

ABSTRAK

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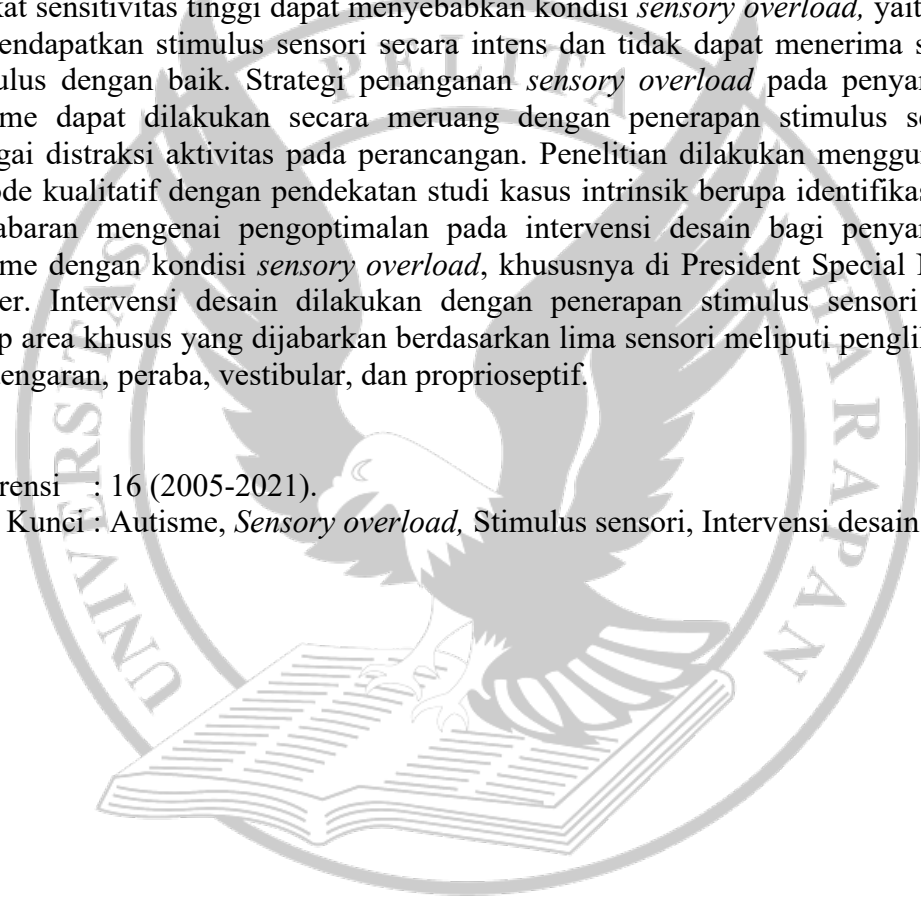
PENGARUH PERILAKU *SENSORY OVERLOAD* PADA INTERVENSI DESAIN DI SEKOLAH UNTUK PENYANDANG AUTISME

(xv+ 73: 65 gambar; 8 tabel; 7 lampiran)

Setiap penyandang autisme memiliki tingkat sensitivitasnya masing – masing dan akan menghasilkan respons yang berbeda. Pada penyandang autisme dengan tingkat sensitivitas tinggi dapat menyebabkan kondisi *sensory overload*, yaitu saat ia mendapatkan stimulus sensori secara intens dan tidak dapat menerima semua stimulus dengan baik. Strategi penanganan *sensory overload* pada penyandang autisme dapat dilakukan secara meruang dengan penerapan stimulus sensori sebagai distraksi aktivitas pada perancangan. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus intrinsik berupa identifikasi dan penjabaran mengenai pengoptimalan pada intervensi desain bagi penyandang autisme dengan kondisi *sensory overload*, khususnya di President Special Needs Center. Intervensi desain dilakukan dengan penerapan stimulus sensori pada setiap area khusus yang dijabarkan berdasarkan lima sensori meliputi penglihatan, pendengaran, peraba, vestibular, dan proprioseptif.

Referensi : 16 (2005-2021).

Kata Kunci : Autisme, *Sensory overload*, Stimulus sensori, Intervensi desain



ABSTRACT

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THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY OVERLOAD BEHAVIOR ON DESIGN INTERVENTIONS IN SCHOOL FOR AUTISM

(xv + 73: 65 images; 8 tables; 7 attachment)

Every person with autism has different level of sensitivity and will produce different responses. Autistic people with high level of sensitivity can experience a condition called sensory overload, a condition in which they get an intense sensory stimulus and cannot receive all the stimuli properly. The strategy for handling sensory overload in autistic people can be done spatially by applying sensory stimuli as an activity distraction in the design. The research was conducted using qualitative method with an intrinsic case study approach in the form of identification and description of optimizing design interventions for autistic people with sensory overload conditions, especially at the President Special Needs Center. The design intervention was carried out by applying a sensory stimulus to each specific area which was described based on five sensors including sight, hearing, touch, vestibular, and proprioceptive.

Reference : 16 (2005-2021).

Keywords : Autism, Design intervension, Sensory overload, Sensory stimulation

