

Index

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI), 78
- Academic Autism Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AAS-PIRE), 147
- Adolescents, social skills programs, 68
- African American autistics
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI), 78
 - Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network, 75–77, 86
 - autism awareness campaigns, 81
 - Autism research community, 80–81
 - Black and Hispanic autistics, 77
 - ethnic diversity, 81
 - ethnic minorities, 77–79, 81
 - Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities (FOCUS), 78–79
 - Interactive Autism Network (IAN), 77–78
 - International Meeting For Autism Research (IMFAR), 80
 - Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders (JADD), 78–79
 - race/ethnicity, 87–88, 91, 93–94
 - racial disparities, 80–81
- Alternative data collection methods, 126
- American Psychiatric Association (APA), 2
- American Statistical Association (ASA), 183
- Asperger syndrome, 41–43
- Assessment team, 107
- Authenticity, 119–120
- Autism advisory panel, 121
- Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network, 5, 53, 66, 75–77, 86
 - advantages of, 54
 - autism prevalence rates, 54
 - data collection process steps, 55
 - goals of, 53–54
 - Surveillance Year, 54–62
- Autism awareness campaigns, 81
- Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule Module 4 (ADOS Module 4), 29–30
- Autism prevalence rates, 54
- Autism research community, 80–81
- Autism Science Foundation*, 30–31
- Autism spectrum
 - academics, 6
 - American Psychiatric Association (APA), 2
 - Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network, 5
 - autistic females, increased recognition of, 2
 - autistics, 6–7
 - autistic seniors. *See* Autistic seniors category condition, 3
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 5–6
 - co-morbid conditions, 3
 - Danish Psychiatric Register (DPR), 4
 - developmental disorder, 3–4
 - diagnosis, 108–109
 - lifelong condition, 2–3
 - parents, 7
 - personal concerns, 13

- professionals, 7
- scholars, 12–13
- students, 7
- Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), 29
- Autism: The International Journal of Research and Practice*, 28
- Autistic adults, 101–102
- Autistic characteristics, subtle
 - presentation of, 30
- Autistic diagnosis, 33–34
- Autistic Disturbances of Affective Contact, 1
- Autistic females, 215
 - autism spectrum disorder (ASD), 29
 - autistic characteristics, subtle
 - presentation of, 30
 - challenges, 32–33
 - diagnosing females, 29
 - female-specific barriers, 31
 - healthcare system, 33–34
 - increased recognition of, 2
 - insensitive diagnostic instruments, 29–30
 - literature about, 30–34
 - males, 27–29
 - medical professionals, 29
 - recommendations, 32–33
 - research, 27, 29, 32–33
- Autistic patients, diagnosing
 - assessment team, 107
 - Autism Spectrum Diagnosis, 108–109
 - autistic adults, 101–102
 - diagnostic accuracy, improving, 103–104
 - DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, 107–108
 - ethnicity, 109
 - families, 106–107
 - healthcare system, 99–100
 - health professionals, 104
 - inconsistent/unorthodox diagnostic procedures, 100
 - males and females, 105–106
 - medical professionals, 102–103
 - medical school training, 101
 - parents of autistic children, 101
 - problematic autistic diagnostic procedures consequences, 101–103
 - race, 109
 - research community, 103
 - strategies, 103–110
 - telehealth services, 110
 - wait-time, 104–105
- Autistic psychopathy, 1
- Autistics, 6–7
- Autistic samples, 62–63
- Autistic seniors
 - children with, 14–15
 - cognitive abilities, 17–18
 - diagnosing infants, 14–15
 - employment, 18–19
 - healthcare, 19
 - mental health, 18
 - nursing homes, 19–20
 - palliative care, 19–20
 - physical health, 16–17
 - psychological well-being, 18
 - public funding, 15–16
 - research, 15–16
 - transport usage, 19
- Autistics proportion, 52–53, 66
- Autistischen psychopathen, 1
- Black and Hispanic autistics, 77
- Breaks and quiet rooms, 126
- Caregiver burden, 67
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 5–6
- Cognitive abilities, 17–18
- Community-based participatory research (CBPR), 147
- Co-morbid conditions, 3
- Consent process, 125–126
- Cooperative Research Centre for Living With Autism (Autism CRC), 146–147
- Danish Psychiatric Register (DPR), 4
- Data collection, 126–134

- alternative data collection methods, 126
- breaks and quiet rooms, 126
- honorarium, 133–134
- interviews, 126–127, 133
- post-data collection considerations, 134
- process steps, 55
- Developmental disorder, 3–4
- Diagnosing females, 29
- Diagnosing infants, 14–15
- Diagnostic accuracy, improving, 103–104
- DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, 107–108
- Emotional distress, 134–140
- Employment, 18–19
- Ethnicity, 87–88, 91, 93–94, 109
 - ethnic diversity, 81
 - ethnic minorities, 77–79, 81
- False assumptions, 120
- Fathers raising autistic children
 - examples, 41–44
 - mothers, 39–40
 - parental advocacy, 46
 - parents' experiences of caring, 45–46
 - paternal experiences, 40–44
 - psychological and physical health, 44–45, 47
 - raising experiences, 46–47
 - research, paternal involvement in, 45
 - strategies, 47–48
- Fathers strategies, 47–48
- Female-specific barriers, 31
- Fletcher-Watson seminars, 119
- Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities (FOCUS), 78–79
- Griffiths Mental Development Scale – Extend Revised (GMDS-ER), 52
- Healthcare system, 19, 33–34, 99–100
- Healthcare utilisation, 69–70
- Health professionals, 104
- Honorarium, 133–134
- Inconsistent/unorthodox diagnostic procedures, 100
- Insensitive diagnostic instruments, 29–30
- Intellectual disabilities
 - Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) network. *See* Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) network
 - autistic samples, 62–63
 - autistics proportion, 52–53, 66
 - caregiver burden, 67
 - defining, 52
 - goals of, 53–54
 - Griffiths Mental Development Scale – Extend Revised (GMDS-ER), 52
 - healthcare utilisation, 69–70
 - intellectual quotient (IQ), 52, 58–59, 62
 - mental health, 68
 - potential participants small pool, 67
 - prevalence of, 52–66
 - relatives raising autistic children, 68–69
 - social skills programs, adolescents, 68
- Intellectual quotient (IQ), 52, 58–59, 62
- Interactive Autism Network (IAN), 77–78
- International Meeting For Autism Research (IMFAR), 12, 80
- Intersectionality, 101
- Interviews, 126–127, 133
- Irreproducible research, financial costs of, 178–179

- Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders (JADD), 78–79
- Low participant involvement, 144–145
- Lucidity, 142
- Medical professionals, 29, 102–103
- Medical school training, 101
- Mental health, 18, 68
- Molecular Autism*, 28
- Mothers, autistic children, 39–40
- Non-autistic researchers, 121
- Nursing homes, 19–20
- Palliative care, 19–20
- Parents, 7
 - autistic children, 101
 - experiences of caring, 45–46
 - parental advocacy, 46
- Participant's confidentiality loss, 143–144
- Participatory research practices
 - authenticity, 119–120
 - autism advisory panel, 121
 - consent process, 125–126
 - co-presenters of, 137–139
 - cultivating, 118–119
 - data collection. *See* Data collection
 - defining, 117–121
 - description, 118
 - emotional distress, 134–140
 - false assumptions, 120
 - families, 135–136
 - Fletcher-Watson seminars, 119
 - funding in grants to, 140–141
 - inconclusive/incomplete results, 145
 - ineffective healthcare choices, 142–143
 - low participant involvement, 144–145
 - lucidity, 142
 - maintaining respect, 118–119
 - non-autistic researchers, 121
 - participant's confidentiality loss, 143–144
 - places, 124–125
 - policies, 146–147
 - pre-data collection considerations, 121–126
 - promotional incentives, 145–146
 - researcher misconceptions, 144
 - research protocol, 149–150
 - research's ignorance, 145
 - stakeholder engagement, allocating funding for, 120–121
 - stigma, 140
 - study advertising, 124
 - therapeutic misconceptions, 142
 - time lag, 141
 - uncertainty, 141
- Paternal experiences, 40–44
- Peer review process, 191–193
 - consequences with, 191–192
 - explanation of, 191
 - improving, 192–193
 - problems, 191–192
- P-hacking, 182–186
 - defining, 182
 - solutions to, 182–186
- Physical health, 16–17
- Post-data collection considerations, 134
- Potential participants small pool, 67
- Pre-data collection considerations, 121–126
- Predatory journals, 188–191
 - impact of, 188
 - overview, 188
 - solutions to, 188–191
- Problematic autistic diagnostic procedures consequences, 101–103
- Professionals, 7
- Promotional incentives, 145–146

- Psychological and physical health, 44–45, 47
- Psychological well-being, 18
- Publication bias
 - research, 180
 - solutions to, 180–181
- Public funding, 15–16
- Qualitative research, 194
- Race, 87–88, 91, 93–94, 109
 - racial disparities, 80–81
- Relatives raising autistic children, 68–69
- Reproducibility crisis, 215
 - consequences of, 178–179
 - factors and solutions to, 179–194
 - financial costs of irreproducible research, 178–179
 - overview of, 177–178
 - peer review process, 191–193
 - P-hacking, 182–186
 - predatory journals, 188–191
 - publication bias, 180–181
 - qualitative research, 194
 - scientific discoveries, public's confidence in, 178
- Research
 - collaborations, 13, 146–147
 - community, 103
 - ignorance, 145
 - misconceptions, 144
 - protocol, 149–150
- Scientific discoveries, public's confidence in, 178
- Social skills programs, adolescents, 68
- Stakeholder engagement, allocating funding for, 120–121
- Stigma, 140
- Stockholm Youth Cohort, 52
- Students, 7
- Surveillance Years, 54–62
 - 2000, 54–55
 - 2002, 55–56
 - 2004, 56–57
 - 2006, 57
 - 2008, 57–58
 - 2010, 58–59
 - 2012, 59–60
 - 2014, 60–61
 - 2016, 61–62
- Telehealth services, 110
- Time lag, 141
- Transport usage, 19
- Uncertainty, 141
- Wait-time, 104–105