Handout I: Screening Guidelines

Surveillance and Screening Algorithm: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs)

1a: Pediatric Patient at Preventive Care Visit

1b: Extra Visit for Autism-Related Concern, ASD Risk Factor, or Other Developmental/Behavioral Concern

2: Perform Surveillance
   Score 1 for Each Risk Factor:
   - Sibling with ASD
   - Parental Concern
   - Other Caregiver Concern
   - Pediatrician Concern

3: What is the Score?
   Score = 2+
   Score = 1
   Score = 0

3a: Is the Patient at Least 18-Months Old?
   No
   5a: Evaluate Social-Communication Skills
     1. Provide Parental Education
     2. Schedule Extra Visit Within 1 Month
     3. Re-enter Algorithm at 1b
   Yes
   4: Is this an 18- or 24-Month Visit?
     No
     5c: Administer ASD-Specific Screening Tool

3b: Administer ASD-Specific Screening Tool

4: Are the Results Positive or Concerning?
   No
   6a: Are the Results Positive or Concerning?
     No
     7a: 1. Provide Parental Education
         2. Schedule Extra Visit Within 1 Month
         3. Re-enter Algorithm at 1b
     Yes
     7b: 1. Schedule Next Preventive Visit
         2. Re-enter Algorithm at 1a
   Yes
     8: 1. Provide Parental Education
         2. Simultaneously Refer for:
            a. Comprehensive ASD Evaluation
            b. Early Intervention/Early Childhood Education Services
            c. Audiologic Evaluation
            3. Schedule Follow-Up Visit
            4. Re-enter Algorithm at 1b

Legend
- Start
- Action/Process
- Decision

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Screening for Autism

Surveillance and Screening Algorithm: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs)

1a - Developmental concerns, including those about social skill deficits, should be included as one of several health topics addressed at each pediatric preventive care visit through the first 5 years of life. (Go to step 2)

1b - At the parents’ request, or when a concern is identified in a previous visit, a child may be scheduled for a “problem-targeted” clinic visit because of concerns about ASD. Parent concerns may be based on observed behaviors, social or language deficits, issues raised by other caregivers, or heightened anxiety produced by ASD coverage in the media. (Go to step 2)

2 - Developmental surveillance is a flexible, longitudinal, continuous, and cumulative process whereby health care professionals identify children who may have developmental problems. There are 5 components of developmental surveillance: eliciting and attending to the parents’ concerns about their child’s development, documenting and maintaining a developmental history, making accurate observations of the child, identifying the risk and protective factors, and maintaining an accurate record and documenting the process and findings. The concerns of parents, other caregivers, and pediatricians all should be included in determining whether surveillance suggests that the child may be at risk of an ASD. In addition, younger siblings of children with an ASD should also be considered at risk, because they are 10 times more likely to develop symptoms of an ASD than children without a sibling with an ASD. Scoring risk factors will help determine the next steps. (Go to step 3)

3a - If the child’s age is <18 months, Go to step 5a.
3b - If the child’s age is ≥18 months, Go to step 5b.

4 - In the absence of established risk factors and parental/provider concerns (score = 0), a level-1 ASD-specific tool should be administered at the 18- and 24-month visits. (Go to step 5c) If this is not an 18- or 24-month visit, (Go to step 7b).

5a - If the child’s age is <18 months, the pediatrician should use a tool that specifically addresses the clinical characteristics of ASDs, such as those that target social-communication skills. (Go to step 6a)
5b - If the child’s age is ≥18 months, the pediatrician should use an ASD-specific screening tool. (Go to step 6a)
5c - For all children ages 18 or 24 months (regardless of risk factors), the pediatrician should use an ASD-specific screening tool. (Go to step 6b)

6a - When the result of the screening is negative, Go to step 7a.
6b - When the result of the ASD screening (at 18- and 24-month visits) is negative, Go to step 7b.

7a - If this is not an 18- or 24-month visit, or when a concern is produced by ASD coverage in the media. The child will then re-enter the algorithm at 1b. A “wait-and-see” approach is discouraged. If the only risk factor is a sibling with an ASD, the pediatrician should maintain a higher index of suspicion and address ASD symptoms at each preventive care visit, but an early follow-up within 1 month is not necessary unless a parental concern subsequently arises.
7b - If this is not an 18- or 24-month visit, or when the result of the ASD screening is negative, the pediatrician can inform the parents and schedule the next routine preventive visit. The child will then re-enter the algorithm at 1a.

For more information on developmental surveillance, see “Identifying Infants and Young Children With Developmental Disorders in the Medical Home: An Algorithm for Developmental Surveillance and Screening” (Pediatrics 2006;118:405-420).