

GET A CLEAR PICTURE

Monitoring and evaluation by your child's doctor, psychologist or therapist can help you understand your child's changing needs across time.

SOME CO-OCCURRING CONDITIONS:

Developmental needs (e.g. language delay, intellectual disability)

Emotional and behaviour needs (e.g. anxiety, ADHD)

Specific learning difficulties (e.g. dyslexia)

Medical or genetic conditions (e.g. epilepsy, Fragile X)

Autism can be reliably diagnosed at 2–3 years old, but conditions indicated in **blue** are more reliably diagnosed at 5–7 years old.

IDENTIFY THE RIGHT FIT

Interventions that teach your child **new behaviours** and **skills** enable the best outcomes. These interventions can be...



COMPREHENSIVE

OR

FOCUSED



- Address multiple developmental areas
- Few times weekly & longer term
- e.g. early intervention programmes

Many attend short-term therapy at hospitals, while waiting to enroll in an early intervention programme.

- Address single skill or goal
- Shorter term or until goal is met
- Occur within a therapy package of a few sessions or as part of comprehensive intervention
- e.g. positive behaviour support, visual aids

INTERVENTIONS SHOULD:

- √ Follow a developmental sequence to teach skills
- √ Maximise strengths & work on difficulties
- \checkmark Help child better engage in daily activities
- √ Work on goals your family finds important



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FOLLOW THE SCIENCE

Interventions should be **supported by science.**Avoid overly expensive or invasive treatment, that can be **harmful** to your child's physical or mental health.



SAFE & EFFECTIVE

- Supported by scientific evidence (e.g. peerreviewed research)
- Has clear procedures & measurable outcomes

UNRELIABLE

- Based on testimonies
 by a select few
- Claims to 'cure' or 'fix'
 autism

CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR!

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DOING RIGHT BY YOUR CHILD

Children learn best in **positive** and **nurturing** environments.

HELPFUL TREATMENTS	VS.	UNHELPFUL TREATMENTS
Develop your child's unique strengths	VS.	Treat autism as a problem
Teach skills to help your child adapt	VS.	Force your child to be 'normal'
Affirm your child for 'wins', big or small	VS.	Use shame/ fear to contro your child's behaviour

Children may be anxious when joining a new intervention programme. A helpful therapist will support your child's emotions & help them adjust gradually.



5 PLAN FOR THE LONG RUN

Caring for a child with autism is a **marathon**, not a sprint.

Consider the costs of interventions & subsidies.



SUSTAINED CARE



QUICK FIXES

COMMUNITY PROVIDERS...

- such as the Early Intervention
 Programme for Infants and Children
 (EIPIC) are government-subsidised
- adhere to a standard framework to ensure quality of care.

PRIVATE PROVIDERS...

- may provide more options such as full day programmes or integrated preschool
- are usually more costly

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FIND A TEAM YOU TRUST

Teachers, doctors, psychologists, therapists and nurses are your **partners** during this journey to support your child.

SIGNS OF A GOOD TEAM



Licensed and **knowledgeable** about autism



Clear roles
across
professions



Involves & communicates with parents & other therapists



Reviews your child's progress regularly



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PUT TIME ON YOUR SIDE

Make time to be involved in your child's intervention by attending caregiver trainings.

Change takes time,
and interventions work best when caregivers practise skills
in the home and community with their children.



Ensure your child gets sufficient sleep, leisure, and family time in addition to practising skills!

USEFUL RESOURCES FOR PARENTS

SGEnable: Early Intervention Programme for Infants & Children (EIPIC)





Raisingchildren.net.au: Main types of therapies and supports for children with autism

Caregivers Training Grant information





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