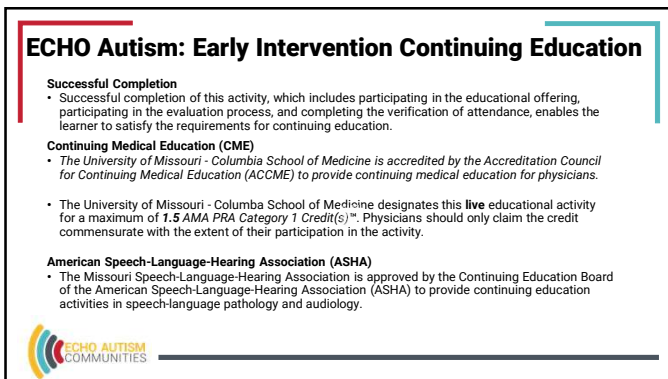




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ECHO Autism: Early Intervention Speaker Disclosure

LPC, Social Work, Psychology, 50-minute hour CEs

The University of Missouri Continuing Education for Health Professions (CEHP) is part of an accredited university in the state of Missouri. As such, this program meets the requirements for Licensed Professional Counselors, Psychologists, and Social Workers with Missouri licenses. CEHP attests that this program contains 1.5 clock hours of instructional time. Licensed professionals measuring CE credit based on a 50-minute hour may claim up to 1.8 Contact Hours for full attendance at this program.

Relevant Financial Relationship Disclosures

Current ACCME (Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education) rules state that participants in CE activities should be made aware of any relevant affiliation or financial interest in the previous 24 months that may affect the planning of an educational activity or a speaker's presentation(s). Each planning committee member and speaker has been requested to complete a financial relationship reporting form for the ECHO Autism: Early Intervention Series

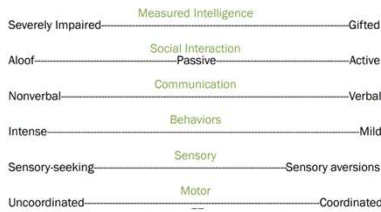
Speaker Disclosures:

- Kristin Sohl, MD receives research support from Cognoa Behavior Health and is a medical science collaborator for Quadrant Biosciences. All relevant financial relationships for the presenter have been mitigated.
- No other speaker or planning committee member has a relevant financial interest.



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The Autism Spectrum



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Neurodiversity



- A concept where neurological differences are to be recognized and respected as any other human variation.
- Differences that can account for neurodiversity include:
 - ASD
 - ADHD
 - Learning Disabilities
 - Tourette Syndrome
 - Acquired Brain Differences
 - Intellectual Disabilities
 - Mental Health Disabilities



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Neurodiversity




- Coined by autistic sociologist, Judy Singer
- First appeared in an article written by Harvey Blume, 1998
- Use of the term is coupled with those with the “majority” brain referred to as “neurotypical”
- The term is used differently by different groups and continues to change over time.

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Neurodiversity


- Some autistic people dislike the puzzle piece symbol because they are not “puzzling” or a mystery to be solved

8

Identity Language

<p>Person First</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts the person before the disability or condition • Emphasizes the person and not the condition • i.e. person with autism 	<p>Identity-First/Disability-First</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition is part of identity • Condition cannot be separated from person • Person first language denies real identity • “autistic” or “deaf” is an adjective just like “brunette” or “tall”
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Disability Models

Medical Model

- Focus on diagnosis/illness/injury
- Impairment
- Sends message of needing "fixed" or being "broken"
- Focus on medical intervention

Social Model



- Societal attitudes are the real issue
- Disability is normal part of human condition
- Supports for individuals with disability also benefit greater society
- Focus on community-based supports & opportunities



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Ableism is...



- ...a set of beliefs or practices that devalue and discriminate against people with various disabilities and often rests on the assumption that people with disabilities need to be 'fixed'.
- ...intertwined in our culture due to limiting beliefs about what 'disability' does or does not mean
- ...because of how nondisabled people learn to treat people with disabilities
- ...because of how those with disabilities are often not included at the table for key decisions

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Benevolent Ableism

- "the discrimination and negative treatment and stereotypes facing people with disabilities but disguised as kind and caring. Benevolent ableism seemingly happens with the best of intentions." – Haley Moss
- Well-intentioned friends not providing an invite to go get pizza because they assumed it would be too much for their autistic friend
- Pushing a wheelchair of an individual without asking with the intention of helping.

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