

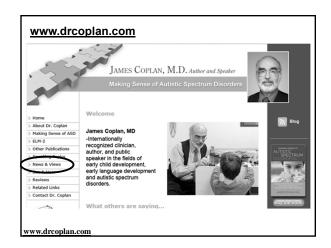
Maladaptive Behavior in Children on the Autism Spectrum: Looking Beneath the Surface in Order to Achieve Optimum Outcome

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#### **Disclosures**

 Dr. Coplan is author of Making Sense of Autistic Spectrum Disorders: Create the brightest future for your child with the best treatment options (Bantam-Dell, 2010), and receives royalties on its sale



This presentation will include a discussion of off-label drug use
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#### "Behavior"

- "The manner of conducting one's self"
- "Anything than an organism does involving action and response to stimulation"
- "The actions or reactions of a person or animal in response to internal or external stimuli"

#### **Behavior**

- What is the child's developmental level?
- Is the behavior normal for the child's developmental level?
  - Tantrums / Noncompliance
  - "Impulsivity" / "Inattention"
  - Can the child de-center?

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#### **Behavior**

- Acute change or chronic?
- · General health?
  - Vital signs, I&O, Level of consciousness
  - Pain?
- Anything new in child's life?
  - Recent change of meds

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#### **Behavior**

- What is the child's ability to communicate?
  - Does "disruptive" behavior serve a communicative function?
  - Or some other function?
    - Access
    - Escape
    - Self-calming
    - Attention
  - Or: No function?

#### **Behavior**

- Developmental Model
  - Certain behaviors are characteristic at certain ages/stages, and "unfold" with time
    - Piaget
- Behaviorist Model
  - All behavior is the result of prior conditioning
    - Thorndike, Skinner, Lovaas

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# Behaviorism

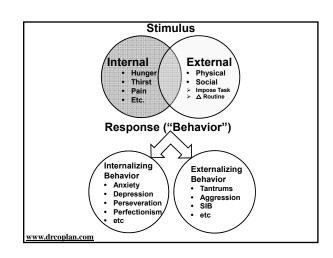
STIMULUS (the Antecedent)

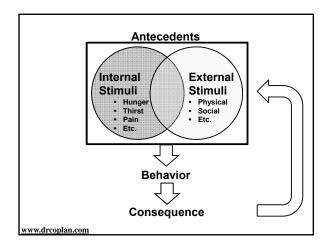


RESPONSE (the Behavior)
(What function does the behavior serve?)



The Consequence (Reinforcers & Aversives)





#### Law of Effect

Animal Intelligence. Edward Thorndike, 1911

"Of several [possible] responses...to the same situation, those which are...closely followed by satisfaction to the animal will...be more likely to recur. Those which are...followed by discomfort to the animal will...be less likely to occur. The greater the satisfaction or discomfort, the great the strengthening or weakening of the bond"

Manipulating the Consequence for a given behavior feeds back on the probability that that behavior will recur.

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### **Consequences 1: Reinforcers**

- Reinforcers lead to an increase in frequency of the antecedent behavior
  - Positive Reinforcement (adds something)
  - Negative Reinforcement (removes something)

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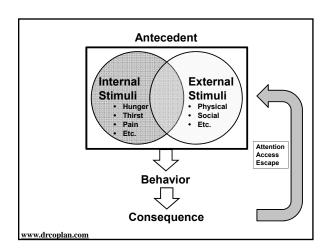
#### **Positive Reinforcement**

- · Attention (in neurotypical children)
- · Access to desired object or activity

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# **Negative Reinforcement**

- Escape (from a task, e.g.)
- Removal of an undesirable object (nonpreferred food, e.g.)
  - Negative reinforcement does not = "punishment"



#### **Food Selectivity**

Negative and Positive Reinforcement of unwanted behavior

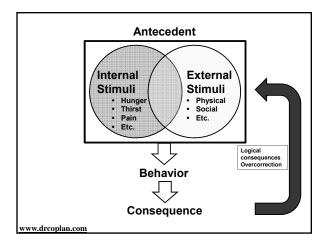
- Parent removes non-preferred food ([-] reinforcement)
- Parent provides child with his/her preferred food ([+] reinforcement)
- Alternatives
  - First .....Then
  - Put refusal on extinction
  - The kitchen is closed between meals
  - Desensitization (non-preferred food is on table, on plate, touch, lick, mouth, eat)

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#### **Consequences 2: Aversives**

- Aversives lead to a decrease in the likelihood of recurrence of the antecedent behavior
- Logical Consequences
  - If child refuses to use toilet, child must carry backpack with spare clothes, when family is in public
- Over-correction
  - Must wash out soiled diaper
- If the child spills milk on purpose: child must mop the entire kitchen floor

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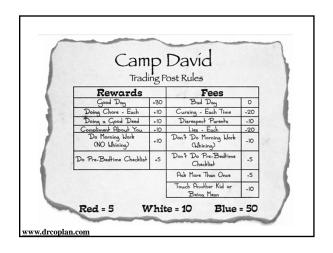
# Disruptive Behavior: Function & Best Response

- Attention
  - 1-2-3 **⇒** "Time Out" (T.O.)
- Access
  - Never grant access to desired object in response to disruptive behavior
- Escape
  - Never permit the child to escape from a task via disruptive behavior.
    - Walk child through task first, then ⇒ T.O.
    - OR: Send child to T.O., and as soon as T.O. is complete, resume the task where you left off.

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# Token Economy: The next step beyond Time Out

- Concretely specified behaviors
- Earn and Lose Points
- Points → Access to preferred items
  - Preferred toys, Computer time, etc.
  - NO access to preferred item at other times
  - "Extra" treats not as effective
- Works with children who understand rule-based play (CandyLand, Uno, etc.)





#### But.....

# Children with ASD have atypical responses to internal and external stimuli

- What good is Time Out if the child has no eye contact?
- · Obsessive behavior not the same as "ordinary" task refusal

#### Not all behavior serves an external function

- Tourette Syndome (Tics, Coprolalia, Compulsive Touching)
- Perseveration

#### Or any social / behavioral function

Seizures

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#### **Diagnostic Features of ASD**

- Impaired Social Reciprocity
  - > Theory of Mind (Perspective-taking)
- Impaired Language
  - Pragmatics
  - > Prosody
- Repetitive Behavior
  - Physical (stereotypies)
  - Cognitive (obsessive interests)
- Abnormal responses to sensory input

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# Common Maladaptive Behaviors in young children with ASD - 1

- "In his own little world"
- "Fascinated" (fans, legos, alphabet)
- "Excellent memory"
- "Gives affection on his own terms"

#### But.... Sometimes not obvious to parents

- Firstborn / Only child
- Parents may adapt to child's needs
- Symptoms not apparent until social contact

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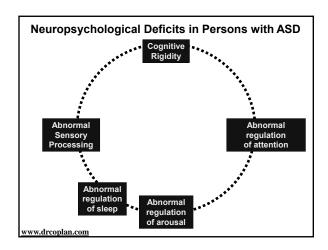
# Common Maladaptive Behaviors in young children with ASD - 2

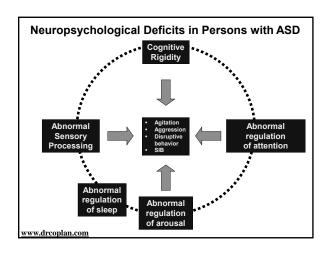
- · Doesn't come for circle time
- Stereotyped play
- Disregards or "polices" peers
- Limited language
  - Off-topic utterances
  - Odd inflection
- Agitated, disruptive, but not malicious
- "Hyperactive"
- Anxious

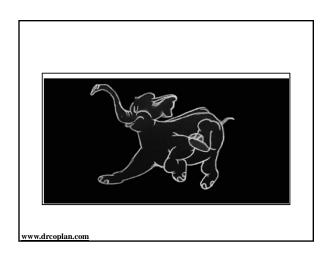
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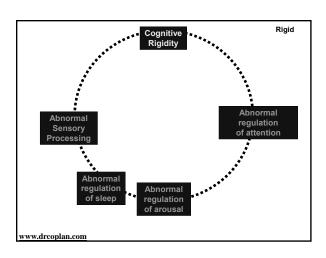
# Underlying Neuropsychological Abnormalities in Persons with ASD

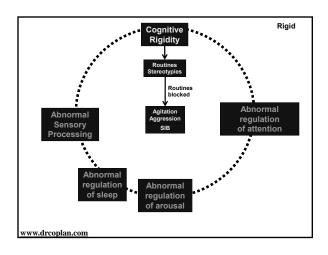
Cognitive Rigidity
Abnormal Regulation of Attention
Abnormal Regulation of Arousal
Abnormal Regulation of Sleep
Abnormal Sensory Processing

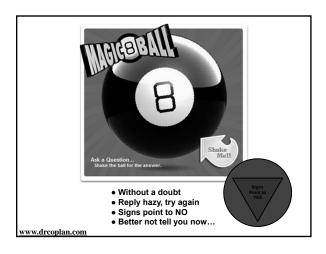


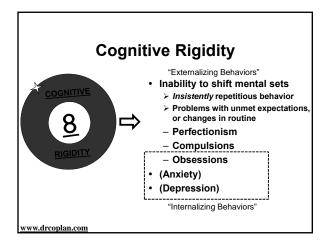


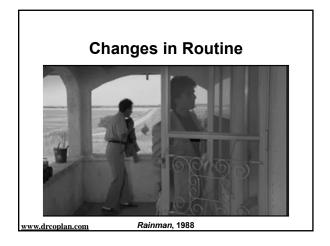




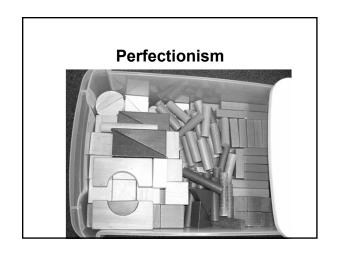






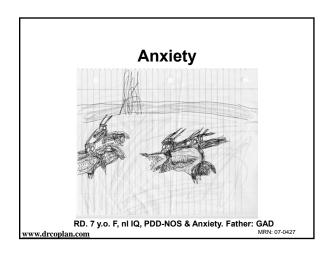


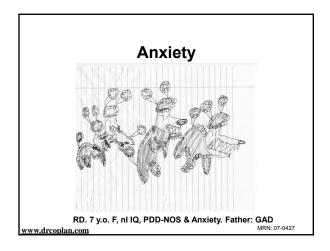


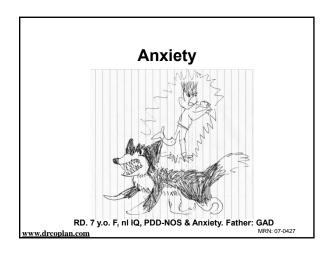


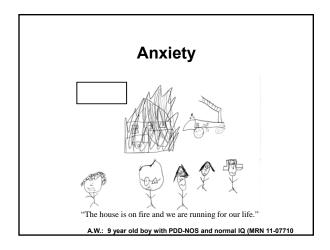
# **Cognitive Rigidity**

- Insistently repetitious behavior
- Problems with changes in routine, transitions, unmet expectations
- Perfectionism
- (Anxiety)
- (Depression)

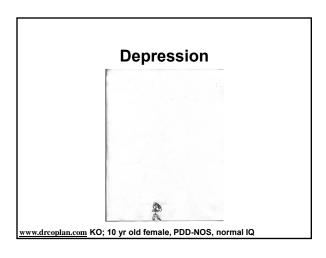


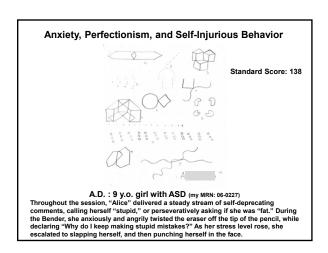


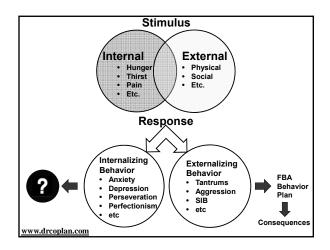


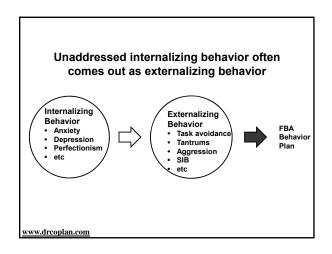


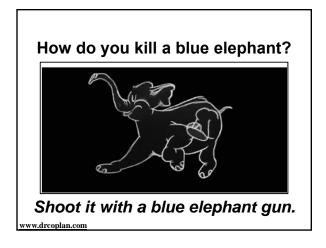


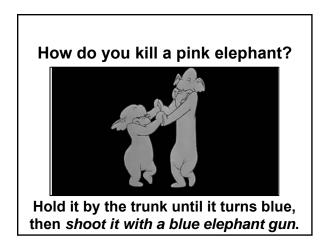


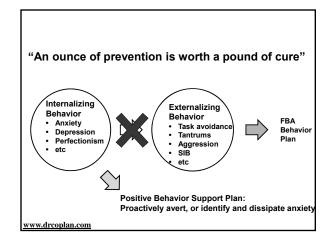












# Positive Behavior Support Plan for Cognitive Rigidity Staff Awareness Visual Schedules What am I supposed to be doing do now? What am I supposed to do next? Relaxation Techniques Mental Imagery Isometrics Deep Breathing "Break" cards Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

# The Story of Billy's Box - 1

(or, why it's important to ID internalizing behavior)

- 8 y.o. boy with ASD and normal Nonverbal IQ
- Severe tantrums at school
- · Antecedents:
  - TRANSITIONS
- Function?
  - Not attention, escape, access
  - "Biological" (i.e. just part of his ASD)?

## The Story of Billy's Box - 2

(or, why it's important to ID internalizing behavior)

Q: "Billy – You're always getting in trouble at school. What's going on?"

A: "I'm afraid that if I hand in my work, I'll never get a chance to go back and make it perfect."

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# The Story of Billy's Box - 3

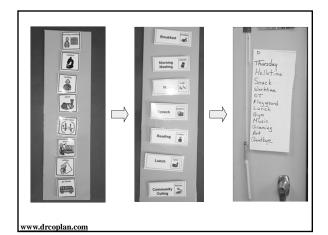
(or, why it's important to ID internalizing behavior)

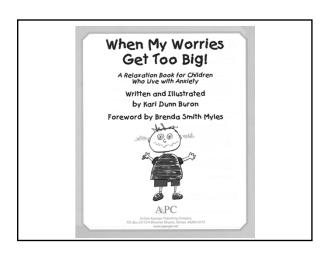


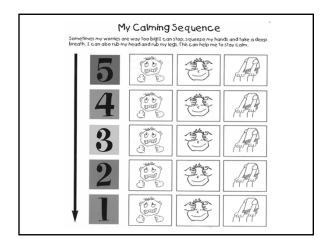
"Put your papers in the box, and we promise you will be able to go back later and work on them some more, if you want to."

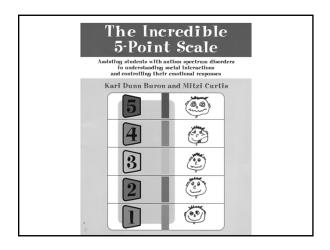
## Cognitive Rigidity

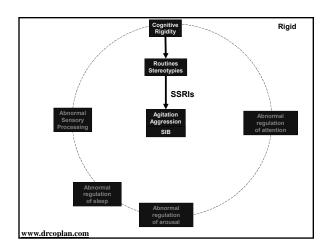
- Interventions
  - Visual Schedules
    - What am I supposed to be doing do now?
    - What am I supposed to do next?
  - CBT, Relaxation Techniques
  - SSRIs



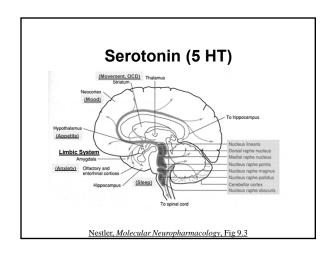


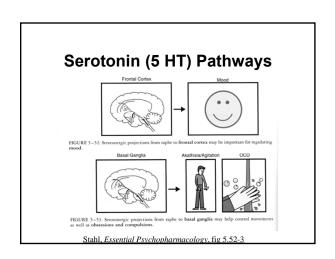


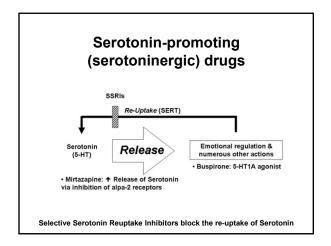




# SSRIs in ASDs • Primary targets - Cognitive Rigidity • Anxiety • Obsessions (thoughts) • Compulsions (behavior) • Perfectionism - Depression - Stereotypies: Probably not • "Downstream" benefit: - \( \psi\$ Disruptive Behavior - \( \phi\$ Quality of Life







## **Selective Serotonin Reuptake** Inhibitors (SSRIs)

Generic Name	Brand Name		Comment	
Fluoxetine	Prozac	•	The first selective SRI	
Fluvoxamine	Luvox			
Sertraline	Zoloft	•	May be less activating	
Citalopram	Celexa	•	Prolonged QT interval	
Escitalopram	Lexapro	•	Prolonged QT interval	
And others				

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#### SSRIs in ASDs

- Side Effects
  - Activation
    - · Hyperactivity
    - · Irritability
    - Insomnia
    - Agitation
  - Uncommon or irrelevant
    - · GI dysfunciton
    - · Sexual dysfunction
    - "Black Box" warning (suicidal mentation)

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## Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Williams, K., et al., Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2010. 8: p. CD004677

- Studies reviewed: 7 randomized controlled trials / 271 participants
  - Fluoxetine (2), fluvoxamine (2), fenfluramine (2), citalopram (1)
     Subjects: Children (5); Adults (2)

  - Varying inclusion criteria for Dx of ASD and IQ
     17 different outcome measures
- · "Data were unsuitable for meta-analysis"

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#### Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Williams, K., et al., Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2010. 8: p. CD004677

#### Authors' conclusion:

"There is no evidence that SSRIs are effective as a treatment for children with autism. In fact, there is emerging evidence that they are not effective and can cause harm. As such SSRIs cannot be recommended as a treatment for children with autism at this time.

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#### Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Williams, K., et al., Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2010. 8: p. CD004677

- Treatment-emergent symptoms
  - Citalopram: 1 child with new onset seizures (continued to have

  - seizures after citalopram was stopped)
    Fenfluramine: ♠ stereotypies; withdrawal, sadness; ♥appetite

    "With monitoring, dose adjustment and time, all but one of these adverse effects were resolved"
  - Fluoxetine (Hollander 2005): 6 of 37 children had their dosage reduced due to agitation
    - 2 children in the placebo group also had their "dosage" reduced.

      Difference between groups: Not significant Reviewers disregard the fact that by the end of the trial, "anxiety and nervousness" was lower in the fluoxetine group compared to
  - placebo: 15.9% vs. 33% Fluvoxamine: No significant difference in side effects between SSRI and placebo

#### Pharmacotherapy for anxiety disorders in children and adolescents

Ipser JC, Stein DJ, Hawkridge S, Hoppe L. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3.

- Studies reviewed: 22 RCTs/ 2,519 participants

  - Studies reviewed: 22 RC is/ 2,519 participants

    Short-term (average 11 wks)

    Mean age 12 yrs

    Drugs studied (versus placebo)

    SSRIs: 15 (fluoxetine 6, fluvoxamine 2, paroxetine 3, sertraline 4)

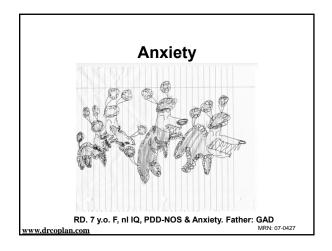
    SNRIs: 5, (clomipramine 3), venlafaxine 2)

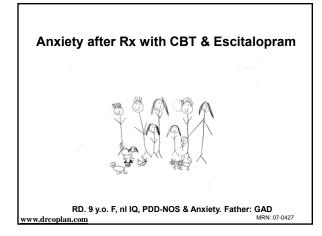
    Benzodiazepines: 2: (alprazolam 1, clonazepam 1)

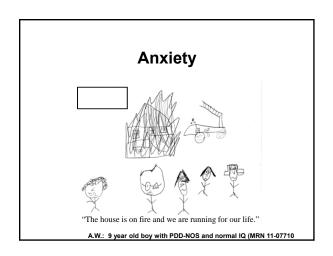
    Tricyclic antidepressants: 1 (desipramine)

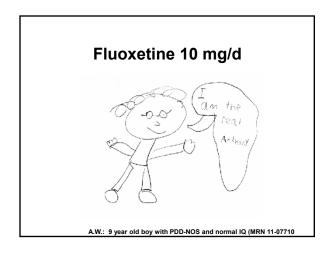
#### · Meta-analysis

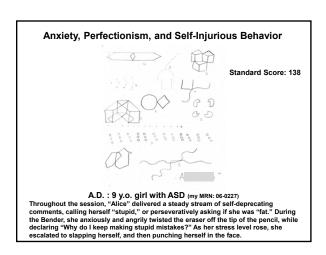
- o Response rate: Medication 59%; Placebo 31%
- 7.3% of subjects treated with SSRIs withdrew bec/o side effects "The overwhelming majority of evidence of efficacy was for the SSRIs, with the most evidence in paediatric OCD"









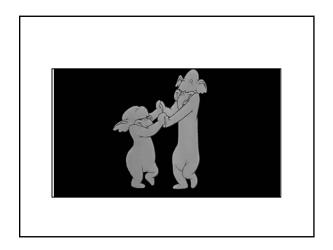


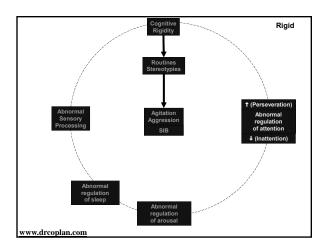
#### After one week on Sertraline

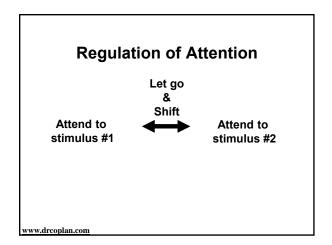
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2012 To: James Coplan Subject: amazing shift in A.D. Importance: High

#### Dr. Coplan,

Dr. Coplan,
I "know" that it takes several weeks for SSRI's to "kick in" but the child I saw in my office today is simply a different child and the improvements are being noted across settings by mutiple adults. There was NO self abuse, NO negative self statements, an availability for interventions, just a complete transformation. We "fixed" mistakes, "redid" errors, told jokes, and played together. The "core" Autistic symptoms are obviously still there - perseveration on bras, drawing, etc - but mood-wise there is no question that A. is already benefitting from the Sertraline... Impossible perhaps but really visibly clear... Thank you very much.
S.S. Ph.D.

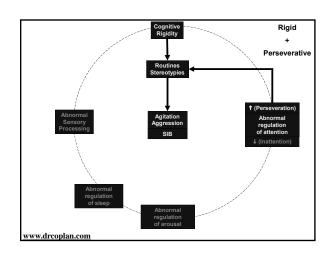


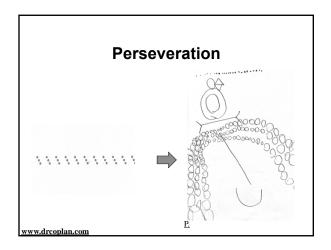


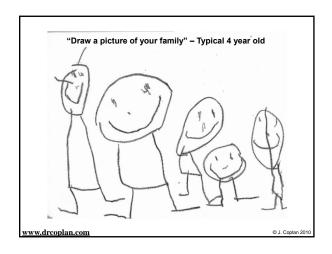


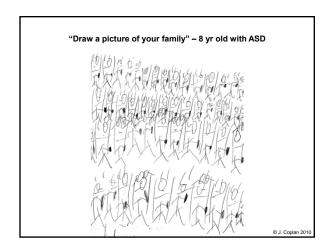
# Abnormal Regulation of Attention - 1

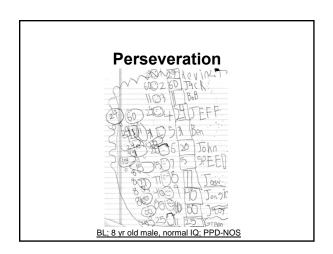
- Perseveration
  - Inability to "Let go and shift"
  - Gets "stuck"
  - "Overattention Deficit Disorder"
- Compounds the effects of cognitive rigidity





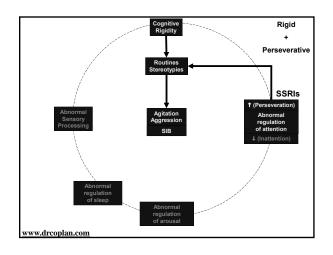






# Abnormal Regulation of Attention (Perseveration)

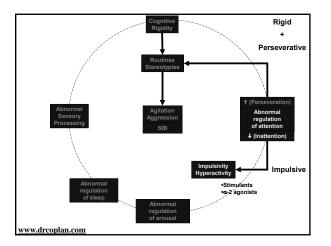
- Interventions
  - Verbal preparation for transitions
  - Visual Schedules
  - SSRIs (OCD: Proven; ASD: likely)



## Abnormal Regulation of Attention - 2

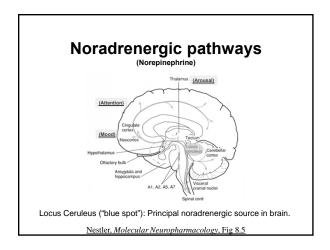
- Inattention
  - Inability to focus
  - Impulsive
  - Distractible

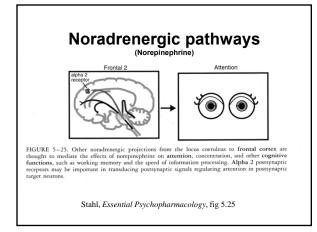
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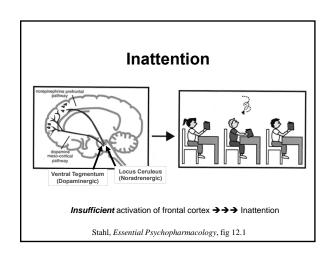


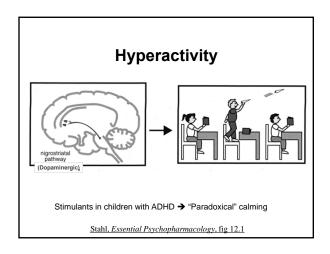
#### Inattention

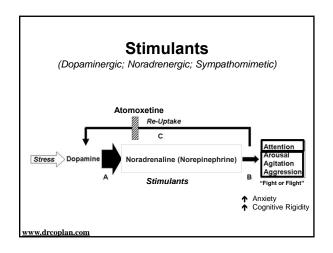
- Interventions
  - Limited stimuli
  - Short work periods
  - Medication
    - Stimulants (may ♠ anxiety / rigidity / agitation)
    - · alpha-2 agonists

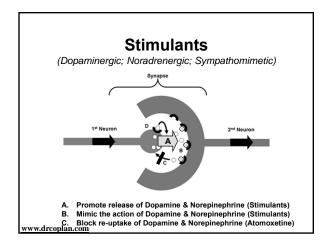


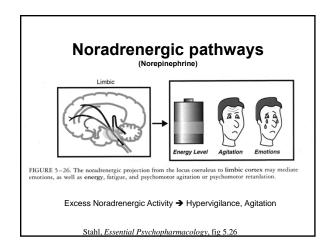




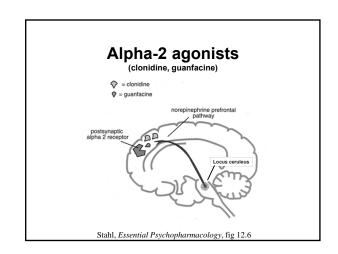


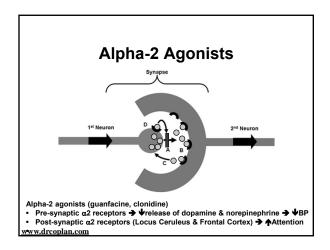






Stimulants, NRI's					
Generic Name(s)	Brand Name(s)	Comment			
Amphetamine		FDA Schedule II			
Dextroamphetamine	Dexedrine, Dextrostat	FDA Schedule II			
Dextroamphetamine + amphetamine	Adderall	FDA Schedule II			
Methylphenidate	Concerta, Ritalin, Metadate	FDA Schedule II			
Dexmethylphenidate	Focalin	FDA Schedule II			
Lisdexamfetamine	Vyvanse	Metabolized to D- Amphetamine, Not FDA Sch. II			
Atomoxetine, Attentin	Strattera	Norepinephrine reuptake Inhibitor (NRI), not FDA Schedule II			





		T
Generic Name	Brand Name(s)	Comment
Clonidine	Catapres	More sedating than guanfacine
Guanfacine	Tenex, Intuniv	

## **Alpha-2 Agonists**

#### Benefits

- ↑ Attention Span
- No exacerbation of anxiety / rigidity

#### Side Effects

- Sleepiness: Common
- Emotional Lability (crying) - occasional
- Hypotension (low BP) rare

#### References

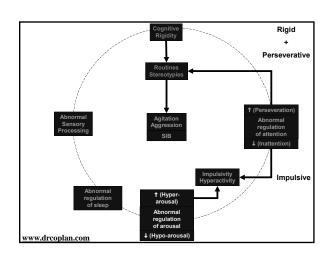
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(alpha-2 agonists)

- Murray, M.J., Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in the context of Autism spectrum disorders. Curr Psychiatry Rep, 2010. 12(5): p. 382-8.
- May, D.E. and C.J. Kratochvil, Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: recent advances in paediatric pharmacotherapy. Drugs, 2010. 70(1): p. 15-40.

#### **Clinical Pearl**

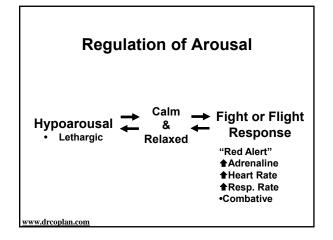
- Beware of anxiety or perseveration masquerading as inattention
  - Perseveration on inner stimuli: "Inattentive"
  - Perfectionism: "Problems w. task completion"
  - Anxiety: "Rushes through work"

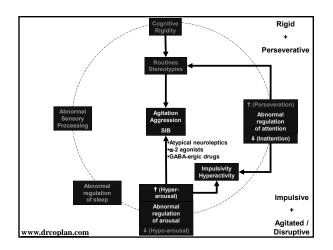


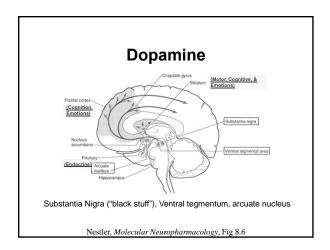
"He is so hard to calm down when he gets upset....His emotional thermostat doesn't work"

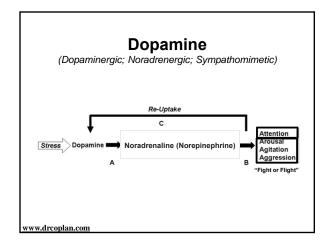
Parent of an 8 year old with ASD

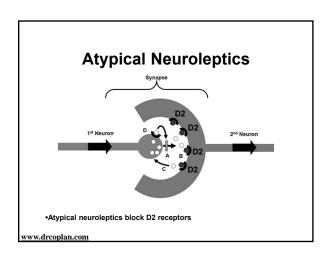
F. O. MRN 06-0208

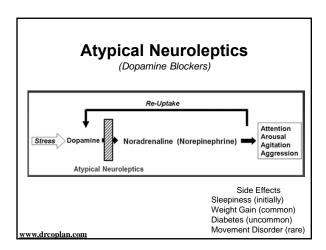










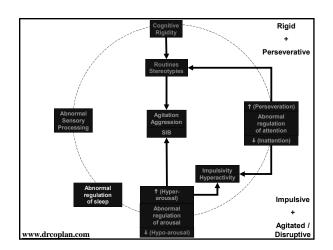


<b>Atypical Neuroleptics</b>			
Generic Name	Brand Name	Comment	
Aripiprazole	Abilify	Relatively less risk of weight gain     FDA approved for Rx of ASD	
Clozapine	Clozaril	Bone marrow suppression	
Olanzapine	Zyprexa	Greater risk of weight gain	
Quetiapine	Seroquel	Greater sedation	
Risperidone	Risperdal	Greater risk of weight gain     FDA approved for Rx of ASD	
Ziprazidone	Geodon	Relatively less risk of weight gain	

#### References

(neuroleptics, AEDs, GABA)

- Canitano, R. and V. Scandurra, Psychopharmacology in autism: An update. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2011. 35(1): p. 18-28.
- Tuchman, R., AEDs and psychotropic drugs in children with autism and epilepsy. Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 2004. 10(2): p. 135-138.
- Wang, L.W., E. Berry-Kravis, and R.J. Hagerman, Fragile X: leading the way for targeted treatments in autism. Neurotherapeutics, 2010. 7(3): p. 264-74.



## Regulation of Sleep - 1

- Melatonin
  - Brain hormone
  - ★ Metabolic rate (Heart, Temp)
  - "You're sleepy now"
- Suppressed by light
  - 24 hr cycle
  - Seasonal cycle

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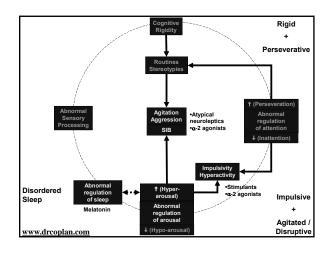
## Regulation of Sleep - 2

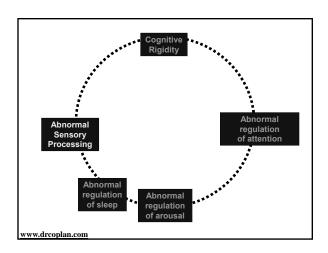
- Abnormal melatonin cycling
  - Primary disorders of sleep
  - Blindness
  - ASD
- Symptoms
  - Delayed onset of sleep
  - Shortened duration / frequent wakening

# Regulation of Sleep - 3

- Shared genetic control
  - Regulation of sleep
  - Regulation of arousal
- Family history of sleep disorder

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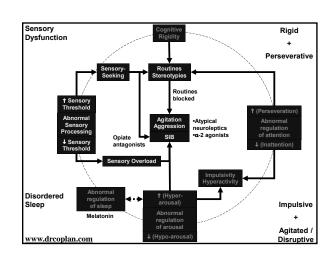


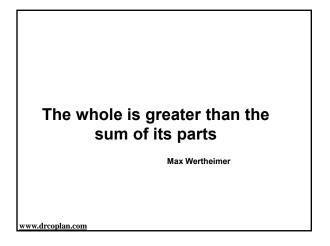


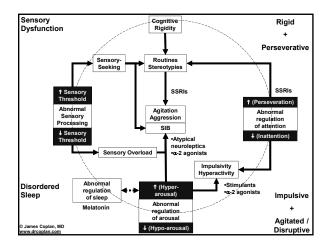
# **Sensory Processing**

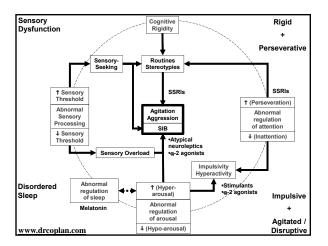
- Subjective Properties
  - Familiar / Unfamiliar
  - Pleasant / Unpleasant
  - Strong / Weak
  - Internal / External
- Sensory Input → Self-awareness
- Mirror Neurons → Empathy

Mostofsky, S. and J. Ewen, Altered Connectivity and Action Model Formation in Autism Is Autism. Neuroscientist, 4/15/2011









# Summary

- · Why this child?
  - What is this child's developmental Level?
    - · Is this stage-appropriate behavior?
  - Does the behavior serve a social function?
    - Escape, access, attention
  - Is the classroom placement appropriate?
    - Language level?
  - Does this behavior occur in other settings?
    - Family factors?
      - Parents consistent at home?
      - Parental psychopathology? (Anxiety, Depression, Alcohol)

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### **Summary**

- · Why this child?
  - Neuropsychological factors?
    - Cognitive Rigidity
    - Dysregulation of attention
    - Dysregulation of arousal
    - Sensory Seeking / Sensory Overload
- Behavioral Intervention Usually
- Change in classroom setting sometimes
- Shift from rote to inferential learning (2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> grade): challenge
- · Medication: Sometimes

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#### An ounce of prevention....

- Identify internalizing behaviors before they lead to externalizing behaviors
  - Behavior Management Plan that proactively seeks to avert or dissipate anxiety

#### **Clinical Pearl**

- Beware of anxiety or perseveration masquerading as inattention
  - Perseveration on inner stimuli: "Inattentive"
  - Perfectionism: "Problems w. task completion"
  - Anxiety: "Rushes through work"

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#### Summary

#### **Directions for future research:**

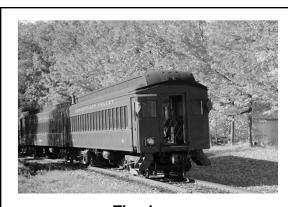
- · Better phenotyping of ASD
  - Clinical
  - Genetic
- · Better drug studies
  - Drug vs. Behavioral Therapy vs. Combination
  - Drug vs. Drug (not just drug vs. placebo)
  - Drug combinations (not just monotherapy)
  - Stimulant + SSRI, e.g.
  - Better outcome measures
    - · Quality of Life
    - Long-term outcome
- Brain / Behavior / Drug imaging

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#### For additional information:

- Making Sense of Autistic Spectrum Disorders create the brightest future for your child with the best treatment options. Coplan, J. Bantam-Dell, 2010. Chapter 12: Behavior Management and Psychopharmacology
- Or go to: <u>www.drcoplan.com</u> and click on "When is behavior not behavioral?"

When is Behavior not "Behavioral"? Recognizing Neurologically Driven Behaviors In Children with ASD



Thank you