



COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 36303
Name: Intervention in Autism Spectrum Disorders
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 4.5
Academic year: 2025-26

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1305 - Degree in Primary School Education	Facultat de Formació del Professorat	3	Second quarter
1305 - Degree in Primary School Education	Facultat de Formació del Professorat	4	Second quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1305 - Degree in Primary School Education	Especialista en Pedagogía Terapéutica	ELECTIVES
1305 - Degree in Primary School Education	Especialista en Pedagogía Terapéutica	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

GONZALEZ MORENO JESUS

SUMMARY

The increase in the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is an unquestionable fact, although the reasons are not yet clear. The scientific community wonders how it is possible that a disorder of this type cannot yet be diagnosed reliably before the age of three. The basic answer to this fundamental question is that ASD can have various causes and the initial symptoms can show great clinical variability, both in expression and severity. ASD are characterized by severe and early alterations (before 3 years) in social, communicative, language and symbolic play development, which are accompanied by the presence of repetitive and restricted behaviors and interests.

Not having an etiological diagnosis does not mean that a syndromic and functional diagnosis cannot be made. At present, detection systems (not diagnostic) have been developed that can give warning signals at 18 months of age. Early intervention has been shown to be very effective. Psychoeducational intervention should be extended throughout schooling and in all skills in which the child with ASD manifests a deficit.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

-

Collaborate in the detection and assessment of special educational needs.

Communicate observations and conclusions regarding assessment and intervention practices to other professionals and the family, both orally and in writing.

Contribute to the organisation of the school response to meet the special educational needs of students.

Favour the integration of students with special educational needs into the school community.

Know and be able to use the instruments that information and communication technologies offer for the educational treatment of special educational needs.

Know and critically evaluate the fundamentals of different intervention techniques.

Know the biological, psychological and socio-environmental variables related to the schooling of students with special educational needs of diverse origin.

Make individual curricular adaptations to serve students with special educational needs.

Teach students and their environment to communicate using the communication system most suited to their characteristics.

Use public and private resources adequately to address special educational needs.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Conceptual evolution of the Autism Spectrum Disorder concept: From Kanner to DSM-5

1.1.- Historical evolution of the concept: From mental illness to developmental disorder.

1.2.- Evolution of diagnostic criteria

1.3.- From Childhood Autism to Autism Spectrum Disorder



2. Biological Bases / Etiology of Autism Spectrum Disorders

- 1.- Prevalence of the disorder: Concept and evolution.
- 2.- Concept syndromic autism versus idiopathic autism
- 2.- Etiology of Autism Spectrum Disorders

3. Explanatory Models of Autism Spectrum Disorders

- 1.- Towards a theory on the pathogenesis of the disorder
- 2.- Cognitive models:
 - 2.1.-The theory of the Mind
 - 2.2.- Theory of central coherence
 - 2.3.- Theory of the Executive Function
 - 2.4.- Socio-affective theory

4. Screening, Evaluation and Diagnostic Tools

- 1- Detection instruments: MCHAT, CSBS, CAST and others
- 2.- Instruments for assessing competences:
- 3.- Instruments for evaluating symptoms (ADOS, ADI-R, etc.)

5. Behavioral Principles in ASD Intervention

- 1.- Discrete Trial Teaching
- 2.- Pivotal Response Training
- 3.- Initiation (Prompting)
- 4.- Incidental teaching
- 5.- Economy of tokens
- 6.- Cost of response
- 7.- Differential reinforcement
- 8.- Time of waiting
- 9.- Behavioral modeling
- 10.-Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Intervention



6. Intervention in ASD

- 1.- Concept of intervention
- 2.- Intervention models based on evidence
- 3.- Design of the intervention

7. Intervention in the School

- 1.- TEACCH
 - 1.1. Structured learning
- 2.- Specific learning difficulties
- 3.- Learning among equals
- 4.- Principles of Learning Design for all

8. Intervention in Communication and Language

- 1.- Communicative and linguistic profiles in Autism Spectrum Disorders
- 2.- Evaluation of communicative competence
- 3.- Development of communicative intentionality and expressive communicative behaviors
- 4.- Augmentative and/or Alternative Communication Systems
 - 4.1.- PECS
 - 4.2.- Benson Schaeffer

9. Intervention in Social Skills

- 1.- Socio-emotional skills in students with Autism Spectrum Disorder
- 2.- Recognition and expression of emotions programs
- 3.- Social skills development programs

WORKLOAD

**PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00
Total hours	45,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	67,50
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	67,50

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Various active methods will be combined. The concepts of each block are introduced during face-to-face classes in a participatory manner, combining the exposition of examples and practical cases. The timing is not chronological, as the activities and contents of the different blocks will be extracted at the same time. The sessions will always be theoretical-practical.

The participation of the students is considered indispensable so the teachers will propose in advance the topic of discussion.

The practical activities will be individual or group in order to meet the specific competencies.

Given the characteristics of the course and the degree, it is essential to attend to skills and attitudinal competences such as the expository, creative and interpretive aspect, cooperative work, attitudes and values implicit in the development of practical activities.

Use will be made of the e-learning Virtual Classroom platform made available by the University of Valencia in addition to the face-to-face classes. Virtual tutoring will be used via email and attempts will be made to give timely feedback to all the papers presented by the students.

EVALUATION

The evaluation shall include the following paragraphs:

- 1.- The teaching staff will evaluate the class attendance (5%).
- 2.- Evaluation based on the work and activities proposed by the teaching staff (35%).



3.- Examination aimed at assessing the basic theoretical knowledge related to the contents of the subject (60%).

It will be required to pass the subject, both in first and second call:

- Pass the exam reaching a minimum of 50% domain. This section is recoverable in second call.
- Obtain a minimum of 50% of the score for the work and activities proposed by the teaching staff. This section is recoverable in the second call through a specific activity-based skills test.

When calculating the rating for the overall assessment, it may be considered that:

- the paragraphs referred to in the assessment shall be added together only if the minimum requirements laid down on a mandatory basis are exceeded.
- Class attendance is not required to pass the course, but has a character not recoverable in second call. Therefore, students who do not comply with this paragraph in the first call may not reach the maximum grade in second call.
- If one of the mandatory sections is not approved in the first call, the points obtained in the other sections may be saved for the second call.
- During tutoring hours, teachers may require individual or small group interviews to verify the degree of participation and achievement of the objectives pursued in any task or activity. Failure to accept this verification will result in failure to complete the task or activity in question.
- Fraudulent performance of assessment tests and plagiarism in assessment work will be considered in accordance with the UV Assessment and Grading Regulations (ACGUV 108/2017) and the Protocol for action in the face of fraudulent practices (ACGUV 123/2020). The use of technologies (including AI), which is not previously and expressly authorised by the teaching staff, to create assessment materials, will not be considered as self-authored and will be treated according to the current regulations and the UV Code of Coexistence and Good Practices (ACGUV 300/2023, DOGV, n.º 9747/18.12.2023).

REFERENCES

Basic

- Alcantud, F. & Alonso, Y (2022) Trastornos del Espectro del Autismo: Bases para la Intervención Psicoeducativa. Madrid: Ed Pirámide.
- Alcantud, F. (2003) Intervención Psicoeducativa en niños con Trastornos Generalizados del



Desarrollo. Madrid, Ed. Pirámide

- Alcantud, F. (2013) Detección, Evaluación, Diagnóstico e Intervención Precoz en niños con Trastornos del Aprendizaje. Madrid. Ed. Pirámide
- George, J.E. (2009) El Manual del Autismo. Ingram Books, Baker & Taylor
- Baron-Cohen, S.; Bolton, P. & Cordero, J.M. (1998) Autismo: Una guía para padres. Madrid. Alianza Editorial

Supplementary

- Alcantud, F. y Soto, Fco: Javier (2000) Tecnologías de Ayuda en personas con trastornos de la comunicación. Valencia, La Nau Llibres.
- Shonkoff, J. Y Meisels, S.J. (1990) Early childhood intervention: The evolution of a concept. En S. J. Meisels y J. P. Shonkoff (Eds.). Handbook of early childhood intervention. Cambridge University Press.
- Vargas, J. y Belinchon, M. (2000) El autismo como trastorno de la función ejecutiva. Interamericana.