

### Disability Services SA

# Alternative Care Disability Support Program

A Specialist Service for Foster Families Caring for children with Disabilities

Julie Dini

# Alternative Care Disability Support Program

#### Who are we?

- The Alternative Care Disability Support Program (ACDSP) is part of Disability SA's Specialist Intervention Support Service in Adelaide. South Australia
- Developed to support the unique need of foster carers who are fostering children with disabilities and is funded by the SA Department for Families and Communities.
- ACDSP commenced in April 2005.

# Alternative Care Disability Support Program

#### Children with disabilities in alternative care

- There are approximately 150 children across South Australia in alternative care on a variety of orders who are registered with a disability agency.
- Most of these children have an intellectual disability or global developmental delay and are registered with Disability SA.

# Alternative Care Disability Support Program

#### Rationale

- Children with disabilities under the Guardianship of the Minister have significantly high and complex needs & are at risk for long term emotional and behavioural problems.
- Research indicates children with complex needs in alternative care are more likely to experience multiple placements. (Barber, Delfabbro & Cooper 2001)
- Foster families caring for children with a disability require specialist help due to complex needs associated with the child's disability.

# **Alternative Care Disability Support Program**

# Program aims to;

- Prevent placement breakdown.
- Increase knowledge and capacity of foster carers to continue to care for the foster child with a disability.
- Enhance well-being of children and young people with disabilities in foster care.

## Primary reason for referral

Behavourial difficulties experienced by foster family, or school.

# **Alternative Care Disability Support Program**

# Frameworks used:

Developmental

Understanding the child's physical, communication, intellectual, social and emotional development.

- Attachment theory understanding social and emotional development in children based on children's early attachment experiences.
- Trauma, Neglect and Grief impact of these on the child and their overall development.
- Systems Theory

Importance of viewing the child within the wider system and its impact upon the child.

### **Alternative Care Disability Support Program**

Eco behavioural approach to challenging behaviour
Comprehensive assessment of the child and their environment (home, school, community) and a functional analysis of the presenting behaviour.

### Behavioural issues in foster children with disabilities

Few studies prevalence of behavioural/emotional problems in children with disabilities in foster care

Preliminary findings; 100% of children referred to ACDSP scored within clinical range on DBC for emotional and behavioural difficulties.

Existence of intellectual disability/autism compounds behavior and emotional difficulties.

Systemic issues can compound behaviour, school placement, access, respite, frequent changes.

# Case Example

- David 10 year old boy with autism and significant intellectual disability
- Failure to thrive substantial neglect by bio mother for first 6 years of his life
- Relatively new foster placement
- Very receptive foster carer but high stress re behaviours
- · Presenting issues
- Pica eating non food items continually (leaves, bark, textas)
- Constantly searching for food from floor, bins, dog bowl, leftovers
- "huge" appetite according to carers
- Hyper vigilant around food
- Explosive diarrhoea (variable)

# Step 1 Assessment

## **Developmental Assessment**

## Cognitive

- Non formal assessment possible
- Adaptive Behaviour Assessment indicated profound deficits functioning at approximately 12 month old level

# Communication

- Non verbal Pre-intentional communication level some babbling and vocalizations
- No gesture or signs
- Can attend to people or objects very briefly 2 seconds
- Can touch people of objects to gain attention
- Can follow simple familiar routines

# **ASSESSMENT**

### Emotional

DBC (P) indicated scores in the clinical range 93<sup>rd</sup> percentile for Total Problem Behaviour score

### Sensory

 Sensory profile: under sensitivity with vestibular processing = constantly seeking movement

### Medica

- Investigations for fructose intolerance. Other tests ruled out reasons for diarrhea. No other medical conditions
- Not overweight & small stature

# **ASSESSMENT**

- · Attachment Relationship
- Number of previous placements and respite placements
- Removed from previous placement due to inappropriate care
- No access with biological family
- Relatively new foster placement less than 12 months
- Foster parent reports David now responds to her and recognizes her
- Looks to her to have physical needs met
- Foster parent reports major improvements in sleeping and bedtime routine, now tolerates being in bed
- Foster parent highly motivated and receptive to strategies

# **ASSESSMENT**

# BEHAVIOUR ASSESSMENT

- · Observations at home, school, OSHC and respite
- School
- Pica reduced at school (inside) limited access to non food items
- School report "obsessed" with food will steal it from others

### **ASSESSMENT**

### Observations of Behaviour -Home

- At home constantly moving and flicking, mouthing, ie outside leaves and bark, sticks
- extremely high levels of motor activity, seeking of sensory stimulation oral and tactile
- No activities/few toys/no developmentally appropriate sensory experiences for him

# **ASSESSEMENT**

#### **OBSERVATIONS OF BEHAVIOUR**

- Home
- Foster parent concerned about overeating & diarrhea using low carb food such as fruit /vegetables
- Play skills assessed informally with activity sampling. exploratory sensory motor stage, high level self stimulation, flicking spinning,throwing

# **ASSESSMENT**

#### **OBSERVATIONS OF BEHAVIOUR**

- At Out of school care constantly seeking food scraps, floor, bins, other plates
- OSHC providing very small snacks
- Constant mouthing of toys/ equipment
- No specific activities/toys available
- Constant wandering
- At respite little pica observed, access to non edibles very controlled
- Large meal served
- Allowed to play with food whilst eating

# **ASSESSMENT**

# OBSERVATIONS Cont.

- Able to differentiate between real food and inedible when provide with both
- Showed increased arousal and anticipation when meals were being prepared, ie jumping, whooping
- If unsure would eat anyway ie sponge from bucket, toadstools

# Step 2 Clinical Impressions

- Lack of sensory /gross motor activities hence high levels of motor activity and leaf /bark eating
- Foster parents' first experience of child with autism, unsure what can engage him.
- No knowledge of specialist toys or resources
- OSHC unsuitable for his needs, staff first experiences with child with autism and intellectual disability
- Unsure what to do re food intake 'worried he'll eat till he vomits"

# **Clinical Impressions**

### Impact of Neglect on Development

- Failure to thrive and significant level of neglect by bio mother for first 6 years
- Impact of early life experience of neglect access to food, highly significant
- · Constantly sought food through exploratory means
- · Child protection notifications
- High level of oral self stimulation
- Opportunistic mouthing of non food items

# **Clinical Impressions**

#### Developmental Impact of Neglect

- Prolonged neglect compounded developmental delays unable to tolerate spoon in mouth
- No opportunity to learn use of eating implements
- Led to reliance on finger foods



# **Clinical Impressions**

- Food intake inadequate for physical size and energy level
- Assumptions made re food intake due to disability ie finger foods & toddler size portions
- Healthy diet and food portions i.e. fruit led to sig. less calories
- Long breaks b/w meals

# **Clinical Impressions**

- Unable to verbally request food verbally or gesturally (did so with behaviour)
- Unable to obtain food independently
- Environmental analysis;
- No activities to occupy his lead to constant self stimulation, no sensory based activates or gross motor activities

# STEP 3 INTERVENTION

# Food Intake

Increased at home esp. carbohydrates up to 2000 cal a day Frequent snacks & decreased long delays between meals Increased access to food at home.

# Increased repertoire of activities

Activity sampling; play based activities sessions i.e. water play, wide range sensory toys trialled over 8 sessions.

# INTERVENTION

Introduction to gross motor activities; hammock, swing, trampoline,

Tactile & visually stimulating items

placed outside ie spinning bells,

wheels & mobiles, spinners and streamers









# Information sessions held with OSHC to assist understand and respond to David's eating Examples of equipment and activities suitable demonstrated to OSHC Food intake increased at OSHC

# INTERVENTION

- Illustrated personal profile developed which was distributed to all working with him
- Recommendations made re specialized toys and equipment to assist foster carer

# OUTCOME

- Foster carer very receptive to all strategies
- Evaluation feedback felt she could now continue to care for him
- Eating non food items at home/ OSHC decreased from continually to very occasionally.
- Chewy tubing significantly decreased indiscriminant mouthing
- Physical environment at home more appropriate and stimulating

# Case example

#### Assessment

- · Lack of clarity around his cognitive abilities.
- Assumptions made about expectations re behaviour.
- Marked discrepancy between his behavior at home and at school and respite.
- Extreme distress when required to travel in car
- Query Autism

#### Intervention

Cognitive and adaptive assessments conducted to clarify his intellectual ability, IQ in moderate range.

Adaptive level around 2-3 year old.

Autism diagnosis confirmed

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