

主辦單位：嘉義基督教醫院早療中心(嘉義兒童發展通報轉介中心)：

協辦單位：中華民國自閉症覺醒教育協會

主題：應用行為分析運用在特殊幼兒的實務技巧

課程時間：**2015年8月5日** 上午9點00至下午4點30分

參與對象：早療相關專業人員及自閉症幼兒家長

主講：瑾心老師 www.autismawakening.org

6. 美國自閉症教育公報**確認沒有有效的教學**。

- 地板遊戲 (DIR)，用 20 年的科學追蹤以証實無效。
- RDI (2007)。
- 是一個專業性？還是商業利益？的良知選擇。
- 2012 年，美國兒科學會的政策聲明，告誡父母認識 (SIT) 感官統合治療沒有科學性果效証實的支援。**中文翻譯**

● 2012年，美國國家健康心智研究院發表，由歐美5個國家們25件大型樣本追蹤，證明(SIT) 感官統合治療不能支持自閉兒的康復與教育的關連。

● 美國3歲之前的 Regional Center 教育介入；3-5歲的幼兒團體規則認知的介入；5歲之後，預備進入學校學習生態的紀律裝備。

● 對權柄角色的認識。

● DTT 教學，以具體的視覺線索作為依據，進入抽象觀念的認知教導。

● 3L Policy：Listen，Learn，Lead。

● 職業與良心的界線。

● 美國職能治療學會（AOTA）的定義：

職能治療是藉著使用「有目的性的活動」... 使他們獲得**最大的「生活獨立性」**。

The theory behind this form of “play” therapy always sounded compelling because it appears to mesh well with a very nurturant style of child-rearing. Unfortunately, during the last two decades, there has been very little in the way of scientific testing to support the purported efficacy of this method. Although there have been many dozens of uncontrolled studies, Floortime Therapy has never been subjected to the rigor of science, much to the frustration of adherents to the scientific method.

這種遊戲治療的理論，總是聽起來令人信服，因為它呈現自己是非常關愛的育兒的風格。

不幸的是，在過去的二十年中，用科學的測試以支援這種方法的療效是非常之少。

What research has been conducted on the effectiveness of RDI?

To date, no independent studies have been published on RDI. In 2007, Dr. Gutstein published a [report in the journal *Autism*](#). It found positive results in a small group of 16 children.

Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders
July–September 2012, Vol.6(3):1004–1018, ...

Review

Sensory integration therapy for autism spectrum disorders: A systematic review

Russell Lang, Mark O'Reilly, ..., Sanne Giesbers

Recent intervention studies of sensory-based interventions suggest that they may not be effective; however, they did not follow recommended protocols or target sensory processing problems. Although small randomized controlled trials resulted in positive effects for sensory integration therapies, additional rigorous trials using manualized protocols for sensory integration therapy are needed to evaluate effects for children with autism spectrum disorders and sensory processing problems.

[sensory integration therapy](#) [sensory processing](#) [systematic review](#)

2012 年，由美國官方國家健康心智研究院所支持的追蹤感官統合治療(SIT)的效果，審查得出的結論是：

美國研究人員檢查 25 件跨 5 個國家主要使用感官統合治療的大型樣本追蹤， 是否有證據基礎支援自閉症兒童的康復與教育上有效。他們的結論，不支援使用感官統合治療的效果。

POLICY STATEMENT

Sensory Integration Therapies for Children With Developmental and Behavioral Disorders

abstract

FREE

Sensory-based therapies are increasingly used by occupational therapists and sometimes by other types of therapists in treatment of children with developmental and behavioral disorders. Sensory-based therapies involve activities that are believed to organize the sensory system by providing vestibular, proprioceptive, auditory, and tactile inputs. Brushes, swings, balls, and other specially designed therapeutic or recreational equipment are used to provide these inputs. However, it is unclear whether children who present with sensory-based problems have an actual "disorder" of the sensory pathways of the brain or whether these deficits are characteristics associated with other developmental and behavioral disorders. Because there is no universally accepted framework for diagnosis, sensory processing disorder generally should not be diagnosed. Other developmental and behavioral disorders must always be considered, and a thorough evaluation should be completed. Difficulty tolerating or processing sensory information is a characteristic that may be seen in many developmental behavioral disorders, including autism spectrum disorders, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, developmental coordination disorders, and childhood anxiety disorders. Occupational therapy with the use of sensory-based therapies may be acceptable as one of the components of a comprehensive treatment plan. However, parents should be informed that the amount of research regarding the effectiveness of sensory integration therapy is limited and inconclusive. Important roles for pediatricians and other clinicians may include discussing these limitations with parents, talking with families about a trial period of sensory integration therapy, and teaching families how to evaluate the effectiveness of a therapy. *Pediatrics* 2012;129:1186–1189

SECTION ON COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE
and COUNCIL ON CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

KEY WORDS

sensory integration, sensory processing, sensory integration therapy

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美國兒科學會（The American Academy of Pediatrics），

2012年5月也發表了一份聲明，

告誡父母認識到，感官統合治療沒有科學證據的證實、無確定的果效。