PCIT for Children with Autism: Successes and Challenges

Kelly Pelzel, PhD April 27, 2018

Disclosures

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Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)

- What is Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)?
- How has PCIT grown in Iowa?
- What is the evidence base for using PCIT with children who have autism?
- What modifications are commonly made when PCIT is used with children who have autism?

What is PCIT?

- Dyadic intervention for young children with disruptive behaviors and their caregiver(s).
 - 100% parent-mediated intervention
- Developed by Eyberg in 1970s.
- Eyberg was influenced by:
 - Baumrind (authoritative parenting)
 - Hanf (differential social attention, direct commands, praise for compliance, TO, parent coaching)

What is PCIT?

- Eyberg added assessment to her intervention model
 - Direct (Dyadic Parent-Child Interaction Coding System; DPICS)
 - Indirect (Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory; ECBI)
- Evidence base: PCIT has strong marks for treating young children with externalizing behavior and their caregivers (e.g., Thomas, 2017)

What is PCIT?



- 2 Phases:
 - Child Directed Interaction (CDI; PRIDE + selective attention)
 - Parent Directed
 Interaction (PDI; effective directions + consistent follow through)
- https://youtu.be/UqBSP PAsOo4



Praise
Say what you like

Reflect Say what they say

Imitate
Do what they do

Describe

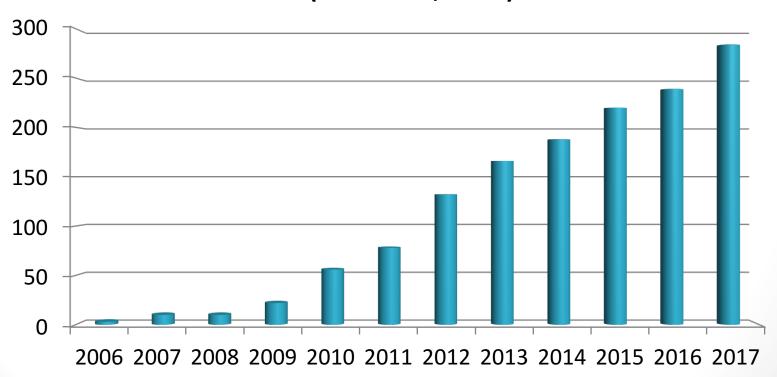
Describe what they do

Enjoy
Relax and have fun

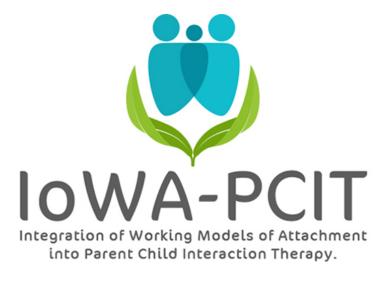
www.pcit.lab.uiowa.edu

Growth of PCIT in Iowa

Cumulative Number of Iowa* Therapists Trained in PCIT Since 2006 (Troutman, 2017)



What is IoWA-PCIT? (Troutman, 2016)



- An attempt to integrate behaviorism <u>and</u> Bowlby's attachment theory into parent coaching
- IoWA-PCIT is consistent with other PCIT traditions (e.g., PCIT International, UC Davis)
- Strategies and coaching are slightly modified with the clinical application of attachment theory in mind.

What is IoWA-PCIT? (Troutman, 2016)

IoWA-PCIT aims to:

- Promote secure attachment while addressing behavior problems
- Address resistance to changing patterns of interaction

Improve retention

Using PCIT with children who have autism

Why might this be a good idea?

What is the evidence base?

A Good Idea?

- PRIDE skills similar to child-led play skills used in:
 - developmental interventions
 - e.g., Floortime/PLAY project (Solomon et al., 2014)
 - Naturalistic Developmental Behavioral Interventions (NDBIs)
 - e.g., ImPACT, ESDM (Schreibman et al., 2015)
- Children with autism are at an increased risk for externalizing behavior problems, especially ADHD symptoms (Leyfer et al., 2006)
- Parent-mediated ("parent training") approaches are increasingly being incorporated into autism interventions (Bearss, 2015)
- PCIT availability in areas without "autism services" and areas with waiting lists for "autism services."

The Evidence Base

- 2 published randomized trials
 - Solomon et al. (2008): focus on social functioning of older children, though also showed decrease in disruptive behavior compared to WL controls. 12 sessions total.
 - Ginn et al. (2015): decrease in disruptive behavior and parenting distress compared to WL controls with CDI alone. 8 sessions total.
- Additional unpublished randomized trial (Allen, Harrington & colleagues)
 - Suggests PDI phase may work better with children who have milder autism symptoms
- Additional single subject and case series data supportive of PCIT approach (e.g., Masse et al., 2016).

Common Modifications for Autism

Use visuals to aid understanding of what to expect.

Visual schedule
 e.g., cards from Masse & Girard's
 flip book for PDI



- Social narrative
- Visual labels





Common Modifications for Autism

Teach and coach parents to scaffold their language and play models during CDI.

"...The most essential feature of our hypothesis is the notion that developmental processes do not coincide with learning processes. Rather, the developmental process lags behind the learning process; this sequence then results in zones of proximal development." Lev Vygotsky (1935)

Scaffolding Expressive Language

Increasing Language Complexity		
Child's Initiation	More Complex Response	
Preintentional or nonconventional gestures	Intentional gestures and single words	
Word approximations or single words	Single words and two-word phrases	
Two-word phrases	Simple phrase speech	
Phrase speech	Phrase speech with descriptors	
Phrase speech with descriptors	Complex phrase speech	

Ingersoll & Dvortcsak, 2010

Common Modifications for Autism

Possible PDI modifications

- More supportive prompting (gesture or physical prompts)
- Avoid using time out for escape-maintained behavior
- Eliminate the time out chair
- Stop PCIT after the CDI phase

Should this child be getting a NDBI?

Should this child be getting Functional Communication Training (FCT) to address behavior concerns?

Does this child have enough receptive communication to understand PDI demands?

Should this child be getting Applied
Behavior Analysis
(ABA) to address skill deficits?

Does this child need social skills training?

"I suppose it is tempting, if the only tool you have is a hammer, to treat everything as if it were a nail."

Learn more about PCIT!

https://pcit.lab.uiowa.edu/





Learn more about PCIT!

UC Davis web course

https://pcit.ucdavis.edu/pci
t-web-course/





Learn more about PCIT!

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Engaging Families, Engaging Systems

DOUBLETREE HOTEL DOWNTOWN | 1616 DODGE STREET | OMAHA, NEB. 68102











Learn more about using PCIT with children who have autism!

Coming soon:

McNeil, C.B., Quetsch.
L.B., & Anderson, C.M.
(in press). Handbook of
Parent-Child Interaction
Therapy for Children on
the Autism Spectrum.
New York: Springer.



Thank you

 Beth "Go the Distance" Troutman, PhD, for letting me borrow her slides on IoWA-PCIT dissemination!

Questions?

"Local Expert" Contact Information

Kelly Pelzel, PhD
Licensed Psychologist

UI Stead Family Children's Hospital Autism Center
Center for Disabilities and Development
100 Hawkins Drive
lowa City, Iowa 52242
kelly-pelzel@uiowa.edu
319-384-7161