

Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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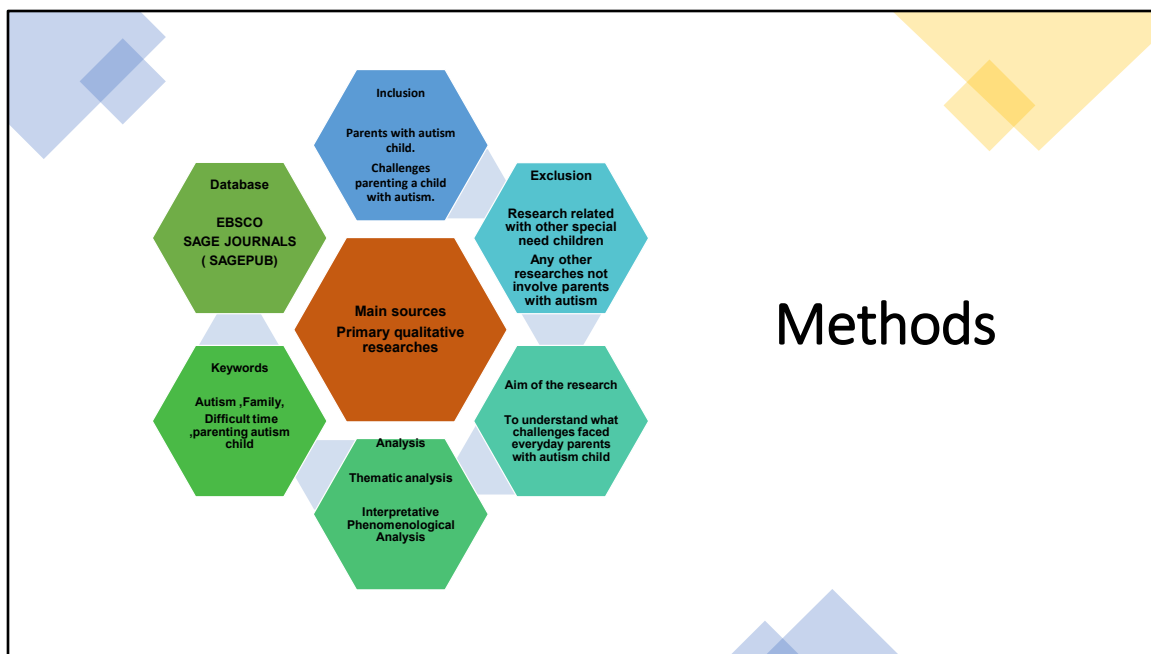
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Introduction

Challenges of parenting a child with autism

- What are the difficulties that parents of autistic children face?
- Parenting can be demanding, and caring for a kid with special needs is sometimes even more stressful.
- Frustration is a typical feeling. When their child is awkward, unresponsive, furious, or disregardful of others, they may feel frustrated.
- Frequently, parents are concerned not just now but also about the child's future.
- Additionally, grief and sadness are frequent reactions. (www.medicalnewstoday.com, 2016)

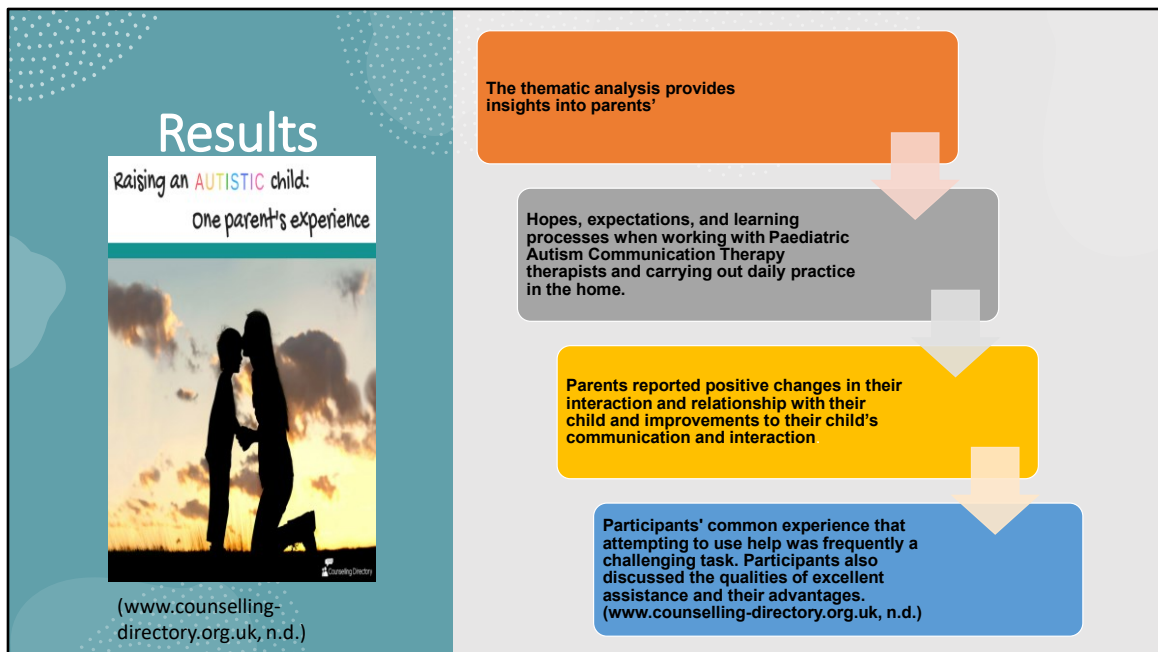
Parenting an autistic kid may be difficult, especially when others do not comprehend the challenges involved. Children with ASD perceive the world differently than the majority of individuals. They frequently have trouble expressing themselves. Sensory difficulties can damage a person's ability to smell, hear, or see. They may be unable to consume certain coloured meals, for instance. When their child exhibits strange behaviour in public, it may be stressful and embarrassing for parents. The website Parent Coaching for Autism provides a list of behaviours that may be seen as peculiar.



Parenting child with autism and challenges is the main reason of In this primary researches . Parents may not know where to turn for help with these issues. ASD treatment expenses are considerable, and many parents opt out of the employment to care for their kid full-time, causing financial strain on families. The theme analysis reveals parents' goals, expectations, and learning processes when working with therapists and practising at home. Parents noted improvements in their communication and relationship with their child. Some participants also mentioned the emotional struggles and profound insights they gained from engaging in this therapy after receiving a diagnosis. Problems in implementation were also highlighted. Parent-mediated therapies for young children on the autism spectrum: implications for clinical practise. (Papadopoulos, 2021)

Literature Review

Author(s), title, and year of publication	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Leadbitter, K., Macdonald, W., Taylor, C. and Buckle, K.L. (2020). Parent perceptions of participation in a parent-mediated communication-focussed intervention with their young child with autism spectrum disorder.	This qualitative phenomenological study documents parental perceptions of PACT (Paediatric Autism Communication Therapy) within the PACT.	Participants were 18 parents from 12 families: Families were contacted by letter and offered to participate in a confidential interview regarding their 'treatment experience'	Article focuses on parent perceptions of PACT; subjects that fall outside of its scope include parents' response to their child's ASD diagnosis, the impact of the child's autism on siblings.
Fearn, N., Walker, L., Graham, K., Gibb, N. and Service, D. (2022). User testing of a Scottish Intercollegiate Guideline Network public guideline for the parents of children with autism. BMC Health Services Research	Service users and caregivers such families were important to the guideline's legitimacy. It's difficult to deliver enough information without overwhelming the public with evidence-based advice.	Fourteen user-testing interviews were done. Formal 'think aloud' semi-structured interviews directed participants through the booklet. Interviews were recorded and transcribed individually. The honeycomb user experience paradigm helped theme key findings.	The chunking of text, consistent use of colour, and boxes to highlight crucial information made the guideline more usable and desirable. Simple language expressed in a tone of partnership helped engage mothers. The guidelines' capacity to explain diagnoses and empower moms in their connections with healthcare professionals added value.
Dugdale, A-S., Thompson, A.R., Leedham, A., Beail, N. and Freeth, M. (2021). Intense connection and love: The experiences of autistic mothers.	While this study gives vital insights on autism parenting, further research could help fill knowledge gaps. All autistic women in this study had autistic children.	Analysing interview transcripts with IPA. The researcher engaged in a 'double hermeneutic' iterative process. This analytic technique fosters reflective involvement with 9 participants and their stories before combining them to develop themes.	This study underlines the need for increased autism knowledge, training, and awareness in general healthcare services, especially antenatal and perinatal mental health services. Specific areas needing improvement include families with autism children.
(Goodwin et al., 2021) Caregiver perspectives on the impact of uncertainty on the everyday lives of autistic children and their families	Limitations of the study include a concentration on parent opinions of impact of unknown scenarios as opposed to obtaining data first accounts provided by the children itself.	50 parents or care givers were specifically interviewed about their child's autism to provide insight on a range of issues such as family stress and coping strategies.	This research found that uncertainty made autistic children and their families unhappy, worried, dissatisfied, and enraged through themes of child reactions to uncertainty, attempting to reduce ambiguity, the impact of uncertainty on parenting, and the impact on parents.



A clinical guideline for parents and caregivers of children and young people with autism has several important issues in common with those identified by the study in other groups, including credibility, usefulness, findability, and attractiveness. Text was broken up into chunks, colours were maintained throughout, boxes were used to highlight key points, and a friendly, cooperative tone was maintained throughout. Involving caregivers and persons with autism in development processes was a major concern for moms of children with autism, and this was reflected in their priorities for the public version's layout.

Discussion

- Battle for the support
- Autism fundamentally impact parenting
- Development and acceptance
- The ups and downs to be autistic parent
- The public version's usefulness depended on providing trustworthy, evidence-based information that allowed moms to navigate the healthcare system and participate in shared decision-making.

The difficulty felt by many while attempting to employ help is at the heart of this overarching subject. The advantages of excellent support were also discussed, as were the participants' perceptions of what good assistance was or might be like. None of the participants felt they were understood, and many reported feeling criticised or disregarded while trying to get help for themselves or their kid. Participants discussed how the stigma they faced because of their autism made them feel alone. Some discussed the ways in which growth and 'managing change' were seen as a natural aspect of parenting, including the sadness felt at the passing of one developmental stage and the joy felt at the arrival of the next. Many parents' own growth and development as parents coincided with the process of adapting to their autistic children's or other children's special needs. Many parents reflected on how much they had "enjoyed" or "had pleasure" raising their children. (Safe, Joosten and Molineux, 2012) This was due, in part, to the closeness they shared, while for others, it was the pleasure they had in mentoring and guiding their offspring. Many remarked on how gratifying it was to watch their child grow and develop, describing themselves as "proud."

Conclusion

- The existing state of knowledge about how autistic women experience motherhood is inadequate.
- Health service-providers would benefit from training, ideally for parent of autistic child, on how autism shows in growing stage, masking, mismatching between emotional experience.
- Without proper help and direction, parents and family members might feel significant stress, especially during diagnosis.
- Autism moms and dads have poorer health and wellbeing than other parents.

Overall, the study shows that prenatal and perinatal mental health services are in dire need of better education, training, and knowledge of autism than they currently provide. When compared to other public organisations, moms of children with autism scored similarly on several measures of usability, usefulness, desirability, and believability. They felt that the legitimacy of the guideline was much enhanced by the service users' and caregivers' participation in its creation, as well as by the text's emphasis on collaboration. (Pohl et al., 2020)

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