

Eating and Feeding topics in children with developmental delays, typically development and children at risk or with autism spectrum disorders. Selected research articles collected by Sue Baker, Gloria Frolek-Clark, Jody Kealey and Anne Tabor, 2007

References by author and title	Key Concepts from Research
<p>Ahearn, W. H.; Castine, T.; Nault, K.; Green, G, "An Assessment of Food Acceptance in Children with Autism or Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified", <u>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</u>, Vol. 31, No.5, 2001, pp. 505-511.</p>	<p>This study replicates the procedures and methods (by other authors) in assessing feeding/eating problems in children with autism and pervasive developmental disorder. It gives feeding response definitions for <i>Acceptance, Expulsion, Disruption</i> and reveals 3 distinct patterns of food acceptance: <i>acceptance of food, complete food refusal and selectivity by food type or texture.</i></p>
<p>Archer, L.A. & Streiner, D.L. The Revised Children's Eating Behavior Inventory: Further psychometric properties. Archer, L. Rosenbaum, P., & Streiner, D. (1991). The Children's Eating Behavior Inventory: Reliability and validity results. <u>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</u>, 16, 629-642.</p>	<p>19-item parent report instrument [developed from] the original 40-item form (Archer, Rosenbaum, & Streiner, 1991). The Revised CEBI is derived from a developmental transactional/systemic approach to children's E/M [eating and mealtime] problems. The Revised CEBI is intended for use in the assessment of E/M problems in 2-12 year old children with a wide range of medical or developmental disorders. A 5-point Likert scale used for how often the behavior occurs. It also records whether (s)he perceives an item to be a problem. Three factors are comprise : "Behavioral compliance problems around food and eating (6 items) Manual/oral motor functions (3 items), and feelings about mealtimes (3 items).</p>
<p>Baker, S. (2007) Survey: Questionnaire: Feeding, Eating, and Nutrition Issues in Children with Autism or Autism Spectrum Disorders.</p>	<p>Survey completed by 62 parents living with ASD in 2006-2007 to determine if there is a problem related to eating and feeding in children with ASD that impacts ability to eat a variety of foods.</p>
<p>Campbell, M.K. and Kelsey, K.S. The PEACH Survey: A nutrition screening tool for use in early intervention programs. <u>Journal of the American Dietetic Association</u>, 94(10), 1156-1158.</p>	<p>This is a parent eating and feeding questionnaire that identifies possible nutrition and/or oral-motor issues. The survey contains 17 questions and is easily scored by non-health professionals so that referral can be made on to an RD and possibly OT.</p>
<p>Cornish, E., A Balanced Approach Towards Healthy Eating in Autism. <u>Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics</u>. Vol. 11:501-509, 1998.</p>	<p>A small, descriptive with mostly qualitative study of information after interviewing parents of 3.5-10 year olds with ASD. In general, children eating less than 20 different foods and those under age 5 years are most vulnerable and would benefit from an integrated approach which includes a dietitian.</p>
<p>Dunn, W. Sensory Profile User's Manual. San Antonio, TX: Harcourt Assessment. 1999 Dunn, W. The Infant and Toddler Sensory Profile Manual. San Antonio, TX: Harcourt Assessment. 2002</p>	<p>This is a standardized tool that discusses sensory issues as it relates to children with autism and will provide overall information about a child's ability to process sensory information (includes items on eating).</p>
<p>Fishbein, M., Sibyl, C., Swenny, C., Mogren, C., Walbert, L. Fraker, C. Food Chaining: A Systematic Approach for the Treatment of Children with Feeding Aversion. <u>Nutrition in Clinical Practice</u>. Vol. 21:182-184, 2006.</p>	<p>A study of 10 children exposed to a systematic method of treatment for extreme food selectivity called Food Chaining. Food Chaining is a home-based, nonthreatening program designed to expand repertoire of food by emphasizing similar features between accepted foods and targeted foods.</p>

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<p>Fracker, C., Walbert, L., Cox, S., Fishbein, M., Barker, S. Food Chaining: The Proven 6-step Plan to Stop Picky Eating, Solve Feeding Problems, and Expand Your Child's Diet. New York, NY: Marlowe & Co. Copyright 2007.</p>	<p>This 374 page paper back book demonstrates the Food Chaining technique used as a reliable treatment approach by focusing on the relationship between foods with regard to taste, temperature, texture.</p>
<p>Hagopian, L.P., Farrell, D.A., Amari, A. Treating Total Liquid Refusal With Backward Chaining and Fading. <u>Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis</u>. Vol. 29:573-575, No. 4, 1996.</p>	<p>On 12 year old child with autism describes a method of backward chaining and fading related to liquid refusal.</p>
<p>Hanley, G.P., Using Reinforcer Pairing and Fading to Increase the Milk Consumption of a Preschool Child. <u>Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis</u>. Vol. 39, 399-403. No.3, 2006</p>	<p>This treatment method (fading) involves mixing a small amount of chocolate syrup into a glass of milk and gradually eliminating the chocolate for a 4 year old child with milk refusal.</p>
<p>Levin, L. Carr, E.G. Food Selectivity and Problem Behavior in Children with Developmental Disabilities: Analysis and Intervention. <u>Behavior Modification</u>. Vol. 25:443-473, 2001</p>	<p>This article looks at problem behaviors that accompany food selectivity. It involved 4 children with Autistic Disorder using Functional Behavior Analysis.</p>
<p>Morris, S. and Klein, M. Developmental Pre-feeding Checklist: A Sequential Approach. In <u>Pre-Feeding Skills</u> (2nd ed., pp. 712-7126). San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation (now Harcourt Assessment). 2000</p>	<p>Although there is no standardized tool for assessment of oral-motor and feeding skills, this is one suggested reference a check list method for identification.</p>
<p>Najdowski, A.C., Wallace, M.D., Doney, J.K., Ghezzi, P.M. Parental Assessment and Treatment of Food Selectivity in Natural Setting. <u>Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis</u>. Vol. 36:383-386, No. 3, 2003.</p>	<p>A study that evaluates the effects of a parent-conducted functional analysis and treatment consisting of differential reinforcement of an alternative behavior, escape extinction, an demand fading in a young child with autism.</p>
<p>Schreck, D.A., Williams, K., Smith, A.F. A Comparison of Eating Behaviors Between Children with and without Autism. <u>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</u>. Vol. 34: 433-438, No. 4, 2004.</p>	<p>This study supports other studies supports the hypothesis of other studies that children with autism exhibit more eating and meal-time problems than typically developing children. This study used the Children's Eating Behavior Inventory (CEBI).</p>
<p>Williams, P.G., Dalrymple, N., Neal, J. Eating Habits of Children with Autism. <u>Pediatric Nursing</u>, Vol. 26, Issue 3: 259-270, 2000.</p>	<p>This study explored a sample Parent Survey on Eating Habits of Children with Autism. Study conducted on 100 children.</p>
<p>Zeitler, W. (2007) Autism Special Assistant, Child Health Specialty Clinics. Nutrition and Occupational Therapy for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: Survey Results</p>	<p>This is a follow-up survey with professionals, OT, SLP, RDs to confirm need for staff development, need for tools and knowledge base to address concerns in eating and feeding for children with autism.</p>

Expanded version of ALL articles reviewed in electronic format available upon request from Jody Kealey at jody-kealey@uiowa.edu