

# IT IS IMPORTANT

Look at the person first rather than their behaviour or disability.

Discover their strengths and their challenges.

## WHAT NOT TO DO

- Calling a person by their diminutive name.
- Touching and holding without knowing whether the person will tolerate it.
- Not explaining that something is going to change in the face of routine.
- Not asking to do several things at once.
- Do not do things for the person. Stimulate the person's autonomy.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT?

Albert Einstein  
Bill Gates  
Isaac Newton  
Vicent Van Gogh  
Steven Spielberg  
Leonardo Da Vinci

were  
autistic?



# WE ARE ALL INVOLVED

*All children matter and they really matter!*

*School is for each and every one.*

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# AUTISM

*Knowing to understand*



## WHAT IS IT?



Autism is not a disease! It is the most common developmental disorder in the world.

There is no one cause: for genetic reasons, biological and environmental factors the brain does not develop according to the standard.

It is a severe disorder of social interaction and communication, which conditions the child's behaviour and attitudes, affecting their way of relating to with others and to and to get involved in the surrounding environment.



## KNOW MORE...



Autism is 4 times more frequent in boys than in girls.

It manifests itself between the ages of 18 months and 3 years.

**It is a syndrome and, as such, appears on a spectrum with several levels.**

There is no cure for autism. However, some children make significant progress.

## CHARACTERISTICS



Repeats words, phrases or sounds hears ("echolalia").



Avoids physical contact and, often, eye contact as well. Reveals difficulty in relating to other people.



Has a special interest in aligning objects. Fixation on objects or themes.



Difficulty interpreting facial expressions.



Stereotyping/repetitive movements. Insists on repetition and resists routine change.



Some motor incoordination. Perceived hyperactivity or extreme inactivity.



No sense of danger. Difficulty in expressing needs.



Apparent insensitivity to pain. BUT sensory hypersensitivity (noise, smell, light).

## WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW

Children in the autism spectrum often have challenging behaviours.

What are the child's potential reasons for this?



Trying to communicate



See reactions



Balancing emotional overload



Self-protection



## HOW CAN I HELP?



Keep an eye out for warning signs.



Decreases/removes everything that causes stress and distraction by offering an activity or object that transmits calm.



Be kind and patient. Give the person space.



Gives clear instructions to the person and speaks simply.

**KEEP CALM**

Stay calm. The person's behavior will also arouse emotions in you.