Diagnosing Autism Spectrum Disorders in Children: Medical and Social Perspectives

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Ginny Russell

Abstract

In this submission, five articles are presented examining one theme: diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in children. Three articles provides perspectives on various social and medical factors that influence the diagnosis of ASD, and the others examine social and behavioural outcomes for children diagnosed with ASD. One article provides an in depth examination of the dilemmas of diagnosis from a parental perspective.

The research utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods. A secondary analysis of a longitudinal birth cohort study revealed that there were a number of children who had autistic traits equally severe as those with clinical diagnosis. Further analysis exposed a possible gender bias in diagnosis. Outcomes for children with ASD diagnoses were worse than for those without diagnoses but with comparable behaviours as preschoolers. ASD diagnosis apparently had no positive effect on the developmental trajectory of prosocial behaviour. The implications of these results are discussed.

Analysis of qualitative data collected in semi-structured interviews with parents of both diagnosed and undiagnosed children exposed dilemmas faced by parents as they contemplated an ASD diagnosis and highlighted parental action to de-stigmatise the condition after diagnosis had been applied.

The body of work as a whole falls at the junction of clinical and educational psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, social psychiatry, sociology and epidemiology. It draws attention to a number of social processes that contribute to ASD diagnosis. Overall, it is argued, the work supports the conceptualisation of ASD as both a biologically and socially determined condition.

Contents

	page number
Abbreviations	5
Author's declaration	7
	,
Introduction Section 1: Key themes covered in the collection of articles	8
Section 2: Literature review related to key themes; current and historical	13
perspectives on ASD diagnosis	
Section 3: Aims, objectives and questions of study as originally intended	70
Section 4: Methodology as a set of principles	78
Section 5: Research methods used in the thesis	84
Section 6: Organisation of the thesis	100
Original research articles: 'Article 1'	
Russell, G., Ford, T., Steer, C., Golding, J. Identification of children with the	104
same level of impairment as children on the autistic spectrum, and analysis of	
their service use. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 51(3), 2010:	
643–651	
'Article 2'	
Russell, G., Steer, C., Golding, J. Social and demographic factors that	113
influence the diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders. Social Psychology and	
Psychiatric Epidemiology (On line early version :DOI 10.1007/s00127-010-	
0294-z)	

'Article 3' Russell, G., Steer, C., Norwich, B., Emond, E., Ford, T., Golding, J. Clinical and social outcomes in children diagnosed with ASD: a longitudinal population cohort study. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> (under review)	125
'Article 4' Russell, G., Steer, C., Ford, T, Golding, G. The development of social skills in children with Autism Spectrum disorder: a longitudinal cohort study. <i>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</i> (under review)	157
'Article 5' Russell, G., Norwich B. Diagnosis, dilemmas and de-stigmatisation: a study of parental perspectives on autism. <i>Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> (in press)	182
Concluding chapter	213
Section 1: Contribution to knowledge of individual articles, their merits and limitations	214
Section 2: Merits and limits of the quantitative and qualitative approaches	236
Section 3: Reappraisal of the biomedical and sociological perspectives on ASD	246
Section 4: Suggestions for future research following on from submitted work	255
Section 5: Concluding remarks	258
Acknowledgements	259
Thesis Appendix 1: Reviewers' comments and responses to reviewers	260
Thesis Appendix 2: Additional articles first authored by candidate	289
Bibliography (for the introduction and concluding chapter)	313