Burden of Psychopathology in ASD

Lifetime Psychiatric Comorbidities

Statistical Significance: *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001

Greater Burden of Psychopathology

Joshi et al., 2010
Substance Use Disorders
Psychosis
Bipolar I Disorder
Major Depressive Disorder
Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
Multiple (≥2) Anxiety Disorders

Statistical Significance: *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001

Joshi et al., 2010
Psychiatric Conditions Associated with ASD

Joshi et al., 2010
Educational & Treatment History

School Functioning

- Repeated Grades
  - NON-ASD: 18
  - ASD: 12

- Extra Tutoring
  - NON-ASD: 61
  - ASD: 67

- Special Classes
  - NON-ASD: 29
  - ASD: 57

Treatment History

- Counseling Only
  - NON-ASD: 22
  - ASD: 21

- Pharmacotherapy Only
  - NON-ASD: 5
  - ASD: 1

- Counseling + Pharmacotherapy
  - NON-ASD: 62
  - ASD: 74

- Hospitalization
  - NON-ASD: 15
  - ASD: 20

Statistical Significance: *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001

Joshi et al., 2010
Diagnostic Subtypes of ASD in Youth Attending Specialty and General Psychiatry Clinics

Joshi et al., 2010, 2014

- Autistic Disorder [Narrow Phenotype]
- Asperger's Disorder / PDD-NOS [Broader Phenotype]

Psychiatry Clinic Referred ASD
- 89%
- 11%

ASD Specialty Clinic Referred ASD
- 62%
- 17%

- Intellectually capable
- Intact language skills
Diagnostic Subtypes of ASD in Psychiatrically Referred Adults

- Autistic Disorder: 65%
- Asperger's Disorder: 25%
- PDD-NOS: 10%

Total N: 63
Male: 65%
Age (yrs): 29 ±11 (18-63)
Mean IQ: 104 ±17 (55-136)
Intact IQ (>70): 97%

Joshi et al., 2013
Characteristics of Adults Attending Specialized Clinic for ASD

- **Single**: 84%
- **Unemployed**: 49%
- **Unrecognized ASD**: 34%
- **Not Receiving Psychopharmacological Treatment**: 27%

Joshi et al., 2013
### Number of Psychiatric Comorbidities

**ASD**
- **Lifetime:** 6 ± 3.4
- **Current:** 3 ± 2.3

**Non-ASD**
- **Lifetime:** 3.5 ± 2.7
- **Current:** 1.5 ± 1.6

**Statistical Significance:** *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01, ***p ≤ 0.001

**Other condition associated with Psychiatrically Referred Adults with ASD**

Joshi et al., 2013