

























May represent more realistic application of Tx













Sensorimotor Play

- Gross motor circuits are at the beginning of every treatment session
- Encourage body awareness, strength, balance, coordination
- Learn to follow directions, be in a moving group
- · Practice transitioning between obstacles
- · Includes fine motor stations
- Includes exposure episodes



What Makes STEPS Different?

- Master's Level Therapists completing all intervention
- No techs as in ABA who are merely supervised by master's level
- Meld a Developmental Approach with Language and Behavioral Approach



What Makes STEPS Different?

- Extensive problem solving with parents
- Address language/behavior/aversion issues at home and in the community
 - Reduction of all screen-time activities at home, replaced with developmentally appropriate activities
 - · Local community outings
 - Home environment changes
 - · Age-appropriate dressing / undressing skills
 - Bath-time behaviors
 - Meal-time challenges
 - · Fine motor and pre-writing issues

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Combining Developmental with Behavioral Perspectives

- We have basic ideas of core features to target
- We have evidence-based interventions for these areas
- Combining developmental perspectives with behavioral perspectives creates foundation for implementation

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Developmental Model

- Development results from the intent to communicate using symbolic acts (gestures, speech, facial expressions, etc.) which creates functions for conversation and impacts its participants while creating context (Dore, 1986).
- Relies on motivation for social interaction and to develop concepts of self and others
 - Not dependent on innate linguistic competence or strict reinforcement principles
 - Highlights difficulties associated with ASD (social intent)
- · Hierarchy of skills follows developmental progression
- Based on appropriateness for developmental stage; not on what is chronologically expected

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Developmental Model

- Intentionality
- Children's actions in the world along with their interpretations and expression of language lead to the mental contents of their minds (Bloom & Tinker, 2001)
- Participation in social worlds depends on the expressions and interpretations between children and family, caregivers, educators, etc.



Behavioral Model

- 'Infants learn oral language from other human role models through a process involving imitation, rewards, and practice. Human role models in an infant's environment provide the stimuli and rewards' (Cooter & Reutzel, 2004)
- ABA rewards appropriate behaviors and responses because children are less likely to continue those behaviors that are not rewarded. Over time, the reinforcement is reduced so that the child can learn without the constant rewards.





Hierarchies

- · Gives meaning to language!
- Developmental Hierarchies outline goal progression while remaining within appropriate constraints
 - Ex. Phonemes for articulation
- Prompting Hierarchies increase spontaneity, initiation, and progress to natural social cues
 - Ex. Wide eyes='What!?'; Hand to ear= talk louder



Hierarchies

- Least-to-most scaffolding hierarchies provide the framework for errorless learning while avoiding prompt dependency
 - · Anticipating child's response
 - Timing/synchrony/speed



Ex. Specific Hierarchies

- Request hierarchies scaffolds support to achieve highest level of initiated request
 - Time Delay Strategies
 - Open prompt
 - Choice prompt
 - 'Say' prompt
- Always expand!



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Expansions

- Applying child's focus to increase complexity and generalize
- Repeating what child says and adding one more word
- Target concepts or structures already being targeted
 - Ex. modifiers, verbs, carrier phrases

















