

Autism Spectrum Disorder

Disclaimer

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to any product or service mentioned in this presentation.

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reserve

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan



Autism Spectrum Disorder Objectives

- Learn what Autism Spectrum Disorder(ASD)
- •Understand the impact on this diagnosis of the DSM 5 published in 2013
- •Know the two main symptom categories:
- -Social Communication And Interaction
- -Patterns Of Behavior
- •Understand Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) as a treatment for ASD
- •Understand the application of ABA as defined in the TMPPM February 2022.

4

Pre-Test Questions

- Autism Spectrum Disorder is an umbrella term covering a range of neurodevelopmental conditions
 True
 b. False
- Autism Spectrum Disorder causes a wide range of impairments in social

- Autism Spectrum Disorder causes a wide range of impairments in social communication.
 True
 False
 Autism Spectrum Disorder has associated restricted and repetitive behaviors.
 True
- u. raise
 L. Autism Spectrum Disorder is increasing in frequency. The current estimate is
 a. 1 in 125 children
 b. 1 in 88 children

 - c. 1 in 50 children
- C. 1 in 50 Children
 d. The incidence is decreasing.
 1. Autism Spectrum Disorder relationships include overlaps between
 a. Social Communication Deficits
 b. Repetitive Behaviors
 C. Hyperactivity
 d. Language Disability
 e. All of the above

5

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

- •An umbrella term covering a range of neurodevelopmental conditions
- •Causes a wide range of impairments in social communication
- •Has associated restricted and repetitive
- •More than 3 million cases identified per year in US
- •A lifelong condition

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? Symptoms Classified Into Two Categories.

- •Social Communication And Interaction
- Poor eye contact and lack of facial expressions
- Delayed speech or does not speak
- Does not understand questions and directions
- Gets aggressive or disruptive
- Does not respond to his or her name
- Repeats phrases or words
- Resists cuddling and holding



- Patterns Of Behavior
- Repetitive movements like hand shaking, spinning or rocking
- Difficulty in body movement coordination
- Sensitive to light, sound or touch
- Self harming activities such as
- Specific **food preferences** or food pattern

7

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

·CAUSES:

- •There are no known causes,
- -genetics and environmental factors may play a role:
- •Genetics: gene mutations (genetic changes) might cause ASD.
- •Environmental factors: Potential damage from air pollutants, medication, viral infection, complications during pregnancy
- •Risk factors include:
- -Gender- More common among boys
- -Family history

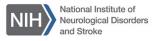
Downloaded from the Web 2/4/22

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reserve

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan

8

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?



- •Defines Autism Spectrum Disease as:
- -neurodevelopment disorders that affect
- •communication
- •learning •behaviors
- •social interaction
- -"spectrum" refers to the wide range of symptoms, skills, and levels of disability in functioning that can occur

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan 9

•ASD is increasing in prevalence •Current incidence is 1:50 Children

10

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

- **•DISORDERS RELATED TO ASD**
- -Fragile X syndrome (a genetic cause of intellectual disability)
- **-Tuberous Sclerosis** causes benign tumors to grow in the brain and other vital organs
- -A higher risk of having epilepsy
- •20 to 30 percent of children with ASD develop epilepsy
- -Bipolar disorder and Schizophrenia occur more frequently
- -Asperger Disorder, Childhood disintegrative disorder, pervasive developmental disorder (NOS)



UnitedHealthcare Community Plan

11

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

- Screening Tests Examples
- -Ados-2 (Autism diagnostic observation schedule, 2nd ed.)
- -M-CHAT Autism Test M-CHAT Autism Screening Tool
- -CDC's "Learn the Signs. Act Early." program provides free resources to help families monitor developmental milestones and recognize signs of developmental concerns, including ASD.
- -There are other instruments available
- •A complete screening by a qualified professional is the best approach to diagnosis (see Slide 31, TMPPM)

| • | © 2020 t | Inited HealthCare | Services, | Inc. Al | rights | reserve |
|---|----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
|---|----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan 12

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

- •The impact of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM 5)
- -Published 2013
- -Eliminated and grouped all the previous terminology into a single category
- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- •Created 3 levels of ASD
- -Levels I, II, and III

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reser

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan

13

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

All the previous diagnoses and related conditions are now diagnosed by their **severity of need** within Social Communication and Ritualistic behaviors.



14

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

•Relationship of Aspects of ASD



What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? All these Relational Aspects of ASD are now identified by the requisite SUPPORT LEVELS ASD DSM 5 Level I – Requiring Support: ASD DSM 5 Level II – Requiring Substantial Support ASD DSM 5 Level III – Requiring VERY Substantial Support

16

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? Autism Spectrum Disorder DSM 5 Level I – Requiring Support Social Communication • Restricted Interests And Repetitive **Behaviors** • Without support in place, there is a deficit in communication ability Rituals and repetitive behaviors which can cause noticeable cause significant interference and difficulties. difficulty in their daily lives and general functioning. • Has difficulty initiating social interactions . This disruption affects more that one area of their lives. Demonstrates clear examples of atypical or unsuccessful responses to · A resistance of any attempt by others the approaches of others. to be distracted from their fixated May appear to have little or no Children assigned to this level would be at the high end of the spectrum; previously referred to as Asperger's Syndrome. interest in social interactions.

17

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? Autism Spectrum Disorder DSM 5 Level II – Requiring Substantial Support • Restricted Interests And Repetitive Social Communication Behaviors · Marked deficits in verbal and nonverbal communication skills. Restricted Interests and Repetitive Behaviors that are very frequent and Social impairment even with support are obvious to the casual observer. in place. · The child or adult becomes very Limited initiation in social distressed and frustrated if there is interaction. an attempt to distract them from Reduced or abnormal response to their interests and repetitive the social approaches of others. It is extremely difficult to divert their interest if at all.

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? Autism Spectrum Disorder DSM 5 Level III - Requiring VERY Substantial Support • Restricted Interests And Repetitive Social Communication **Behaviors** Severe deficits in verbal and nonverbal communication skills. • Total preoccupation with fixated Language may be absent. rituals and repetitive behaviors that occur all of the time. Their deficits cause severe impairment for any functioning. • Very distressed if the rituals are Very limited initiation of social interrupted. • They immediately return to their interaction if at all. interest and/or rituals if interrupted. Minimal response to social approaches of others.

19

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations • Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) is the only proven intervention deemed effective to treat Autism • ABA focuses on -the observable relationship of behavior to the environment. -the methods of ABA can be used to change behavior. -there are a variety of other strategies available; none have research proven efficacy.

20

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) •ABA is scientifically based on a Long history of Behavior Research. •Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) -discovered the conditioning reflex during his study with dogs -he established classical conditioning as a learning method -Ring a bell and the dog salivates

| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations |
|---|
| What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) |
| •John B. Watson (1878-1958) -John B. Watson extended Pavlov's theory to apply to human behavior |
| www.varywellmind.com/john-b-watson-biography: Downloaded from the Web 1/10/22 |

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) •B.F. Skinner (1904-1990) -introduced the concept of operant conditioning -assumes that all behavior is learned -Rats could be taught to discriminate signals (colored lights) related to food presence or absence - intro-lipsycholory fac harvard adulpsoolety-f-skinner: Downloaded from the Web 1/25/22

23

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) •Dr. Ole Ivar Lovaas (1927-2010) -1960s he pioneered Applied Behavioral Analytic Interventions -decrease severe challenging behaviors - intervention for preschoolers with autism -children who received early intensive ABA made dramatic gains in development Itanic/Newaracarter.com/ Downloaded from the Web 1/23/22

| | _ |
|--|---|
| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations | |
| G | |
| ABA is Applied , meaning it targets | |
| behaviors that are socially significant. | |
| | |
| | |
| © 200 United HealthCare Service, Inc. At rights reversed. United-HealthCare Community Plan 25 | |
| 25 | |
| | |
| | 1 |
| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations | |
| 3 | |
| | |
| ABA is Behavioral | - |
| -study observable, measurable events . | |
| | |
| | |
| © 2,200 (shiel HealthCare Service, Inc. At optio review). Unite-HealthCare Community Plan 26 | |
| 26 | |
| | |
| | 1 |
| ASD Treatment | |
| New State of Texas Regulations | |
| | |
| ABA is Analytic | |
| -it demonstrates reliable factors | |
| controlling behavior (cause and effect) | |
| checij | |
| © 2020 to last HesinGrans Seriosa, Inc. Al right monest. United Healthcare Community Plan 27 | |
| Uniscreasizare Controlity Plan 27 | |

| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----|
| ABA will help to: . Teach new skills . Reduce maladaptive behavior | s | |
| O 2000 liphed HealthCore Sentan, No. All rights reserved. | UnitedHealthcare Community Plan | 28 |

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? Procedures based on the principles of behavior Procedures are systematically applied Improve socially meaningful behavior; must be measurable Show that the procedures used are responsible for the change (cause and effect) IMPORT February 2022; Vol. 2; Provider Handbooks; Children's Services Handbook; Section 2.3 Autism Services

29

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? •The ABA therapist -identifies the relationship between the behavior and the environment •need for change -designs methods to change that behavior -systematically applies these methods to improve behavior.

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? •ABA is very labor intensive •Requires 1-on-1 interactions with the patient •Requires daily repetition and reinforcement •Parental/Caregiver support is very important •Coordination of care with other education or learning environments is necessary

31

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations TMPPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.1 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Definition: •Characterized by •restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior and interest •repetitive patterns of activities •deficits in social communication •Deficits in social interaction •Onset of symptoms occurs in early childhood.

32

What is Autism Spectrum Disorder? **TMPPM: Symptoms Classified Into Two** Categories. Social Communication Patterns Of Behavior **And Interaction** • Repetitive movements like hand shaking, spinning or rocking · Poor eye contact and lack of facial • Difficulty in body movement • Delayed speech or does not speak • Sensitive to light, sound or touch Does not understand questions and directions • Self - harming activities such as Gets aggressive or disruptive Specific food preferences or food pattern • Does not respond to his or her (Slide 6) • Repeats phrases or words • Resists cuddling and holding

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations

TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.1

- •Who Can Make the Diagnosis?
- •A developmental pediatrician
- A neurologist
- A psychiatrist
- A licensed psychologist
- •An interdisciplinary team

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reserved

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan 3

34

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations

TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.1

- •Who Can Make the Diagnosis?
- •An interdisciplinary team
- -Physician
- -physician assistant (PA)
- -nurse practitioner
- •In consultation with one or more providers who are qualified child specialists, have expertise in Autism and are in one of the following disciplines:

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reserved

UnitedHealthcare Community Plan

35

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations

TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.1

- •Who Can Make the Diagnosis?
- •In consultation with:
- -Any provider listed above
- -Licensed clinical social worker
- -Licensed professional counselor
- -Licensed psychological associate -Licensed specialist in school psychology
- -Occupational therapist (OT)
- -Speech-language pathologist (SLP)

© 2020 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All rights reserved

InitedHealthcare Community Plan 3

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.1 *Who Can Make the Diagnosis? Synopsis: Any medical, or psychological specialist with expertise in Autism OR Any professional having expertise in Autism with the support of an interdisciplinary team.

37

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.2 Health Plans Must provide a "Comprehensive Service Array" •This may include: - Applied behavior analysis (ABA) - Case management/care coordination (with parent permission) - Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) - Nutrition, when provided by a licensed dietitian - Occupational therapy (OT) - Outpatient behavioral health services - Physician services, including medication management - Physical therapy (PT) - Speech-language pathology (SLP);

| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.3 | |
| Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) | |
| The TMPPM Definition: | |
| ABA refers to the application of current, evidence specialized principles of the applied behavior di | |
| Intensive behavioral intervention (IBI) is a high-application of ABA therapy. | intensity |
| | |
| | |
| © 2001 John Freihl Care Serion, Inc. Al right reward. | United-lealthcare Community Plan 39 |

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? Procedures based on the principles of behavior Procedures are systematically applied Improve socially meaningful behavior; measurable Show that the procedures used are responsible for the change. (Same as Slide 28)

40

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.3 Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) The TMPPM Definition: One very important point: Physical restraint is not appropriate during any service provided to Medicaid children or youth under the Autism Services benefit except in emergency instances of threat of physical harm to the child or youth or others around them.

41

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations TMPM February 2022 Sec. 2.3.4 Parent or Caregiver Involvement • Parent or caregivers ideally -Must be able to participate in ABA therapy -Implement ABA techniques in the home Implement ABA in the community environment -Follow instructions provided by the LBA or licensed assistant behavior analyst (LaBA)

| | D Treatment w State of Texas Regulations |
|-----|--|
| W | ho can provide ABA? |
| Sec | tion 2.3.6 ABA Provider Requirements |
| 2.3 | .6.1 Licensed Behavior Analysts (LBA) |
| •Bo | ard Certified Behavior Analyst |
| 0 | Master Degree or higher |
| 0 | BCBA (LBA - TMPPM) |
| 0 | LBAs serve as direct supervisors of the LaBAs and BTs and must ensure the quality of the ABA services provided |

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? Who can provide ABA? Section 2.3.6.2 Licensed Assistant Behavior Analysts (LaBA) •Certified Assistant Behavior Analyst •BCaBA (LaBA - TMPPM) •Bachelors Degree or higher. •State licensed

44

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations What is Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA)? Who can provide ABA? Section 2.3.6.3 Behavior Technicians (BT) A high school graduate-level paraprofessional who delivers ABA services under the supervision of an LBA and/or an LaBA.

| ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations | |
|---|--|
| Documentation Requirements | |
| The ABA documentation requirements are consistent with other sections of the TMPPM. | |
| Specific assessments and maintenance of records is required | |
| A 90-day extension may be requested after the initial approval | |

Reevaluations may be done as soon as 60 days

46

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations Section 2.3.7.14 Frequency and Duration Guidelines for ABA Services High frequency IBI (greater than 20 hours/week) Moderate frequency (6 to 20 hours/week) Targeted/focused frequency (5 hours or less/week or 20 hours or less/month Maintenance/consultative level (2-4 hours per week or less) Each section (frequency) has specific criteria

47

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations Section 2.3.7.15 Discharge or Discontinuation Criteria Section 2.3.8 Exclusions Each of these sections has specific criteria In each of the sections there are references to medical necessity, duration of approvals, reimbursement criteria, and documentation requirements.

ASD Treatment New State of Texas Regulations There are other therapies available in addition to ABA that may augment or support ABA treatment. The use of medications is available and is beyond the scope of this presentation Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) may also be used to augment the effectiveness of ABA Supportive care for the caregivers and other family members is also available.

49

ASD and Treatment New State of Texas Regulations Take Away: •Autism is an umbrella term covering a range of neurodevelopmental conditions •Autism Causes a wide range of impairments in 2 main categories (DSM 5) • Social Communication and Interaction • Patterns Of Behavior

50

ASD and Treatment New State of Texas Regulations Take Away: •Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) is: -Procedures based on the scientific principles of behavior -Procedures that are systematically applied -Improve socially meaningful behavior; measurable -Show that the procedures used are responsible for the change (cause and effect).

| 1. | Autism Spectrum Disorder is an umbrella term covering a range of neurodevelopmental | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | ditions | | | | |
| | | True | | | | |
| _ | | | | | | |
| 2. | | Autism Spectrum Disorder causes a wide range of impairments in social nmunication. | | | | |
| | a. | True | | | | |
| | b. | False | | | | |
| 3. | 1. | Autism Spectrum Disorder has associated restricted and repetitive behaviors. | | | | |
| | a. | True | | | | |
| | b. | False | | | | |
| 4. | 1. | Autism Spectrum Disorder is increasing in frequency. The current estimate is | | | | |
| | a. | 1 in 125 children | | | | |
| | b. | 1 in 88 children | | | | |
| | c. | 1 in 50 children | | | | |
| | d. | The incidence is decreasing. | | | | |
| 5. | 1. | Autism Spectrum Disorder relationships include overlaps between | | | | |
| | a. | Social Communication Deficits | | | | |
| | b. | Repetitive Behaviors | | | | |
| | c. | Hyperactivity | | | | |
| | d. | Language Disability | | | | |
| | e. | All of the above | | | | |

