

PRACTICE WHAT YOU TEACH: UTILIZING EMPATHY AND FLEXIBLE THINKING DURING THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION

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WHO WE ARE

Rebecca Coffin, MS, CCC-SLP grew up in Alaska and identifies as neurodivergent. Diagnoses include ADHD, social anxiety, and sensory processing disorder. Rebecca also identifies as a gestalt language processor and credits this gift with her ability to easily connect with neurodivergent patients.

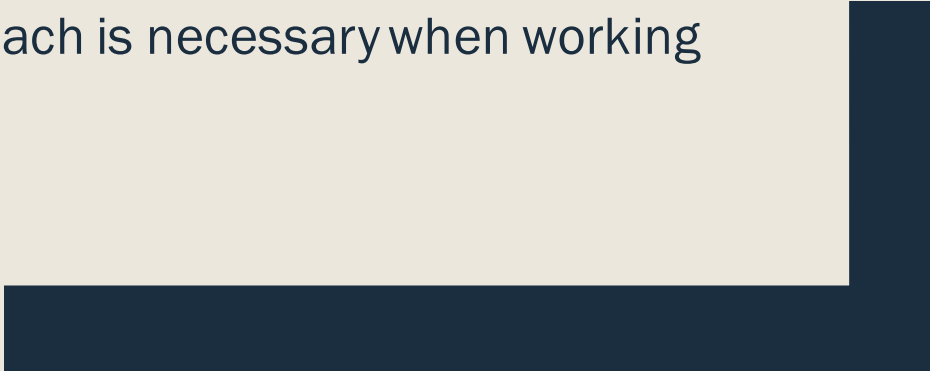
Margaret Adams, OTD, OTR/L born and raised in Alaska. Diagnosed with ADHD at an early age when the understanding of neurodivergence and its system-wide effects were less known. This informs her perspective on trauma informed care and neuro-affirming goal writing. Currently working with extremely high needs underserved clientele.

THE WHY

- Communication barriers can increase behaviors that are not conducive to community living (ie. physical assaultive, danger to self)
- Age/size exacerbates the problem
- Traditional techniques can increase feelings of isolation and frustration
- Occupational Therapist's are not provided this information in school and cannot address it alone
- However, we need to have a baseline understanding so we can address within our scope to prevent institutionalization



After this course, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss the basic tenets of neurodiversity culture as it relates to therapeutic interventions
 2. Compare and contrast compliance-based interventions versus connection-based interventions
 3. Describe gestalt language processing
 4. Provide reasoning for why a trauma-informed approach is necessary when working with neurodivergent populations
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Learning Outcomes

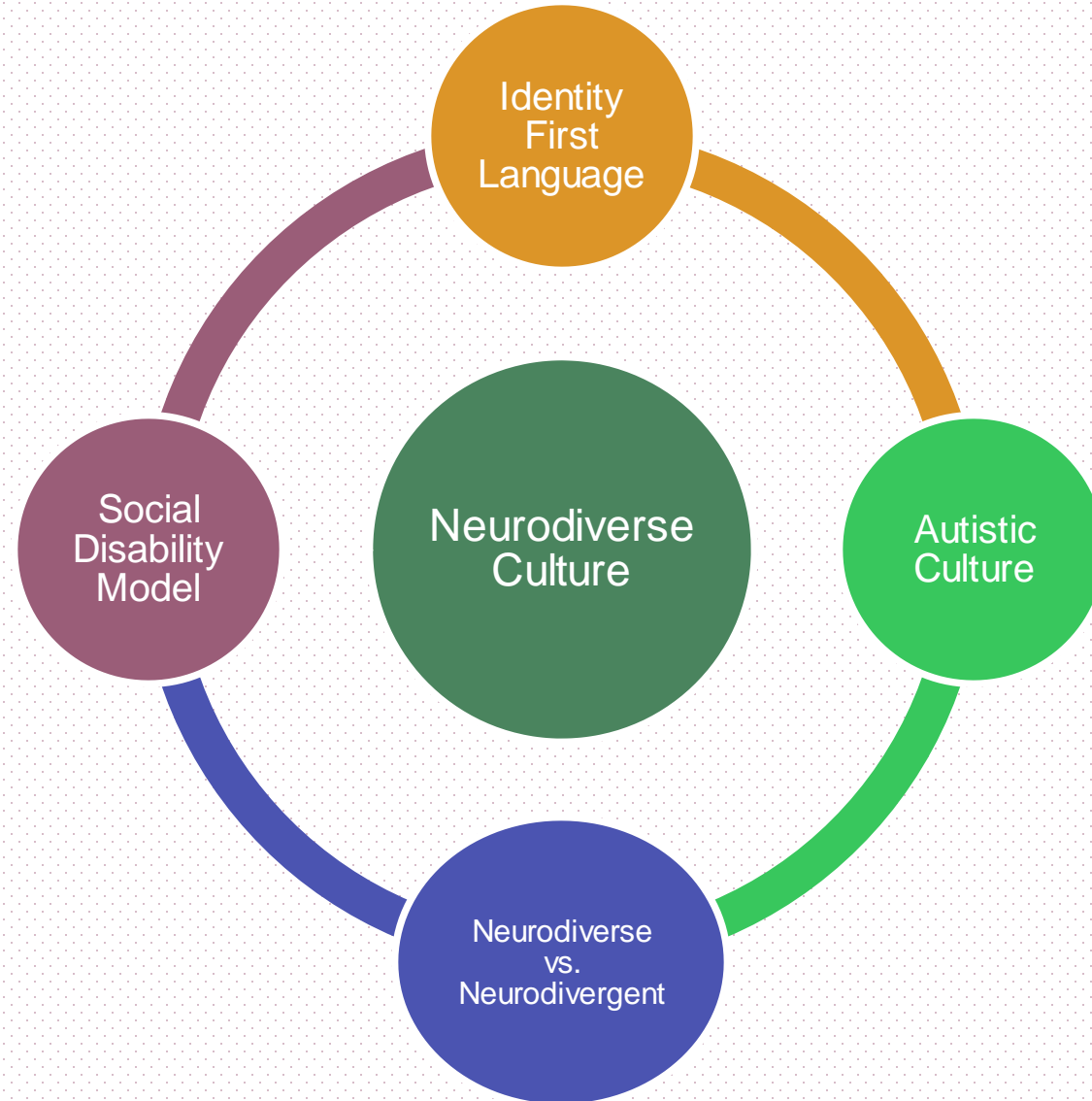
Neurodiversity Culture



Neurodiversity is a concept that regards individuals with differences in brain function and behavioral traits as part of normal variation in the human population.

The Neurodiversity movement seeks to uncover the strengths of neurodiverse individuals and utilize these talents to increase innovation and productivity within society.

Neurodiversity Culture



Challenges When Working with Autistic Patients

Decreased attention

Difficulty following directions

Repetitive behaviors

Strong preference for specific objects

Poor regulation

Challenges of being Autistic

Decreased
attention

Difficulty
following
directions

Repetitive
behaviors

Strong
preference for
specific objects

Poor regulation



A Shift in Perspective

- White/Gold or Blue/Black?
- Which do you see?
- How would you respond to someone who sees a different color than you?
- Who is correct?
- Is this a problem?

Trauma-Informed Perspective

Loss of control

Unknowns

Attunement

Safety

Sensory overwhelm

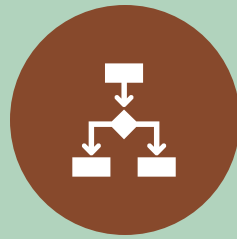
Trauma Responses



Trauma-Informed Care



SAFETY



CHOICE



COLLABORATION

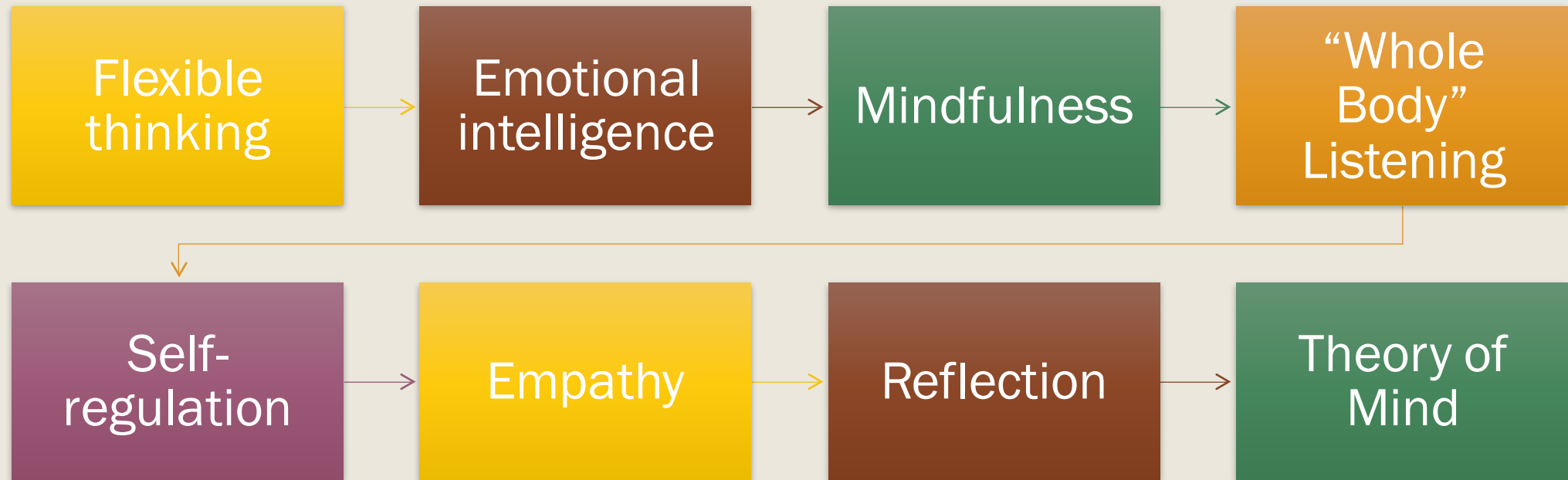


TRUST



EMPOWERMENT

Practice What You Teach



Types of Language Processing

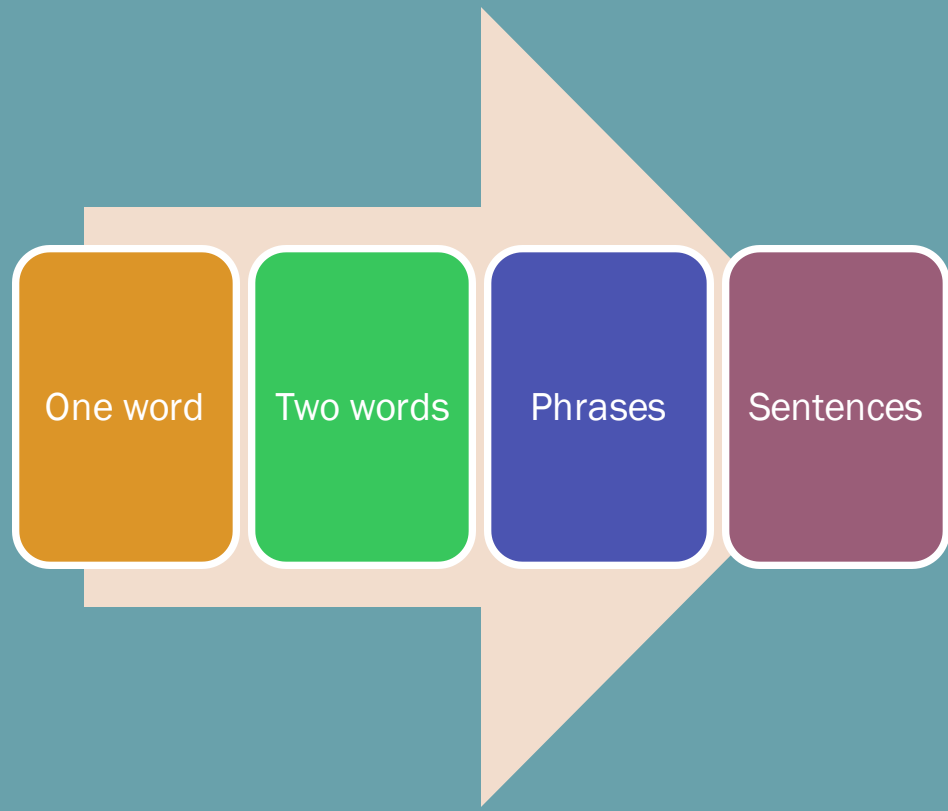
A graphic consisting of a dark green rounded rectangle behind a light green rounded rectangle. The word "Analytical" is centered in the light green area.

Analytical

A graphic consisting of a dark maroon rounded rectangle behind a light pink rounded rectangle. The word "Gestalt" is centered in the light pink area.

Gestalt

Analytical Language Processing





Gestalt Language Processing

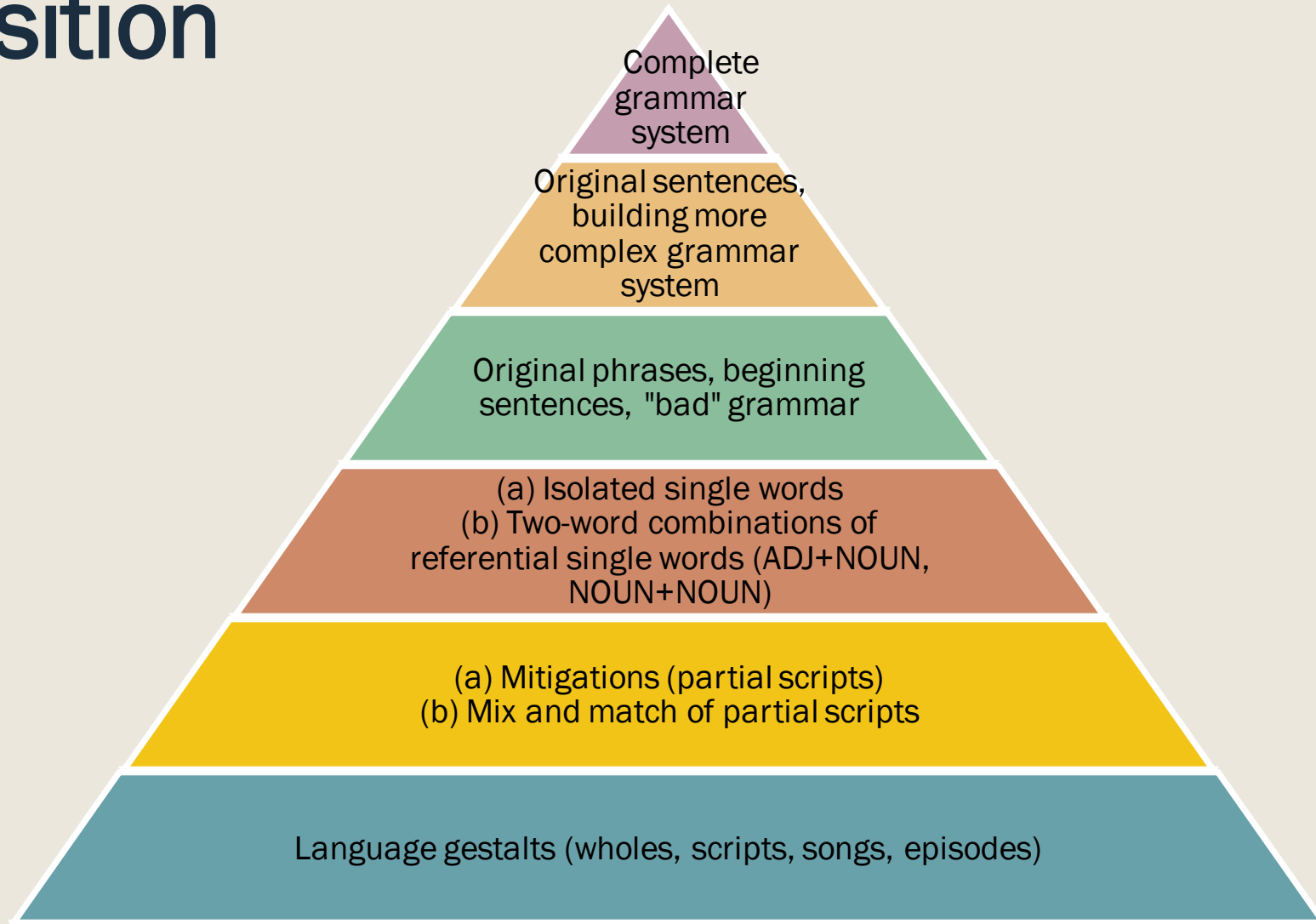
Whole gestalts
or scripts

Mitigated gestalts
or mixed &
matched scripts

Single words and
re-combinations

Self-generated
sentences

The 6 Stages of Natural Language Acquisition



Id-d-dea, Mom.

No – Id-d-dea, Becca.

Idea?

We use hum make issuh
dere...

A deku –

No, I'm sorry guy...

That's it!

Let's have a lookit a monster
truck!

Let's have a look at
a monster truck.

It's ready!

Let's see uh that monster
truck!

Let's play it!

Which one?

This one?

Oh sure, this one is
good!

It's a fire – mazing – seventy –

No – mm-mm – guy –

Seventy millers wide!

We got – the monster truck –

No – I got the monster truck
excavator.

Gestalt Cognitive Processors

Episodic memory

Process events as a “whole”

Hyper-awareness of specifics and details

Unexpected changes to routine can disrupt the concept of the “whole” and result in dysregulation

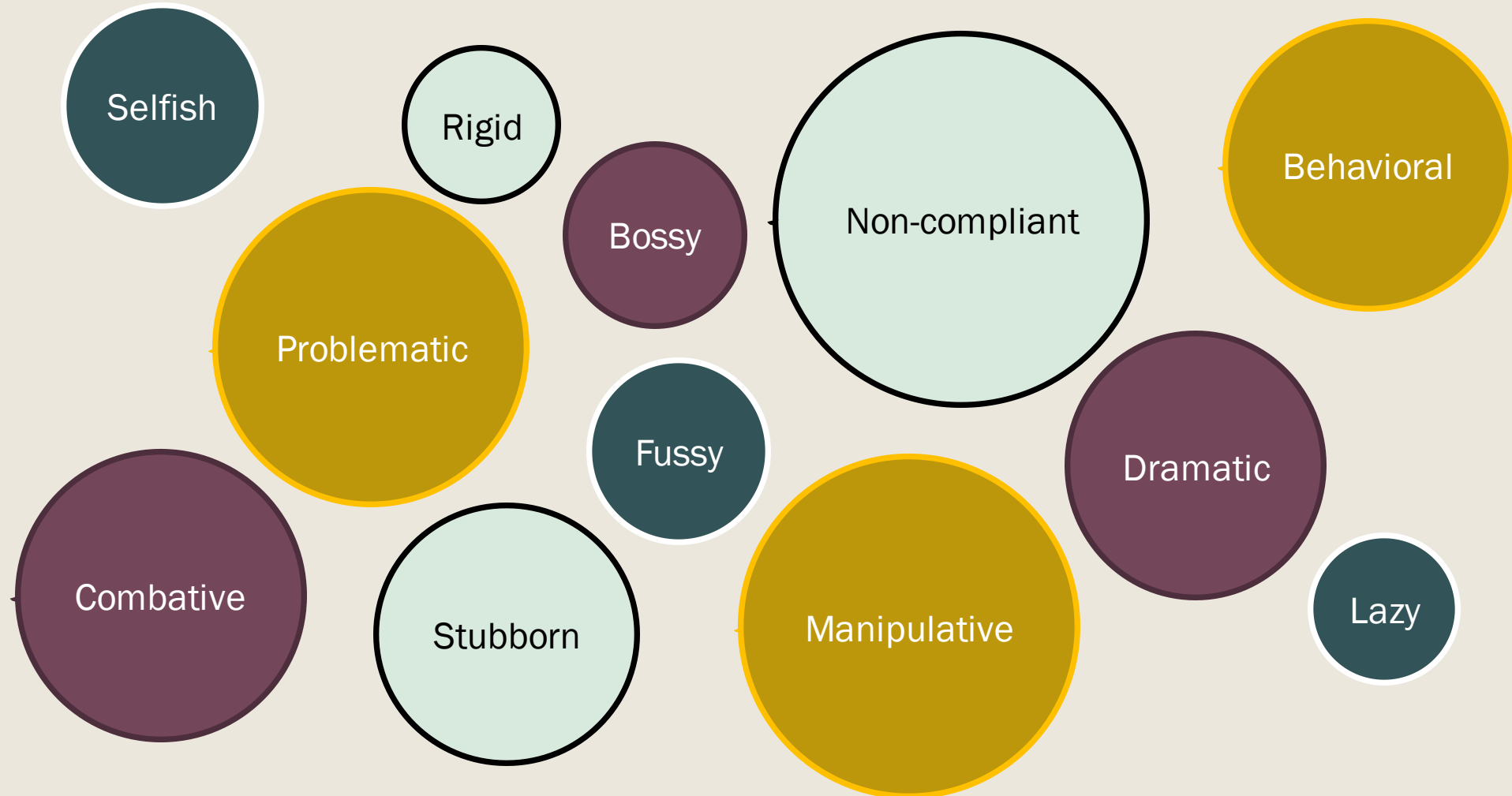


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GESTALT COGNITIVE PROCESSING & ROUTINES

Miscommunication & Dysregulation

Gestalt cognitive processors are often misunderstood and may receive negative labels such as:





They don't *want* to talk.



They're just lazy/spoiled.



They can do it when they get mad enough.



They'll say it once and then never again.

Verbal Dyspraxia Common Misconceptions

Verbal Dyspraxia

What's happening?



Oral motor deficits



Fatigue and neural processing
challenges



Sensory and emotional regulation
issues



Happy “accidents”



THE POWER OF MEDIA

Strategies

Empathize

Read between the lines

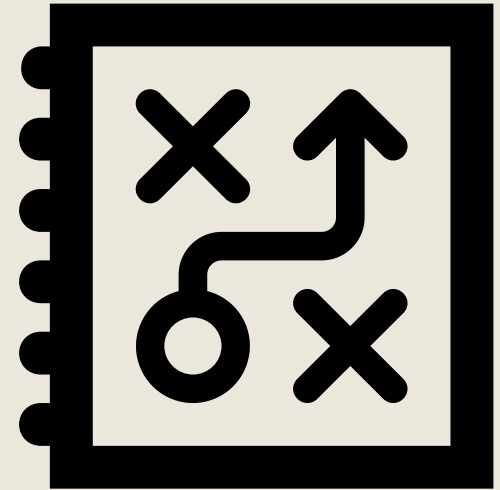
Connection over compliance

Practice *following*

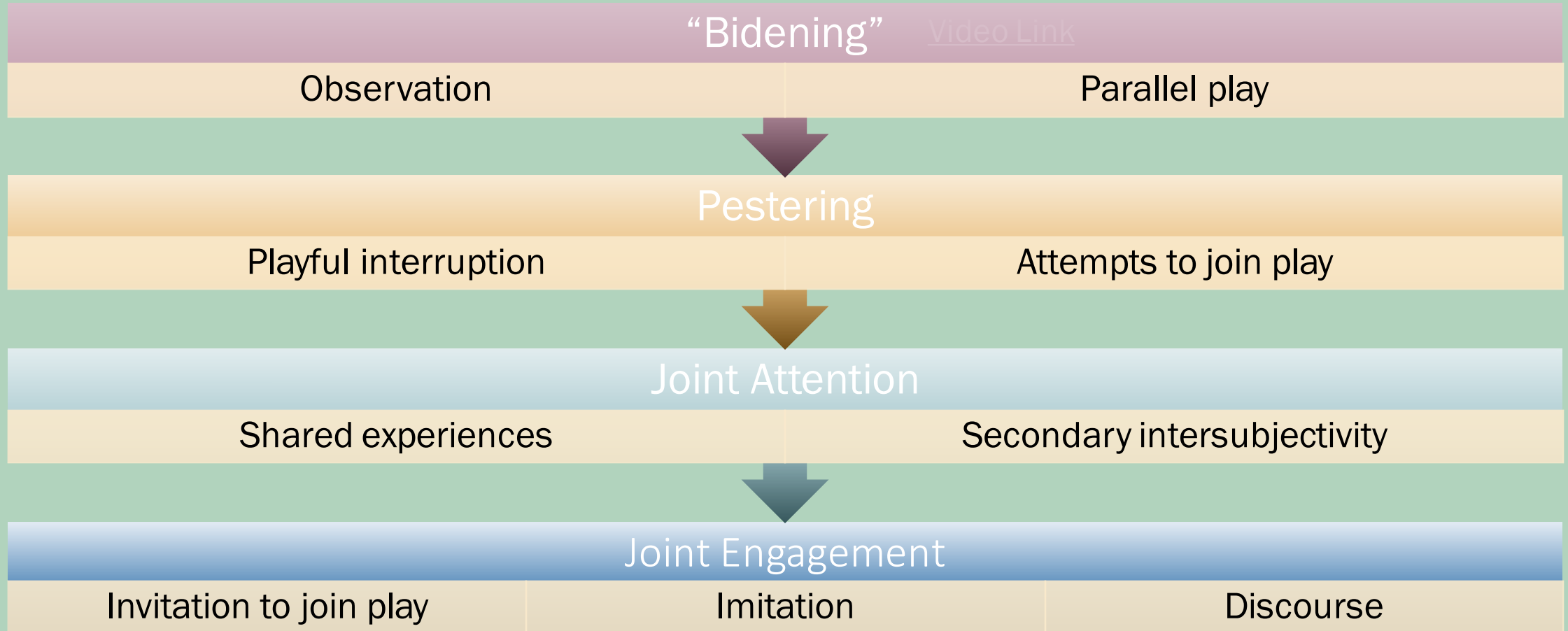
REFLECT

Make it musical

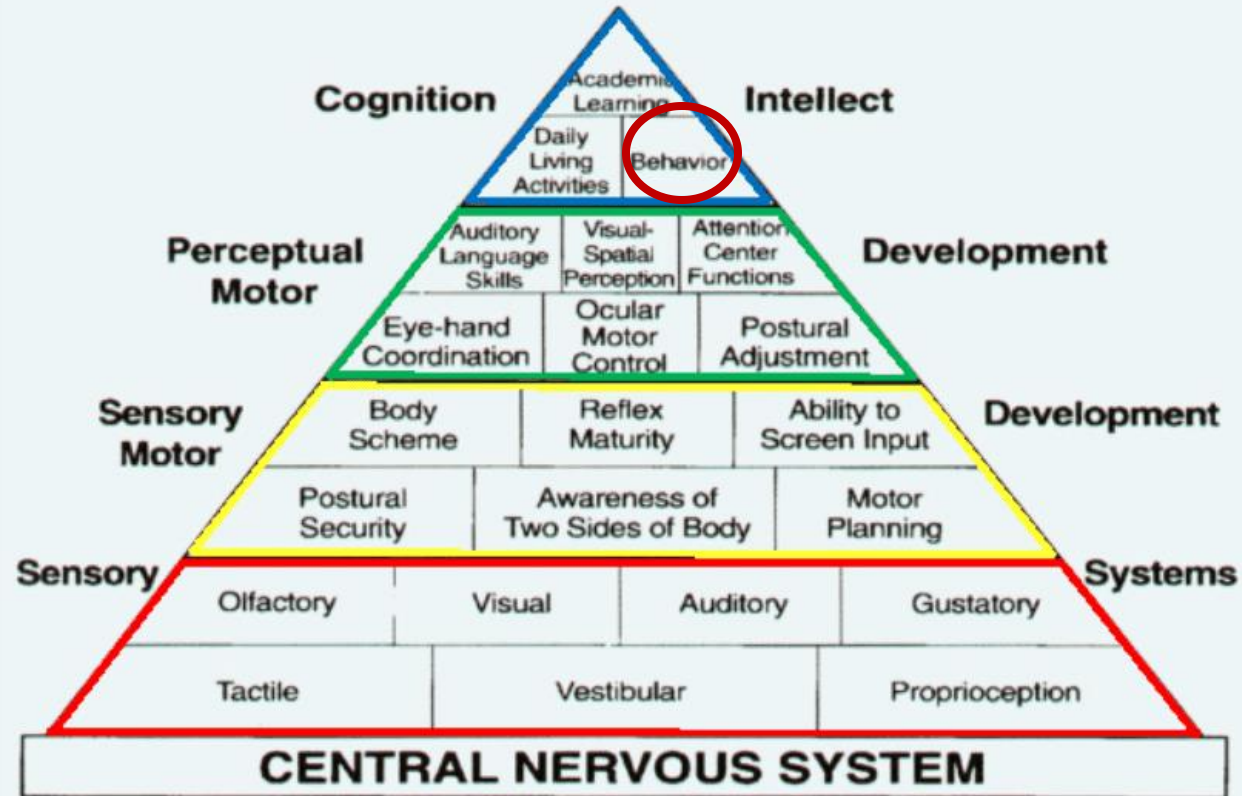
Make it fun



Part of Your World



Empathize - Behavior is a form of communication!



(Edited with color and posted with permission from M. Trott 2/2020)

DevelopLearnGrow.com

Read Between the Lines



Practice flexible thinking



Be a detective



Observe – Wait – Listen



Look for patterns and connections

Prioritize Connection Over Compliance

Observe, Wait,
Listen

Analyze and
hypothesize

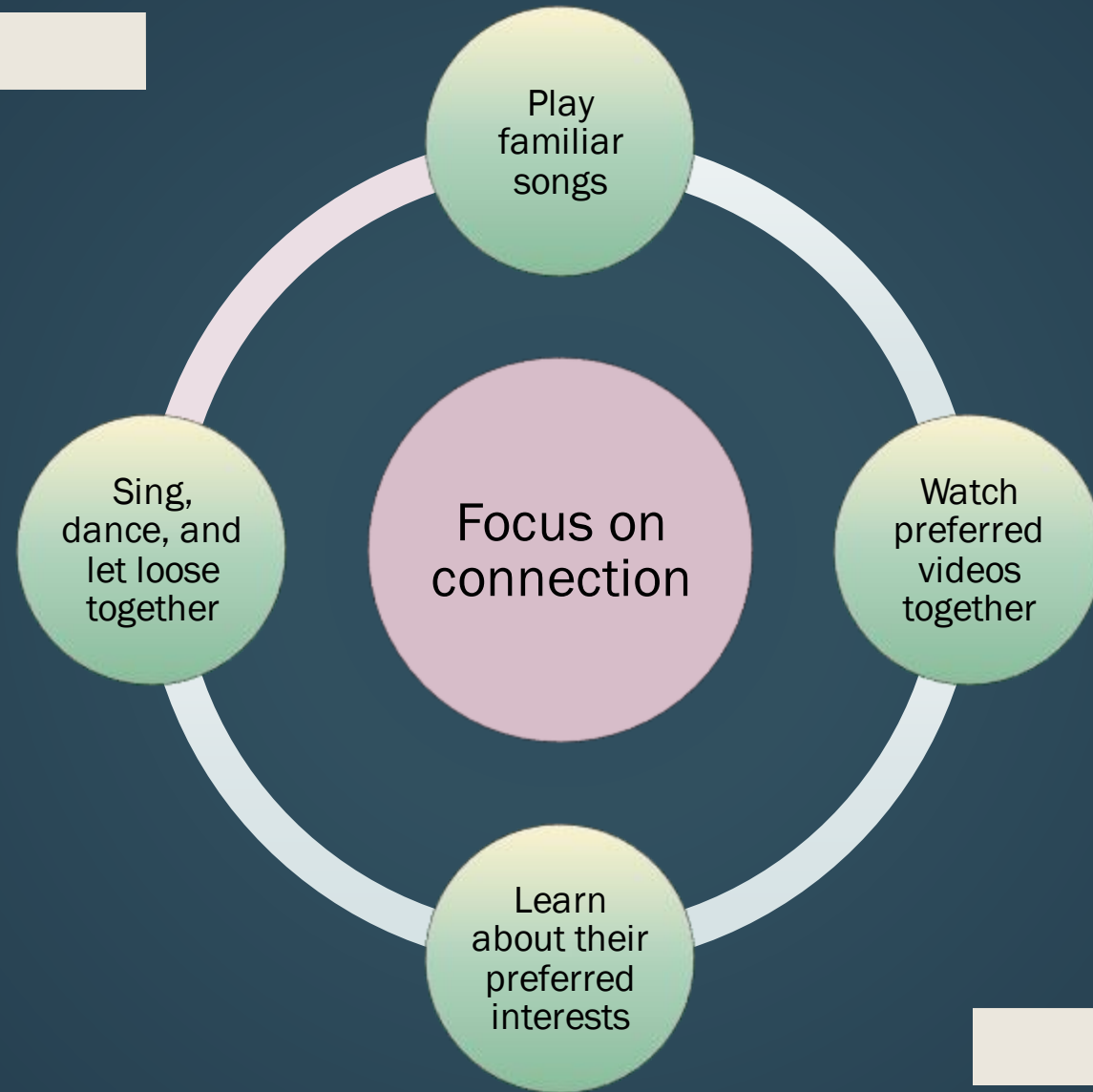
Parallel Play

Acknowledge
and Engage

Joint Attention

Joint
Engagement

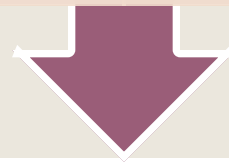
Reciprocal
Communication



Define success

Compliance or connection?

Prompt dependence or independence?



Build rapport

Establish trust

Get to know your client –
Observe, Wait, Listen

Take the “pressure” off yourself
to meet goals right away



Facilitate learning

Address sensory regulation

Expand engagement

Model and invite



Neuro-affirming goal writing

What increases
agency?
What are their
wants?
Does any aspect
of the goal create
significant
distress?
Harm reduction



Hierarchy of needs

We can't address
the top of the
pyramid without
first addressing
the bottom



Safety and Security vs Social Accepted behaviors

This is trauma
informed care!

What does
this mean to
you?



COMPATIBLE?
NOT
COMPATIBLE

Music is *magic!*

Comment/Narrate

Flexible, natural communication

Adjust based on the patient's utterances

Use joint attention gestures

Choosing Communication

Follow the child's lead

- Get on their level
- Let them lead
- Join in their play
- Avoid questions/directions
- Be sensitive but persistent
- Wait and watch – be patient

Imitate the child

- Actions
- Intonation
- Gestures
- Utterances

Recommended Resources

Meaningful Speech

Communication
Development Center

Learn Play Thrive

Therapist Neurodiversity
Collective

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