

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum

Review Questions

Topic	1.1 EXPERIENCE OF CARE AND THE ORGANISATION AND DELIVERY OF CARE
Review question(s)	<p>1.1 What services and treatments are effective in providing a positive experience of care for children and young people with autism and their families and carers?</p> <p>1.2 What are the key problems associated with the experience of care for children and young people with autism and their families and carers?</p> <p>1.3 For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, what would help improve the experience of care?</p> <p>2.1 What information and day-to-day support is effective in supporting children and young people with autism and their families and carers :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the post-diagnosis period (including genetic advice and advice about investigation for possible causes of autism including regression)? • when treatment and care is provided (including case coordination or case management)? • at intervention/management plan reviews? • during periods of crisis? • at key transitions (for example, school transitions and transition to adult services)? <p>2.2 What information and day-to-day support do children and young people with autism and their families and carers want:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the post-diagnosis period? • when treatment and care is provided? • at intervention/management plan reviews? • during periods of crisis? • at key transitions (for example, school transitions and transition to adult services)? <p>3.1 What are the essential elements that allow integration across services/agencies for the optimal organisation and delivery of care to children and young people with autism and their families and carers?</p> <p>3.2 What are the essential elements that assist in the transition into adulthood services for young people with autism?</p>

	<p>3.3 What are the effective ways of monitoring progress in children and young people with autism?</p> <p>3.4 What alterations need to be made to routine and acute healthcare for children and young people with autism to ensure access for those with autism?</p>
Sub-question(s)	<p>For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, is the experience of care and the organisation and delivery of care different for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looked after children? • immigrant groups? • children with regression in skills?

Topic	1.2 INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE FEATURES OF AUTISM
Review question(s)	<p>4.1 For children and young people with autism, what are the benefits of psychosocial, pharmacological or biomedical interventions for the core features of autism (overall autistic behaviours, impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction, and restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours)* when compared with alternative management strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * Sub-group analyses will examine and compare treatment effects on core autism features when the interventions are specifically aimed at these features (direct outcomes) and when the primary target of the intervention was another outcome but effects on core autism features are examined (indirect outcomes)
Sub-question(s)	<p>4.1.1 For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, is the engagement with or effectiveness of interventions aimed at the core features of autism different for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looked after children? • immigrant groups? • children with regression in skills? <p>4.1.2 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at the core features of autism moderated by:-</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and severity of the condition? • the presence of coexisting conditions (including, mental and behaviour, neurodevelopmental, medical or genetic, and functional, problems and disorders)? • age? • gender? • the presence of sensory differences? • IQ? • language level? • family/carer contextual factors (for example, socioeconomic status, parental education, parental mental health, sibling with special education needs)? <p>4.1.3 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at the core features of autism mediated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intensity of the intervention? • the duration of the intervention? • the length of follow-up? • programme components?
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Topic	1.3 INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT REDUCING BEHAVIOUR THAT CHALLENGES
Review question(s)	<p>5.1 For children and young people with autism, what are the benefits of psychosocial, pharmacological or biomedical interventions for anticipating, preventing or managing behaviour that challenges or poses a risk*, when compared with alternative management strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * Sub-group analyses will examine and compare treatment effects on behaviour that challenges when the interventions are specifically aimed at these behaviours (direct outcomes) and when the primary target of the intervention was another outcome but effects on behaviour that challenges are examined (indirect outcomes)
Sub-question(s)	<p>5.1.1 For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, is the engagement with or effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing behaviour that challenges or poses a risk different for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looked after children?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immigrant groups? • children with regression in skills? <p>5.1.2 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing behaviour that challenges or poses a risk moderated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and severity of the condition? • the presence of coexisting conditions (including, mental and behaviour, neurodevelopmental, medical or genetic, and functional, problems and disorders)? • age? • gender? • the presence of sensory differences? • IQ? • language level? • family/carer contextual factors (for example, socioeconomic status, parental education, parental mental health, sibling with special education needs)? <p>5.1.3 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing behaviour that challenges or poses a risk mediated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intensity of the intervention? • the duration of the intervention? • the length of follow-up? • programme components?
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Topic	1.4 INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING PROBLEMS OR DISORDERS
Review question(s)	<p>6.1 For children and young people with autism, what are the benefits of psychosocial, pharmacological or biomedical interventions for coexisting problems or disorders (including adaptive behaviour, speech and language problems, IQ and academic skills, sensory sensitivities, motor skills, common coexisting mental health problems and common functional problems)* when compared with alternative management strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * Sub-group analyses will examine and compare treatment effects on coexisting problems or disorders when the interventions are

	specifically aimed at these features (direct outcomes) and when the primary target of the intervention was another outcome but effects on coexisting problems or disorders are examined (indirect outcomes)
Sub-question(s)	<p>6.1.1 For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, is the engagement with or effectiveness of interventions aimed at coexisting problems or disorders different for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looked after children? • immigrant groups? • children with regression in skills? <p>6.1.2 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at coexisting problems or disorders moderated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and severity of the condition? • the presence of coexisting conditions (including, mental and behaviour, neurodevelopmental, medical or genetic, and functional, problems and disorders)? • age? • gender? • the presence of sensory differences? • IQ? • language level? • family/carer contextual factors (for example, socioeconomic status, parental education, parental mental health, sibling with special education needs)? <p>6.1.3 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at coexisting problems or disorders mediated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intensity of the intervention? • the duration of the intervention? • the length of follow-up? • programme components?

Topic	1.5 INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE IMPACT ON THE FAMILY
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Review question(s)	<p>7.1 For children and young people with autism, what are the benefits of psychosocial, pharmacological or biomedical interventions for improving the impact on the family* when compared with alternative management strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * Sub-group analyses will examine and compare treatment effects on the impact for the family when the interventions are specifically aimed at improving the impact on the family (direct outcomes) and when the primary target of the intervention was another outcome but effects on the family are examined (indirect outcomes)
Sub-question(s)	<p>7.1.1 For children and young people with autism, and their families and carers, is the engagement with or effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving the impact on the family different for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looked after children? • immigrant groups? • children with regression in skills? <p>7.1.2 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving the impact on the family moderated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and severity of the condition? • the presence of coexisting conditions (including, mental and behaviour, neurodevelopmental, medical or genetic, and functional, problems and disorders)? • age? • gender? • the presence of sensory differences? • IQ? • language level? • family/carer contextual factors (for example, socioeconomic status, parental education, parental mental health, sibling with special education needs)? <p>7.1.3 For children and young people with autism is the effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving the impact on the family mediated by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intensity of the intervention?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the duration of the intervention?• the length of follow-up?• programme components?
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Topic	1.6 ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERVENTIONS
Review question(s)	9.1 For children and young people with autism, what are the potential harms associated with psychosocial, pharmacological or biomedical interventions?