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Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule™ (ADOS™)**

Availability:	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule .
Classification:	Supplemental: Mitochondrial Disease (Mito)
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>The Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule™ (ADOS™) is a semi-structured observational instrument used to diagnose and assess autism consisting of a series of tasks which involve interaction between the researcher and participant.</p> <p>The diagnostic algorithm consists of the domains of Communication, Reciprocal Social Interaction, Play (Module 1), Imagination/Creativity (Module 2), and Stereotyped Behaviours and Restricted Interests. The ADOS consists of four modules, one of which is selected for administration based upon the child’s expressive language ability.</p>
Rationale/ Justification	<p>Strengths: Gold standard diagnostic tool for autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Able to provide severity scores within each domain that may change over time.</p> <p>Weaknesses: The assessment tool is long and needs to be administered by a licensed provider. Difficulty in distinguishing symptoms of ASD and intellectual disabilities in children and adults. May use revised algorithms to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the tool in individuals with intellectual disabilities.</p> <p>Specific to Mitochondrial Disease: Autism spectrum disorders have been reported in individuals with mitochondrial disorders. The ADOS is one of two gold standard diagnostic tools for ASD and can also be used to assess severity of symptoms over time. There have been no studies to validate the assessment in individuals with mitochondrial disorders.</p>
Scoring:	There are five domains, with minimum required cut-offs for each domain. The higher the score, the more severe the impairment.
References:	<p>Lord C, Risi S, Lambrecht L, Cook EH, Leventhal BL, DiLavore P, Pickles A, Rutter M. The Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule --Generic: A standard measure of social and communication deficits associated with the spectrum of autism. <i>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</i>. 2000;30(3):205–223.</p> <p>Tanja Sappok^a Albert Diefenbacher^a, Jan Budczies^b, Christoph Schade^a, Claudia Grubich^a, Thomas Bergmann^a, Sven Bölte^c, Isabel Dziobek. Diagnosing autism in a clinical sample of adults with intellectual disabilities: How useful are the ADOS and the ADI-R? <i>Research in Developmental Disabilities</i> Volume 34, Issue 5, May 2013, Pages 1642–1655</p> <p>Kylie M. Gray Æ Bruce J. Tonge Æ Deborah J. Sweene Using the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised and the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule with Young Children with Developmental Delay: Evaluating Diagnostic Validity. <i>J Autism Dev Disord</i> (2008) 38:657–667</p>