Physical Literacy in a Population with Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Progress Reporting Tool

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Partnership between Ausome and City of Ottawa:

Ausome

- Volunteers
- Autism behaviour therapist
- 4-6 year olds Active Start
- 7-12 year olds FUNdamenal Movement

City of Ottawa

- Training in Physical Literacy and PlayTools for Ausome staff/volunteers
- Physical literacy specialist/coach
- Facilities



Assessment not ideal for kids at Ausome

- 1-on-1 attention required to engage each child
- Relies primarily on verbal instructions
- In our group, inter-observer reliability was low
- Efficiency was an issue

*Used Physical Literacy Assessment for Youth (PLAYBasic and PLAYFun)



How can we help kids like Sammy become more physically literate?

Let's set the kids up for success

Kids with autism have to overcome **so many obstacles** - and they just won't try or keep trying if they they think they are going to fail.





Modifications to the pre- and post-program assessment

Identify Pre-skills

Create engaging games/activities for the assessment

Create modifications within the assessment

Create markers for each skill

Cue using verbal, physical and visual prompts

Allow space for notes



6 Underlying Physical Components of Physical Literacy

"Before you can run in a square, you have to be able to listen to the instruction, understand the mental imagery of a square, be able to move forward in a straight line, understand the difference between running and walking, balance while making a turn, and be motivated to do it."

Fight or flight response

- Threshold is usually low
- Expressed through behaviours like running away, yelling, crying, avoidance
- May take several sessions before there is enough trust to get a true assessment of ability





Fundamental Movement



The visual system

Uses 80% of brain function
6 pairs of muscles surrounding each eyeball must work in synch, otherwise brain only receives fragmented info

• And then we must add peripheral vision/information



The vestibular system

Located in inner ear
Provides sense of balance
Most important sensory system to help coordinate brain and body for movement
Critical in self-regulation, feeling "grounded"

The proprioceptive system

- Provides the brain with a high-res picture of the body's position in space
- If brain doesn't receive this signal, it triggers fight or flight and tells the body to move to get a sense of where it is





Muscle tone and strength



Strength is often overlooked in these kids as there are so many other challenges to address



Mirror neurons

When you demonstrate a particular task, kids with ASD will often not be able to perform it in their minds. They need to feel the movement they need physical prompts/cues.





Progress Reports

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Partnership with Algonquin College

Provides placement hours for occupational therapy/physiotherapy assistant program

88 program spaces for kids ...So far

105 OTA/PTA students

More training = more awareness = more physical literacy in our communities!

