

Resources and References for Engaging with Pediatric Patients with Disabilities

ONE VOICE

One voice should be heard during procedure

Need parental involvement

Educate patient before the procedure about what is going to happen

Validate child with words

Offer the most comfortable, non-threatening position

Individualize your game plan

Choose appropriate distraction to be used

Eliminate unnecessary people not actively involved with the procedure

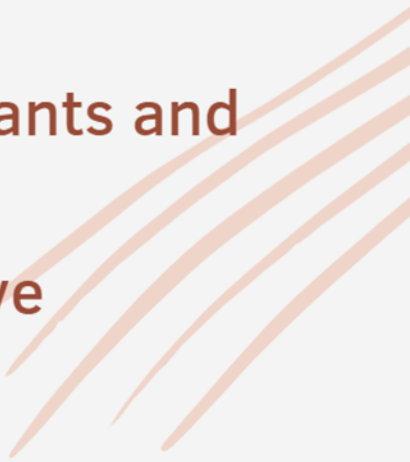


Receptive versus Expressive Language

Receptive language: The ability to understand and comprehend spoken language. Listening and following directions relies on receptive language. (Vollmer, 2020)

Expressive language: The ability to verbally and nonverbally express wants and needs.

Telling you when they need to use the bathroom relies on expressive language. (Vollmer, 2020)



Hospitalization for Patients with Autism

Patients with Autism experience significant difficulty with sensory experiences within the hospital environment including: (Muskat et. al, 2015)

- **tactile sensation (e.g. placement of monitors and vital signs taken)**
- **physical touch**
- **beeping monitors and bright lights**
- **change in daily routine**

Sensory sensitivities are associated with increased levels of agitation during hospitalizations (Hazen et. al, 2020)

Research Behind Sensory Box

- Promote coping (Jenson, Geisthardt, and Sarigiani, 2019)
- Aid in reduction of agitation during hospitalization (Hazen et. al, 2020)
- Reduce sensory defensiveness (Johnson and Rodriguez, 2013)
- Reduce non-compliant behaviors (Johnson and Rodriguez, 2013)
- Increase in parental satisfaction scores reported due to specific sensory needs met via sensory box (Gupta, 2019)

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