



Case Presentation

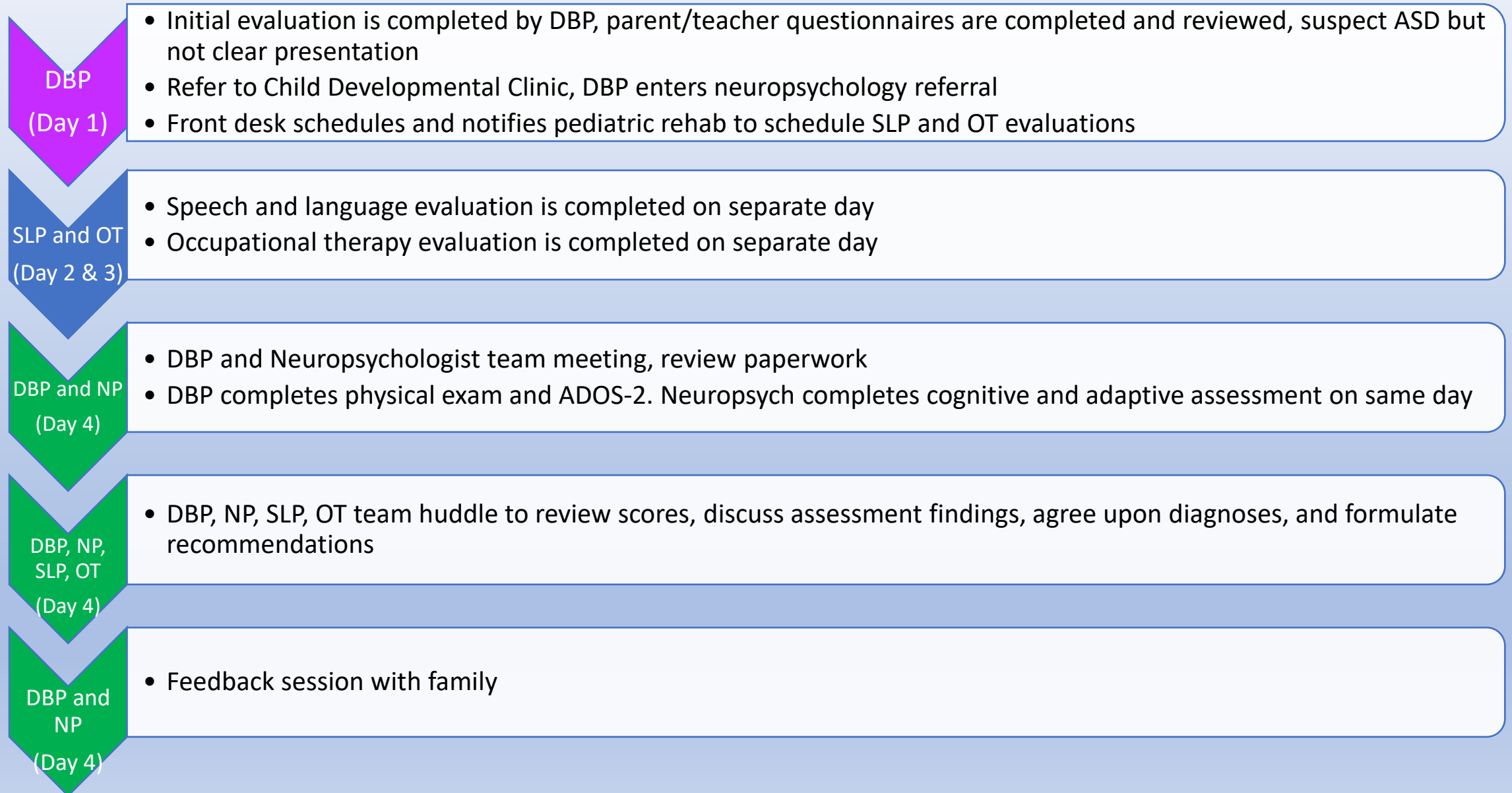
12-12-24

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Multidisciplinary Evaluation

- Patient Presentation
 - Difficult differential diagnosis
 - Question about cognitive level
 - Very subtle or complex symptoms
 - Some ASD symptoms with multiple co-existing concerns
 - Complex medical or psychosocial history
- Domains assessed
 - Cognitive functioning
 - Adaptive functioning
 - Social, emotional, and behavioral functioning
 - Communication
 - Comprehensive medical examination
 - Sensory and motor functioning
 - Family functioning

Child Development Clinic (3-9 years)



7 yo female

- Current sx
 - Inattention
 - Difficulties with social interaction
 - Anxiety and compulsive behaviors
- Previous dx
 - ADHD, Combined presentation
 - Language Delay
 - Anxiety Disorder

- Birth
 - 38 weeks gestation. 7 lb,15 oz.
 - Unremarkable

Medical

- Amphetamine-dextroamphetamine ER 10mg daily
 - EpiPen as needed
 - No sleep concerns
 - Picky eater but growing well
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- Family History
 - Father – ADHD, LD, bipolar disorder.
 - Mother - anxiety and depression.
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- Social - Lives with mother and mother's boyfriend. Her parents are divorced.

- **Developmental History:**
 - Walked at 16 months
 - Spoke single words and phrases at 1 year and 2 and half years, respectively
 - Problems with comprehension and performing ADLs without prompts
- **Behavioral History:**
 - Social difficulties – wants to engage with peers but has problems connecting and reading social cues
 - Anxiety around monsters and OCD behaviors around germs
- **Therapies**
 - MH Counseling for attention issues and anxiety
 - Speech language therapy for articulation, discharged in spring 2022
- **School and Services:**
 - 2nd grade, general education classroom, 504 plan, shared aide

- ASD Symptoms (per ADI-R, ADOS-2, SRS):
- Social Communication
 - Problems with engaging/having back and forth interaction
 - Limited eye contact and facial expressions
 - Difficulty with peer interactions
 - Makes inappropriate statements
 - Limited imaginative and pretend play
- Repetitive Behaviors/Restricted Interests
 - Repeats phrases and asks repetitive questions
 - Watches certain movie scenes repeatedly
 - Adheres to certain daily routines and insists that brother does as well
 - Sensory issues related to sound, touch (likes lens cleaning cloth, aversion to sticky substances), and sight (watches ribbons)

Symptoms were present early in development

- Assessed OCD symptoms via Children's Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (CYBOCS)
- **Obsessions** (preoccupations and fears that cause distress and are hard to suppress)
 - Fear of contamination and germs (i.e., illness/disease, vomiting, sticky substances, getting others ill)
- **Compulsions** (maladaptive behaviors used to “neutralize” or reduce distress caused by the obsessions)
 - Handwashing to the point of cracked skin, requesting that parent take her temperature, constant questions about vomiting.
 - Rewriting and checking spelling in written work, not allowing parent to take things from her room.

- Average Intellectual Functioning
- Difficulties with pragmatic communication and verbal fluency
- Difficulties with sensory modulation and fine-motor skills
- Difficulties with sustained attention and processing speed

- Team Diagnosis
 - Autism Spectrum Disorder, Level 1
 - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Combined presentation
 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Recommendations

- School to consider IEP for pragmatic language, social skills, and OCD symptoms
- Community based interventions such as ABA/BI, SLT, OT, and MH counseling for OCD (using cognitive-behavioral therapy approaches)
- Continued medication management for ADHD symptoms

Key Takeaways

Males v. Females	Late Diagnosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4:1 ratio of males to females diagnosed with autism, likely closer to 3:1• 9:1 ratio between males and females diagnosed with milder symptoms of ASD• AAP found females were diagnosed with ASD 1.5 years later than males	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Those with milder symptoms are less likely to have language delays and intellectual disability• Some traits become more pronounced overtime• Demands of school and social situations increases• Clinicians and parents tend to gravitate toward the diagnosis with the best prognosis• ADHD paired with ASD can look like severe ADHD

Key Takeaways

- Some children with mild ASD symptoms often have multiple co-occurring diagnoses (ADHD, Combined, anxiety, OCD, hx of language delay)
- Girls sometimes are missed due to lower prevalence rate compared to boys
- When to refer for additional ASD assessment:
 - Child is experiencing significant social struggles (problems making friends, does not understand others' points of view/intentions)
 - Child struggles with pragmatic language (i.e., does not directly answer your question, does not give context to what they are trying to say/limited conversation repair, struggles with reciprocal conversation and is more one-sided)
 - Has multiple diagnoses that do not seem to be adequately addressed with evidenced-based interventions like therapy and medication
 - Parents share concern for possible ASD (important for follow through)