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| **Date**   1. **COUNTY**   **CHILD HEALTH NOTES**  **What *Is* Autism Now?** The New DSM-5 Definition | Human brain research — Stock Photo |

Promoting partnerships between primary health care providers, families & the community to support early identification of children with special needs and comprehensive care within a primary care medical home.

Distributed by: (2)

Contributors include the University of Washington Center on Human Development & Disability (CHDD) and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

Issue author: Gwen Glew, MD, MPH, developmental pediatrician, University of Washington.

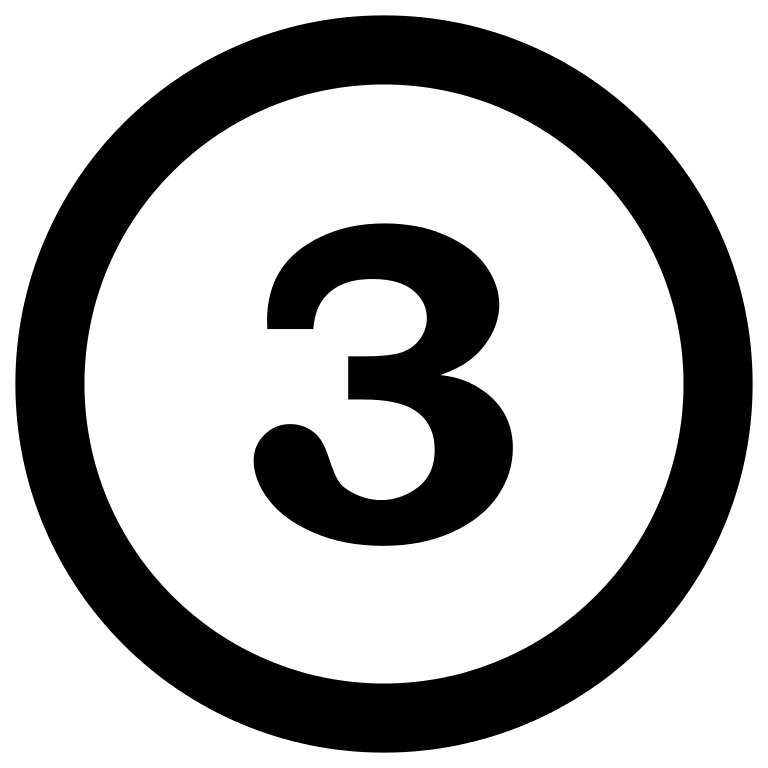
**The new Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-5 (DSM-5) was published in May 2013. Asperger disorder, Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS), and autism were replaced by the term, “autism spectrum disorder.”** 1

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| [http://ts1.mm.bing.net/th?&id=JN.yo873sS9cyJZXmR4RbeAaw&w=300&h=300&c=0&pid=1.9&rs=0&p=0](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=Diagnostic+and+statistical+manual+1,+2,+3,+4,+5+images&view=detailv2&&&id=8608268E64D6C14C1412685D5E2EC3FE9DEEC210&selectedIndex=55&ccid=hWyDIPdv&simid=608048605259038833&thid=JN.yo873sS9cyJZXmR4RbeAaw) | **WHY THE CHANGE?** According to Dr. Bryan King, the impetus for the most recent change was that “**There wasn’t any evidence after 17 years that [the DSM-IV diagnoses] reflected reality. There was no consistency in the way Asperger’s or PDD-NOS was applied.**” 2 Dr. King serves as program director of the Seattle Children’s Hospital Autism Center and was a member of the American Psychiatric Association Task Force charged with revamping the diagnosis. | |
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| **4 MAJOR CHANGES in the DIAGNOSIS OF AUTISM with the DSM-5:**   1. Rett disorder was included in the DSM-IV diagnosis of autism, but was eliminated from the DSM-5 definition. 2. PDD-NOS, Asperger disorder, and childhood disintegrative disorder from DSM-IV were collapsed into one descriptive term: *autism spectrum disorder* in the DSM-5 3. The DSM-IV involved three categories of symptoms: (1) language, (2) social, and (3) repetitive /restrictive behavior, whereas the DSM-5 involves only 2 categories: (1) social communication / interaction, and (2) repetitive/restrictive behavior. Severity levels are included now. 4. Unusual sensory behaviors were not part of the DSM-IV diagnosis but they are part of the DSM-5 diagnosis.3 | | C:\Users\Gwen Glew\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\8A1X9RA7\large-Number-4-0-3878[1].gif |
| See details of the new DSM-5 definition of autism spectrum disorder in this link to the full criteria: <https://www.autismspeaks.org/what-autism/diagnosis/dsm-5-diagnostic-criteria> 3 | | |

**A 2012 study of physicians revealed that only 55% routinely screen for autism spectrum disorders at the 18-month visit.** 4 **The good news is that this is up from 8% prior to the AAP recommendation to screen for autism at 18 and 24 months in 2007.**3,4  **The bad news is that it’s still 45% too low.**

**3 SCREENING TOOLS:** The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends screening 18 and 24-month olds for autism. The AAP Autism Toolkit was designed to screen, identify, and treat children with autism spectrum disorders.3 The Toolkit includes screening tools for three age groups:

1. For babies less than 18 months: **Communication and Symbolic Play Behavior Scales and Developmental Profile** <http://firstwords.fsu.edu/pdf/checklist.pdf>



1. For 18-30 month olds, the **Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers-Revised with Follow-up (M-CHAT-R/F):** [Available at Autismspeaks.org](https://www.autismspeaks.org/sites/default/files/docs/sciencedocs/m-chat/m-chat-r_f.pdf?v=1)
2. Preschool and Elementary school children: the **Childhood Autism Spectrum Test**. <http://www.autismresearchcentre.com/arc_tests> )

**2 HELPFUL HINTS**

* Individuals with well-established DSM-IV diagnoses of autistic disorder, Asperger’s disorder, or pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified should be given the DSM-5 diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. There is no need to review the diagnosis again to see if those individuals still qualify by DSM-5.1
* Individuals who have marked deficits in social communication, but whose symptoms do not otherwise meet criteria for autism spectrum disorder, should be evaluated for the new DSM-5 diagnosis of **social (pragmatic) communication disorder (SCD)**.1 The SCD diagnosis was created to ensure the unique needs of affected individuals are met. While autism spectrum disorder (ASD) does encompass communication problems, it also includes restricted, repeti­tive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities and gives equal weight to both communication issues and repetitive behaviors. ASD must be ruled out for SCD to be diagnosed. Many individu­als with such symptoms previously were given the diagnosis of *perva­sive development disorder* *not otherwise specified*. This led to inconsistent treatment and services in across clinics. Communication disorders are treatable, so identifying distinct communication problems is important for getting people appropriate care.6

**1 LAST THING… Centers of Excellence in Washington State**

The Washington State Health Care Authority offers an Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) therapy benefit to all Medicaid clients with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. In order for a child to be eligible for ABA therapy through Medicaid, a recognized Center of Excellence (COE) must have conducted a comprehensive evaluation, and written an order for ABA within the last two years. Find Centers of Excellence near you:

<http://www.hca.wa.gov/medicaid/abatherapy/Documents/HCA_Centers_of_Excellence_for_ASD.pdf>  7

More information about the ABA benefit: <http://www.hca.wa.gov/medicaid/abatherapy/Pages/index.aspx> 7

References / Resources

1. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Washington, DC. (2013). DSM-5 (2013) 5th edition.
2. Luz, Amy. You do not have Asperger’s. *Slate.* May 22, 2013.
3. Autism Speaks website listing full criteria for autism according to the American Psychiatric Association, Version 5, 2013. Washington D.C.
4. Johnson CP, Myers SM, and the Council on Children with Disabilities. Identification and Evaluation of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders. Pediatrics November 1, 2007; Vol. 120 No. 5; 1183-1215.
5. Carbone PS, Murphy NA, Norlin C, Azur V, Sheng X, Young PC. Parent and pediatrician perspectives regarding the primary care of children with autism spectrum disorders*. J Autism Dev Disord* (2013) 43: 964-972.
6. American Psychiatric Association. Social Communication Disorder Fact Sheet. Published by the American Psychiatric Association Publishing 2013: <http://www.dsm5.org/Documents/Social%20Communication%20Disorder%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>
7. Health Care Authority of Washington state website: <http://www.hca.wa.gov/medicaid/abatherapy/Pages/index.aspx>
8. Autism Speaks Family Services Tool Kit by the Autism Treatment Network. <http://www.autismspeaks.org/family-services/tool-kits>
9. Harrington JW, Allen K. The clinician’s guide to autism. *Pediatrics In Review* 2014; 35; 62-113.

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| (3) County Special Needs Resources | |
| * For children birth to age 18: | Contact:  (4) |
| * For children under age 3: | Contact:  (5) |
| * For children age 3 and older: | Contact:  Local school district (6) |
| * Family Support: | Contact: (7) |
|  | **Washington State Special Needs Resources** |
| * WithinReach Family Health Hotline | 1-800-322-2588, 1-800-833-6388 TTD  <http://www.parenthelp123.org/> |
| * Autism Society of WA * WA Autism Alliance and Advocacy | <http://www.autismsocietyofwa.org/>  <http://www.washingtonautismadvocacy.org/updates/> |