

ECHO IDAHO: AUTISM

Understanding ABA:

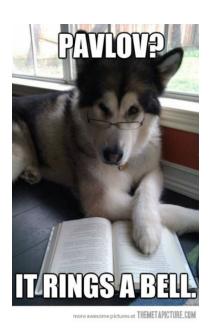
How to support common behavioral strategies

4/25/2024

Julie Wittman, MEd, PhD, BCBA, Parent Advocate, Lewiston

What are Behavioral Treatments?

- Based on the theories and principles of Behaviorism
 - Human behavior, both adaptive and maladaptive, is <u>learned</u>
 - Theories
 - Classical Conditioning
 - Operant Conditioning
 - Social Learning
 - B.F. Skinner





Why Focus on Behavioral Treatments?

- Behavioral treatments are
 effective for skill development
 and improvement, and
 reducing challenging
 behaviors in children with
 Autism Spectrum Disorder
- The earlier intervention is started – the better the outcome
- There is no medication shown to be effective in treating core autism symptoms

- The systematic application of behavioral principles to socially important behaviors.
- An umbrella term not a single technique
 - Grounded in operant conditioning
 - Extends experimental methods beyond the lab to applied settings
 - Systematic, data driven, dynamic process, individualized
 - Behavior principles: reinforcement, prompting, shaping, extinction, antecedent control





Applied Behavior Analysis

- Focuses on extending both the principles and methods of operant conditioning to behaviors that make a difference in everyday life
 - Understanding behavior and how it is affected by the environment
 - What is the function of the behavior?



Skills-Based Therapies

Discrete Trial Teaching (DTT)

Incidental
Teaching (Natural
Environment)

Early Start
Denver Model
(ESDM)

Verbal Behavior (VB) Feeding Services

Early Intensive Behavioral Intervention (EIBI)

Pivotal Response Training (PRT) Organizational Behavior Management (OBM) Challenging Behavior Services

Functional Analysis (FA) /
Functional Behavior
Assessment (FBA)

Prompting Assessment Preference Assessment



Skills-Based Therapies

- Discrete Trial Teaching (DTT)
 - Breaks skills into discrete teachable steps, using positive reinforcement
 - Trials are repeated until mastery
- Incidental Teaching (Natural Environment)
- Pivotal Response Training (PRT)
 - Focuses on motivation, self-management, and self-initiation
- Early Intensive Behavioral Intervention (EIBI)
 - Comprehensive intervention using multiple strategies
 - Targeting broad developmental skills & behaviors
- Early Start Denver Model (ESDM)
 - Early intervention model
 - Uses both developmental and behavioral principles
 - Play- and relationship-focused

Many others!

Challenging Behavior Services

- Functional Analysis (FA) / Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA)
 - Identify the function (reason) for challenging behavior
 - Develop treatment plans based on function to decrease challenging behavior and increase appropriate behavior
- Preference Assessment (PA)/ Reinforcer Assessment
 - Identify relative preferences for people, tasks, items, etc.
 - Incorporate preferences into treatment plan
 - Often as reinforcers
- Prompting Assessment
 - Identify what prompting strategies reliably elicit the target behavior
- Many others!



- Who can provide ABA?
 - Anyone can implement behavioral strategies!
 - ABA programs should be designed and supervised by qualified professionals:
 - Examples:
 - Licensed Psychologists with training in ABA
 - **Board Certified Behavior Analysts** (BCBA) with supervised experience in ABA treatment for autism



- What does ABA involve?
 - Assessment & Development of Behavior Change Program
 - Assessing skills, behaviors and motivators
 - Developing goals based on assessment results with caregiver and individual input on what they want to target
 - Implementing Program
 - Delivering interventions & collecting ongoing data
 - Training
 - Parents, teachers, implementers and/or therapists
 - Progress Monitoring
 - Reviewing progress, adjusting as needed, is the individual and their family satisfied with the program (both how it's being implemented and the results)
 - Supervision
 - Typically by Psychologist or Behavior Analyst



- Where is ABA delivered?
 - ABA can take place anywhere!
 - ABA interventions can be:
 - Home-based
 - Clinic-based (outpatient, inpatient or residential)
 - School-based
 - Any combination!
 - Use across settings can help with generalization
 - Programs can vary in intensity & duration
 - High intensity (e.g., 20-40 hours per week)
 - Low intensity (e.g., 1-2 hours per week)
 - Long-term (several years)
 - Short-term



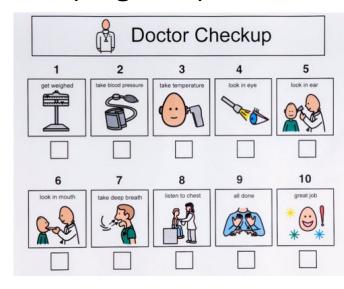
How Can You as a Provider Support Behavioral Strategies

- Communicate with ABA provider, share reports
- Help the family <u>rule out physiological reasons for the</u> <u>behavior</u> of concern (this should be done prior to trying to apply behavioral principles)
 - Ear infection
 - Constipation
 - Sinus infection/Influenza/Covid
 - Urinary Tract Infection
 - Ringworm
 - Strep Throat
 - Broken bone in foot
 - Cavity/toothache
 - Medication side effects



How Can You as a Provider Support Behavioral Strategies

- Use strategies in your office
 - Use a <u>Visual schedule</u> for office visits for predictability
 - Have a visual timer available, if needed
 - Reinforcers for completing parts of the exam (talk to caregivers about favorite items, characters)
 - Talk to the individual, not about them (neg attn)
 - Give them time to process
 - Let them be involved, touch the instrument/item you're using
 - Have a <u>basket of sensory items</u> they might enjoy/distract them (pop its, fidgets, stress balls, oil/water timers, bubbles, etc)



Helping Families to find an ABA Provider

Training

- 1. Degree level BS, MS, BCBA/ESDM
- 2. Basic knowledge in behavioral theory, principles, & procedures
- 3. Practicum and supervised experiences vary

What to Ask

- Services provided and to whom, including insurance coverage, Behavior Intervention Services from Developmental Disabilities Program - IDHW
- 2. Concerns addressed in therapy/treatment
- 3. Length of therapy/treatment & where it's provided
- 4. Training and support to caregivers (e.g., parents, teachers, etc.)
- 5. Involvement of your child in the process





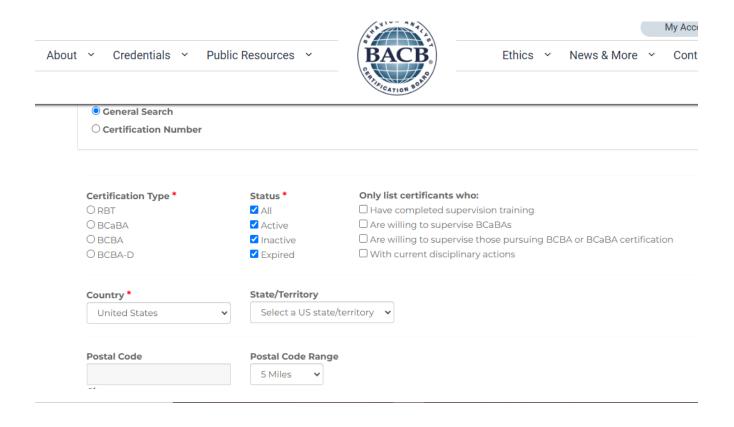
Finding an ABA Provider

• www.bacb.com





Finding an ABA Provider





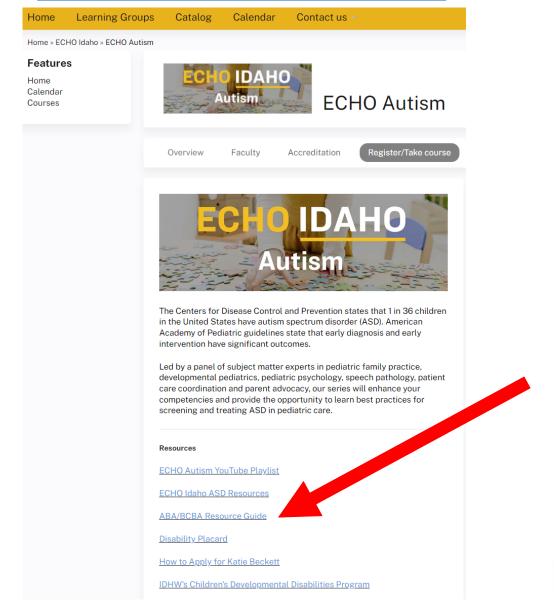
Common Misconceptions about ABA – How to Address them

- Choosing Target Behaviors eye contact
- Methodology for each target behavior many think it's only discrete trial
- Many think ABA is only consequence based sticker charts and bribery
- Some criticize ABA as being traumatizing we have an ethical compliance code
 - Consent/assent, procedures in detail, progress monitoring, all are discussed prior to starting so any concerns can be addressed
 - Also discussed periodically through the process
 - As a BCBA, I make sure the children I work with want to spend time with me, I want to be their favorite person – building rapport, using lots of positive reinforcement and being flexible with a plan B, C, and D.



Finding an ABA Provider

ECHO Autism's ABA/BCBA Resource Guide



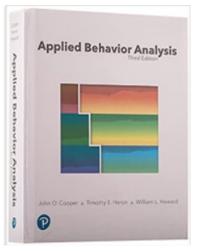
University of Idaho

Resources

- Brief description of ABA
- What is Applied Behavior Analysis (English)
- What is Applied Behavior Analysis (Spanish)
- Behavior Analyst Certification Board (BACB)

Applied Behavior Analysis, 3rd Edition by Cooper, Heron and

Heward (book)





Session Resources & Claiming CE/CME

To access session resources, return to the course page and select today's session date.

Note: A link to the case recommendations will be added within 1 week of today's session.

If you wish to claim CE/CME credit, please return to the course page and click the **NEXT** button. Then advance to the survey section for this course, claim credit applicable to your profession and select **DOWNLOAD CERTIFICATE**. If you experience issues, please email us at echoidaho@uidaho.edu.

Note: You will have until the 8:00 a.m. MT the morning of the next session to claim your CE/CME.