Sensory behaviours and their impact

Increased reactions to sensations	Decreased reactions to sensations
Hearing	
Is easily distracted by background	Does not respond to name being
sounds	spoken
Overreacts to sounds	Seems oblivious to sounds of
Has unpredictable reactions to sounds	surrounding activities
Holds hands over ears to block noise	Creates constant sounds as if to
Screams or cries at sounds in the	stimulate self
environment	Does not respond to any kind of sound
Responds physically as if sound is a	(check hearing)
threat	
Seeing	
Is disturbed by bright lighting or avoids	Is unaware of the presence of other
sunlight	people
Covers part of visual field- puts hand	Is unable to locate desired objects,
over part of the page of a book	people
Responds physically to appearance of	Does not pay attention to visual prompts
certain objects or colours	
Touch	
Does not like to be touched	Does not seem to notice touch of others
Avoids tasks with a strong tactile	Frequently puts things into mouth
element (clay, water play, paint, food	Has a high pain threshold, is unaware of
preparation)	danger because of low response to pain
Complains about discomfort of clothing,	
refuses to wear certain clothes	
Responds negatively to textures in food,	
toys, Furniture	
Balance and movement	
Seems to tire easily when engaged in	Seems to need constant movement
movement activities	Rocks, jumps
Is generally slow to move, or usually	
Takes a long time to reasond to	
directions to move	
Smell a	nd tasta
Eats a limited variety of food	Licks objects in the environment
Gage refuses food	Chews on objects inappropriately
Spits out foods medications	May indest dangerous substances
Overreacts to smells in environment	despite
Avoids places or people with strong	their unpleasant taste
odours	Sniffs objects and people in unusual
	ways

1. Observable sensory behaviours

Source: Alberta Learning, *Teaching students with Autism Spectrum Disorders.* Alberta, Canada. 2003. <u>https://education.alberta.ca/media/512925/autism3.pdf</u>

2. Consider the following to reduce the impact of sensory factors

Auditory:

Are there fans, loudspeakers, fire alarms, several people talking at once, air conditioners, bells, dogs barking, or scraping?

What are the general sound level and the predictability and repetitiveness of sounds?

What can be done to minimise the negative effect these stimuli may have on the student with ASD in the class?

What is the time typically required by the student to process auditory information and/or to shift attention between auditory stimuli?

Visual:

Are there distracters, such as light, movement, reflection, or background patterns, that affect the student's ability to attend to the learning activity?

What is the eye level of the student, the position of the teacher in relation to the student, and the distracters that may interfere with attention?

How much time is required to shift visual attention?

What effort is given to reducing the effects of aversive visual stimuli, so that the management of the student's behaviour is facilitated, and his ability to learn is enhanced?

Tactile:

Are there textures that seem to be abrasive?

Are temperatures appropriate to minimise negative effect on the student? Does the student demonstrate a need to explore through touch, and yet avoid being touched?

What is the level of ability or defensiveness in the use of certain objects intended to support instruction?

Vestibular:

How is the student's need to move and exercise accommodated? What are the individual's reactions to movement?

How can the student's program incorporate needed movement without unduly jeopardising the attention and learning of other students in the class?

Gustatory and olfactory:

What are the student's preferences in taste and smell with foods and other materials?

How are the student's responses to the smell of materials incorporated into decisions made about activities?

What is the appropriate behaviour, as affected by these smell preferences, suitable to teach for snack or mealtimes?