

Parents Involvement in Social Interaction Intervention for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD): A Review

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Abstract

Two basic characteristics characterize autism spectrum disorder: a difficulty in social communication and the prevalence of repetitive activities and/or restricted interests. The most frequently cited explanation for insufficient social contact or skill development is a lack of social cognition. Numerous interventions have been utilized to help children with this issue, including social storytelling, scheduled physical exercise programs, and peer-mediated intervention. Typically, interventions are performed in a clinical setting by experts such as occupational therapists. However, research indicates that parents' involvement has a significant contribution to helping children to improve their children's social interactions and skills, particularly those with an autistic spectrum disorder. Thus, this study emphasizes social interaction intervention, its benefits, and the involvement of parents in social interaction intervention with autistic children. According to the previous research, early learning experiences through early intervention with the social contract approach significantly enhance development progress among ASD Children. Autistic children's behavior may improve with parental involvement in the intervention, and it may also reduce parenting stress because of improved behavior.

Keywords: Social Skills, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Interaction, Intervention, Parent.

Introduction

The majority of children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have difficulty with social interactions, displaying poor social skills when interacting with peers (Chang and Locke, 2016). Social skills are crucial characteristics for someone with ASD. Children and adults alike require social skills to live a normal and healthy existence. Children with ASD, on the other hand, lack this skill. Poor social cognition will affect a lack of social engagement and communication (Keifer et al., 2020). Social skill and interaction are a scientific approach that focuses on individual reactions toward social information (Hunt et al., 2012). When people with Autism deviate significantly from regular people in terms of social communication, aspirations, and expectations, it creates a bad interpersonal experience, making it difficult for

normal people to comprehend and communicate with them. As a result, social interaction intervention is required to help autistic children to communicate effectively and have better personal relationships with others.

There are a variety of interventions available to help children or individuals with ASD with social interaction issues. A social story (Karal and Wolfe, 2018), Group Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) (Spain et al., 2017), structured physical activities (Zhao and Chen, 2018), peer-mediated intervention programs (Rodriguez-Medina et al., 2016), and other interventions program. Intervention programs are aimed at addressing social deficit issues and improving their abilities and knowledge. However, only a few studies have been conducted to determine the relationship between the therapy and social interaction approach giving positive effect on children and persons with ASD (Morrison et al., 2020).

There is also a small number of research on parents' engagement in the social interaction intervention and types of social interaction with ASD individuals, which might help to improve their social interaction. As a result, this study emphasizes these components by examining studies examining social interaction and intervention approaches in autistic persons.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

Globally, one child in every 54 is diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), and the number of children diagnosed with ASD has consistently increased since 2002. Autism is more prevalent in male individuals (3.0%) compared to females (0.7%), and it has been discovered to affect individuals of all races and ethnicities globally (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). Annually, approximately 9000 children in Malaysia are diagnosed with Autism.

According to Lord et al. (2018), ASD is a group of complicated neurodevelopment disorders characterized by recurrent and repetitive activities and difficulties with social interaction and communication. It is a condition defined by a number of issues in children, including social communication issues, a lack of social interaction and skills, and an odd pattern of repetitive behavior (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Individuals with ASD prefer a predictable environment and may exhibit signs of tension and anxiety when confronted with an unpredictable or complex circumstance. Due to their inability to deal with the unexpected, these individuals are especially susceptible to environmental or situational changes (Colizzi et al., 2020).

The main concern on ASD symptoms is the absence of social communication skills even though other factors are being identified, such as low social communication skills and repetitive behavior. Social interaction and communication skills are absent due to developmental delay, behavioral performance and academic achievement, and lack of connection ability (Fuller and Kaiser, 2019). ASD individuals may struggle in all categories described above due to a lack of social communication or contact, difficulty in connecting with people, and flourishing in their adult lives. Thus, it shows the importance of intervention should begin at an early stage.

The intervention strategy has a higher rate of success when initiated early, as therapists could be able to establish and implement intervention plans that involve learning experiences and progress toward developmental goals (Bradshaw et al., 2015). When ASD-related problems are addressed earlier, they may potentially be prevented (Johnson, 2018). Numerous empirical research examining the benefits of early intervention demonstrate an urgent need to develop effective early intervention strategies or approaches that increase the likelihood of averting significant deficits in children with ASD. In comparison, if children do

not receive therapy or a proper intervention program or do not attend any interventions session, they will face more serious behavioral disorders and affecting their daily lives. Most families with ASD children are more stressed than households that do not have any ASD children or disabilities (Hastings, 2016). Social interaction and communication skills must be addressed early to prevent ASD children from developing behavioral difficulties as they grow older and to facilitate interactions with other people.

Social Interaction Intervention

Social communication and interaction skills are the most worrying symptom in ASD children. There are a variety of interventions applied to address these symptoms, which can become a problem for the child as they grow older if not addressed early on. Table 1 presents an example of some social interaction interventions based on articles from the Scopus database published in 2010.

Table 1

Examples of social interaction intervention used based on articles published since 2010

Types of Intervention	Intervention Provider
Behavior Therapy	Behavioral Therapist
Behavioral Intervention	
Early Start Denver Model	
Early Intervention	Occupational Therapist
Language	Occupational Therapist
Vocalization	
Parent Training	Parents and Occupational Therapists
Parent Mediated Intervention	
Parental Behavior	
	Psychiatrists, Psychologists

Table 1 shows the interventions approach practiced for social interaction skills for autistic children based on articles published from 2010 onward. The result shows there are also some other articles that use technology-based intervention such as games (Whyte et al., 2015), robots (Van Otterdijk et al., 2020; De Korte et al., 2020), Virtual Technology (Ke and Im, 2013; Ke et al., 2020), and many more. Figure 1 show the network visualization map of author based on social skills intervention among autism individuals

social interaction intervention from 2001. The publication trends detected in the Scopus database are depicted in Figure 2.

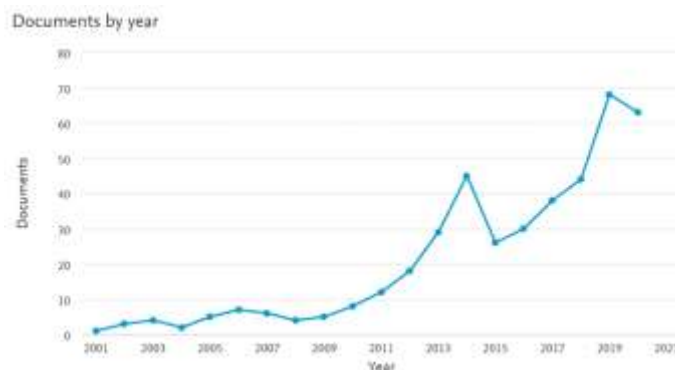


Fig. 2. Publication trends as identified on the Scopus database

(Social Interaction) AND (Intervention) AND (Parental Involvement) are the keywords used to identify publication patterns in the Scopus database illustrated in Figure 2. (Autism OR Autism Spectrum Disorder). The trends indicate an upward trend, with an increase in publication beginning in 2008 and continuing. This trend suggests that the researcher became increasingly interested in examining the efficacy of a parent-mediated intervention on the social interaction skills of individuals with autism spectrum disorders. Figure 3 depicts the total number of publications by nation or territory.

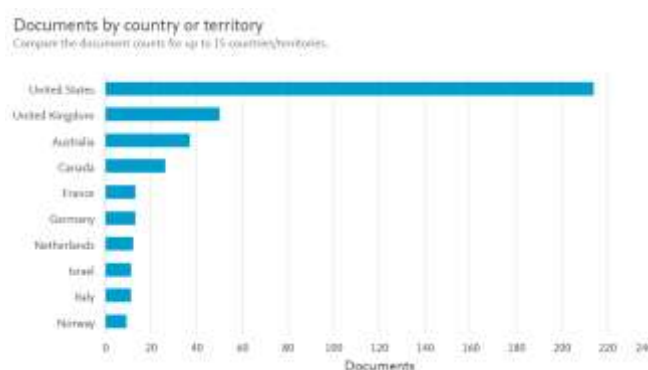


Fig. 3. Number of publications based on country or territory

According to the graph in Figure 3, the United States publishes the most articles in this field, followed by the United Kingdom and Australia. However, there are significant differences between the United States and Britain. This result may be explained by the increased prevalence rate of autism in the United States, which has sparked "fears" of an autism epidemic (Wright, 2017). As the prevalence of autism increases, so does awareness of the disorder. Every two years, professional doctors conduct routine health evaluations on infants and children. In addition, as shown in Figure 3, the percentage of knowledgeable young people in the United States is relatively high (63 percent).

Another study examines the level of Autism awareness in the United States and China (Yu et al., 2020; Huang et al., 2013; Census and Statistical Department of Hong Kong, 2013). According to the study, autism spectrum disorder prevalence estimates, educational opportunities, and life outcomes for autistic individuals differ significantly between China and the West (Yu et al., 2020). According to the scientists, their research revealed a significant

awareness gap between the two nations regarding Autism. Another possible explanation for the disparities is the difference in autism prevalence between the United States and China, where 1 in 59 children in the United States have autism spectrum disorder (ASD), compared to 1 in 225 children in China (Huang et al., 2013). In countries with a high prevalence of autism, individuals, particularly parents, are more likely to increase their knowledge of autism spectrum disorder (Dehn et al., 2014; Neik et al., 2014; Sun et al., 2015; Clark et al., 2018; Hayat et al., 2019). Figure 3 suggests a substantial knowledge gap between the countries that must be addressed and bridged. Using the following search string, the Scopus database was queried for the most cited articles on this subject. TITLE-ABS-KEY ((parents) AND (intervention) AND (social AND interaction) AND (Autism) AND (Autism AND spectrum AND disorder)) was employed to identify the most-cited articles. The following table summarizes the five most frequently cited publications in this field according to a keyword search of the Scopus database.

Table 2

Examples of some interventions used for social interaction based on articles published since 2010

No.	Title	Year	No. of Citation
1.	The UCLA PEERS program	2012	170
2.	Parent-mediated social communication therapy for young children with autism (PACT)	2016	151
3.	Randomized controlled trials (RCT): prospective studies that measure the effectiveness of a new intervention or treatment	2003	140
4.	Relationship-focused intervention approach to enhance the social- skill and emotional functioning of young children with autism spectrum disorders	2003	129
5.	Parent-focused intervention effectiveness for ASD children on parenting stress and competence	2010	127

According to Table 2, the most-cited publications, with a total of 170 citations, were published in 2012. The publications assessed the PEERS Program's efficacy and durability as a parent-assisted social skills group intervention for adolescents with ASD with high-functioning social skills (Laugeson et al., 2012). The teacher documented the changes because of the study's findings, demonstrating the positive impact of parental participation during the intervention. The frequency with which the subjects interacted with their peers increased while their autistic traits diminished. Aside from that, the second-highest cited research paper (151 citations) in this analysis investigated the effect of Parent-mediated social communication therapy for young children with autism (PACT) on parent-child social interaction and whether it is having a lasting impact (Pickles et al., 2016; Lyall et al., 2017). This conclusion demonstrates that the consistency of the intervention sessions resulted in improving autistic symptoms, indicating the success of the intervention.

The third most-cited paper in this analysis was the investigation of the impact of the Early Social Interaction (ESI) Project (Wetherby et al., 2014). Then, Ginn et al (2017) published

an article in which he analyzes relationship-focused intervention. This strategy motivates parents to engage every day and communicates with their children to improve their social and interaction skills. The fifth most cited article is Keen et al. (2010), which investigated the effectiveness of a parent-focused intervention on parental stress issues and competence. The results of this study show that the intervention helps parental stress management and increases parenting competence. In addition, the approaches resulted in adaptive behavior among the children.

Parents play a crucial role in preparing and supporting children to participate in an early intervention program at a young age to maximize their development and accelerate their learning performance (Groark et al., 2011; Guralnick, 2016; McCauley et al., 2019). Establishing a positive emotional and motivational bond between a child and parent is crucial to the efficacy of any intervention designed to promote children's development. However, social interaction intervention is essential for children's character development and socialization skills. According to Vousden et al (2018); Petrina et al (2014), positive interaction between parents and children teaches children to participate in social situations and increases their likelihood of maintaining effective and positive relationships with others. This intervention is essential for regulating children's human and social lives, as well as social interaction (Dunst, 2017; Dunst and Hamby, 2017) and adaptation to social contexts (Ginn et al., 2017; Keen et al., 2010).

Conclusion

In summary, this study found that most articles published on social interaction intervention for ASD children for 2010 and above are behavior therapy, early intervention, and peer group. The results of the study also showed that the majority of children who received social interaction intervention showed significant improvement in depressive symptoms. Typically, children with Autism Spectrum Disorder are characterized by their inability to interact socially and communicate effectively and their repetitive behavior. However, their social interaction skills are the most problematic aspect of their development experience. Students may improve their academic performance, behavior, and capacity to form positive relationships by learning to communicate and connect effectively with everyday people. By intervening when children are young, they will have a greater chance of leading a daily life as adults and experience fewer autism symptoms. When familiar parents participate in the intervention, a conducive environment can be created, which increases the intervention's effectiveness. In addition, there is a growing interest in examining the efficacy of parental participation in the therapeutic process of developing social interaction skills in children or adults with ASD. This study suggests that in the future research should investigate the most effective method of involving parents in social interaction interventions for children or adults with ASD. This study also suggests the development of guidelines and frameworks to assist therapists in designing an intervention program to improve social interaction skills. A comprehensive guide or intervention framework can help more effectively in improving social interaction skills and improve quality of life children with ASD.

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