



IPA 2

MODULE 1

**Basic and
advanced
knowledge
on autism**

INDEX

Social communication

Limited stereotypical interests

Heterogeneity

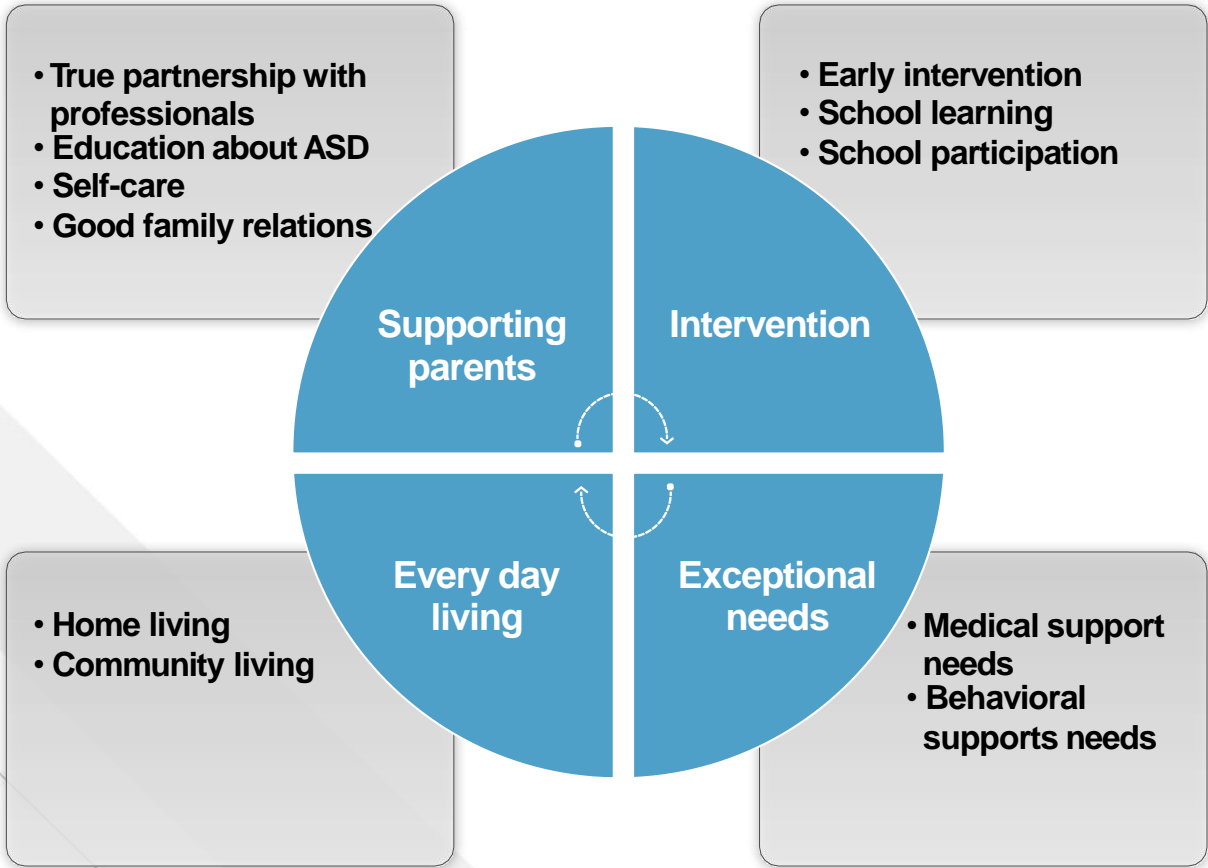
Co-occurring conditions

Developmental changes

DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES

- Largest part of children diagnosed with autism continued to show autistic symptoms at follow-up evaluation.
- Stability of autism diagnosis in childhood is around 80%.
- Lifespan changes are highly variable across studies and individuals.
- Children progress somewhat more in the field of social communication, than in the area of stereotypical and repetitive behavior.
- Cognitive potentials of individuals with autism in toddlerhood have strong prognostic value in adolescence.

SUPPORT NEEDS IN A CHILDHOOD



SUPPORT NEEDS IN ADOLESCENCE

Education

- Adapting teaching materials, environments approaches
- Individualised education program
- Peer relationships and bullying prevention
- Enhancing community life

Transition

- Planning transition from one school to another, from one cycle of education to the next, and transition to the adulthood.
- Determining transition goals and support services.

Sexual education

- Informal (provided by family members)
- Formal (highly individualised programs provided by school personal and autism experts)

SUPPORT NEEDS IN A ADULTHOOD

- Vocational training
- supported employment
- Bullying prevention

Employment

- Supported living
- Funding options
- Structuring support services

Housing

- Preventive activities
- Meeting specific needs

Health-care needs

Long-term care challenges

- Recognition of specific needs
- Establishing new services within a community

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