





Creating Inclusive Spaces Enhancing Mental Health Care for Autistic Clients

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ECHO Autism: Mental Health Continuing Education

Target Audience: Licensed or provisional licensed mental health clinicians

Objective: Improve care for autistic people with common psychiatric disorders by increasing access to clinicians equipped to deliver best-practice therapeutic modalities modified for autistic people.

Successful Completion of this activity, which includes participating in the educational offering, participating in the evaluation process, and completing the verification of attendance, enables the learner to satisfy the requirements for continuing education.

Continuing Medical Education (CME)

- The University of Missouri Columbia School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.
- The University of Missouri Columba School of Medicine designates this live educational activity for a maximum of 1.5 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)**. Physicians should only claim the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.



Relevant Financial 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 Mental Health Series - Cohort 4. Speaker Disclosures: Kristin Sohl, MD,FAAP receives support: -Cognoa Behavior Health - research support -Quadrant Biosciences - medical science collaborator

No other speaker or planning committee member has relevant financial interest

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challenges in communication, sensory sensitivities, and social cues.

Mental health professionals have a responsibility to provide inclusive and accessible services to all clients, and creating an environment that is welcoming and supportive for autistic clients demonstrates this commitment.

Research shows that a positive and supportive environment can have a significant impact on treatment outcomes for autistic clients. By creating a space that is comfortable and accommodating, mental health professionals can help to build trust with their clients and create a safe space for them to explore their mental health concerns.

WHY IS THIS TOPIC RELEVANT?

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TIPS FOR CREATING A WELCOMING SPACE

- Provide a quiet and comfortable environment, considering sensory sensitivities.
- Minimize distractions by keeping the space clutter-free and neutralizing strong scents.
- Offer a variety of seating options to meet individual preferences and needs.
- · Avoid operating loud appliances.
- Consider soundproofing solutions.
- $\bullet \ \ \mbox{Consider providing a weighted blanket or fill a basket with sensory toys.}$
- $\bullet \ \ Consult with your agency about installing light shields and/or a tropical fish tank in the waiting area.$





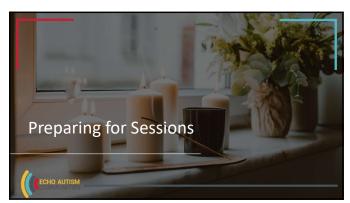
- Choose a quiet, well-lit space for virtual sessions.
- Use a background with solid colors and simple artwork.
 Position yourself for proper lighting and placement.

- Pay attention to your body language
 Be aware of your surroundings (blinking/flickering lights, moving objects, etc.)





TECHNOLOGY Understanding fraining before continuing sessions. Assess clients' tech profidency and address any potential concerns regarding technology. Encourage dients to use secure networks and password-protected devices when connecting to tele-health sessions. Respect the client's choice to have their camera on or off. Be aware of accessibility issues and make sure that the technology is accessible to all clients.



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NAVIGATING COMMUNICATION Keeping Attuned • Watch for cues that signal discomfort; they can be subtle. • Increasing or changing motor activity (e.g., shaking foot, then moving whole leg, then rocking) • Sorpited phrases • Moving the entire body away (more har just no eye contact... no eye contact is fine) • Change in vocal patterns— either increase in volume or shutting down • Change in vocal patterns— using echolalia or repeating words or phrases • If they have alexitymia, they may struggle with knowing how they feel. Assist them by labeling emotions, e.g. "You look unhappy, Is something bothering you?" • Be aware of camouflaging and masking.

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COMMUNICATION REMINDERS

Presume competence

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- Do not make assumptions about silence.
- Practice active listening and show empathy.
- Foster understanding.
- Embrace opportunities for learning from autistic clients.



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