

Many professionals believe this Autism **MYTH:**

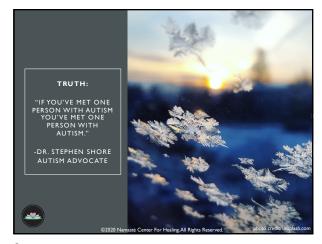
One feature ALONE can determine a diagnosis or rule out a diagnosis of Autism Spectrum.

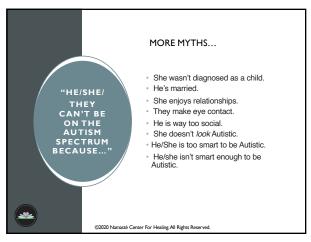
e.g., eye contact, being sociable, talkative, friendly, or having a lot of friends



©2019 Namasté Center For Healing. All Rights Reserved.

8







11



TRUTH:

Someone on the Autism Spectrum might make eye contact, be emotional, physically feel empathy, be social and friendly, have relationships, and still have other characteristics of being on the Autism Spectrum (e.g., hyperfocused interests, brutally honest, executive function deficits, ToM Challenges, etc.)

020 Namasté Center For Healing. All Rights Reserve

GENDER AND AUTISM

There is no real internal difference across gender. However, how it presents can be significantly different based on gender roles and stereotypes including how females have been raised.

We are learning now that a lot of females are also autistic. Their presentation is just different. They tend to camouflage more than males.



Rhiannon Crispe's Podcast, Home Base Hope: All About Autism Episode 33: Autistic Females & A Late Diagnosis



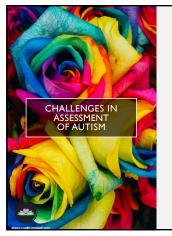
©2020 Namasté Center For Healing All Rights Reserved

Crispe.R. 2019. Episode 33: Autistic Females and A Late Diagnosis: Interview with Kristy Forbes. Homebase Hope: All About Autism with Phirannon Crispe.

13

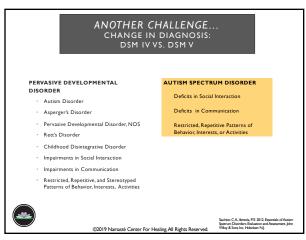


14

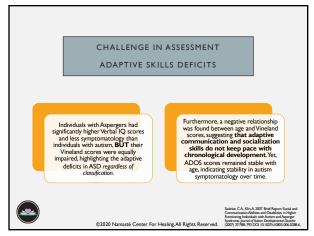


- Broad range of symptom expression
- Varied levels of functioning
- Inconsistency in presentation and performance across settings, people, and depending on the degree of structure
- Changes in profiles of functioning over time

Saulnier, C.A., Venzola, P.E. 2012. Essentials of Austism Spetrum Disorders Evaluation and Assessment. John Wiley & Sons Inc. Hoboken: NJ. ©2020 Narmasté Center For Healing, All Rights Reserve











20

Challenge: Social Camouflaging

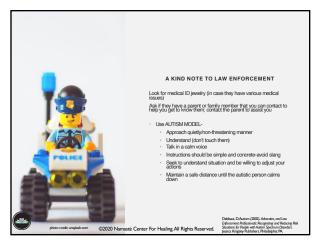
- · Hiding one's traits; "pretending normal"
- Leads to the perception that an autistic person functions well and does not experience any noteworthy deficits, even though they still experience difficulties as a result of their symptoms of autism spectrum.
- At times, one will mimic other socially successful individuals to give the impression that they too are socially successful, but when placed in unknown environments they are not prepared for, they struggle to read social cues and socialize in appropriate ways.
- Extremely effortful, exhausting, and challenges one's identity.
- Can lead to misdiagnosis or not being accurately diagnosed.



Hull, L., Petrides, K.V., Allson, C., Smith, P., Baron-Cohen, S., Meng-Chuan, L., William, M. 'Putting on My Best Normal': Social Camoullagin in Adults with Autism Spectrum Conditions. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders. Vol. 47, No.8., August 2017.



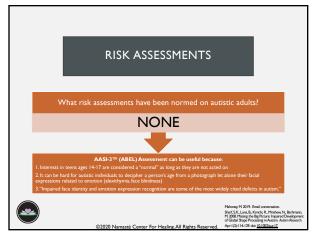


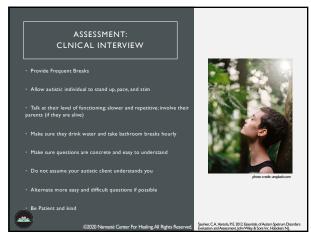


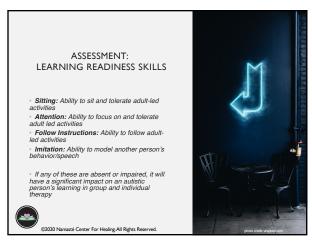




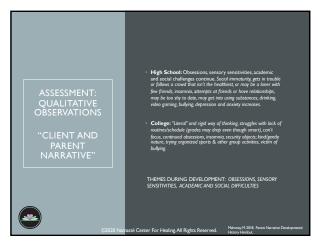


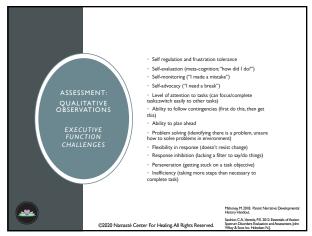


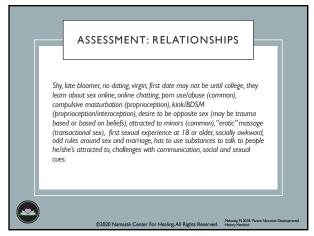


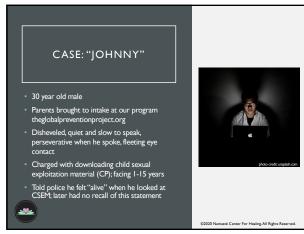


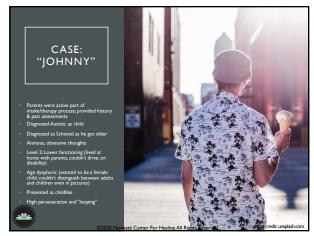


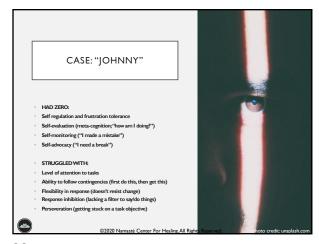


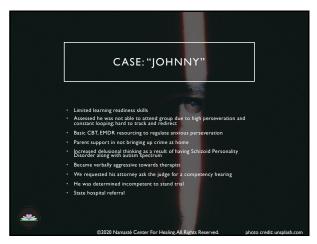




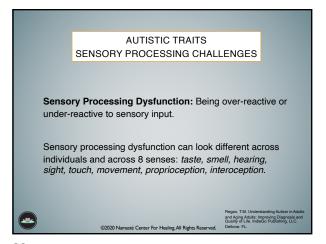












HYPERSENSITIVITY & HYPOSENSITIVITY

HYPERSENSITIVITY

- · Difficulty filtering or modulating sensory input
- · Makes certain types of sensory information intolerable
- · Emotional and physical consequences
- · Emotional: anxiety, helplessness, panic
- Physical: exhaustion, queasiness to unbearable pain
- Autistic burnout (brain fog, reactivity, exhaustion, autistic traits seem more intense)
- EXAMPLES: hearing someone chewing gum, fluorescent lighting, certain smells, tactile defensiveness-clothing, seams in socks; sensitive to touch



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing. All Rights Reserved.

Kim, C. 2013. I Think I Might Be Autistic: A Guide To Autism Spectrum Disorder Diognosis and Self-Discovery For Adults. lessica Kingsley Publisher: Philadelphia: F

40

HYPERSENSITIVITY & HYPOSENSITIVITY

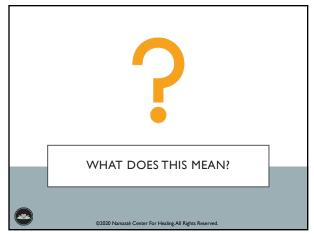
HYPOSENSITIVITY

- Low sensitivity to stimuli
- Both Hypersensitivity and Hyposensitivity may result in sensory seeking behavior.
- Vigorous run, scratching head vigorously, hot yoga, viewing porn excessively, playing video games excessively, masturbating, erotic massage, regular massage, weighted blanket, a tight wetsuit, lifting weights, rough sex, BDSM, needing more touch



Mendes, E.A. 2015. Marriage and Losting Relationships with Appeger's Syndrome (Aution Spectrum Disorder) Jessica Kingsley, Philadelp No. All Riehrs Reserved.

41



· We feel vulnerable in our We are vulnerable to emotional encounters-many of us are very emotional and feel things strongly but we struggle with alexithymia

43

ALEXITHYMIA

"...l don't discriminate between anger that is aimed at me and anger in general. When someone is angry, I invariably feel like I'm the cause or the target, even when I rationally know that I am not." --- Cynthia Kim, Nerdy, Shy, and Socially Inappropriate (2015, p. 141)

Alexithymia is the term used to describe having no words for emotions. There are four main features of alexithymia, including: (1) difficulty identifying and describing subjective feelings, (2) trouble differentiating between feelings and the physical sensations of emotional arousal, (3) limited imaginative processes, and (4) an externally-oriented cognitive style. Overall, research indicates that alexithymia is a multi-dimensional deficit in affect recognition and regulation.

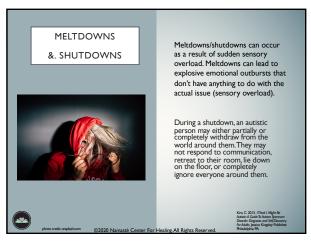


En C 2013. Illes I Meje th Assoc A Gal- b Anni Spanso Double Depose or Sel-©2020 Namassé Center For Healing All Rights Reserved. Philodyne Rt.

44

Because we are vulnerable.







47

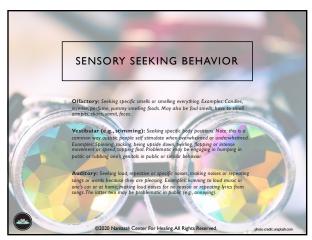
EXAMPLES OF WAYS SOME AUTISTIC
INDIVIDUALS MAY ACHIEVE
PROPRIOCEPTION AND INTEROCEPTION

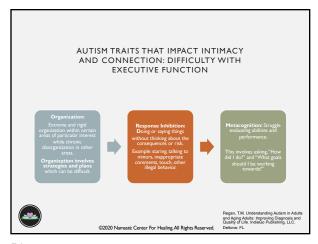
- Compulsive Masturbation (sometimes can be until injury because of the pressure)

- "Erotic" massage or regular massage
- Enjoying rough or hard sex
- Holding urine until it leaks
- Touching others without permission (frotteurism)
- Holding bowels until they almost have an accident or do have an accident
- Burning self (unconscious) or opposite, not recognizing they're hot or cold
- Not recognizing thirst until "dying of thirst"

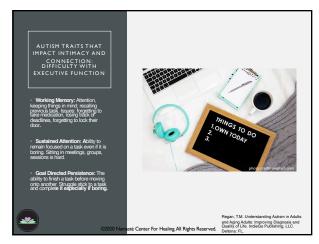
©2020 Namasté Center For Healing. All Rights Reserved.



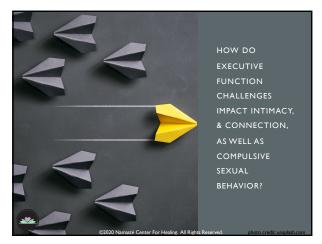


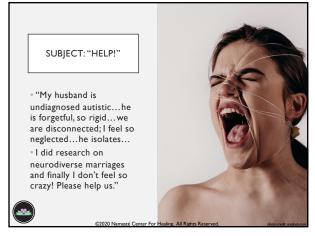


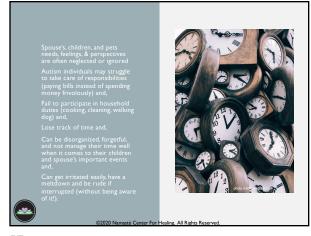


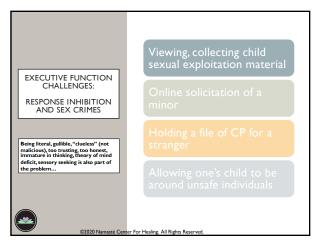


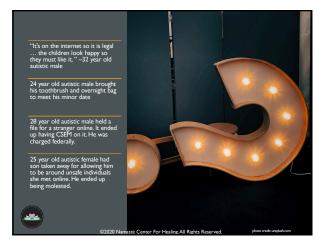


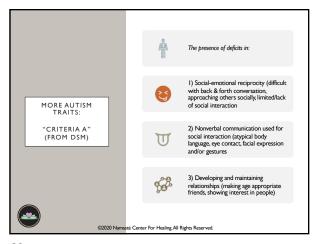


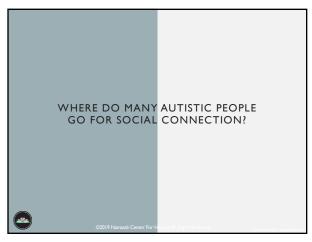






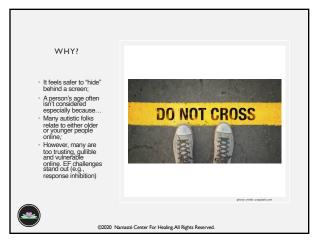






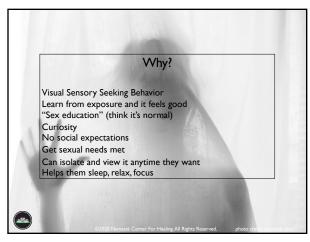




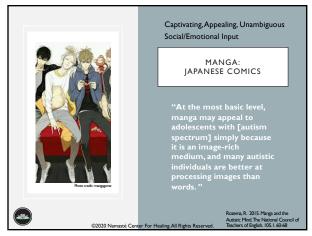


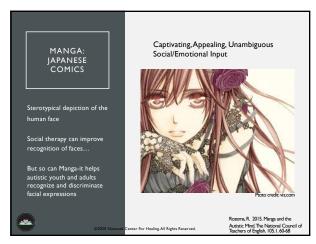


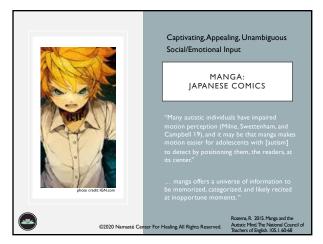


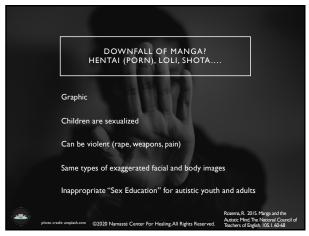












CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL (CSEM/CP)

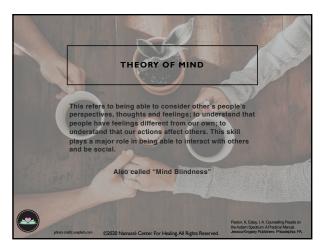
"John Robison, who is on the autism spectrum, has summarised the reasons that [autistic] males are at risk for being criminally charged with possession of child pornography on their computers:

- I. Developmental delay may align young adults with children or adolescents
- 2. Weak theory of mind (ToM) can make it hard to know right from wrong
- Autistic people can be easy marks for law enforcement
 Autism can isolate us, and we may become desperate for human contact. Desperate people do things others would never consider
- $5. \ \ Neurological\ vulnerability\ (Robinson, 2013)."$



Addy, C3 and Dubn. L. 2018.
The commission of year of the Carlos of the

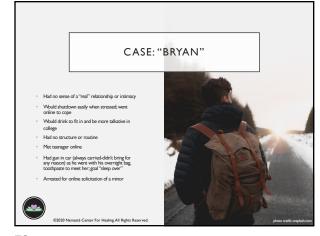
73



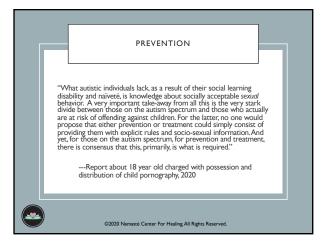












80

Dr. Dorothy Griffiths, Ph.D. is an expert in the field of developmental disabilities and sexual abuse, has provided treatment for autistic individuals accused of sexual offenses. She has asserted, "Individuals with autism... require "habilitation" rather than rehabilitation." Traditional sex offender treatment is generally rehabilitative, seeking to "return sexual expression to a state of dignity," which is often not appropriate for individuals with autism spectrum who may not "understand and experience their sexuality as normative." Alternatively, habilitation uses" active education and training" in a supportive environment. Dr. Griffiths has also stated that autistic individuals need education about appropriate behaviors. Any treatment for an individual with autism must be adapted to take into account the learning of the individual and must include training on social norms using multiple exemplars that can help them generalize across situations.

©2020 Namasté Center For Healing All Rights Reserved.

University Press.

Capality Capality Control Co

HABILITATIVE TREATMENT

In Challenges to Treating Adolescents with Asperger's Syndrome Who are Sexually Abusive (2010), Ray, Marks, and Bray-Garretson state that the National Task Force on Juvenile Sex Offending identified concepts and behaviors that adolescent who has sexually offended must integrate, such as understanding his offending pattern, learning about thinking errors, practicing empathic responses to victims, and stopping deviant thoughts and fantasies, among other criteria. They noted that these criteria must be modified when treating adolescents with autism, finding ways to make them more concrete and tangible.



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing All Rights Reserved.

Ray, F., Marks, C., Bray-Garresson, H. (2010). Challenges to Treating Addiscents with Aporger's Syndrome Who are Sexually Abusive. Sexual Addic and Compulsivity. Vol. 11: 4. Pp. 265-285. Retriev from: https://www.ctandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1

82

HABILITATIVE TREATMENT

- The authors also noted specific problems and poor outcomes with a rehabilitative approach when used to treat autistic individuals. These include aversive reactions when problematic behaviors and attitude distortions are directly identified, as individuals with autism may have a very difficult time accepting criticism.
- accepting criticism.

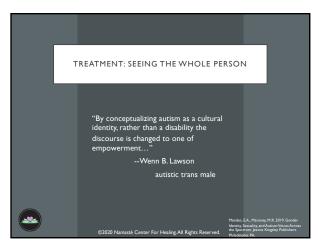
 Some suggestions that have been offered for treating autistic individuals include providing the information piecemeal, "us[ing] an adapted style of communication (visual aids)," using concrete descriptions, "being mindful of the reality that talking about feelings too much and for too long may only make them more confused," making lists, and providing a clear overview of the overall treatment plan to create structure.



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing All Rights Reserved.

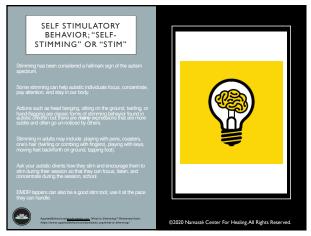
Nay, F., Marks, C., Bray-Garresson, H. (2010). "Indienges to Tiresting Adolescents with Agenger's gradurane Who are Senatally Adview: Soscial Addiction and Computaivity-Vol. 11:-4. Pp. 265-285. Retrieved contributions of the Computation of the Computation of the graphic wavetandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1072

83



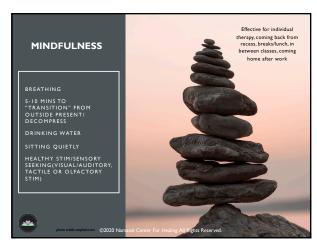


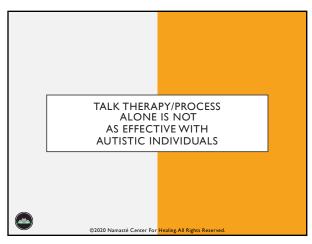




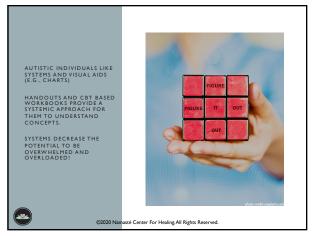


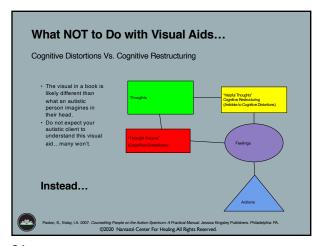
Self-Stimming and Sensory Seeking - Find out what stimming your client engages in that is non-problematic and encourage them to do it in therapy, group, class. Ask them to share with you why they stim when they do it (e.g., they feel anxious, over-stimulated, under-stimulated, feels good). - Explore what stimming and sensory seeking behavior are problematic (note: this may involve compulsive masturbation to porn or fantasy, rubbing genitals on things for stimulation, fidgeting to the point of distraction during meetings, touching other students without their permission, going into the public bathroom to watch others urinate). - Have them keep track for a week of when they partake in problematic stimming/sensory seeking behavior then explore with them what they can replace it with. - Explain in a way they can understand why problematic stimming, sensory seeking needs to change (it's the rule, law, socially not ok). - It client/student is a youth or mentally younger, reward them when they have appropriate sensory seeking/stim behavior.

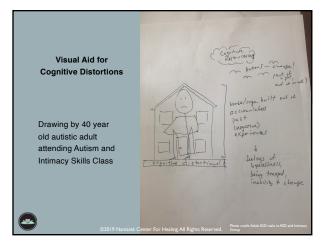


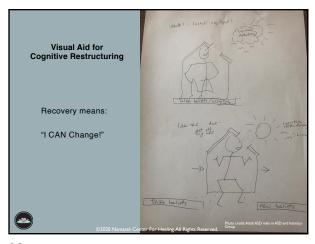




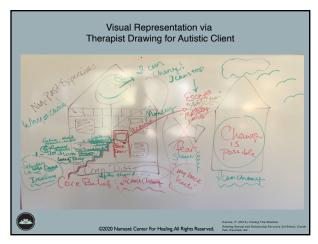


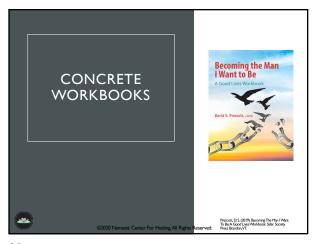








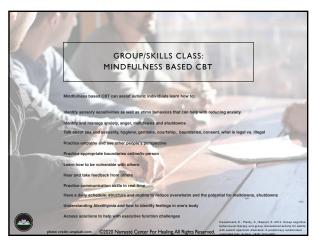








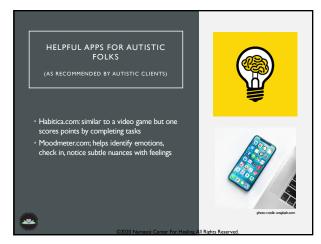




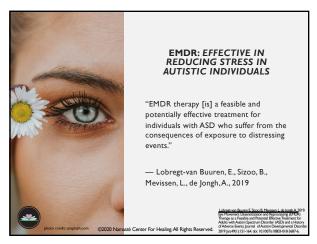


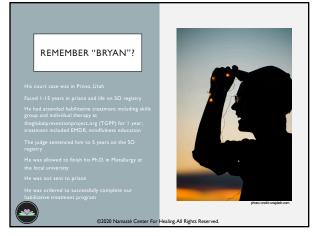


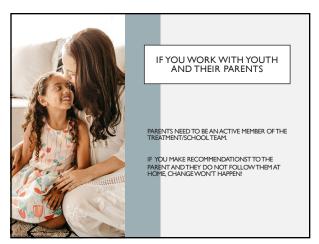


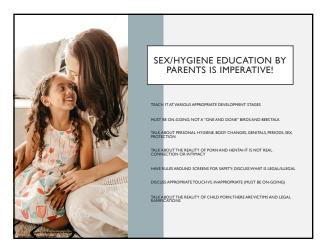


















References

- Allely, CS and Dubin, L. (2018). The contributory role of autism symptomology in child pomography offending: why there is an urgent need for empirical research in this area. Retrieved from: http://dx.dbi.org/10.1108/IIDOB-06-2018-0008

- Atwood, T. (2007). The Complete Guide to Aspergers Syndrome. Jessica Kingsley Publisher. Philadelphia: PA
- Atwood, S. (2008). Making Sense of Sex: A Forthright Guide to Puberty, Sex and Relationships for People with Asperger's Syndrome. Jessica Kingsley Publishers. Philadelphia:PA).
- Autism Speaks. 2020. DSM V Criteria: What are the DSM-5 Criteria for Autism? Retrieved from:
- Carnes, P. (2015). Facing The Shadow: Starting Sexual and Relationship Recovery 3rd Edition. Gentle Path. Deerfield: AZ
- Christiansen, C. (2020). Autism and Intimacy Educational Curriculum



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing, All Rights Reserved.

116

References

- Cook, B., Garnett, M. (2018). Spectrum Women: Walking to the Beat of Autism. Jessical Kingsley Publishers. Philadelphia: PA.
- F.M. Saleh, A.J. Grudzinskas, J.M., Bradford, & D.J. Brodsky (Eds.). (2009). Sex Offenders: Identification, Flisk, Assessment, Treatment, and Legal Issues. (pp. 352-374). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gottman, J. Gottman J. Seven Principles Couples Set. Retrieved from:
- Hartman, D. (2014). Sexuality and Relationship Education for Children and Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorders. Jessica Kingsley Publishers. Philadelphia:PA).
- Hull, L., Petrides, K.V., Allison, C., Smith, P., Baron-Cohen, S., Meng-Chuan, L., William, M. (2017). "Putting on My Best Normal": Social Carnoullaging in Adults with Autism Spectrum Conditions. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders. Vol. 47, No.8.
- Kim, C. (2013). I Think I Might Be Autistic: A Guide To Autism Spectrum Disorder Diagnois and Self-Discovery For Adults. Narrow Gauge.
- Lantz, J. (2019.) Theory of Mind In Autism: Development, Implications & Interventions. Retrieved from: http://www.autism-helo.org/behavior-theory-mind.htm.



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing, All Rights Reserved.

References

- Mendes, E. A. (2015). Marriage and Lasting Relationships with Asperger's Syndrome (Autism Spectrum Disorder): Successful Strategies for Couples or Counesiors. . Jessical Kingsley Publishers. Philadelphia: PA.
- Mendes, E.A., Marcney, M.R. (2019). Gender Identity, Sexuality, and Autism: Voices Across the Spectrum. Jessica Kingsley Publishers: Philadelphia: PA
 Paston, K. Essy, I. A. (2017). Conseilling People on the Autism Spectrum: A Practical Manual. Jessica Kingsley Publishers: Philadelphia: PA
- Regan, T.M. (2016). Understanding Autism in Adults and Aging Adults: Improving Diagnosis and Quality of Life. Indiego Publishing. Deltona: FL.
- Regain.US. 2018. Common Intimacy Issues And How To Deal With Them. Retrieved from:
- Ray, F., Marks, C., Bray-Garretson, H. (2010). Challenges to Treating Adolescents with Aspergar's Syndrone
 Who are Sexually Abusive. Sexual Addiction and Computsivity. Vol. 11: 4. Pp. 265-265. Retrieved from:
 https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10720160490900614?scroll=top&needAccess=true&journalCode
 =sas.20
- Prescott, D. S. (2019). Becoming The Man I Want To Be: A Good Lives Workbook. Safer Society Press. Brandon, VT.
- Saulrier, C.A., Vertola, P. E. (2012). Essentials of Autism Spetrum Disorders Evaluation and Assessment. John Wiley & Sors Inc. Hobbien NJ.
 Strick and Sumble: (2019). Retrieved from: https://stumble-tumble-bumble.tumble.com/post/159011530379i-put-this-together-for-folks-who-brave-to-tuble



©2020 Namasté Center For Healing. All Rights Reserved.