Bibliotherapy and Autism Spectrum Disorder: Making Inclusion Work

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Abstract
As the incidence of autism spectrum disorder increases and as the emphasis on inclusion for students with autism continues in schools, it is critical that professionals, parents, and community members work to provide consistent evidence-based practices across settings. Based upon research conducted through the National Professional Development Center on Autism (2009), there are twenty-four evidence-based practices for students with autism. One important practice for inclusive classrooms is that of Peer Mediated Instruction and Intervention (PMII). With the goal to increase quality interaction between individuals with and without disabilities, an initial step of PMII is to familiarize neurotypical peers with age-appropriate information regarding specific disabilities. Bibliotherapy using children’s books featuring children with disabilities has been shown to be an effective way to sensitively relay important information. Specific to autism spectrum disorder, there are many children's books featuring children with autism that can be used as an integral part of PMII and that will maximize the inclusive experience for all.

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in the programs of early intervention may be the basis of effective rehabilitation and will be able to improve the prognosis for their socialization. High prevalence of autism spectrum disorders requires active work on designing screening procedures, creating scientifically grounded and standardized normative routing system for this category of patients, and implementing countrywide the programs rendering aid to children with this pathology and their parents. “Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and autism are both general terms for a cluster of complex disorders of brain development. These disorders are categorized, in varying degrees, by having problems in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and repetitive behaviors” (Frith, 1991). Discover the world's research. Children with autism have often been reported to have gastrointestinal problems that are more frequent and more severe than in children from the general population. Gastrointestinal flora and gastrointestinal status were assessed from stool samples of 58 children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and 39 healthy typical children of similar ages. The autism spectrum encompasses a range of neurodevelopmental conditions, including autism and Asperger syndrome, generally known as autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Individuals on the autistic spectrum experience difficulties with social communication and interaction and also exhibit restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities. Symptoms are typically recognized between one and two years of age. However, a lot of children are not finally diagnosed until they are older. Final