Occupational Therapy for Autism

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Occupational therapy is a health vocation that is aimed at enabling people to join in daily occupations, with taking care of his self (e.g., dressing, bathing), causal to society and enjoying life (e.g., hobbies, sports). Occupational therapy forms bounds to contribution of a person, group or population that may occur as a effect of illness or disability and/or obstacles in the community, institutional and/or bodily environment. Occupational therapy assessment is planned to gain a thoughtful of the individual's abilities and difficulties in performing daily activities such as play, school, leisure and own care activities. The estimate process looks at the child’s progress in a number of domains with motor, perceptual, communication and relations; habits, and routines. An thoughtful of the child's abilities, requirements, and goals is gained through interviews with the child, parents, siblings, teachers, caregivers, consistent tests; and study of the child in activities at school and home [1].

Autism Spectrum Disorder - Treatment Effectiveness

Study in the area of autism has urbanized a great deal over the past decade. There are now numerous studies obtainable on within Canada which have possible to provide helpful information for the preparation and completion of health services for these children and their families.

Occupational Therapy Intervention for Children with Autism

The aim of occupational therapy interventions is to allow individuals to take part in everyday occupations. This may be obtained through a variety of therapy approaches such as alteration of tasks and/or the surroundings to match individual’s abilities, upward skills such as stance and coordination, or progress of daily routines to ease adaptive behaviors. Within Canada, occupational therapy treatment has concentrated on two main areas [2].

Sensory Motor Integration

One of the most common sensorimotor interventions in occupational therapy was sensory motor integration. There is less proof to hold this type of dealing for children with autism. Therefore, the focus in occupational therapy has shifted to thoughtful how and when a child is reacting poorly to a sensory occurrence and structuring the surroundings to put up or lessen such reactions. Occupational therapists can use arbitrator or discussion approach to work with parents and teachers to give strategies to stop reactions to sensory experiences from preventive daily activities.

By adapting the tasks and environments as well as effective with the families on how to educate new skills and build consoling or alerting actions into their everyday routines, occupational therapists can make a variation in the family’s day to day life. In exacting, occupational therapy focuses on self-care issues, feeding, bathing, hygiene and sleep which are important issues for children and huge stressors for the family.

Common Skill Building Occupational therapists effort with children with autism and their families to give intervention that improves the child’s capability to take part in activities of daily living, play and school. In occupational therapy, the focal point is on task analysis, breach down a task into convenient steps for the child, teaching those steps to the key people in the child’s surroundings and structuring task and/or surroundings to maintain successful achievement [3].

REFERENCES


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