ze kan helpen.

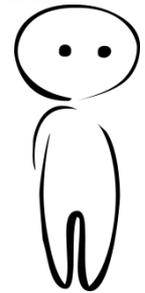
-- - + ++

Ik vraag aan de klanten of ik ze kan helpen.

b. goed luisteren naar de klant

Videojobcoaching





More independent with ICT Tools!





Dr. Leo Kannerhuis

Thank you for your attention

Questions?