continued

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continued

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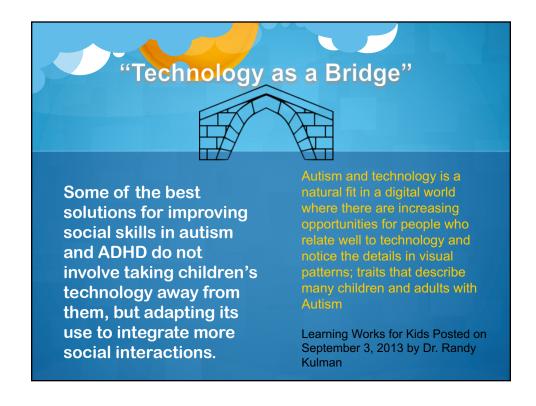


















- Children with autism were more attentive, more motivated, and learned more vocabulary in the computer than in the behavioral program. (Moore M, Calvert S, 2000)
- ...better motivation and fewer behavior problems in computerassisted instruction compared to personal instruction; this did not affect their learning-rate...(Chen SH, Bernard-Opitz V 1993)
- Positive influence of CAI on autistic children's behavior problems (e.g. avoidance of eye contact, echolalia) as well as improved spontaneous communication and better learning of academics. (Bernard-Opitz V, Ross K, Tuttas ML, 1990)



Computer Assisted Intervention (CAI) – cont.

- Eight distinct social problems were presented on a computer, along with a choice of possible solutions, and an option to produce alternative solutions. Results suggest young children with autism and their normal peers can be taught problem-solving strategies with the aid of computer interfaces. (Vera Bernard-Opitz¹, N. Sriram¹ and Sharul Nakhoda-Sapuan^{1,} 2004)
- Using Computer-Presented Social Stories and Video Models was
 effective for improving the rates of social communication for the
 participants, offering further evidence that a combined intervention
 (computer-presented Social Stories and video models) presented via
 computer may be a beneficial method for remediating social skill
 difficulties for individuals with HFA/AS. (Sansosti, Powell-Smith, 2008)





- Spontaneous requesting (Wert & Neisworth, 2003)
- Recognizing emotions in speech and facial expressions (Corbett, 2003)
- Compliment-giving initiations and responses (Apple, Billingsley, & Schwartz, 2005)
- Language Production (Buggey, 2005; Charlop-Christy et al., 2000)
- Verbal responses to questions (Buggey et al., 1999)
- Conversational speech (Charlop & Milstein, 1989; Charlop-Christy et al., 2000; Nikopoulos & Keenan, 2003, 2004; Ogeltree & Fischer, 1995; Sherer, Pierce, Parades, Kisacky, & Ingersoll, 2001).



- ⊘Play (Charlop-Christy et al., 2000)
- ⊘Play-related comments (Taylor, Levin, & Jasper, 1999)
- ⊘Socio-dramatic play (Dauphin, Kinney, & Stromer, 2004; Nikopoulos & Keenan, 2003)
- ○Complying, greeting, and sharing (Simpson, Langone, & Ayres, 2004)
- **⊘Spontaneous greeting (Charlop-Christy et al., 2000)**





- **Nonaversive** (Sturmey, 2003), and many parents and teachers view it as an acceptable intervention (see Buggey, Toombs, Gardener, & Cervetti 1999; Charlop & Milstein, 1989; Nikopoulos & Keenan, 2003).
- **Convenient** for parents and teachers because recorded videotapes/DVDs can be reused. Furthermore, teachers may have better control over the type of behaviors that are presented to children; unwanted behaviors may be edited. (customization)
- **Economical** for teachers when instructing community living skills such as purchasing grocery items (Alcantara, 1994); these skills can be modeled and recorded on videotape or DVD and shown to children initially to provide a less invasive intervention.
- VM can be incorporated as one element within a broad package of positive behavioral supports for children with disabilities



Why is Video Modeling Effective? It's Easy and Fun (cont.)

- Novel and expanding technology (Sturmey, 2003) for positive behavioral support. Because it is acceptable and widely used by typical adults and children for leisure, educational, and business activities, it has considerable potential as an effective, socially acceptable form of support.
- Easily implemented and feasible from the perspective of the teachers
- Minimal use of trained individual to assist after program is initiated, and greater use of aides for monitoring
- Consistency of targeted skills and training presentation from video and associated stimulus
- Motivation and Enjoyment of the student





- Attention -when model appears more like self, attention increases
- Retention -we store images seen, bring them up when needed, and reproduce actions
- Reproduction -images translate into actions when skills are within our repertoire
 - Motivation -there is a reason for imitation to occur

From "Video Modeling: Why does it work for children with autism?" by Corbett & Abdullah, 2005



AFFINITY THERAPY

Pour autism researchers, including two Yale professors, are designing a study in which autistic children will undergo affinity therapy; movie character role-play will be used to develop social communication skills. The affinity therapy study will be conducted in addition to an ongoing study that exposes autistic children to pivotal response treatment.

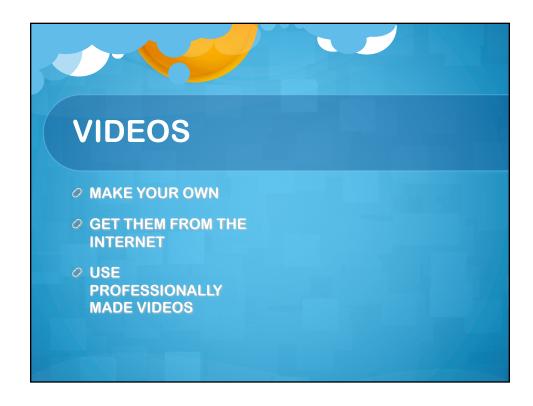














Making Your Own Videos

- Evaluate your student determine challenges and needs
- Select obtainable goals first to achieve success
- Choose subjects neurotypicals, friends, siblings; think liability
- Decrease auditory and visual distractors
- Highlight skill

Things to Remember when Making Videos

- ⊘ Keep It Short "Snackable content" Bite-sized
- O Close frame torso and up... face toward camera
- Focus on the Positive
- Be intentional: Remember explicit instruction

