Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities



Role of allied health professions in early detection of autism: National surveys of prereferral practices and service implications

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- Elisa Kennedy, PT PhD PCS
 University of Alabama, Chair, APTA Early
 Intervention Division and Autism SIG
- Lily Nalty MA, CCC-SLP Center for Disability Resources, University of South Carolina SOM
- Cheryl Rhodes, MS LMFT
 CDC/NCBDDD, AUCD Fellow
- Sandra Schefkind, MS, OTR/L, American Occupational Therapy Association, Pediatric Coordinator

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- Kris Pizur-Barnekow, PhD, OTR/L Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
- Lesly Wilson, PhD, OTR/L, Research Assistant Professor, Center for Disability Resources, University of SC SOM, Pediatrics
- University of South Carolina CDR, TECS Data and Training Specialists
 - Renee Sewell
 - Lisa Henry

<u>contributors</u>

- Kathy Stemm, DSc, PT, PCS Chair, Autism Task Force APTA
- University of South Alabama, PT Student Investigators
 - Katelyn Caraway
 - Jennifer Melancon
 - Rebecca Oliver

"Learn the Signs. Act Early." Program

 To improve early identification of children with autism and other developmental disabilities so children and families can get the services and support they need as early as possible.

Three Components

- Health education campaign
 - materials and messages to promote awareness
- Act Early Initiative
 - with state and national partners, improve early childhood systems
- Research and evaluation
 - increase understanding of factors that influence early identification and referral
 - improve campaign materials and implementation activities

Campaign Strategy

- To integrate Learn the Signs materials into national, state, and local programs that
 - serve parents of young children
 - serve populations with health disparities
 - have interest or mandate in child development and screening
 - common goal to improve early identification

Background

- LTSAE/ASHA Collaboration
 - ASHA-Campaign Partnership
 - ASHA/Autism Expert Group
- AUCD Collaborative Research Award (2009)
 - Involving Allied Health Care Professionals in Helping Parents to Navigate Systems for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

 Lily Nalty, MA, CCC-SLP, University of South Carolina, Center for Disability Resources

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- CRA research findings expanded to include PTs and OTs
- PT and OT engagement in LTSAE campaign increased
- Collaborative activities
 - Conference presentations
 - Resource sharing
 - Material review and development



Early Identification

CURRENT ROLE OF ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs)

- ASDs are a group of neurodevelopmental disabilities.
- May cause significant social, behavioral and communication challenges.
- CDC estimates that an average of 1 in 110 children in the U.S have an ASD¹.

¹http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/index.htm

Concern Concern

- Increased concern in communities
- Increased demand for services
- Need for coordinated and serious response to improve lives of people with ASDs¹

¹Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/addm.html

Age of Diagnosis

- Median age of diagnosis 4.5 to 5.5 years
- Research indicates autism diagnosis at early ages are reliable, valid, and stable
- One third of parents note signs before first birthday
- 80 percent of parents note concerns before 24 months

http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/screening.html

Benefits of Early Diagnosis

- Estimated collective costs of ASD across the lifespan are \$3.2 trillion
- Leads to better outcomes for children and increased support for families
 - Access to community services and resources including early intervention
- Impact continues throughout lifespan

Current Roles of Allied Healthcare Professionals

- Inter-disciplinary approach
- Multiple areas of expertise
- Emerging roles in early identification and intervention
- Further standards of care needed to guide allied healthcare professionals

Learn the Signs. Act Early.

SURVEY PURPOSE AND GOALS

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Purpose

- Improve identification of young children with potential ASDs
- Identify strengths and gaps in early identification and referral practices
- Identify additional information supports

Goals

- Provide resource and referral information to families
- Identify current practices and level of preparation
- Develop resources and strategies to respond to practitioner recommendations



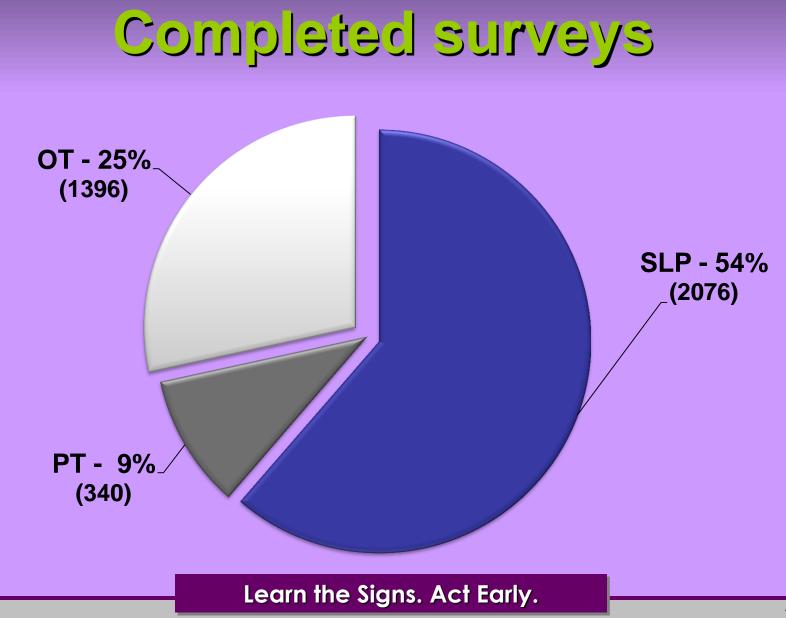
STUDY METHODS AND RESULTS

Nethods

- Survey questions address early identification practices, relative strengths and needs, and recommendations for additional resources and information
- Convenience sample
 - professional association membership
- About 4,000 therapists responded to one of three on-line surveys
 - 3,812 surveys were analyzed

Survey Development





Respondents by Level of Experience

Most experienced •11-20 yrs/21+ years	M = 67%	R = 63-75%
Middle experienced •6-10 yrs	M = 16%	R = 12-19%
Least experienced •1-5 yrs/student/fellow	M = 17%	R = 14-20%

Primary Roles

- Most respondents were service providers and clinicians
 - 89-91% across disciplines

Current Practices: Most Often Used

- When testing, I always look for potential indicators of developmental delays, including autism
- I have information to educate parents about monitoring their child's communication, cognitive, social, and physical development
- When a child qualifies for therapy services and autism may be a concern, I start intervention before a diagnosis is reached

Current Practices: Most often used

- I discuss the need for further evaluation with families when autism may be a concern
- For OT: Occupational Therapy Profiles (participation history) are useful in helping to identify some of the early signs of autism
- When testing, I informally screen for autism

Current Practices

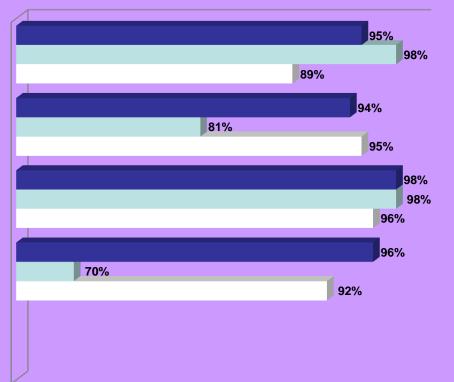
65%

I have information to educate parents about monitoring their child's communication, cognitive, social, and physical development

When a child qualifies for therapy services and autism may be a concern, I start intervention before a diagnosis is reached

When testing, I always look for potential indicators of developmental delays, including autism

I discuss the need for further evaluation with families when autism may be a concern



90%

95% 100%

70% 75% 80% 85%

SLP PT OT

Current Practices: Supports provided to families

- Coordinate with other agencies or professionals to help families obtain further evaluation
- Informational support, such as handouts, web links, etc.
- Incorporate a family perspective into an evaluation/assessment
- Ongoing contact with family and child to help monitor the child's progress and family's needs

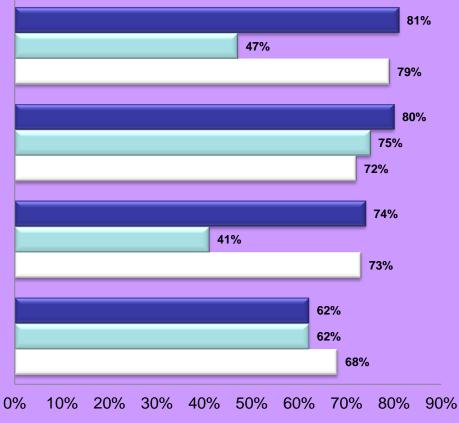
Supports provided to help families navigate systems

Informational support, such as handouts, web links, etc.

Coord. w/other agencies or professionals to help families obtain further evaluation

Ongoing contact w/family & child to help monitor the child's progress/family's needs

Incorporate a family perspective into an eval/assessment



■SLP □PT □OT

Current Practices: Gaps and needed resources

- Current evidence in the field of autism
- Discipline-specific evaluation procedures when autism is a concern
- Screening and screening tools for autism
- Role of therapist in early identification of autism

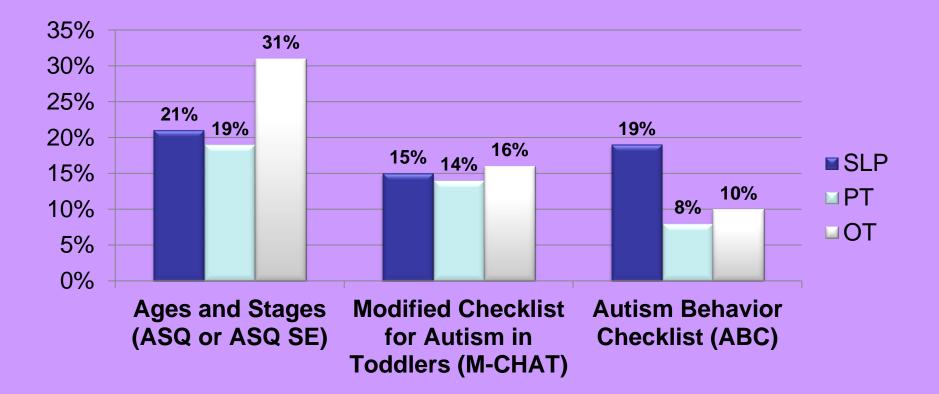


Current Practices: Gaps and needed resources

Information for families about autism that is easy to read and understand

Methods for explaining information about autism to families of differing cultures

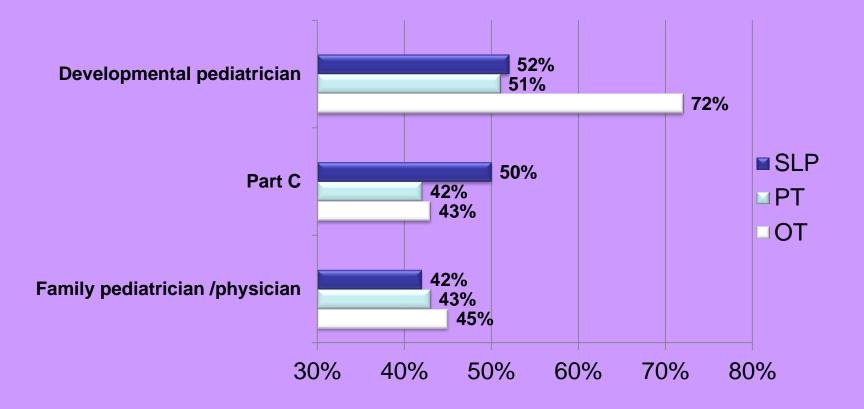
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Current Referral Practices

- Developmental pediatrician 58%
- Part C early intervention 45%
- Family pediatrician/physician 43%

Referral Practices



Preferred Methods to access resources

1.Professional meetings/ conferences	2.Colleagues/ specialists	3.Internet/ Web
4.LTSAE Campaign	5.Hard copy products (brochures, fact sheets)	6.Emailed updates (listservs or enewsletters)

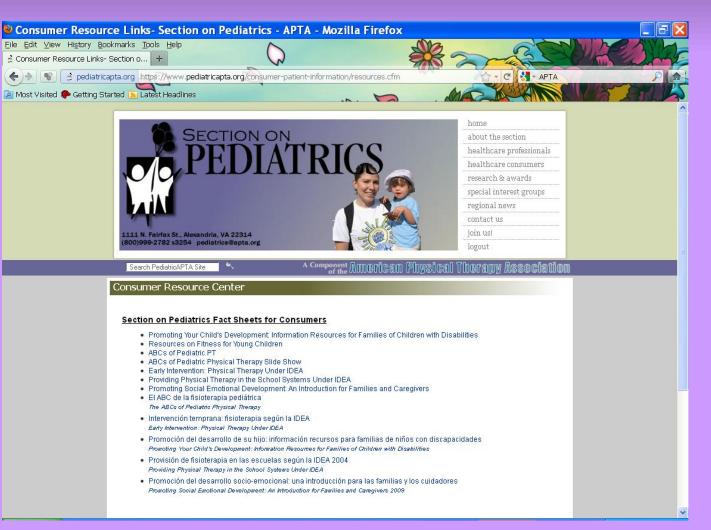
For professionals and Families

RESOURCES BY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

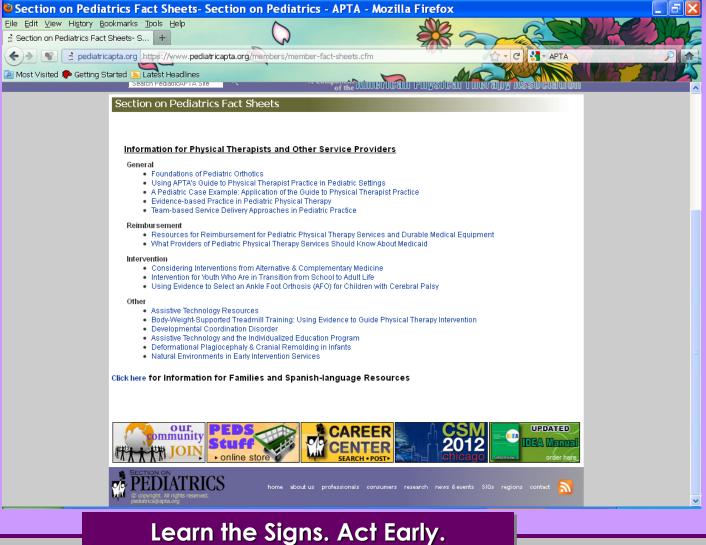
Resource Links

- Autism Speaks www.autismspeaks.org
 Resources for families including Autism 101
- First Signs www.firstsigns.org
 - ASD video library; screening, information for families
- NECTAC www.nectac.org – Current info for practitioners
- Medline Plus.gov www.medlineplus.gov
 Local resources, translations

APTA http://www.pediatricapta.org/



APTA member only



APTA Additional Resources

- APTA Learning Center
 - Pediatrics: A Primer for Physical Therapists on Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) - Part I and Part II
 - On-line CEU course
- Role of the Physical Therapy in Autism fact sheet in progress
- Section on Pediatrics Annual Conference
 - August 31 September 2, 2011, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA
 - <u>www.SoPAC.us</u>
- Section on Pediatrics Partner's Program
 - http://www.pediatricapta.org/partners.cfm
- Legislative Issue Brief fact sheet in progress







Making effective communication, a human right, accessible and achievable for all.

CAREERS CERTIFICATION PUBLICATIONS EVENTS ADVOCACY CONTINUING EDUCATION PRACTICE MANAGEMENT RE

ASHA resources, actions, and information about autism

Information For:

The Public Audiologists Speech-Language Pathologists Students

Academic Programs & Faculty

FEATURED PARTNER

Letter to Senator McCain [PDF] Letter to Senator Obama [PDF]

"Conversation

Conversation

Become a Partner

- Podcast

autism

ASHA fellow and speech-language pathologist, Amy Wetherby, discusses the importance of early autism detection .

The ASHA Leader Articles

Home > About ASHA > Press Room

ASHA Autism Information

Press Release: ASHA Says Evidence-Based

Approach Should Guide National Autism

- Language Outcomes for Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders
- A Unique Mind: Learning Style Differences in Asperger's Syndrome and High-Functioning Autism
- Closing the Gap in Treatment of Severe Disabilities and Autism
- New Autism Collaboration Develops Practices in Communication Assessment for SLPs

What other organizations have information about autism?

This list is not exhaustive and inclusion does not imply endorsement of the organization or the content of the Web site by ASHA.

- Autism Society of America
- Autism Speaks
- Watch video clips of early red flags of autism

Autism (Autism Spectrum Disorders)

- What is autism?
- What are some signs or symptoms of autism?
- How is autism diagnosed?
- What treatments are available for people with autism?
- What other organizations have information about autism?

What is autism?

Autism is a developmental disability that causes problems with social skills and communication. Autism can be mild or severe. It is different for every person, Autism is also known as autism spectrum disorders .

What are some signs or symptoms of autism?

Children with autism may have problems with communication, social skills, and reacting to the world around them. Not all behaviors will exist in every child. A diagnosis should be made by the child's doctor or other professional with experience in working with children with autism. Possible signs and symptoms are outlined below.

Communication:

- Not speaking or very limited speech
- Loss of words the child was previously able to say
- Difficulty expressing basic wants and needs
- Poor vocabulary development
- Problems following directions or finding objects that are named
- Repeating what is said (echolalia)
- Problems answering questions
- Speech that sounds different (e.g., "robotic" speech or speech that is high-pitched)

Social skills:

- Poor eve contact with people or objects
- Poor play skills (pretend or social play)
- Being overly focused on a topic or objects that interest them
- Problems making friends
- Crying, becoming angry, giggling, or laughing for no known reason or at the wrong time
- Disliking being touched or held

Reacting to the world around them:

- Rocking, hand flapping or other movements (self-stimulating movements)
- Not paying attention to things the child sees or hears
- Problems dealing with changes in routine
- Using objects in unusual ways
- Unusual attachments to objects
- No fear of real dangers

Learn the Signs. Act Early.

- Autism: Causes and Number
- Autism: Benefits of

See Also:

Speech-Language Pathology Services

ASHA Autism Resources General Information

- Autism Causes & Numbers
- Benefits of Speech-Language Pathology
- Books on Autism and Aspergers
- [PDF]

ASHA Practice Policy Documents Related to Autism

- in Diagnosis, Assessment, and Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorders Across the Life Span [Technical Report]
- Language Pathologists in Diagnosis, Assessment, and Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorders Across the Life Span [Position Statement]
- Knowledge and Skills Needed by Speech-Language Pathologists for Diagnosis. Assessment, and Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorders Across the Life Span
- Guidelines for Speech-Language Pathologis in Diagnosis, Assessment, and Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorders Across the Life Span

Evidence-Based Practice: A Guide For The Autism

- Services

Treatment Efficacy Summary on Autism

- Principles for Speech-Language Pathologists
- Roles and Responsibilities of Speech-

ASHA Products Study: No link between measles vaccine and

CDC

FREE Resources Health Professionals Parents Early Educators Outreach <u>www.cdc.gov/actearly</u> click on "Free Materials"

www.cdc.gov/autism



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Your Online Source for Credible Health Information

A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S I U V W X Y Z

Learn the Signs. Act Early.



To view, print, or order materials click on one of the following links. <u>Questions? Please</u> <u>contact CDC Info</u>

ΑΟΤΑ

AOTA microsite on Autism



http://aota.org/Practitioners/PracticeAreas/Pediatrics/Browse/Autism.aspx

AOTA Autism Resources

AOTA FAQ on Autism (member only)

http://www.aota.org/practitioners/practiceareas/pediatrics/browse/MH/autism.aspx?FT=.pdf

- AOTA Practice Guidelines for Children and Adolescents with Autism http://myaota.aota.org/shop_aota/prodview.aspx?TYPE=D&PID=843&SKU=2212
- AOTA evidence based review: interventions on autism used in or relevance for OT <u>http://www1.aota.org/ajot/abstract.asp?IVol=62&INum=4&ArtID=6&Date=July/August%202008</u>
- Tips for Educators on OT Role with Students with Autism <u>http://www.aota.org/practitioners/practiceareas/pediatrics/browse/MH/tip-sheet.aspx?FT=.pdf</u>
- AOTA Fact Sheet on Autism
 http://aota.org/Consumers/Professionals/WhatIsOT/CY/Fact-Sheets/38517.aspx?FT=.pdf

AOTA Specialty Conference

2011 Specialty Conference - Autism West



December 2-3, 2011 * Long Beach, CA

http://www.aota.org/ConfandEvents/Autism-West.aspx



STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

Strengths

- Inter-disciplinary approach
- Large number of respondents
- Greater access: web based methodology
- See similar trends—themes threads cross disciplines—greater validity
- Instructional opportunity

Strengths

- Allowed for targeted support and resource dissemination
- Findings are representative of professionals affiliated with their respective associations

Limitations

- Need to interpret the findings given the methods that were used
 - Self-identified sample
 - Sample may be biased
 - More members responding
 - More technology savvy
 - Not calculated response rate



Reflections BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS

Benefits of the Project

- Promotion and prevention emphasis
- Full scope of practice promoted
- Better potential outcomes for children and families
- Stronger alliances
- Implications for educational programming and resource development

Benefits of the Partnership

- Learning from each other across disciplines
- Similarities and differences identified
- Developing future steps/plans
- Stronger, unified messages
- Collected efforts improve opportunity to influence policy and practice
- Translation from policies to practices
- Different levels of scale

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- Allied Health Professionals continue to support families in early identification of autism and other developmental disabilities
- As a result of this research we have a better understanding of referral practices
- Stronger partnership plans and activities

Next steps

- Federal: CDC training modules
- National: information dissemination through professional associations
 - Conferences, networks, newsletter
- State: Illinois LEND as model Screening module
- Continuation of CDC-Allied Health Partnership
 - Beginning of a roadmap for future directions
 - FAQs

Questions? Comments?

- Presenter contact information:
 - Elisa Kennedy
 - Lily Nalty
 - Cheryl Rhodes

ekennedy@usouthal.edu lily.nalty@uscmed.sc.edu

- crhodes1@cdc.gov
- Sandy Schefkind sschefkind@aota.org