

Initial Results of the Autism Care for Toddlers Clinic

Presented by:

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Background

- Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
 - Characterized by impaired:
 - Social interaction
 - Verbal and Nonverbal Communication
 - Stereotypical and/or Repetitive Behaviors
 - Impaired Adaptive Skills



Background

- Prevalence of ASD
 - Risen dramatically in the last decade with current prevalence 1 in 68 children (CDC, 2014)
- Evidenced-Based Practice
 - Intensive Early Behavioral Intervention
 - 25-40 hours per week to achieve optimal outcomes (Lovaas, 1987)



Background

- Autism Care for Toddlers Clinic
 - Goal – To serve under- or uninsured toddlers with evidenced based behavior analytic early intervention services
 - Collaborate and supplement the services provided by the IDEA Part C early intervention (Speech, OT and parent teaching)
 - Most toddlers receive approximately 2-4 hours of service per month
 - Services would be provided free of charge



Funding

- Autism Society of Nebraska
- United Way of the Midlands
- AmeriCorps
- UNMC Pediatric Research Grant
- Munroe Meyer Institute Guild
- LEND (Leadership in Education in Neurodevelopmental Disabilities)
- Maternal Child Health Personnel Preparation Grant
 - Office of Special Education Programs
 - Collaboration with UNL School Psychology Program



MMI Mission



MMI Mission



Service Overview

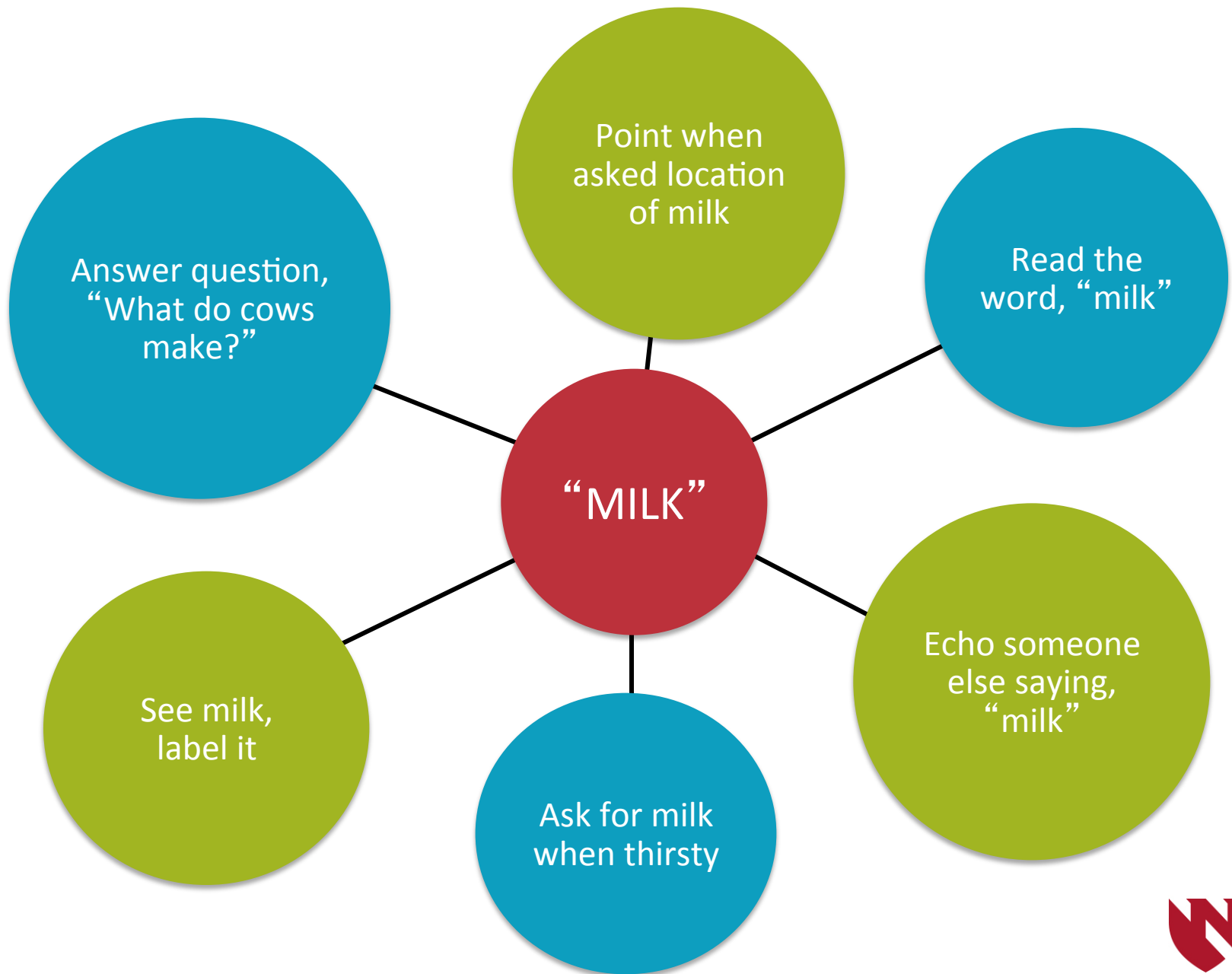
- Applied behavior analysis (ABA)
 - Only research-supported treatment for ASD
 - Recommended dosage: 25 to 40 hours per week
- Supervision provided by Board Certified Behavior Analysis (BCBAs)
- Direct services provided by Registered Behavior Technicians (RBTs)
 - Undergraduate and graduate students
 - AmeriCorps members



Verbal Behavior Approach

- Manipulate environment to change behavior
- Functional approach to language
 - Speaker and listener as separate repertoires

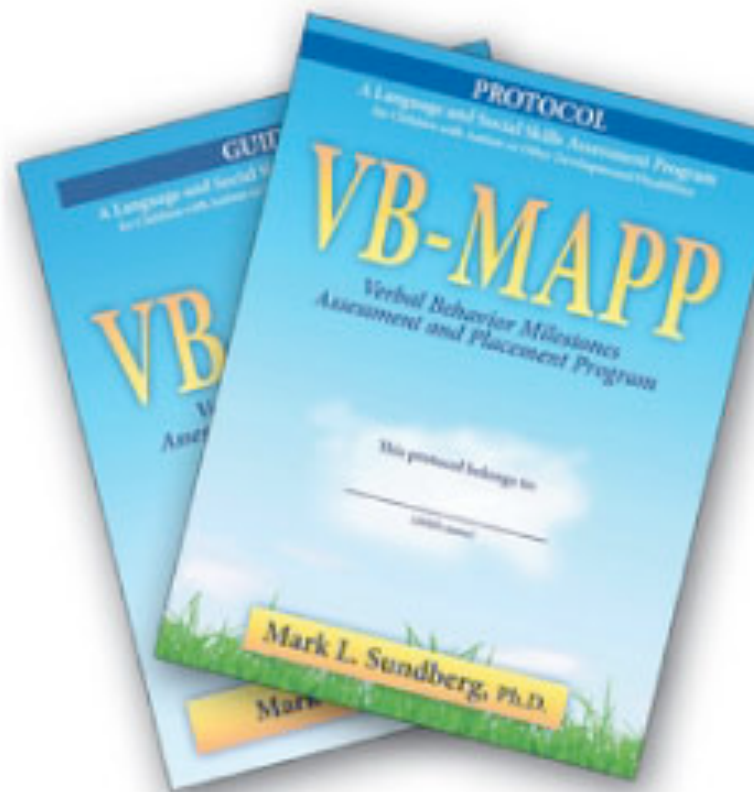


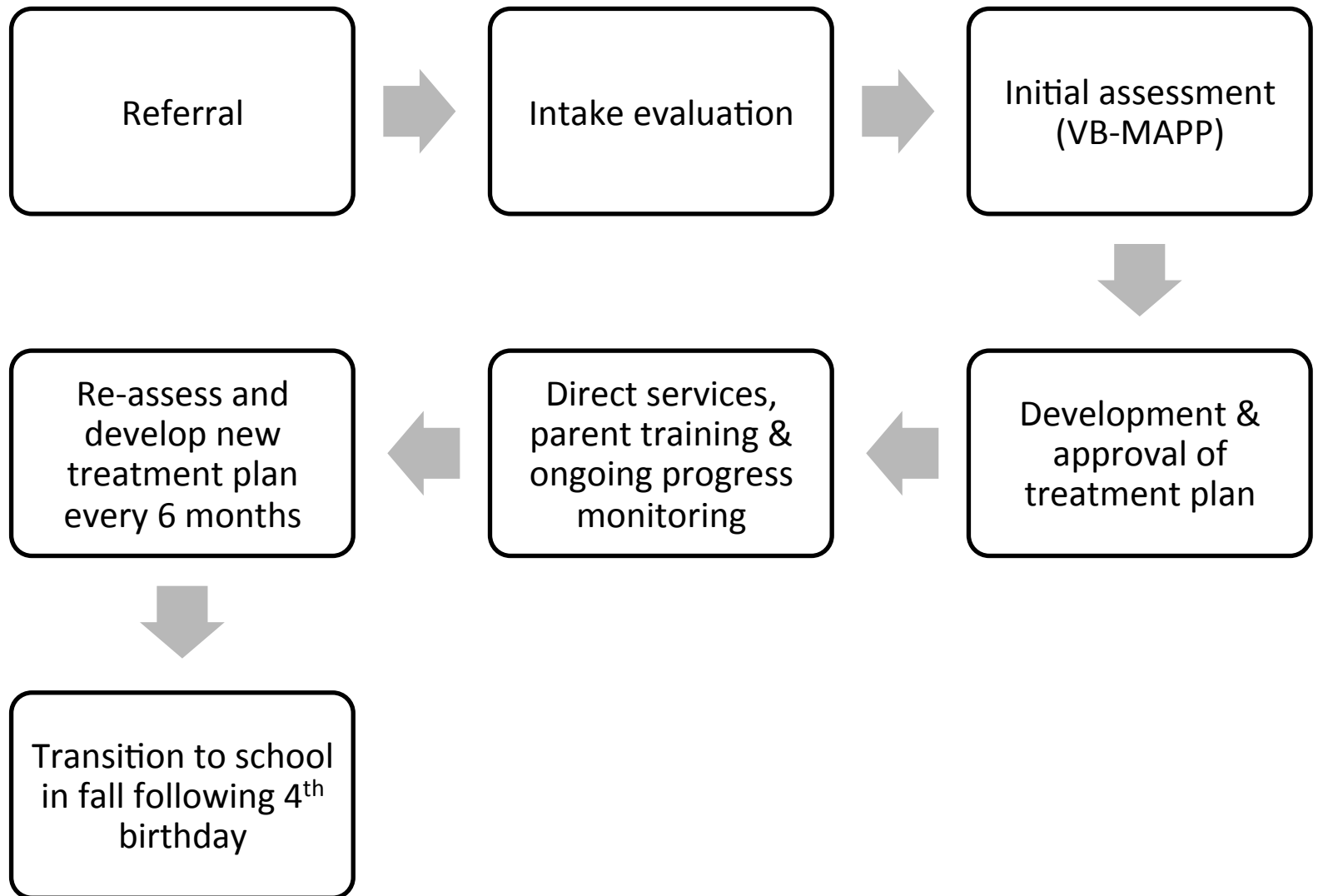


Verbal Behavior Approach

- Verbal Behavior Milestone Assessment and Placement Program (VB-MAPP)

- Break skills down into discrete, measurable behaviors
- Grouped by operant/skill area
- Used as assessment, curriculum guide and progress monitoring tool
- 3 developmental levels:
 - 0-18 months
 - 18-30 months
 - 30-48 months



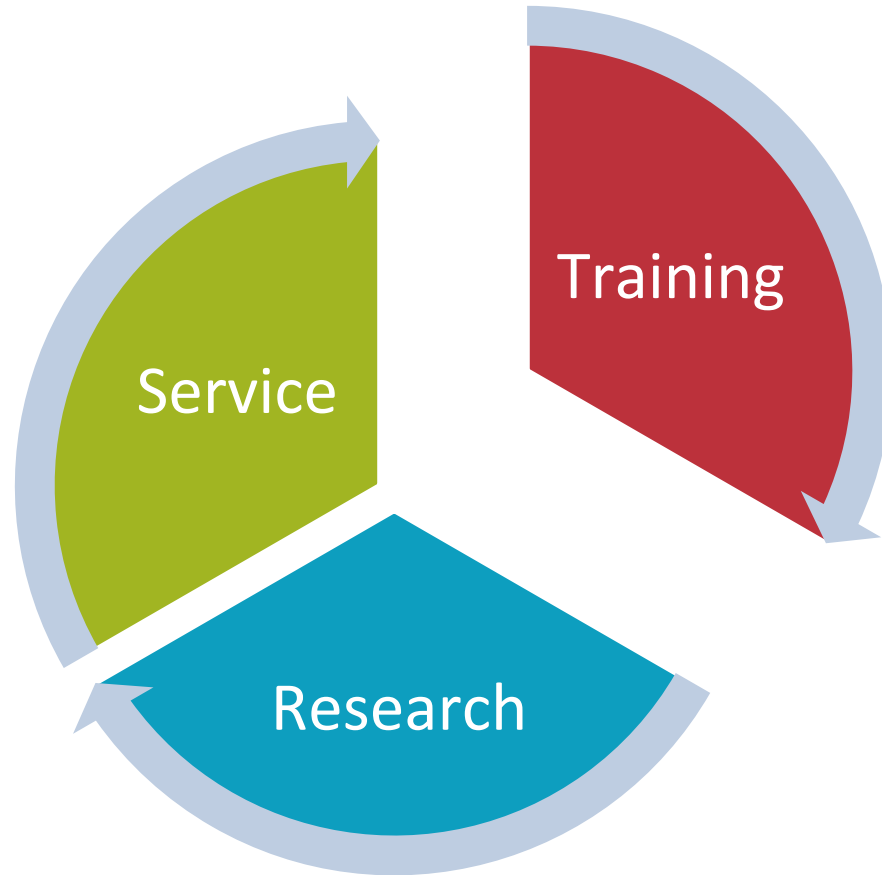


Service Impact

- Pilot phase: 3 families
- Current capacity: 20 families
- Total number served: 35 families



MMI Mission



Interdisciplinary Training

- Need for professionals skilled in early intervention
- Various disciplines
 - Education
 - Psychology
 - Speech-language pathology
 - Occupational therapy
 - Pre-medicine
 - Social Work



Training

- Registered Behavior Technicians (RBTs)
 - 40-hour training, ongoing supervision
- Board Certified Behavior Analysts (BCBAs) & Provisionally Licensed Mental Health Practitioners (PLMHPs)
 - Ongoing supervision
- Post-doctoral fellows & pre-doctoral interns
 - Provide supervision, case management
- Volunteers & undergraduate interns
 - Training in basic procedures, ongoing supervision



Training Impact

- Pilot phase: 5 staff
- Current capacity: 30 staff/volunteers
- Total number trained: 40+ staff/volunteers
 - 13 RBTs (6 more anticipated in May!)
 - 4 BCBAs (2 more anticipated in May!)



MMI Mission



Research

- Staff training
 - Discrete-trial teaching
 - Naturalistic teaching strategies
 - Child-directed interactions
- Building rapport (“pairing”)
- Identifying effective teaching procedures
- Evaluating child preference for teaching procedures
- Effectiveness of verbal behavior approach



Effectiveness of Verbal Behavior Approach

Autism specific symptoms-Social communicative, repetitive, restricted, sensory behaviors

- Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS-2)
- Repetitive Behavior Scale-Revised

Developmental skills-receptive/expressive language, cognitive, motor

- Mullen Scales of Early Learning
- Verbal Behavior Milestones Assessment and Placement Program (VB-MAPP)

Functional Ability—Communication, social, home and community living, self care, safety

- Adaptive Behavior Assessment System (parent report)



Evaluation Procedures

Norm-Referenced

Mullen Scales
ABAS-2

Scores reflect one's performance compared to others (national sample)

Measures *broad* skills.

Each skill is measured by 1-2 items of varying difficulty

Criterion-Referenced

ADOS-2
VB-MAPP

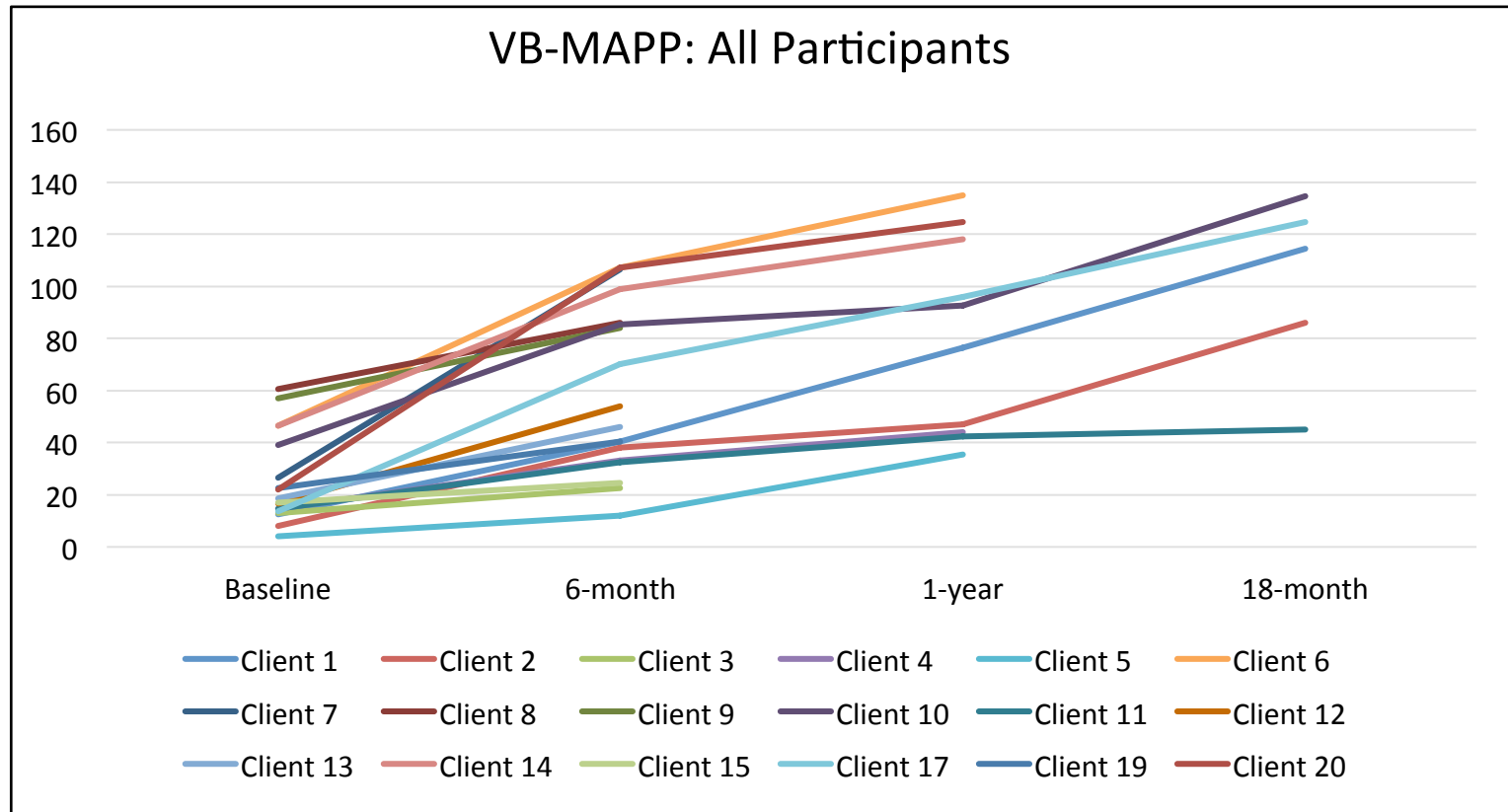
Scores reflect performance according to a pre-set or acceptable standard

Measures *specific* skills that translate to curriculum

Each skill is tested by multiple items of equal difficulty



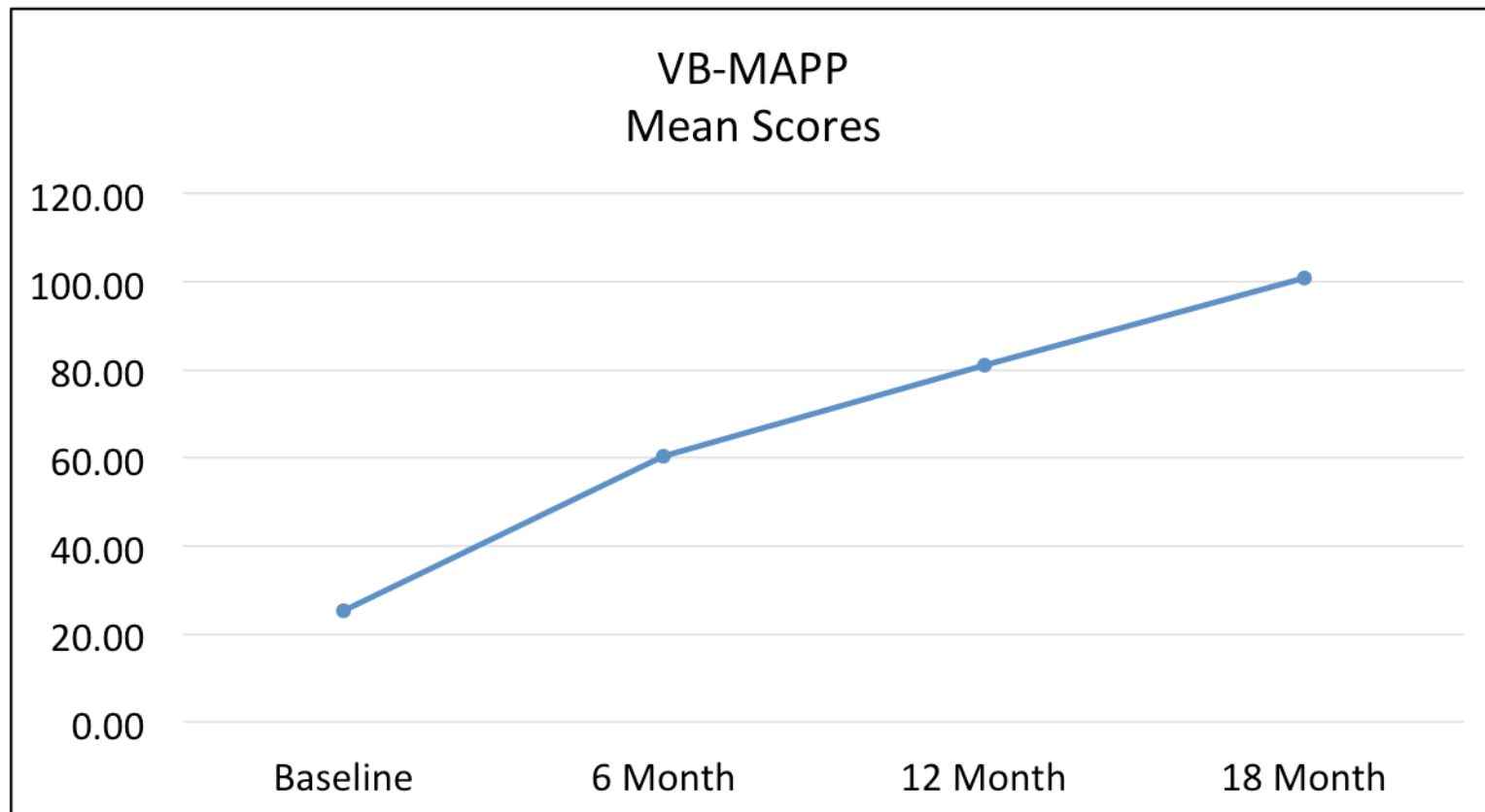
Preliminary Data



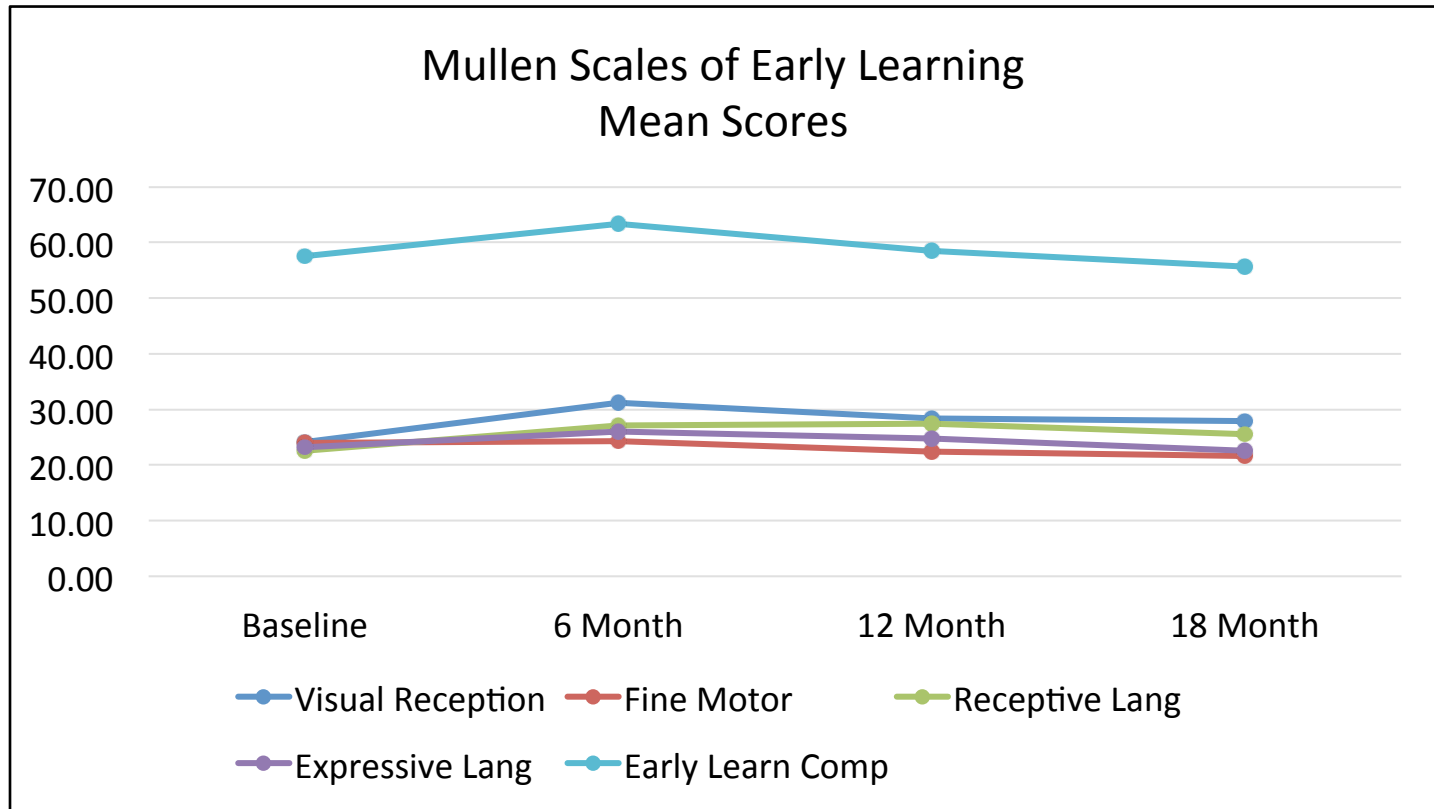
NOTE: Higher scores reflect gains in skill



Preliminary Data



Preliminary Data



*Note: Domain scores are represented as T-scores ($M = 50$; $SD = 10$).

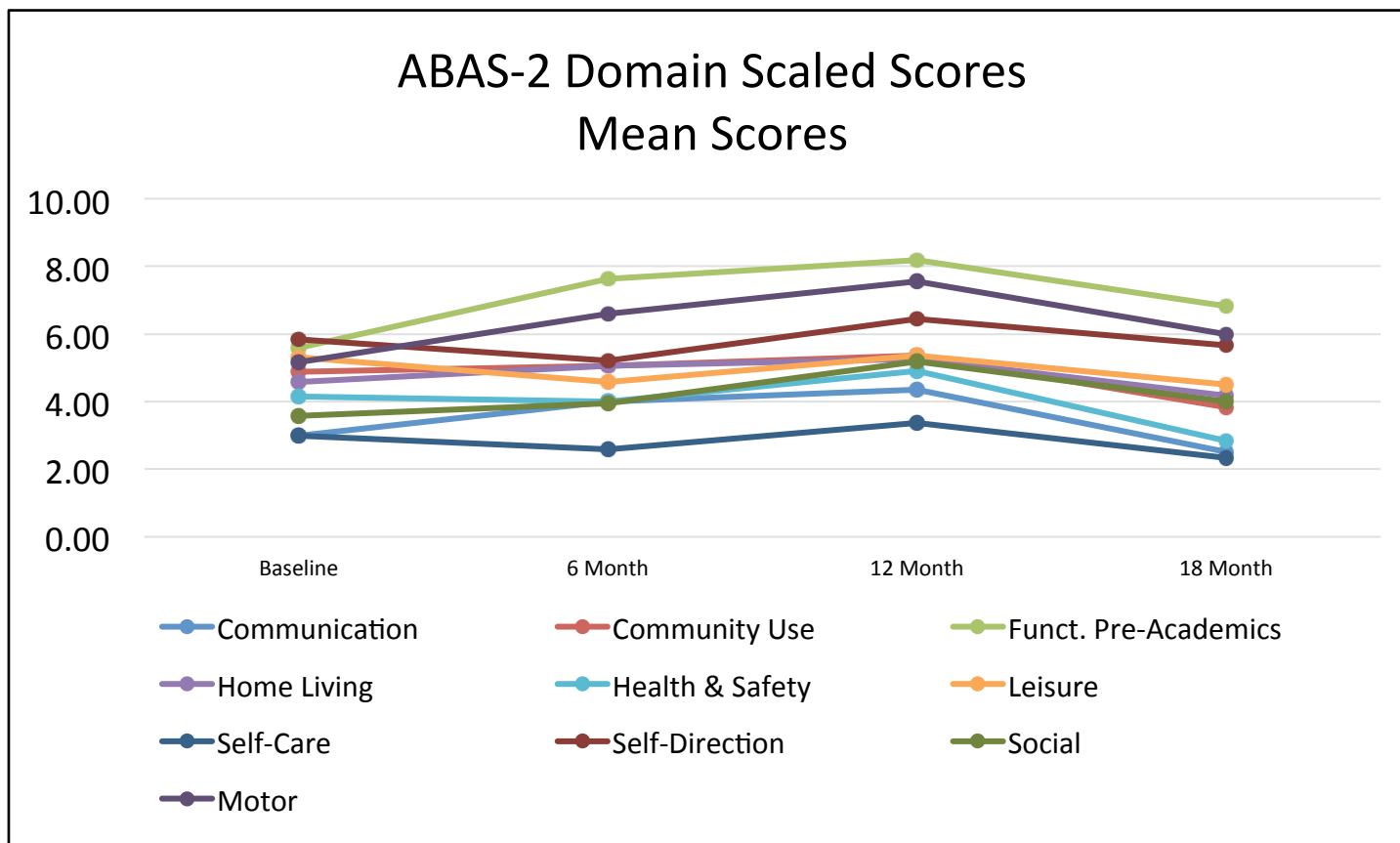
Early Learning Composite is a Standard Score ($M = 100$; $SD = 15$).

Number of participants varied across time

Baseline: $n = 32$ 6-mo: $n = 25$ 12-mo: $n = 13$ 18-mo: $n = 7$ 24-mo: $n = 3$



Preliminary Data



*Note: Scaled scores have a mean of 10 and standard deviation of 3.

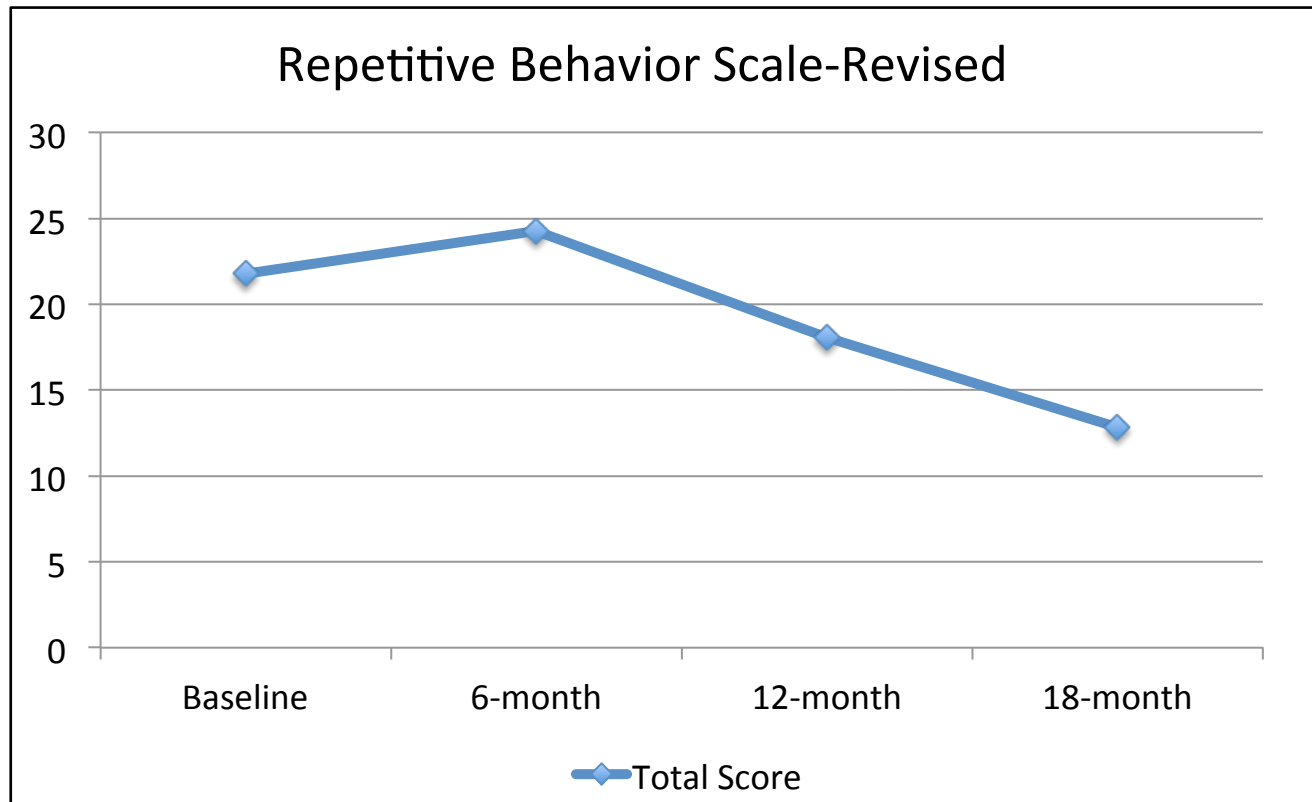
Average range: 7-13.

Number of participants varied across time

Baseline: $n = 21$ 6-mo: $n = 21$ 12-mo: $n = 13$ 18-mo: $n = 6$



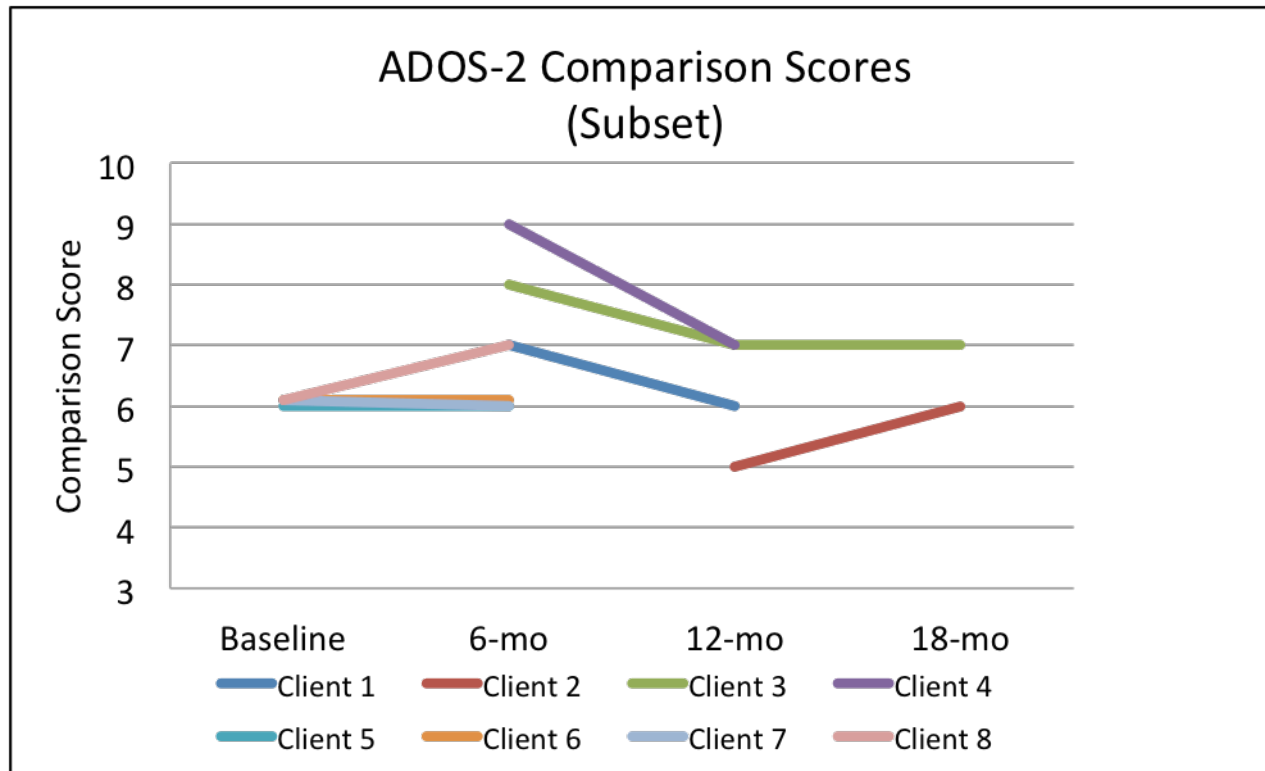
Preliminary Data



Total score reflects number of different behaviors observed and parents' perceived severity (mild, moderate, severe).



Preliminary Data



- ADOS-2 Data

- Data analysis in progress
- Difficult to compare across modules
- Limitations
 - Lack of consistency in examiners
 - Lack of Comparison Score for Toddler Module



Evaluation Procedures

- Characteristics of ASD that impact the assessment process
 - Rapport
 - Limited flexibility
 - Level of language (receptive and expressive)
 - Interfering and challenging behaviors
- Unique learning profiles
 - “Splinter skills” may not be reflected in score because of ceiling rules
 - Deficits in attention
 - Difficulty generalizing skills

Durocher, 2010



Evaluation Procedures

- Myths

- Many people with autism are unmotivated during testing but are actually quite intelligent
- People with autism are frequently "untestable" on standardized tests
- It's not fair to use verbally-laden measures with nonverbal people

Perry et al., 2002



Best Practices

- Maintain a developmental approach
- Understand how/when to adapt standardization rules
- Include information from multiple sources and settings.
 - Review of records
 - Interview - developmental and medical history
 - Observations in multiple settings
 - Standardized and informal tools



DAYC-2 vs. Mullen



- Goal- Critically evaluate assessment procedures and revise protocol as needed to best reflect progress
- Pilot project- Investigating the DAYC-2 as a progress monitoring and program evaluation tool for toddlers with autism in early intervention
- Research questions
 - Do participants show growth in developmental domains across 6-month intervals as evidenced by scores on the DAYC-2?
 - How do change scores on the Mullen compare to change scores on the DAYC-2 across participants?



Mullen

- Very strict administration protocol
- Requires specialized training
- Significant attentional demands on child
- Parent input is minimal and requires parent present
- Cost of kit: \$900

Both

- Comprehensive developmental assessment
- Adequate reliability, validity
- Norm-referenced

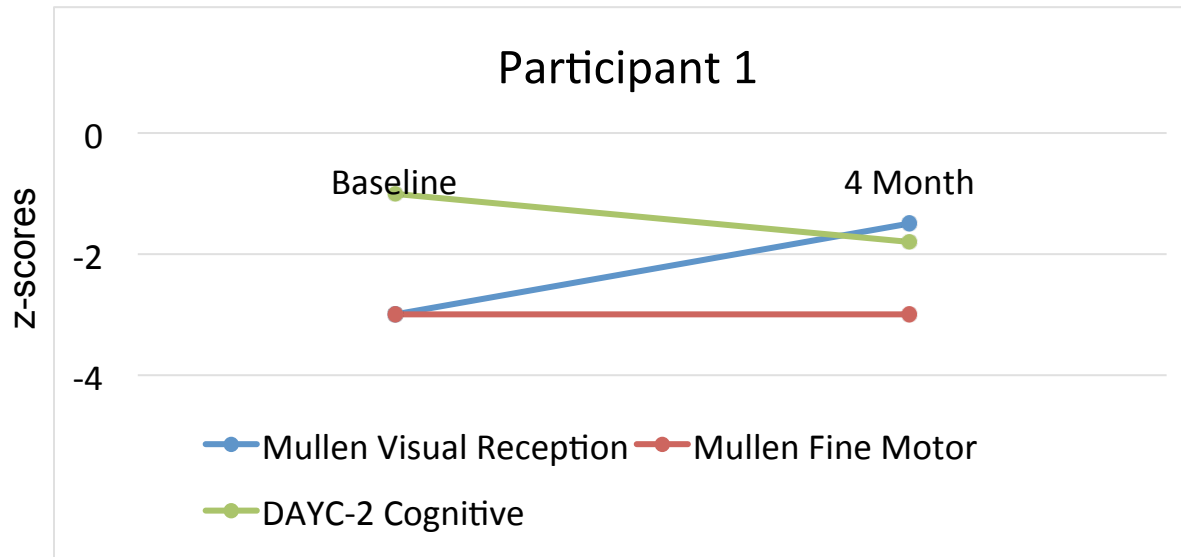
DAYC-2

- Flexibility in administration format-interview, naturalistic observation, direct administration
- Requires less “specialized training”
- Minimal demands on child
- Allows for greater parent involvement
- Cost of kit: \$345
- Flexibility in selecting assessment materials.

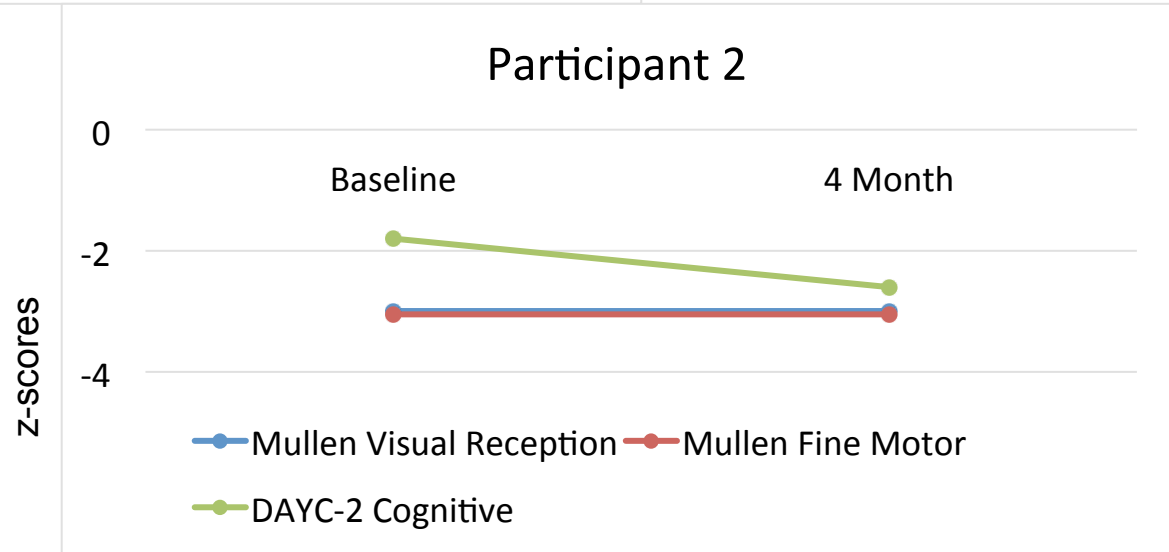
Voreess, L. & Maddox, T (2013)



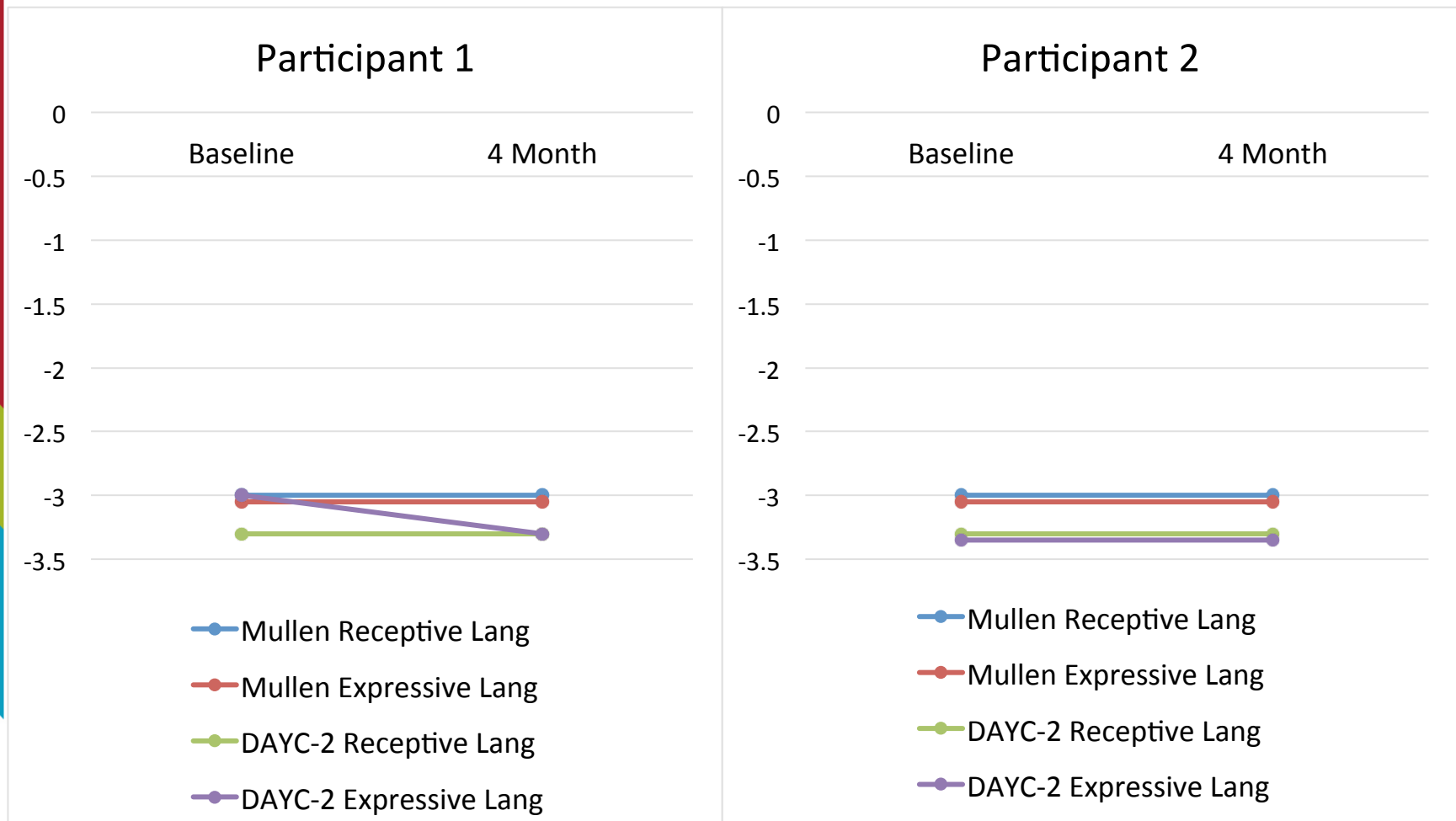
Preliminary DAYC-2 Data



Scores (Y-axis) are transformed to z-scores to reflect the how many standard deviations their score is from the mean.



Preliminary DAYC-2 Data



NOTE: Scores are represented as z-scores to indicate how many standard deviations a score is from the mean. All scores fall at the “floor” of the test norms.

DAYC-2 Preliminary Data

- Final conclusions
 - DAYC-2 holds some promise as an alternative norm-referenced developmental measure for toddlers with Autism Spectrum Disorders
 - It is critical for program evaluators to examine all sources of data, especially criterion referenced tests.



Conclusions

- 35 children and families served in the past 3 years
- Approximately 10 hours of direct services per week
 - Recommended dosage: 25-40 hours per week
- Substantial gains in VB-MAPP and ADOS-2 scores
- Need for greater access to early intervention services through center-based or school services
 - Barriers exist in spite of insurance mandates



Conclusions

- Limitations in outcome data
 - Inconsistent evaluators
 - Lack of comparison groups in ADOS-2 modules from Toddler Module to Module 1
- Future research
 - Evaluate additional tools with greater sensitivity to developmental change and progress
 - Identify and evaluate state system models to improve access to early intervention for rural and other underserved children
 - Communication, collaboration, and training



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