

Autism Spectrum Disorders: Final Levels of Evidence Ratings

Established Evidence

- Applied Behavior Analysis for Challenging Behaviors
- Applied Behavior Analysis for Communication
- Applied Behavior Analysis for Social Skills
- Early Intensive Behavioral Intervention (UCLA/Lovaas model)
- Halperidol (Haldol) - Found effective for aggression
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin) - Found effective for hyperactivity
- Picture Exchange Communication System
- Risperidone (Risperidol) - Found effective for irritability, social withdrawal, hyperactivity, and stereotypy

Promising Evidence

- Applied Behavior Analysis for Adaptive Living Skills
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Anxiety
- Voice Output Communication Aid (VOCA)

Preliminary Evidence

- Applied Behavior Analysis for Academics (selected interventions)
- Applied Behavior Analysis for Vocational Skills
- Atomoxetine (Strattera) - Found effective for attention deficit and hyperactivity
- Clonidine - Found effective for hyperactivity, irritability, inappropriate speech, stereotypy, and oppositional behavior
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Anger Management
- Eclectic Developmental, Social-Pragmatic Models
- Hyperbaric Treatment
- Sign Language
- Touch Therapy / Massage

Studied and No Evidence of Effect

- DMG
- Secretin

Insufficient Evidence

- Applied Behavior Analysis for Academics (select interventions)
- Auditory Integration Training
- DIR/Floortime
- Facilitated Communication
- Gluten-Caseine Free Diets
- Intravenous Immunoglobulin
- Naltrexone
- Melatonin
- Omega 3 Fatty Acids
- Relationship Development Intervention (RDI)
- SCERTS
- Sensory Integration Training
- Social Skills Training
- Social Stories™
- SSRIs - Fluoxetine, Citalopram
- TEACCH
- Valproic Acid
- Vitamins B6-Magnesium & C

Evidence of Harm

- Intravenous Chelation Using Edetate Disodium