

Integrated care in patients with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Parents as co-producers of quality and safety outcomes. TRASTEA project

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Introduction

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a disorder that affects the child's development in communication, social relationships, play and the ability to cope with changes and new situations, or to develop varied behaviours and the way he/she perceives sensory stimuli.

In traditional approaches, the parents of the child with ASD adopt a passive role and, except in cases where they are associated with other parents, live the experience alone.

Interventions to improve health outcomes for these children require a comprehensive response in which parents become active agents, increasing the quality of care and the safety of the treatment that children with ASD receive.

Objective

The study aims to assess the efficacy of Parents Group Interventions in improving quality life after a diagnosis of ASD.

Method

What: Parents' School pursuing their empowerment and engagement in alternative behaviours at home.

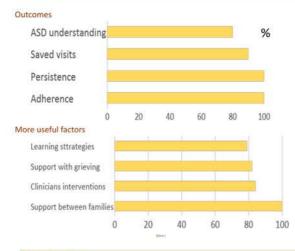
How: Intervention has been carried out involving parent in an openly discussion about their dairy experience, sharing key issues and shaping alternative behaviours to common barriers.

When: MES 2019 until now.

Key Issues: Understanding ASD, common gaps and misunderstandings, grief in the face of disorder, active issues and their management, guided mutual support.



Results



In TRASTEA, more experienced parents share solutions with less experienced parents and information about risks and gaps is produced which facilitates a safer environment for these patients and enhances outcomes in terms of the clinical presentation of children with ASD. In parallel, differentiated procedures have been introduced with special circuits for diagnostic tests and other consultations adapted to the needs of this profile of children, which increase the satisfaction of parents and professionals, overcoming traditional difficulties. The so-called AMITRASTEA (Friendly hospital with ASD children) is a key piece for a transformation of the traditional culture that classified ASD children as problematic one.

Conclusion



The Parents' School TRASTEA improves the efficacy of the families tackling with ASD. The cost effectiveness as deliver the intervention in a group format was confirmed.



This type of intervention is rarely present in the early intervention programs.



Is important to include similar interventions in the early part of the diagnosis process.

References