

# Executive Function and ASD: Measurement, Context, and Implications for Daily Life

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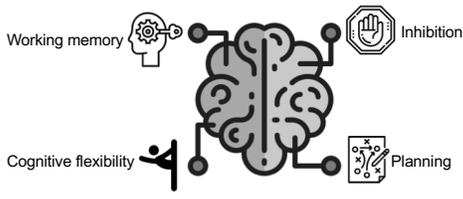
CIRCA Colloquium Series – January, 2020




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## What is Executive Function (EF)?

- Higher-level cognitive control processes involved in the conscious control of thought and action



Working memory    Inhibition  
Cognitive flexibility    Planning

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## What do we know about EF in those with ASD?

- Damasio and Maurer (1978) first linked executive dysfunction and autism
- Originally, strongest evidence for planning and cognitive flexibility impairment with relative sparing of inhibition and working memory
- More evidence → less consensus
- No clear 'EF/EDF' profile characterizing those with ASD



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## Why is reaching consensus so challenging?

- Who are you testing?
  - Individual variability and chosen comparison group
- When (in development)?
  - Role of unfolding development and particular age assessed
- What task (and what is purported EF domain)?
  - EF conceptualization and task complexity
- How is EF assessed?
  - Experimenter- vs computer-administered
- 'Where' is EF assessed (in the context of the lab or real world)?
  - Traditional tasks vs ecologically valid approach (tasks and questionnaires)



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## EF in young children with ASD

- Aimed to capture multidimensional nature of EF in young children with ASD
  - Computerized tasks and parent report
- Hypotheses:
  - No significant differences on measures of specific EF components (WM, inhibition, flexibility)
  - Significant differences on multidimensional task (planning) and on parent report
- First to compare young children with computerized tasks




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## EF in young children with ASD: Methods

	ASD (n = 24)	TD (n = 19)	p
Age (months)	66.9	58.5	.07
IQ	98.9	106.2	.12
% Male	83	58	.07

Measures



Executive Function Content Scale (BASC-2)

(Gardiner et al., 2017, Clinical Neuropsychologist)



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### EF in young children with ASD: Results

	ASD (n = 24)	TD (n = 19)	p	Cohen's d
Spatial WM	2.96 (1.6)	2.88 (1.5)	.87	.05
WM Composite	.26 (1.8)	-.32 (1.7)	.28	.33
Inhibition Composite	.31 (3.0)	-.38 (2.0)	.39	.27
Flexibility	21.59 (7.1)	23.26 (6.1)	.42	.25
Planning (avg moves/trial)	4.25 (2.8)	5.13 (1.3)	.20	.40
Planning (level achieved)	5.58 (4.1)	8.48 (4.7)	.04	.67
EFCS (parent-report)	61.04 (8.5)	51.32 (12.0)	<.001	.96

(Gardiner et al., 2017, Clinical Neuropsychologist)

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### EF in young children with ASD: Implications

- > Underscores importance of context of EF assessment
  - > Single EF components intact
  - > Measures assessing more 'complex' EF impaired
- > Performance-based tasks and informant report tools assess distinct underlying mental constructs
- > What can relative success on performance-based tasks tell us about opportunities for intervention?

(Gardiner et al., 2017, Clinical Neuropsychologist)

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### Everyday EF, Adaptive and Internalizing Behaviour

- > Examined relations between everyday EF and adaptive behaviour, mental health
- > Adaptive Functioning
  - > Independent execution of developmentally-appropriate skills (communication, socialization, daily living)
  - > Closely associated with long-term outcomes
- > Mental Health
  - > Prevalent concern for population

RESEARCH ARTICLE  
Everyday Executive Function Predicts Adaptive and Internalizing Behavior among Children with and without Autism Spectrum Disorder  
Emily Gardner and Grace Iarocci

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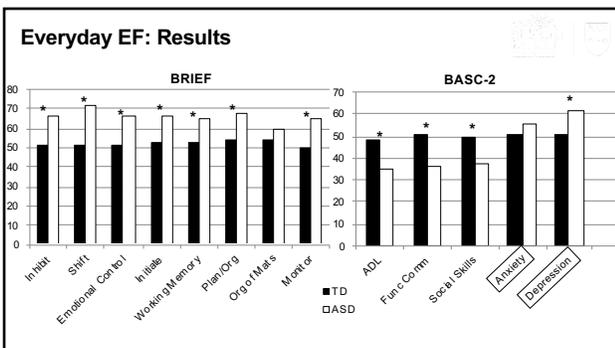
### Everyday EF: Methods

	TD (n = 67)	ASD (n = 59)	p
Age (years)	9.5	10.1	.07
IQ	111.4	107.5	.10
Mental Age	10.6	10.8	.69
% Male	49	86	<.001

- > Measures
  - > BRIEF
    - > Behavioural Regulation Index: Inhibit, Shift, Emotional Control
    - > Metacognition Index: Initiate, WM, Plan/Organize, Organization of Materials, Monitor
  - > BASC-2
    - > Adaptive Functioning: Social Skills, ADL, Functional Communication
    - > Mental Health: Anxiety, Depression

(Gardiner & Iarocci, 2018, Autism Research)

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### Everyday EF: Results for Children with ASD

ADL				Communication				Social Skills			
Predictor	β	t	p	Predictor	β	t	p	Predictor	β	t	p
Age	.33	3.31	.01	Age	.02	.18	.86	Age	.18	1.35	.18
FSIQ	-.11	-1.23	.22	FSIQ	.27	2.60	.01	FSIQ	-.12	-.96	.34
BRI*	-.32	-2.81	.01	BRI	-.15	-1.14	.26	BRI	.04	.26	.80
MCI*	-.54	-5.09	<.001	MCI	-.49	-4.04	<.001	MCI	-.44	-3.08	<.001

\*Shift scale emerged as significant.  
\*Organization of Materials scale emerged as significant.

Anxiety				Depression			
Predictor	β	t	p	Predictor	β	t	p
Age	.36	2.73	.01	Age	.07	.60	.55
FSIQ	.01	.09	.93	FSIQ	-.15	-1.37	.18
BRI	.22	1.48	.14	BRI*	.53	3.90	<.001
MCI	.08	.59	.56	MCI	.09	.70	.48

\*Shift and Emotional control scales emerged as significant.

(Gardiner & Iarocci, 2018, Autism Research)

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### Everyday EF: Implications

- › Interventions that target EF may exert cascading effects across development and functioning
- › For children with ASD, generalized 'self-management' approaches may be appropriate
  - › Focus on goal setting, organization, and problem solving
- › EF intervention research for those with ASD is limited, but some show promise for relevant domains
  - › Unstuck and On Target (Kenworthy et al., 2014)
  - › Social Competence Intervention for Adolescents (Slichter et al., 2016)
  - › Makota arena training intervention (Hilton et al., 2014)

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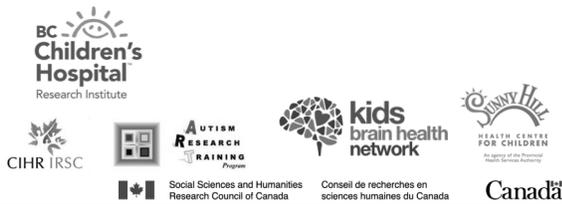
### Final Thoughts

- › Conceptualization of 'functioning'
  - › Domain-specific vs developmental approach
- › EF research provides insight into critical opportunities for building on strengths
  - › Early years
  - › Computer-based tasks
- › Further consideration of what 'traditional EF' (as assessed with performance-based tasks) tells us about functioning in everyday life for those with ASD

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### Thank you!

Thank you to the participating families, project team and lab volunteers, and funding agencies!



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