

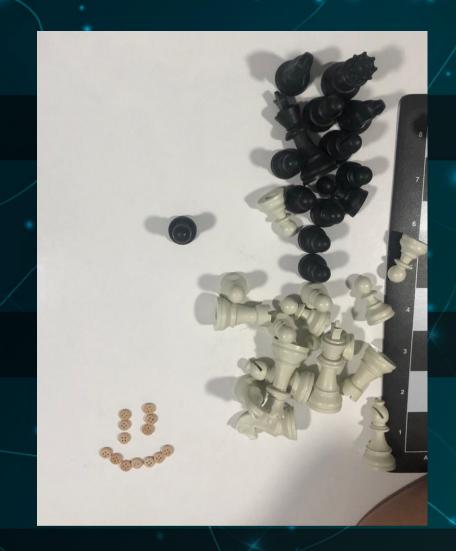


INFINITE CHESS — TURKEY

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Flowchart

- Aim
- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Students Characteristics
- Challenges
- Case Examples
- Experience with Online Lessons
- Take-Home Messages



TEAM

Special thanks to Özgür Solakoğlu

Melodi Dinçel - Trainer, coordinator

MD, Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist Former national chess player



Handenur Şahin - Coordinator

Political Scientist – Strategic Planning Specialist WCM – Professional chess player/ Captain of Turkish Disabled National Chess Team



TEAM

Sinem Çağla Gündoğan - Trainer

Psychologist / Former national chess player Currently chess trainer



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Physical Education and Sports Instructor Former Chess Player, Currently Chess Trainer



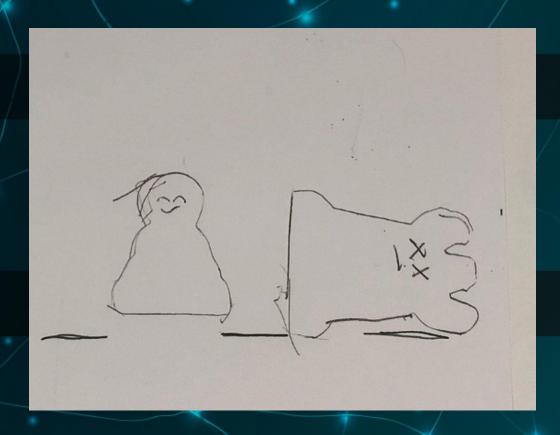
SUMMARY

- 4 education terms:
 April 2022 / October 2022 /
 March 2023/ September 2023
- Courses on Saturdays, 45 min for each group
- Two groups (3-3 students)
- Summer Camp (Online)



What do we aim for?

- Peer interaction/Socialisation
- Understanding the Basics of Chess
- Joyful activity



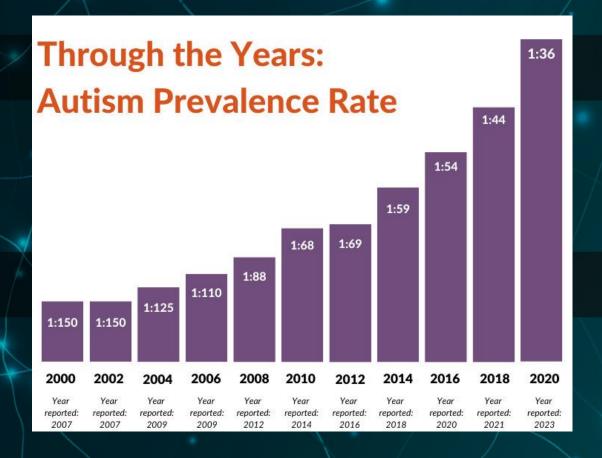
"Draw a picture of a pawn"

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

ASD

• CDC: 1/36 - 4/1

• Global prevalence: 0,6 - 0,78 %



ASD SYMPTOMS

Core autism spectrum disorder symptoms

Impaired social communication/ interaction (3/3):

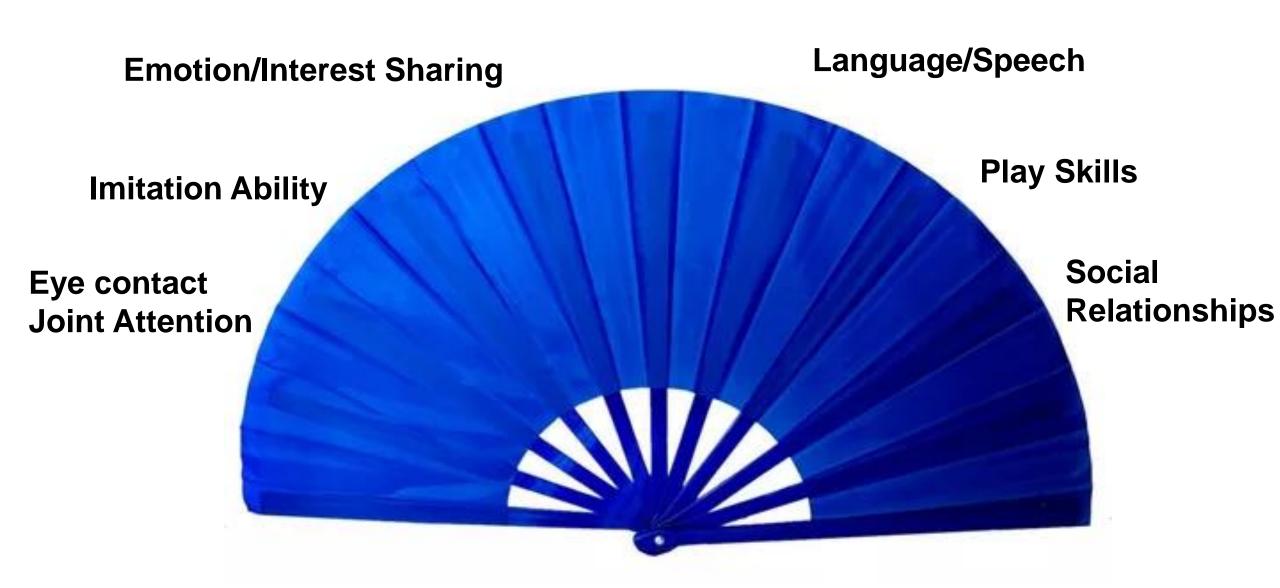
- Social reciprocity
- Nonverbal communication
- Relationships

Restricted/repetitive behavior (2/4):

- Repetitive speech/behavior
- Insistence on sameness
- Restricted interests
- Sensory abnormalities

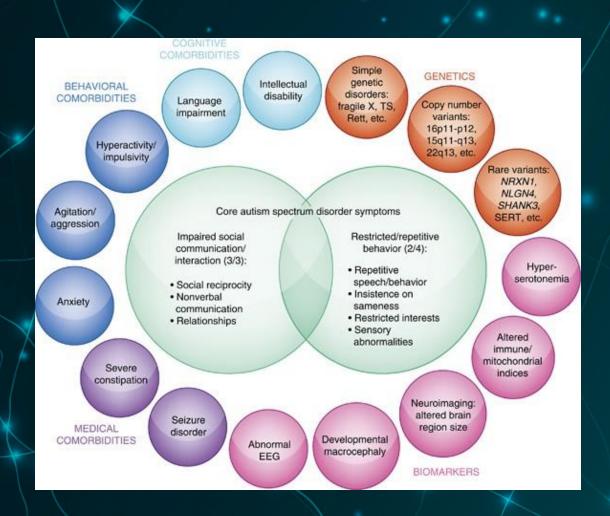
Hewitson, L. (2013). Scientific challenges in developing biological markers for autism.

SPECTRUM



Characteristics of Students

- IQ>70
- Sound hypersensitivity (1)
- Restricted interest to geography (1)
- Receiving treatment for ADHD (4)



Veenstra-VanderWeele, J., Blakely, R. Networking in Autism: Leveraging Genetic, Biomarker and Model System Findings in the Search for New Treatments. *Neuropsychopharmacol* **37**, 196–212 (2012).

CHALLENGES

- Generalisation
- Attention problems (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder)
- Emotion regulation problems
- Insistence on sameness and Hypo-hypersensitivity
- Abstract concepts and Visuo-spatial Skills
- Co-morbidity

Generalisation

- Ability to apply learned skills or behaviors to different situations, settings.
- May not understand or be able to generalize some basic concepts such as corners, edges, centers.
- For example: the corner of the board, the corner of the room, etc.
- Checking the knowledge in advance and repeatedly revisiting these topics can be very beneficial.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

- ASD ADHD comorbidity
- Attention spans (15-20 minutes)
- Children can get bored very quickly, lose their focus, and want to walk around the class during the lesson.



Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

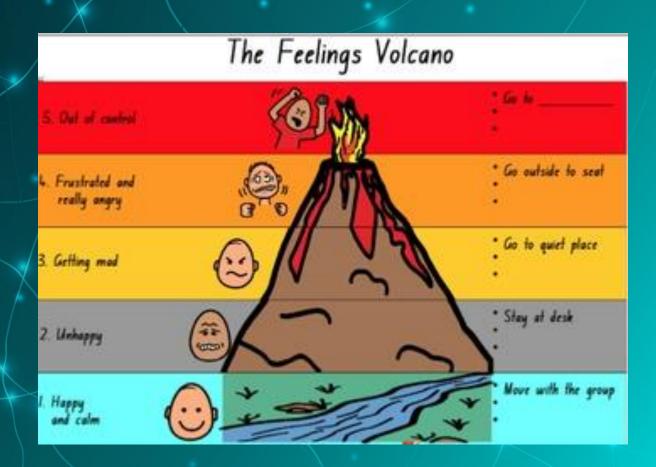
To cope:

- Dynamic lessons, switch exercise type
- Positive reinforcements
- Explaining the class rules in advance
- Lesson durations of 15-25 minutes
- Treatment for ADHD



Emotion Regulation Problems

- Irritability, crying, yelling, outbursts, self-mutilations...
- Children's lives outside of class (e.g., Impact of children's home environment)



TO COPE:

Multidisciplinary approach

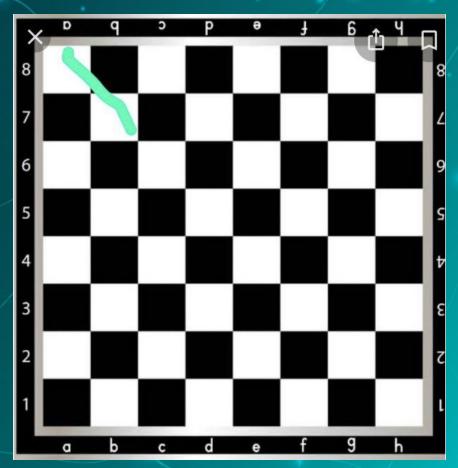
- Arranging meetings (family/teachers or medical professionals)
- Distraction techniques
- Understanding and compassionate approach
- Positive reinforcements (snack/colorful stickers)
- Checking conditions outside of the class

CASE 1

- While our lessons were ongoing the father of one of our students passed away, and the child entered a period of mourning.
- The child exhibited serious behavioral problems in class. Frequently interrupting the class by talking, occasionally crying, screaming, or yelling when the teacher was attending to another student.
- The classroom interventions we implemented were not effective.
- Multidiciplinary approach: His medication was adjusted, and we arranged for him to have regular sessions with a child psychiatrist.
- The child's behavior gradually improved over time with these interventions.

Abstract Concepts and Visuospatial Abilities

- Concrete language
- Impossible moves, value of a king
- The concept of 'sacrifice' in chess
- Concept of Diagonal



A student's response to the task of identifying the 'shortest white diagonal.

CASE 2

- A student refused to enter the class, screaming and kicking the elevator door.
- Despite my efforts, he remained upset and wouldn't join the class.
- He eventually agreed to wait in the waiting room with his mother.
- In the second half of the lesson, when I asked him what happened, he said:

"They told me that I had to crack the password to use the elevator, and then I tried to crack the elevator but I couldn't."



Chess game, Salvador Dali - DALL·E

Insistence on Sameness/Hypo-hypersensitivity

- Prefer to use the same chess set and sit in the same chair each week
- Displays distress when presented with a different pencil



Chess game, Pablo Picasso - DALL·E

Comorbidity

- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Anxiety Disorder
- Major Depressive Disorder
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

•••

When to refer to a medical professional?

- Mood swings
- Severe irritability
- Regression in skills
- Sudden increase in restrictive or repetitive behaviours
- ADHD (Prevalence: 28-83%)
- •

Positive Feedbacks

- High willingness to attend the lesson.
- High compliance with the rules in the lesson
- Stick to regular hours of lessons.
- Chess notation, values of pieces, immediately accepting strict chess rules
- They perceived chess lesson as an enjoyable activity rather than a school lesson
- More socialization intent among students who participated in chess lessons - observation of Center's manager
- Very positive feedback from families



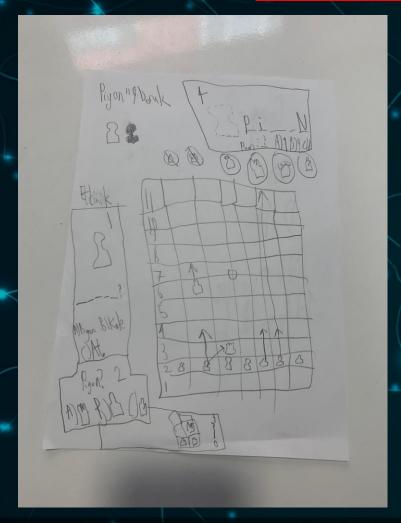
Positive Feedbacks

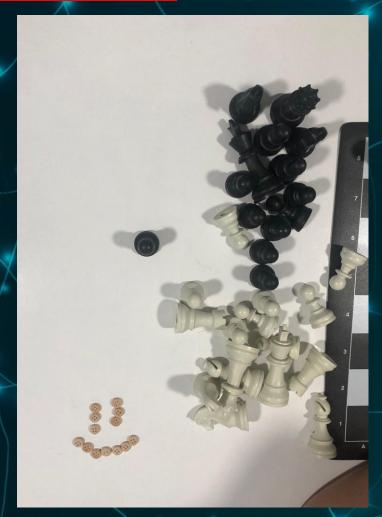
- FIDE guidline finished and repeated
- Basic chess rules learned
- Double attack, pin
- Online Chess Lessons



WHAT ABOUT STUDENTS FEEDBACKS? They can express their feelings in different ways

Especially non-verbal language!







Take Home Messages

- Gathering comprehensive background information about children before lessons, including their academic levels, overall cognitive abilities, comorbid disorders, family histories, and so on.
- Use concrete, understandable, and simple language.
- Ensure the lessons are dynamic and engaging.
- There may be behavioral problems, but there will also be solutions.
- Adopt a multidisciplinary approach.

Thank you for listening!





