

You, Your Family and Autism

How Will I Deal with This Diagnosis?

You are never prepared for a diagnosis of autism. It is likely that you will experience a range of emotions. It is painful to love so much, to want something so much and not quite get it. You want your child to get better so badly that you may feel some of the stages commonly associated with grieving. You may “revisit” these feelings from time to time in the future. Part of moving forward is dealing with your own needs and emotions along the way.

Stages associated with grieving

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, M.D., a Swiss-American psychiatrist, outlined five stages in the grief process. Grief does not progress in an orderly way that follows a predictable path. It is normal to move forwards and backwards among the five stages, skip a stage or be stuck in one. Her five stages are outlined here.



Denial

You may go through periods of refusing to believe what is happening to your child. You don't consciously choose this reaction; it just happens. During this time, you may not be able to hear the facts as they relate to your child's diagnosis. Don't be critical of yourself for reacting this way. Denial is a way of coping. It may be what gets you through a particularly difficult period. You must, however, be aware that you are in denial, so that it doesn't cause you to lose focus on your child's treatment. Try not to “shoot the messenger.” When a professional, a therapist or a teacher tells you something that is hard to hear about your child, consider that he or she is trying to help you so that you can address the problem. It is important not to alienate people who can give you helpful feedback and help monitor your child's progress. Whether you agree or not, try to thank them for the information. If you are upset, try considering the information when you have had a chance to calm down.

Anger

With time, your denial may give way to anger. Although anger is a natural part of the process, you may find that it's directed at those closest to you – your child, your spouse, your friend or at the world in general. You may also feel resentment toward parents of typical children. Your anger may come out in different ways – snapping at people, overreacting to small things, even screaming and yelling. Anger is normal. It is a healthy and expected reaction to feelings of loss and stress that come with this diagnosis. Expressing your anger releases tension. It is an attempt to tell the people around you that you hurt and are outraged that this diagnosis has happened to your child.

“I felt angry when a child at my son's school was diagnosed with Leukemia around the time our son was diagnosed with autism. Everyone sent cards and cooked dinners for them. They didn't know I needed that kind of help too. When I let people know I needed help they came through for me.”

Bargaining

This stage involves the hope that the diagnosis can be undone. The feeling of helplessness you may be experiencing might create a need to regain control of the situation. Many parents will ask themselves questions like: What if we had gotten our child in to the doctor earlier? What if it was caused by something we did? You may also question the diagnosis or search for another doctor hoping that he or she might tell you something different.

Sadness or Grief

Many parents must mourn the loss of some of the hopes and dreams they had for their child before they can move on. There will probably be many times when you feel extremely sad. Friends may refer to this as being “depressed,” which can sound frightening. There is, however, a difference between sadness and depression. Depression often stands in the way

of moving forward. Allowing yourself to feel sadness can help you grow. You have every right to feel sad and to express it in ways that are comfortable. Crying can help release some of the tension that builds up when you try to hold in sadness. A good cry can get you over one hurdle and help you face the next. If you find that your sadness is interfering with your ability to cope or you show other symptoms of depression, such as weight loss, social withdrawal, suicidal thoughts, sleep difficulties, low self-esteem or loss of interest in daily activities, consult your family physician who can recommend treatment.

“My husband had a harder time accepting our son's diagnosis at first. When Max began making progress in his ABA program, everything changed for the better. For a while, I was the one holding everything together for all of us.”

Acceptance

Ultimately, you may feel a sense of acceptance. It's helpful to distinguish between accepting that your child has been diagnosed with autism and accepting autism. Accepting the diagnosis simply means that you are ready to advocate for your child. The period following an autism diagnosis can be very challenging, even for the most harmonious families. Although the child with autism may never experience the negative emotions associated with the diagnosis, parents, siblings and extended family members may each process the diagnosis in different ways, and at different rates. Give yourself time to adjust. Be patient with yourself. It will take some time to understand your child's disorder and the impact it has on you and your family. Difficult emotions may resurface from time to time. There may be times when you feel helpless and angry that autism has resulted in a life that is much different than you had planned. But you will also experience feelings of hope as your child begins to make progress.

Caring for the Caregiver

Changing the course of the life of your child with autism can be a very rewarding experience. You are making an enormous difference in his or her life. To make it happen, you need to take care of yourself. Take a moment to answer these questions: *Where does your support and strength come from? How are you really doing? Do you need to cry? Complain? Scream? Would you like some help but don't know who to ask?*

Remember that if you want to take the best possible care of your child, you must first take the best possible care of yourself.

Parents often fail to evaluate their own sources of strength, coping skills or emotional attitudes. You may be so busy meeting the needs of your child that you don't allow yourself time to relax, cry or simply think. You may wait until you are so exhausted or stressed out that you can barely carry on before you consider your own needs. Reaching this point is not helping you or your family. You may feel that your child needs you right now, more than ever. Your "to do" list may be what is driving you forward right now. You may feel completely overwhelmed and not know where to start. There is no single way to cope. Each family is unique and deals with stressful situations differently. Getting your child started in treatment will help you feel better. Acknowledging the emotional impact of autism and taking care of yourself during this stressful period will help prepare you for the challenges ahead. Autism is a pervasive, multi-faceted disorder. It will not only change the way that you look at your child, it will change the way you look at the world. Maintaining open and honest communication with your partner and family as well as discussing your fears and concerns will help you to deal with the many changes in your life. As some parents may tell you, you may be a better person for it. The love and hope that you have for your child make you stronger than you realize.

Here are some tips from parents who have experienced what you are going through:

Get going.

Getting your child started in treatment will help. There are many details you will be managing in an intensive treatment program, especially if it is based in your home. If you know your child is engaged in meaningful activities, you will be more able to focus on moving forward. It may also free up some of your time so you can educate yourself, advocate for your child and take care of yourself.

Ask for help.

Asking for help can be very difficult, especially at first. Don't hesitate to use whatever support is available to you. People around you may want to help, but may not know how. Is there someone who can take your other kids somewhere for an afternoon? Or cook dinner for your family one night so that you can spend the time learning? Can someone pick a few things up for you at the store or do a load of laundry? Or let other people know you are going through a difficult time and could use a hand?

Talk to someone.

Everyone needs someone to talk to. Let someone know what you are going through and how you feel. Someone who just listens can be a great source of strength. If you can't get out of the house, use the phone to call a friend.

Consider joining a support group.

It may be helpful to listen or talk to people who have been or are going through a similar experience. Support groups can be great sources of information about what services are available in your area and who provides them. You may have to try more than one to find a group that feels right to you. You may find you aren't a "support group kind of person." For many parents in your situation, support groups provide valuable hope, comfort and encouragement.

You may also want to consider attending a recreational program for children with autism. This may be a good way to meet other parents just like you.

One study from Vanderbilt University, a part of the Autism Speaks Autism Treatment Network, found that mothers of children with autism benefit significantly from weekly stress-reduction classes led by other mothers. The classes reduced previously high levels of personal stress, anxiety and depression and improved the mom's interactions with their children.

“At my support group I met a group of women who were juggling the same things I was. It felt so good not to feel like I was from another planet!”

You may find a listing of support groups in the Autism Speaks Resource Guide at autismspeaks.org/resource-guide. Another avenue is through the local SEPTA (Special Education Parent Teacher Association) in your school district or online through the Autism Speaks Facebook page at facebook.com/autismspeaks.

My Autism Team, the social network for parents of kids with autism, is another great resource. On this site, parents of children with autism share their experiences, including their reviews of local service providers, to help inform the parents in their communities. Visit the site at myautismteam.com.

Try to take a break.

If you can, allow yourself to take some time away, even if it is only a few minutes to take a walk. If it's possible, getting out to a movie, going shopping or visiting a friend can make a world of difference. If you feel guilty about taking a break, try to remind yourself that this break will help you feel renewed for the things you need to do when you get back. Try to get some rest. If you are getting regular sleep, you will be better prepared to make good decisions, be more patient with your child and more able to deal with the stress in your life.

Consider keeping a journal.

Louise DeSalvo, in *Writing as a Way of Healing*, notes that studies have shown that: “Writing that describes traumatic events and our deepest thoughts and feelings about them is linked with improved immune function, improved emotional and physical health, and positive behavioral changes.” Some parents have found a journal to be a helpful tool for keeping track of their child's progress, what is working and what isn't. Be mindful of the time you spend on the internet. The internet will be one of the most important tools you have for learning what you need to know about autism and how to help your child.

Unfortunately, there is more information on the web than any of us have time to read in a lifetime. There may also be a lot of misinformation.

As a parent, always remember to trust your gut.

There are many paths to take, treatment options and opinions. You know your child best. Work with your child's treatment team to find what works best for your child and your family.

Right now, while you are trying to make the most of every minute, keep an eye on the clock and frequently ask yourself these important questions:

Is what I'm reading right now very likely to be relevant to my child?

Is it new information?

Is it helpful?

Is it from a reliable source?

Sometimes, the time you spend on the internet will be incredibly valuable. Other times, it may be better for you and your child if you use that time to take care of yourself.

The internet will be one of the most important tools you have for learning what you need to know about autism and how to help your child.



Becoming Resilient During Times of Adversity

by **Dr. Peter Faustino**, school psychologist, state delegate to the **National Association of School Psychologists (NASP)** and member of the **Autism Speaks Family Services Committee**

Resiliency, or finding ways to properly adapt to challenges or stress in your life, is a process, not a character trait. Research has revealed several key elements in fostering resilience and by considering the following, you will find you are not only helping your child but yourself and your entire family.

Connectedness: One of the strongest pillars in resilience is having positive relationships or feeling connected to others. While the diagnosis of autism may be extraordinary at first, it no longer is synonymous with being alone or having few places to turn for help. This tool kit is only one example of the ways in which Autism Speaks can lend support. Regional chapters of Autism Speaks all across the country can open up doors to other parents, families and communities who have experience with navigating the autism diagnosis. When relationships with friends, neighbors and family are based on mutual, reciprocal support and care, they can bolster resiliency.

Competence: Whenever a challenge presents itself, individuals can feel a loss of control over the situation and their lives. Competence or at this early stage learning about autism and then taking action on realistic goals will help you gain a sense of control.

Having trustworthy information and feeling more competent (not only about autism but in other aspects of your life) can be critical in maintaining a hopeful outlook.

Care: Eventually, your journey will lead to a place where you can balance negative emotions with positive ones. Taking care to avoid seeing an event as unbearable or unchangeable versus looking for opportunities and considering the event in a broader context can be an important factor to resilience. Positive attitudes such as encouraging yourself to try, being determined to persevere until success is attained, applying a problem solving approach to difficult situations and fostering feelings of determination or grit are critical. Care also refers to parents attending to their own mind and body, exercising regularly, as well paying attention to basic needs and feelings.

Resilience is the result of individuals being able to interact with their environments and the processes that either promote wellbeing or protect them against overwhelming influence of risk factors. In many cases, adversity can act as a spring board for growth and success, not only in our children, but in ourselves as well.

“Is Your Son On the Spectrum?”

**In her own words,
Alysia K. Butler, who has a recently diagnosed son, describes her
experience being part of the autism community.**

The question was slightly jarring to me. My son and I had just walked into a gymnastics class for kids with autism. We had received his diagnosis only three weeks before and we hadn't shared our news with anyone except for close friends and family. It was the first time we had been anywhere that was just for kids like mine and I wasn't really ready to talk to a total stranger about it.

“Yes,” I answered, trying to keep the conversation short.

“Hi and welcome! That's my son over there and my name is Sandy. How old is your son? Do you live in town? How long have you known your son was on the spectrum? What was his diagnosis?” I really didn't want to answer her. I wasn't even sure we belonged at this class and all I wanted to do was pay attention to my son to see how he was responding to the class. I watched the other kids as they came in – six boys and one girl – and my first instinct was that we were in the wrong place. One little boy was crying, another was spinning in circles and another one was running in all different directions. My son's not like that, I thought to myself. This isn't us.

And then I looked at my Henry. I watched him hold tightly to his one-on-one helper's hand as they walked on a low balance beam, but he wouldn't look her in the eye when she talked to him. I watched him try to run away to jump into the comfort of the sensory foam blocks and become so focused on that foam pit that he couldn't move on to anything else. I listened to him babble while he swayed back and forth on the rings and saw the terror in his face when the noise level got up too high. The tears welled up

in my eyes. We did belong here. This was the right place for him. We had found a safe place for him to exercise and develop his muscles in an environment that understood his special needs. For so long we had avoided the “regular” gym classes, music classes and playgroups because of his behavior. No one here was giving me the usual disapproving looks we get when we're out places and Henry starts to act up. I took a deep breath and turned to the mom.

“Hi! My son Henry was diagnosed with PDD-NOS a few weeks ago. We do live in town. In fact, I've seen your son at the preschool that my son attends. How long has your son attended classes here?”

It took everything I had to have that conversation, but it was such a relief. This other mom was reaching out to make a connection – to find someone else who struggles on a daily basis like she does – something I myself had been desperate to do for weeks and months. I was instantly welcomed into a community of people who “get it.” No one batted an eye when Henry buried himself under the foam blocks at the end of class so he didn't have to leave. I got comforting looks of understanding from all the parents and teachers when he had a major meltdown leaving the gym and big thumbs up from everyone when we finally got our shoes on and went out the door. These were moms and dads who shared my daily difficulties of just getting out of the house. Finally, we were somewhere that felt like we belonged.

“Will we see you next week?” asked the mom.

“Absolutely,” I replied.

What Should We Know About our Younger or Future Children?

As discussed below, genetic risk factors contribute to autism. If you are expecting another child or have plans to expand your family in the future, you may be concerned about the development of any younger siblings of your child with autism. Studies show that if you have a child diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder, the risk of the next child also being diagnosed with an ASD is between 10 and 20%. The risk for ASD is higher for boys than girls and for baby siblings who have more than one older sibling with ASD. However, statistics are changing and there are several ongoing research studies that are studying the recurrence rate or likelihood that autism will be diagnosed in a second or third child. For the most recent findings and updated research on the rate of recurrence and susceptibility of autism in siblings, please visit earlistudy.org. The **EARLI** study is a nationwide effort to investigate the genetic and environmental contributions to autism in a high risk group, that is, younger siblings of children who have received a diagnosis.

More recent evidence has suggests that distinct early signs of autism may be seen in some children as young as 8 to 10 months of age. For example, infants who later develop autism may be more passive, more difficult to soothe or may fail to orient when their name is called. Some of these early signs may be noticed by parents, others may only be observed with the help of a trained clinician. These signs become more pronounced by 18 to 24 months.

Through a joint venture between Autism Speaks and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, research on the early signs and symptoms of autism has been accelerated. Called the **High Risk Baby Siblings Research Consortium (BSRC)**, the goal is to improve the lives of individuals affected with ASD by making discoveries that will help researchers develop new ways to treat or even prevent some debilitating symptoms by intervening at an early age. The pace of this research has grown



exponentially over the past decade, supported by the formation of the consortium, which has enabled researchers from around the world to meet and share their ideas, methods and data. Consortium members carry out their own studies focusing primarily on younger siblings of children with ASD or other high risk infants. Each member is supported by public, private or foundation funding. The group collaborates on studies and publications, pooling collective data and knowledge to enhance the ability to contribute to this important area of research and provide help to families.

In 2007, a group of researchers within the BSRC, together with psychologists from around the U.S., formed the **Autism Speaks Toddler Treatment Network (TTN)**. The goal of the network is to determine whether intervention between the ages of 18 to 24 months affects developmental outcomes at an age when autism can be more reliably diagnosed. Today, the network involves more than 60 investigators from around the world studying the effectiveness of early intervention and the utility of parent-mediated approaches. They have begun to shift their focus from research in the clinic to implementation in “real life” community settings, so more people can benefit from them.

If you are interested in participating in a research project studying the earliest signs of autism, visit [AutismSpeaks.org/science/research-initiatives/high-risk-baby-sibs](https://autismspeaks.org/science/research-initiatives/high-risk-baby-sibs) or find a research project in your area at autismspeaks.org/science/participate-in-research.

These studies provide intense observation, documentation and feedback by experts in the field on the development of your child with autism and any other children at risk for autism.

If you are interested in other intervention programs that are not part of these studies, visit the Resource Guide on the Autism Speaks website to help find an early intervention program in your area. autismspeaks.org/resource-guide.

How Will This Affect Our Family?

Even though it is your child who has the diagnosis, it is important to acknowledge that autism affects the whole family. This section of your tool kit may help you anticipate some of the emotions you and other people in your family will experience.

The article below, adapted from *Does My Child Have Autism?* by Wendy L. Stone, Ph.D., provides some helpful information for talking to your parents and close family members about the diagnosis.

Breaking the news

Sometimes telling your parents about your child's diagnosis can be extremely difficult, especially with your own emotions running so high. It's hard to know what to expect; I've seen that parental reactions to this news can vary dramatically. One young mother told me, "My mother-in-law told us that we shouldn't bring my son to family gatherings until he grows up. It's heartbreaking to hear her say that she would rather not see any of us for years instead of trying to understand her own grandson." But then I've also been told, "We were very touched by how our family



reacted to my son's diagnosis. Everyone asked what they could do to help and they showed us so much support. I know his grandparents read books and articles on the disorder so they could better understand him. My mother even quit her job to help me through this very difficult time." Yes, reactions vary widely. But whatever reaction you get, it will be very important to educate your parents about the nature of autism after you have told them about the diagnosis. To begin your discussion, you might talk about specific behaviors. For example: "You know those behaviors we've been confused about for so long? Well, now we have a name for them and an explanation for why they occur. Howie doesn't act the way he does because he's spoiled or because he's shy or because he doesn't like us – he acts that way because he has autism. Autism explains why he doesn't speak or use gestures and why he doesn't seem to understand what we say. It explains why he's not as interested in interacting with us as the other children in the family have been and why he plays with spoons and bottles instead of toys. I know this is upsetting news for all of us. But the good news is that the disorder has been diagnosed early and there are a lot of things we can do to help him. He'll be starting some therapies soon and I'll be learning about things I can do to help him at home. I know that you will need some time to think about all of this. But if you have any questions as we begin his therapy, I'll be glad to try my best to answer them. I know we're all hoping for the best outcome possible." After the initial conversation about this diagnosis, continue to keep your other children and your extended family in the information loop.

*Autism doesn't affect only one child.
It affects the entire family.*



Sharing Your Struggle with Family and Friends

The following excerpt from the book *Overcoming Autism*, by Lynn Kern Koegel, Ph.D. and Claire LaZebnik, offers suggestions for how to tell people and explains why, for some people, it can make life easier for you and your friends.

You should, you know. Tell people. You don't have to walk up to strangers on the street or anything, but confide in the people who love you. That was one thing we did right: we told our families and our friends right away. First we called them, and then we copied a good comprehensive article someone wrote about autism and annotated it with specifics about Andrew, and we mailed it out to everyone we knew. (You could do the same things with sections from this book, by the way.) None of our good friends pulled away from us because our kid had autism. Just the opposite – our friends and families rallied around us in amazing ways and have continued to cheer Andrew's progress on year after year. In all honesty, telling people what we were going through only made our lives easier. Before then, we worried that Andrew's occasionally aberrant behavior was off-putting. But once he had a formal diagnosis, everyone cut us a lot of slack, and instead of wondering what the hell was wrong with us as parents, most people we knew admitted to a newfound respect for us for dealing with so much.

Real friends don't love you more for being successful or less for having problems. If anything, it works the opposite way – we're all so busy that sometimes we forget to stay in touch with friends when everything's fine for them, but we rush forward when they need us. Now is the time to take advantage of that. Talk your friends' ears off, complain, bitch and moan to them. You're dealing with a huge challenge, take advantage of every minor plus it has to offer.

Some families have downloaded this Autism Speaks 100 Day Kit and sent it to their family members and close friends to provide more information about autism and what their family may be going through. The kit can be downloaded at autismspeaks.org/family-services/tool-kits/100-day-kit.

15 Tips for Your Family

As a result of her work with many families who deal so gracefully with the challenges of autism, family therapist Kathryn Smerling, Ph.D., offers five tips for parents, five for siblings and five for extended family members:

5 tips for parents

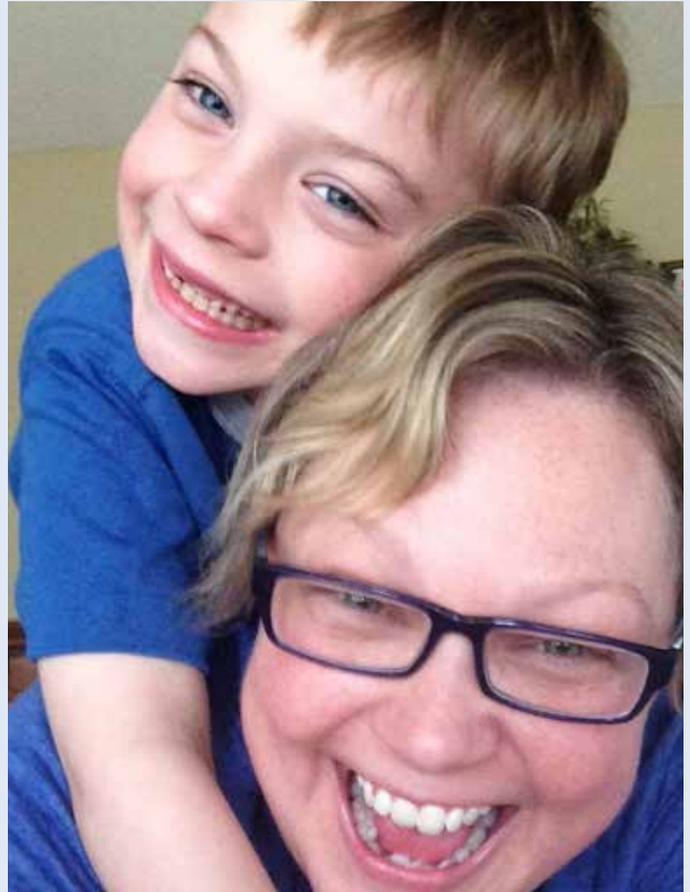
1. *Learn to be the best advocate you can be for your child. Be informed. Take advantage of all the services that are available to you in your community. You will meet practitioners and providers who can educate you and help you. You will gather great strength from the people you meet.*

2. *Don't push your feelings away. Talk about them. You may feel both ambivalent and angry. Those are emotions to be expected. It's okay to feel conflicting emotions.*

3. *Try to direct your anger towards the disorder and not towards your loved ones. When you find yourself arguing with your spouse over an autism related issue, try to remember that this topic is painful for both of you; and be careful not to get mad at each other when it really is the autism that has you so upset and angry. Try to have some semblance of an adult life. Be careful to not let autism consume every waking hour of your life. Spend quality time with your typically developing children and your spouse and refrain from constantly talking about autism. Everyone in your family needs support and to be happy despite the circumstances.*

4. *Appreciate the small victories your child may achieve. Love your child and take great pride in each small accomplishment. Focus on what he or she can do instead of making comparisons with a typically developing child. Love your child for who he or she is.*

5. *Get involved with the autism community. Don't underestimate the power of "community". You may be the captain of your team, but you can't do everything*



yourself. Make friends with other parents who have children with autism. By meeting other parents you will have the support of families who understand your day to day challenges. Getting involved with autism advocacy is empowering and productive. You will be doing something for yourself as well as your child by being proactive.

“Learning more about my child's unique needs and abilities along with reaching out for support has enabled my husband and me to be better parents to our son and better partners for each other on this journey.”

5 tips for brothers and sisters

1. Remember that you are not alone! Every family is confronted with life's challenges... and yes, autism is challenging...but, if you look closely, nearly everyone has something difficult to face in their families.

2. Be proud of your brother or sister. Learn to talk about autism and be open and comfortable describing the disorder to others. If you are comfortable with the topic...they will be comfortable too. If you are embarrassed by your brother or sister, your friends will sense this and it will make it awkward for them. If you talk openly to your friends about autism, they will become comfortable. But, like everyone else, sometimes you will love your brother or sister and sometimes you may not like him or her. It's okay to feel your feelings. And often it's easier when you have a professional counselor to help you understand them – someone special who is here just for you! Love your brother or sister the way he or she is!

3. While it is okay to be sad that you have a brother or sister affected by autism, it doesn't help to be upset and angry for extended periods of time. Your anger doesn't change the situation; it only makes you unhappier. Remember your Mom and Dad may have those feelings too.

4. Spend time with your parents alone. Doing things together as a family with and without your brother or sister strengthens your family bond. It's okay for you to want alone time. Having a family member with autism can often be very time-consuming and attention-grabbing. You need to feel important too. Remember, even if your brother or sister didn't have autism, you would still need alone time with Mom and Dad.



“At first I felt lost and confused about my brother but now that my parents have helped to explain things to me, I can be a better big brother and help my brother when he needs it.”

5. Find an activity you can do with your brother or sister. You will find it rewarding to connect with your brother or sister, even if it is just putting a simple puzzle together. No matter how impaired he or she may be, doing something together creates a closeness. Your brother or sister will look forward to these shared activities and greet you with a special smile.

5 tips for grandparents and extended family members

1. Family members have a lot to offer. Each family member is able to offer the things he or she learned to do best over time. Ask how you can be helpful to your family. Your efforts will be appreciated whether it means taking care of the child so that the parents can go out to dinner or raising money for the special school that helps the child. Organize a lunch, a theatre benefit, a carnival or a card game. It will warm your family's hearts to know that you are pitching in to create support and closeness.

2. Seek out your own support. If you find yourself having a difficult time accepting and dealing with the fact that your loved one has autism, seek out your own support. Your family may not be able to provide you with that kind of support, so you must be considerate and look elsewhere. In this way you can be stronger for them, helping with the many challenges they face. Be open and honest about the disorder. The more you talk about the matter, the better you will feel. Your friends and family can become your support system...but only if you share your thoughts with them. It may be hard to talk about it at first, but as time goes on, it will be easier. In the end, your experience with autism will end up teaching you and your family profound life lessons.

3. Put judgment aside. Consider your family's feelings and be supportive. Respect the decisions they make for their child with autism. They are working very hard to explore and research all options and are typically coming to well thought out conclusions. Try not to compare children. (This goes for typically developing kids as well.) Children with autism can be brought up to achieve their personal best.

4. Learn more about autism. It affects people of all social and economic statuses. There is promising research, with many possibilities for the future. Share that sense of hope with your family, while educating yourself about the best ways to help manage this disorder.



5. Carve out special time for each child. You can enjoy special moments with both typically developing family members and the family member with autism. Yes, they may be different, but all of the children look forward to spending time with you. Children with autism thrive on routines, so find one thing that you can do together that is structured, even if it is simply going to a park for 15 minutes. If you go to the same park every week, chances are over time that activity will become easier and easier...it just takes time and patience. If you are having a difficult time trying to determine what you can do, ask your family. They will sincerely appreciate the effort that you are making.

There are also specialized tool kits for specific people in your life. To access them visit: autismspeaks.org/family-services/tool-kits/family-support-tool-kits.

“Talking to other grandparents helped me to feel part of a bigger community and to learn more about my granddaughter. I am now able to help my family the best I can and spend quality time with each of my grandchildren.”

Developmental Milestones: Understanding Your Child's Behavior

When a child is diagnosed with ASD, it can be difficult to figure out which symptoms are a result of autism and which are just typical for development. The information below from Ashley Murray, Psy.M., Emily Schreiber, M.A. and Rebekah Ridgeway, Psy.D. can help parents to navigate these behaviors.



Some parents express difficulty in understanding whether their child's behavior is developmentally appropriate or related to his or her diagnosis of an autism spectrum disorder. This can lead to increased frustration and uncertainty of how to respond to specific behaviors. Based on a child's developmental level, parents are able to better assess whether their child's behavior is developmentally appropriate or warrants further discussion with their pediatrician. For example, it can be helpful for parents to know that it is developmentally appropriate for a two-year-old child to begin testing his or her parents' limits and having temper tantrums (e.g., dropping to the floor, crying, pounding fists). However, this behavior is not considered developmentally appropriate if your child is in his or her middle school years. Additionally, in terms of social interaction, it is considered developmentally appropriate for one-year-olds to enjoy playing by themselves with toys. However, by preschool age, children should be engaging in cooperative play with others.

Often times parents of children with autism spectrum disorders have the most difficulty determining if their child's social and emotional development is appropriate for his or her age or if the child's behaviors are related to the diagnosis. To help make this distinction, understanding developmental milestones for these two areas can be useful. The following chart presents social and emotional developmental milestones and is separated by the child's age. Having resources to identify developmental milestones can aid parents in assessing their child's behavior and determining if they should seek additional support for their concerns.

If your child is demonstrating behavior that you believe is not developmentally appropriate, it is always important to discuss this with your pediatrician and other members of the treatment team. Your team may be able to make suggestions on how best to address these concerns and make referrals as needed for additional evaluations. Additionally, if you have concerns regarding other areas of your child's development, your treatment team can provide you with expected milestones in all areas of development.

Birth to 6 Months

- Shows excitement by waving arms, kicking and wiggling
- Fears loud or unexpected noise, strange objects, sudden movements and pain
- Imitates smiles, other's movements
- Enjoys interactions (e.g., smiles, tickles, being held) with others
- Laughs out loud and smiles socially
- Plays peek-a-boo
- May enjoy looking at themselves in the mirror
- Responds to other people's emotions

6 Months to 1 Year

- Becomes unhappy when the primary caregiver leaves
- Withdraws from strangers
- Enjoys being held and cuddled
- Begins to imitate behaviors of others
- May push, pull or poke other children
- Is able to distinguish familiar people from strangers
- When loses a toy, may display a reaction

1 Year to 2 Years

- Seeks out attention of his or her primary caregiver or an adult he or she feels comfortable with
- Begins to develop a level of trust in others
- Has temper tantrums
- Is generally in a happy mood, but may become angry when others interfere with his or her activities
- May become frustrated due to not being able to fully verbalize his or her thoughts and wants
- May be possessive of toys and enjoy playing alone
- Enjoys interacting with familiar adults

2 Years to 3 Years

- Begins to develop a sense of independence
- Enjoys praise
- Tests parental limits and has an increased level of emotion (e.g., laughing, temper tantrums, crying)
- Is fearful of loud noises, quick movements, large animals and separation from caregiver
- Tries to "help" adults with actions (e.g., washing dishes, vacuuming, hammering)
- Plays with objects in symbolic play (e.g., playing house, using toy tools to "make repairs")

3 Years to 4 Years

- Begins to develop more independence and self-reliance
- May be fearful of strangers, animals and the dark
- Has a desire to please adults
- Shows a wide range of emotions
- May become upset with major changes in routine
- Begins to enjoy playing in groups
- Becomes more interested in others
- With prompting, begins to share and take turns
- May pretend to act out scenes from movies or beginning dramatic play (e.g., pretending to be animals)

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