## Caregiver Training Modules for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Restricted Eating







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## Background

- 90% of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) experience feeding difficulties
- Children with ASD are often reported to have unusual eating habits such as:
- Rigid mealtime behaviors
- Limited food repertoire
- Food sensitivities and refusal related to food texture, color, smell and temperature.
- Children with ASD who have restricted eating are at increased risk for nutritional deficits which may contribute to worsening ASD
- Many behavioral interventions have been effective for increasing food intake
- Eating enjoyment, positive mealtime environment and enthusiastic modeling in both adults and peers have been shown to increase food acceptance and social interaction in children.
- Educating caregivers has been shown to be effective in reducing problematic mealtime behaviors and food selectivity.
- Education and training increases caregiver competence and promotes healthier lifestyles

"This picture shows a typical mealtime for my nephew Bobby, a picky eater. Here he is coloring, not eating. We ended up boxing the food and taking it home!"

- Rachel Rice, LEND trainee

## **Specific Aims**

## *Aim 1:*

 Create and produce caregiver education modules on training topics related to improving mealtime behaviors in preschool children with ASD and restricted eating

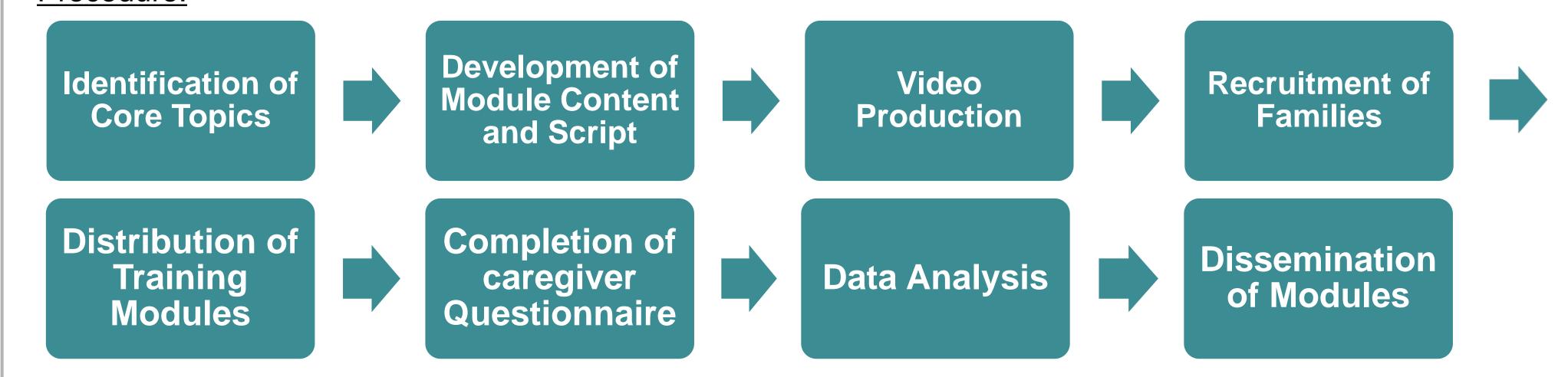
## **Aim 2**:

- Assess the feasibility and satisfaction of caregivers who will evaluate the content and format of the training modules
- Evaluate caregiver knowledge gained from viewing the modules

## Methods

<u>Participants:</u> A total of 15 caregivers of preschool-aged children (ages 3 to 6 years) with ASD who have restricted eating will be recruited.

## Procedure:



## **Development of Training Modules:**

- Identify core topics for caregiver education
- 2. Develop trial training video
- 3. Disseminate and elicit caregiver feedback
- 4. Incorporate feedback into Phase 2 of video production process

# Creating a Mealtime Routine Things to keep in mind: Use consistent language Use positive, specific language (e.g. say "we sit at the table" instead of "don't get up") Use positive encouragement throughout the meal 1. Get your child ready to eat. Participating in sensory activities is a good way to get your child ready theat. Vestibular (balance) activities: Jumping (trampoline, bipgity hop) Dancing to music Swinging Proprioceptive activities Wheelbarrow walking Set up the environment (move chairs, tables, wipe table) Wall pushes (push the wall with different body parts) Tactile activities Massage Bear hug Play with playdoh (pushing down on the table) Start routine: Wash hands Come to the table Tell your child you are going to eat in \_\_ minutes

## **Core Topics:**

- 1. Creating a Mealtime Routine
- 2. Setting up the Environent for Mealtime
- 3. What's on the Plate
- 4. Using Visual Schedules
- 5. Components of Food
- 6. Making Mealtime Fun
- 7. Managing Mealtime Behaviors
- 8. Prompting during Mealtime

## Discussion

- Overall responses showed positive feedback to our trial training video
- Caregiver response rate was 4 out of 11. This was less than expected likely due to time constraints
- Content/script development and video production took longer and was more complex than anticipated
- Length of the trial training video was longer than intended (15 minutes vs 5 - 7min)
- We will incorporate caregiver feedback related to video length and feeding strategies to guide future modules



## Results

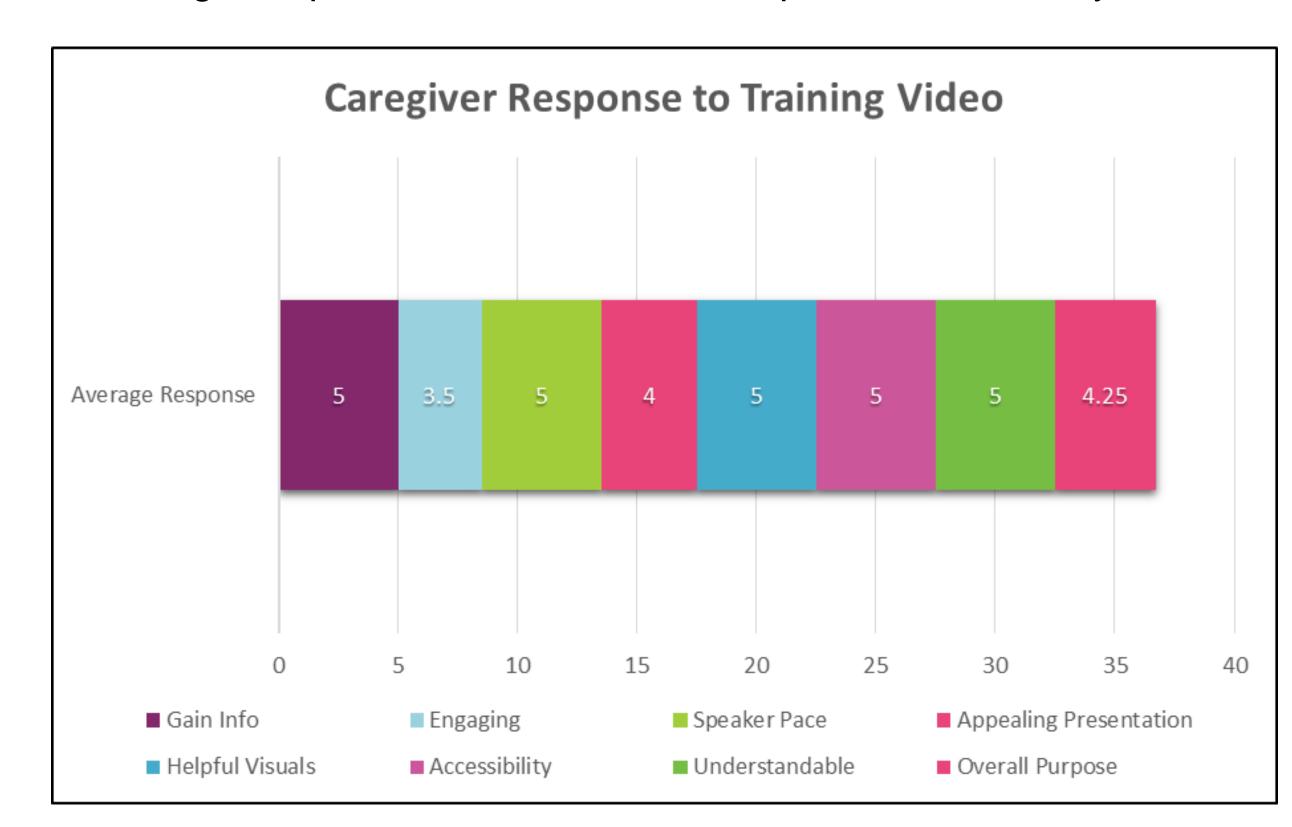
## Trial Training Video:

Creating a mealtime routine trial training video was recorded and produced. Training Video was made available to feedback participants on youtube website.

Make it fun! Do not force the child to ea

## Caregiver Survey:

Four caregivers provided feedback and responses were analyzed



"I think it would be helpful to also show a child who is not as receptive... and how to continue the mealtime routine or what verbiage you would use when that occurs."

- Caregiver 1

"If it was 3 separate shorter videos... A premeal video then a meal video then post meal video may keep attention span longer."

- Caregiver 2

"I really enjoyed the real video examples within the presentation."
- Caregiver 3

## **Next Steps**

- Research grant submitted for funding 8
   professionally-edited video training modules
   (video + handout materials)
- Survey feeding professionals on the training modules content and format
- Create and produce 8 video training modules
- Assess the feasibility, satisfaction and knowledge learned from caregiver participants
- This study will inform a future feeding study for young children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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