

Improving Screening for the Adult with Autism Spectrum

Disorder: A Literature Review

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SIGNIFICANCE

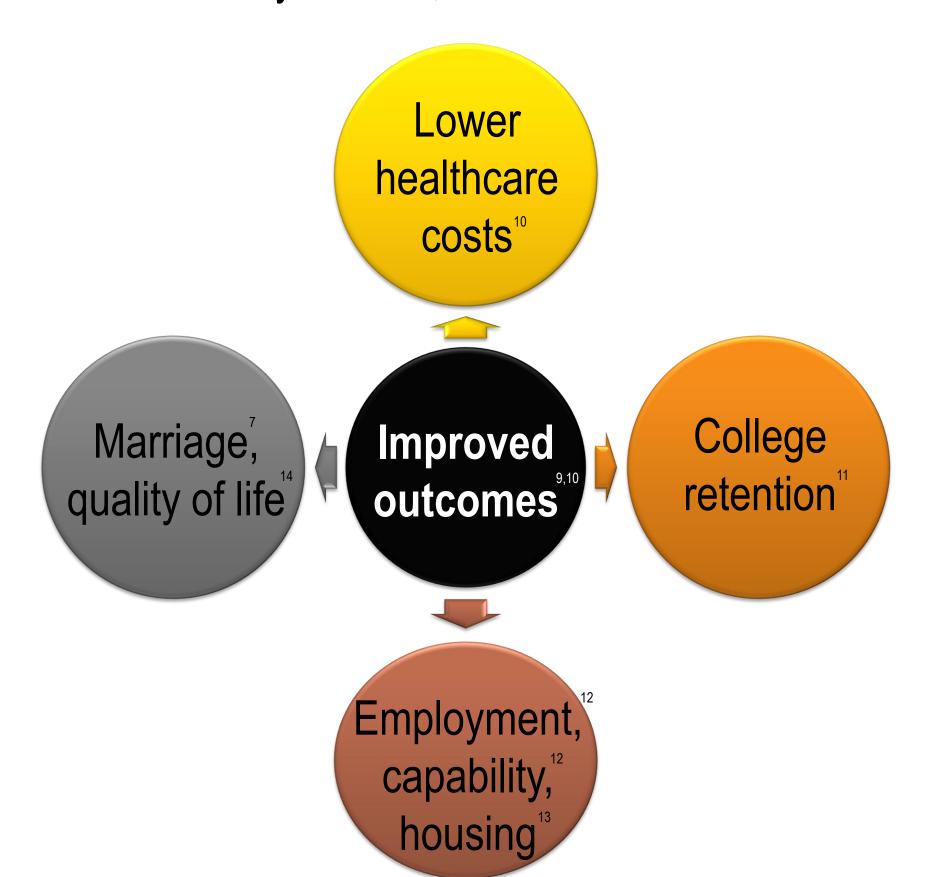
- Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) affects one in 100 adults¹
- Only 60% of adults are diagnosed¹



- Comorbidities include depression^{1,3,4}, anxiety^{1,3,4}, polypharmacy⁴, obesity⁴, & behavioral disorders⁴
- New symptoms emerge on transition to adulthood^{1,7}
 - Undiscovered autism becomes more apparent⁷

STATE OF THE SCIENCE

- The state of science for ASD is varied across the United States
 - Federal support, mandates lacking for all ages⁸
- Children widely studied; adults less so¹

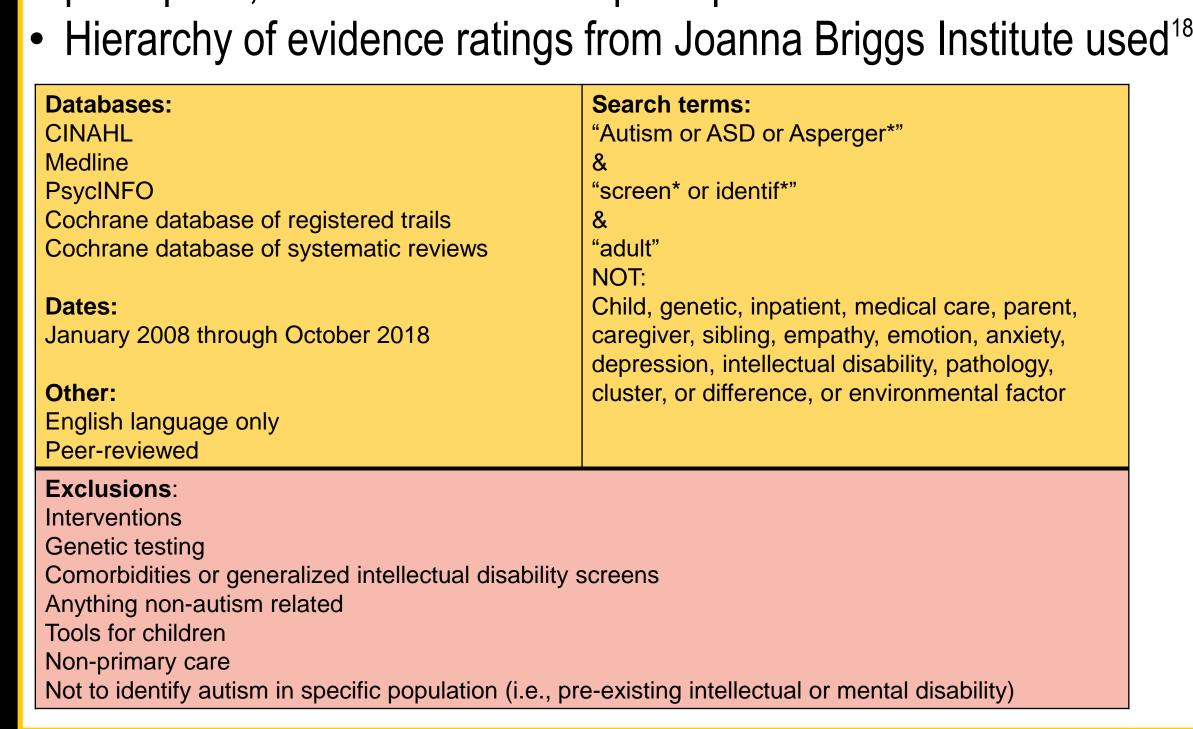


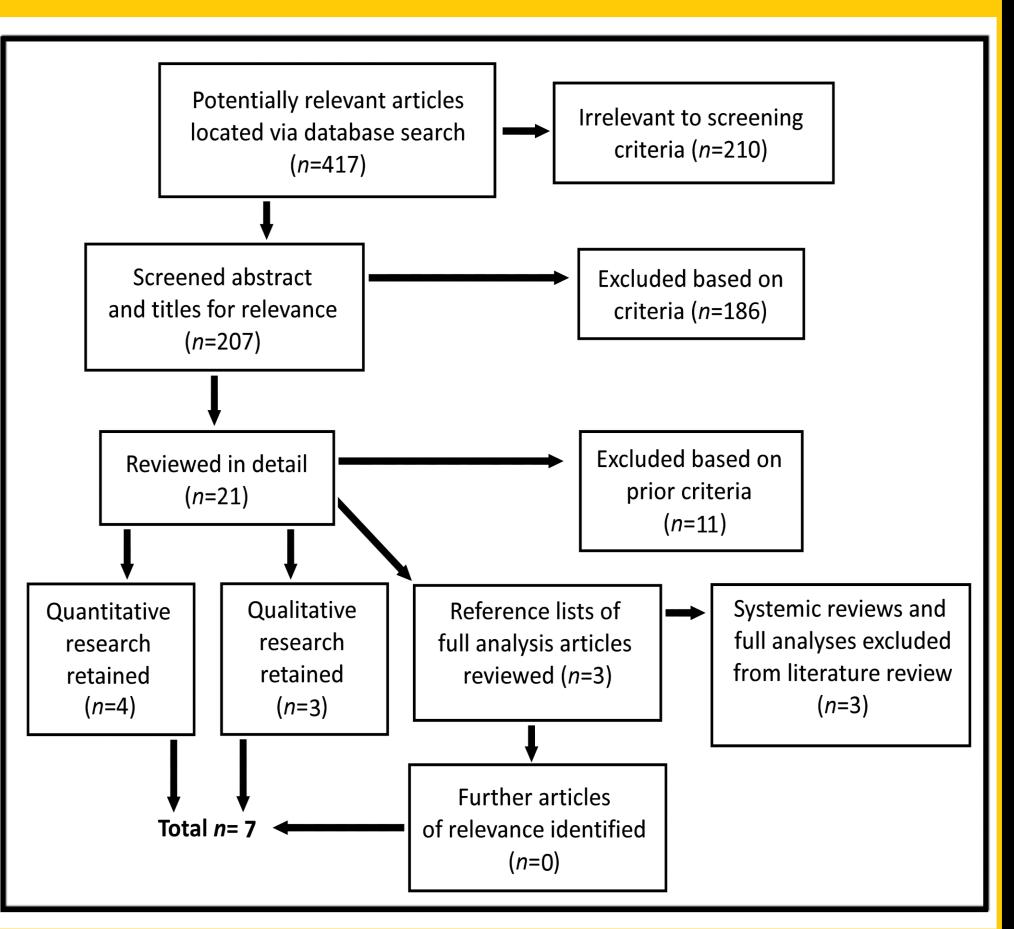
- Health management requires communication and trust between patient and provider¹⁵
- Screening utilized in primary care improves detection rates¹⁶
 - Some interventions can be initiated without a diagnosis¹⁷

For identifying adults with ASD in the primary care setting, how do screening tools and provider detection of autistic traits, compared to usual care, achieve optimal sensitivity and specificity for identifying, communicating with, and providing healthcare to the patient with ASD?

METHODS

- A literature review was conducted to find primary care autism screening tools, primary care provider understanding and perception, and adult with ASD perception





IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

Communication problems are the most-identified barrier for both providers^{26,15} and patients¹⁹

 Autism is an adult disorder¹⁹ Presentation differs among all patients¹⁹

Understand

Accept

- Believe and listen¹⁹
- Do not minimize autism symptom reports¹⁹
- Remove stigma¹⁵ Screen for autism and behavioral risks^{15,26}

Change

Speak literally; avoid jargon, metaphors, figurative / abstract words and ideas²⁷

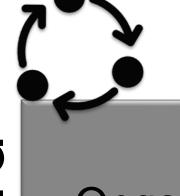
Be patient with inability of patient to understand body language^{7,27}

Allow patient time to process and answer questions²⁷

nvironment Dimmable rooms (nonfluorescent), large shared viewscreens^{15,27}

Low noise and odors – quietest room, schedule a double appointment for lighter times²⁷

Ask permission before touching, minimize physical touch^{7,27}



Ongoing skills training is needed for primary care providers¹⁵

Advocates needed to improve screening and oing intervention coverage^{6,19,3,26}

OUTCOMES

- Large community of ASD individuals have spent years unidentified and disconnected from health providers 19,20,5
- Screening is a first step to diagnosis^{4,19}

Do screening tools exist for primary care? Not yet.

- AQ-10 has variable results, is untested in a primary setting^{21,22}
- AQ-20 lacks sensitivity, specificity for use²³
- AQ-50 is too long for primary care use^{21,22}
- RAADS-R is too long, needs clinician delivery²⁴
- 14-item RAADS needs further testing²⁵

Primary care providers experience barriers^{15,26}

- ASD core symptoms identifiable sometimes spectrum severity makes a difference¹⁵
- Providers lack awareness of ASD patients on their panels¹⁵
- Lack of in-depth or ongoing training²⁶
- External stimuli impact presentation, trust of the patient^{19,15}
- Lack referral resources^{15,26}
- Lack incentive to spend the extra time needed²⁶

Patients experience barriers

- Anxiety, fear of disbelief by or mistrust in provider²⁶
- Healthcare complexity and access²⁶
- Previous provider said diagnosis had no value for adults²⁶

LITERATURE GAPS

- Females represent ½ of ASD adults and can present differently than men with more overall compensations^{1,7,15}
 - A valid screening tool for either is yet to be found
- What is an appropriate training resource for primary care providers?¹⁵

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