



Explorations of Language in Autism

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SPARK Webinar
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www.bu.edu/autism





Roadmap..



- The complexity of language and communication
- 2. Overview of language in autism
- 3. Early signs and predictors
- 4. Minimally verbal autism
- 5. Why minimally verbal fail to acquire spoken language
- 6. Takeaways.....

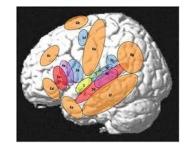




Complexity of Language







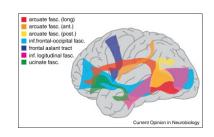














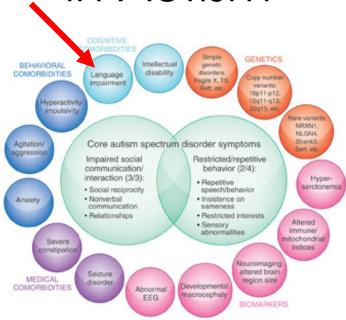
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Language and Communication in Autism







Language and communication in autism

Core universal impairments in:

social communication

Co-occurring impairments in:

linguistic code

Heterogeneity in outcome

- From nonverbal to superior
- (and everything in between...)





Language in autism

Minimally/Non Verbal ~30% No Language Impairment ~25%

Verbal but Language Impaired ~45%





Some reasons why language is so important!

- 1. Connect with people
- 2. Know people, other minds
- 3. 'Tool' for learning
- 4. Self regulation, self reflection
- 5. Single best predictor of future outcomes









Early Signs and Predictors





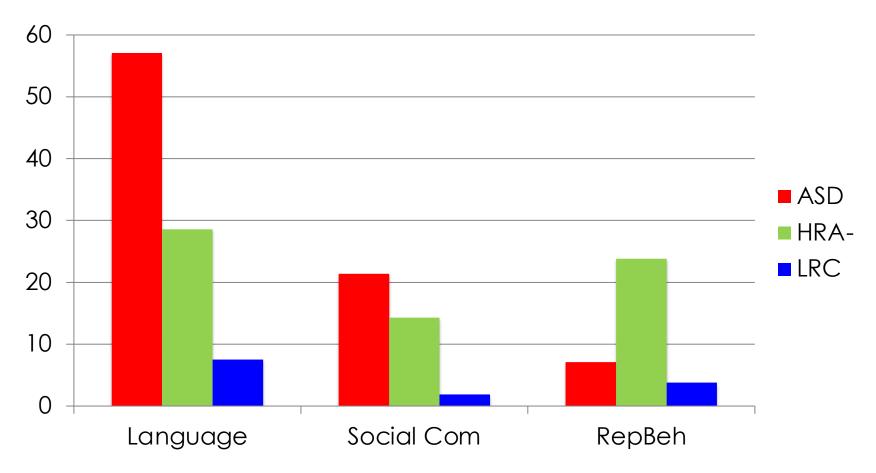
Studying infants



- Infants at higher risk older sibling with autism (~1 in 5 later diagnosed ASD)
- Compare to lower risk (no family history)
- Follow from soon after birth to age 3:
 'diagnostic outcome' ASD or other
- Explore behavioral and brain development to predict outcomes at 3



Concerns at 12 months



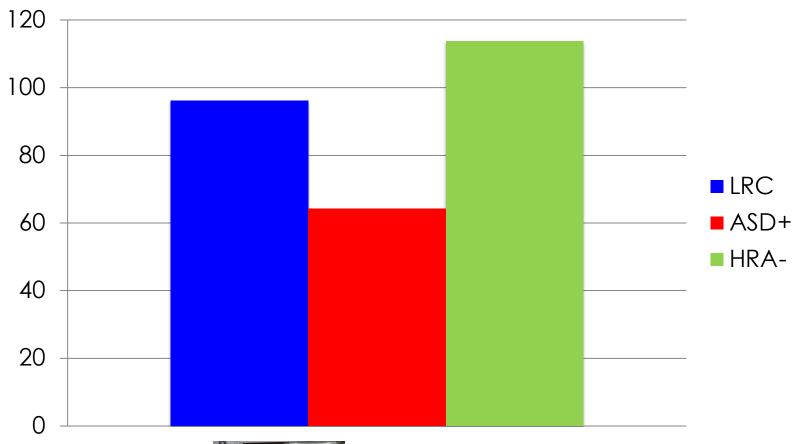




Talbott et al., 2015



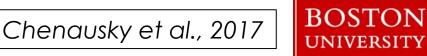
Speech vocalizations at 12 months











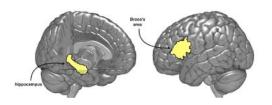


Brain Response to Speech

/da/ /da/ /ta/

EEG/ERP

6, 9, 12 months



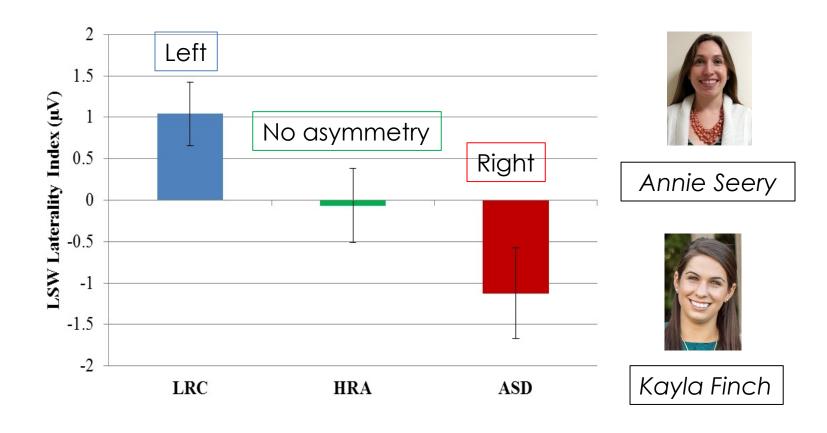
Brain Asymmetry







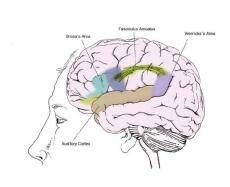
Atypical asymmetry at 12 months in ASD infants

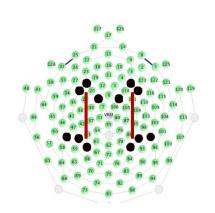


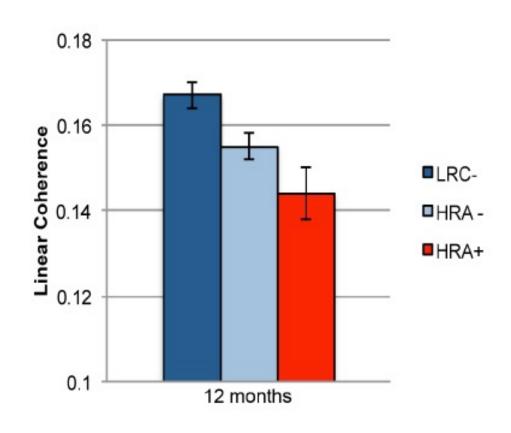




Functional connectivity in ASD infants

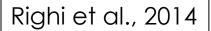






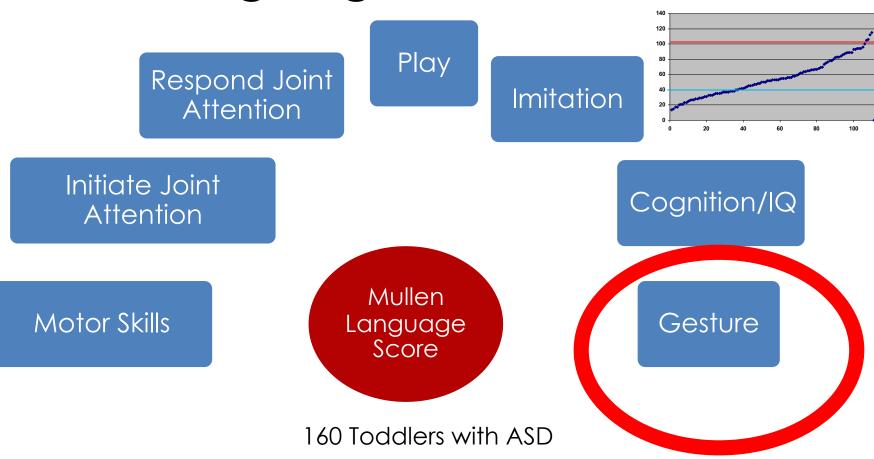








Behavioral predictors of language in toddlers









Minimally Verbal Autism

Minimally/Non Verbal ~30% No Language Impairment ~25%

Verbal but Language Impaired ~45%





The forgotten end of the spectrum

- Despite intervention, little spoken language – perhaps 20/30 words or brief phrases
- Language not used consistently
- Often most severely impaired with other co-occurring conditions
- Difficult to evaluate...









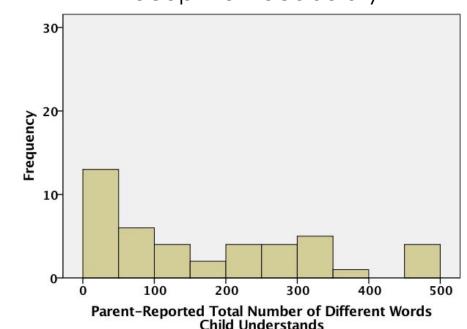
Types of language measures

- Standardized test administered by trained clinician/examiner
- 2. Parent report questionnaire/interview
- Naturalistic assessment natural language samples for expressive language

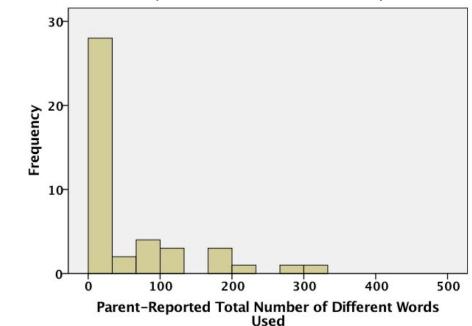


Receptive vs expressive language in minimally verbal children and adolescents











BOSTON

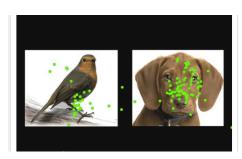
Novel methods to assess receptive vocabulary

Standard Methods

- 1. Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test
- 2. Parent Report Word List

Novel Methods

- 1. Eye-tracking
- 2. Touch screen



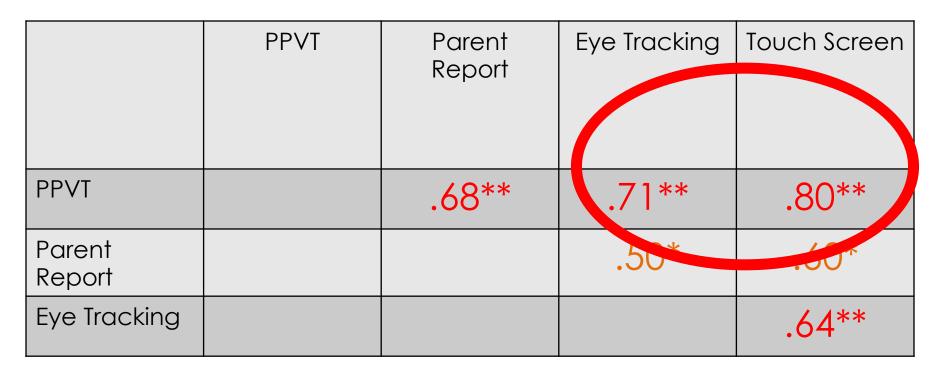








Novel methods are valid



Muller, Brady, & Fleming, Autism 2022: Touch screen (iPad) better than PPVT





About ELSA-A

-A ELSA-T

ELAN Coding

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Welcome to ELSA!

Eliciting Language Samples for Analysis



Eliciting Language Samples for Analysis (ELSA) is a language elicitation protocol developed by Dr.

Helen Tager-Flusberg and colleagues at Boston University's Center for Autism Research Excellence.

Developed in 2016, ELSA is an innovative method for assessing improvements in language and communication skills. Access all ELSA materials and manuals, and our adapted toddler version, ELSA
T. on this site.

About

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ELSA-A Activities

Leaf Falling



Planting an Acorn



Hide & Seek Animals

Helping Animals











Making a S'more







Bean Bag Toss

Movie Shorts







CARE center Autism Research Excellence



Barokova et al., 2020a



Who can administer ELSA-A?

Trained Examiners

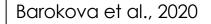


Parents





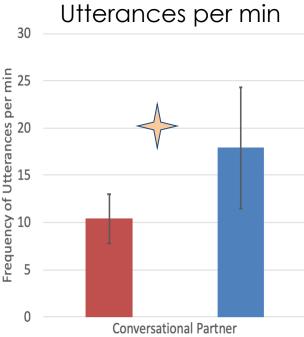




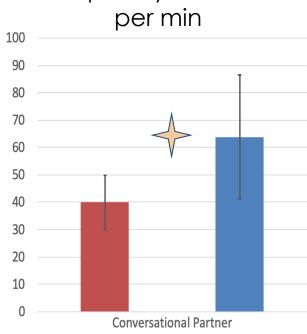


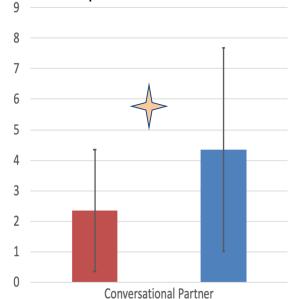
Examiner v. Parent language





Frequency of

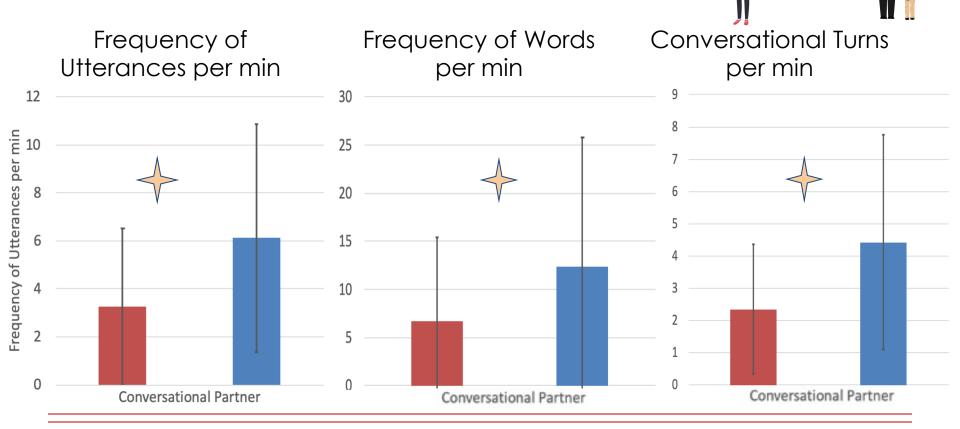








Child's language







Parent-child interactions in the home

- In 2021 we launched a new project through SPARK Research Match
- 100 families with children 4-7 years old
- Focus on speech/language and motor functioning
- Exploring language during 15-minute parent-child interactions (using zoom)













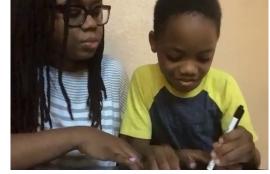














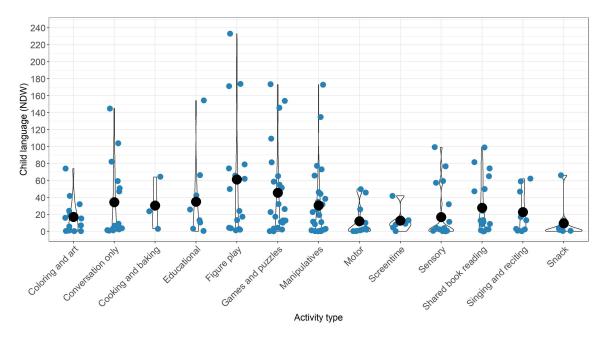
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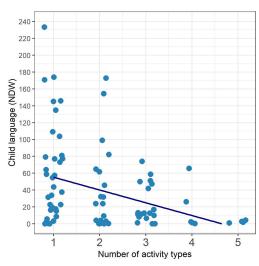
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Number of activities and child's language level









Butler et al., 2022



Why don't they speak?

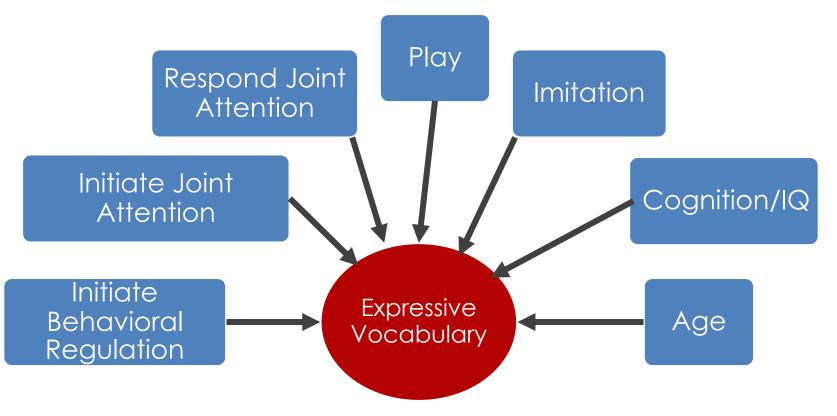
Many potential explanations....:

- Impaired understanding of intentional communication/joint attention
- Symbolic deficits play/representation
- Impaired imitation
- Intellectual disability (NV cognition)
- Speech motor impairments
- Auditory processing





Behavioral correlates of expressive language in MV ASD











Behavioral correlates of expressive language in MV ASD Play Respond Jo **Imitation** Attention Ininate Joint Cognition/IQ Attention nitiate Expressive Behavioral Vocabulary Regulation



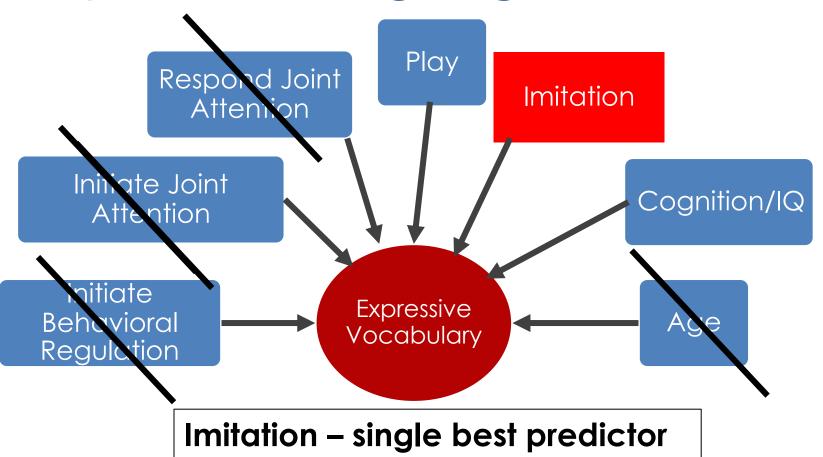
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Behavioral correlates of expressive language in MV ASD









Speech motor impairments

Childhood apraxia of speech (CAS):

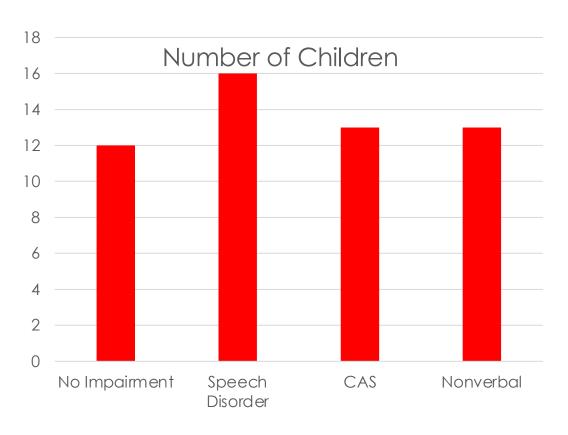
Rare neurological disorder – Impairments in speech movement precision and consistency







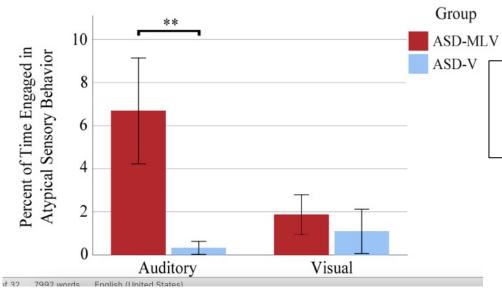
High rates of CAS among MV

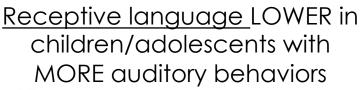


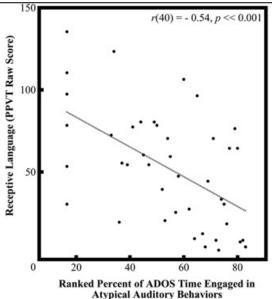
- CAS in ~25%
- Over 75% some speech/motor disorder



Auditory processing









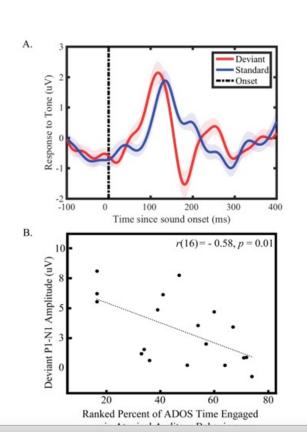








Brain marker for auditory processing problems in MLV autism





Amplitude of ERP response to deviant/rare tones SMALLER in adolescents with MORE auditory sensory behaviors





Takeaways - 1



- Acquiring language/communication is a/the critical goal for children with autism
- Many factors predict which young children will and won't make progress – both behavioral and brain differences
- Interventions should target the behaviors that are key for each child





Takeaways - 2



- Despite every effort, some children don't acquire spoken language
- Many explanations from behavior, to speech motor impairment, to how the brain processes sounds and speech
- Targeted interventions can make a difference beyond age 5, including AAC – we need to focus more research in this area!





Collaborators

CARE Team

Mia Barokova Lindsay Butler Karen Chenausky Kayla Finch Sommer Hassan Chelsea LaValle Collin Lee Daniela Plesa Skwerer Meredith Pecukonis Sophie Schwartz Annie Seery Lue (Stella) Shen Meagan Talbott Ruthy Xu



CARE 2021-2022

Other Collaborators

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Rhiannon Luyster (Emerson)
Barbara Shinn-Cunningham (CMU)
Le Wang (BU)
Angela Morgan (MCRI Melbourne)
Amanda Brignell (MCRI Melbourne)





Thank You!











A very special thanks to all the families and children who have given their time and support!









