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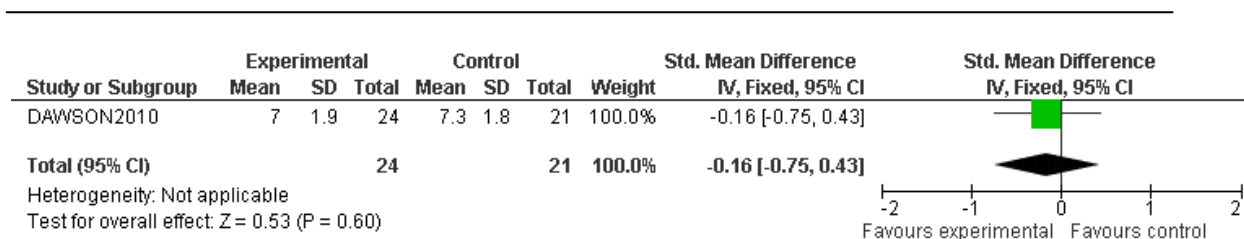
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1.1 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT CORE FEATURES OF AUTISM (OVERALL AUTISTIC BEHAVIOURS)

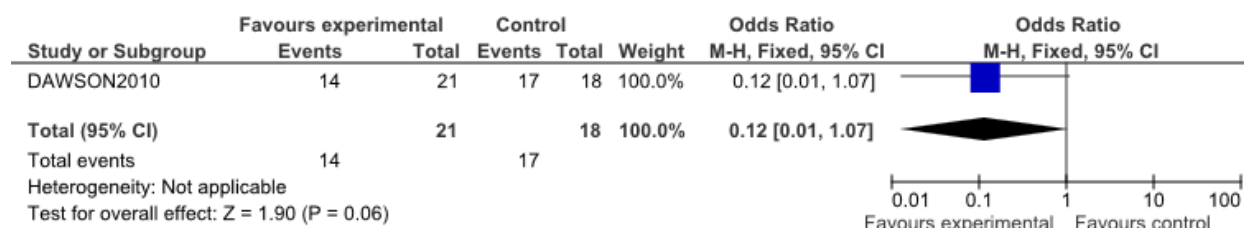
1.1.1 Behavioural interventions aimed at overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Early Start Denver Model versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Overall autistic behaviours (ADOS severity)

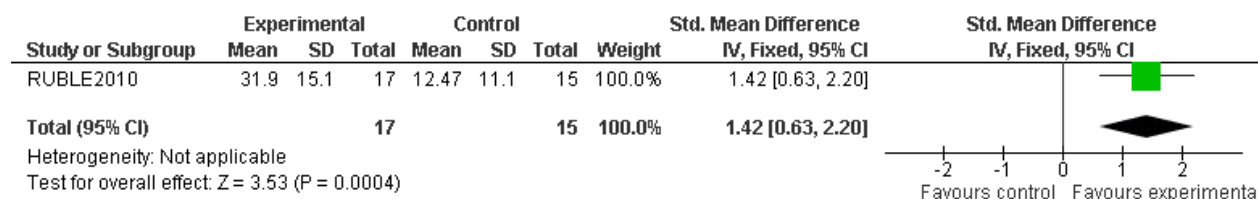


Autism DSM-IV diagnosis (improvement in diagnosis from autistic disorder to PDD-NOS)

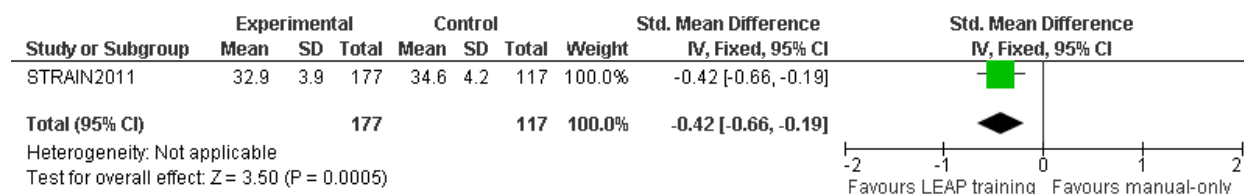


1.1.2 Educational interventions aimed at overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

COMPASS versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome



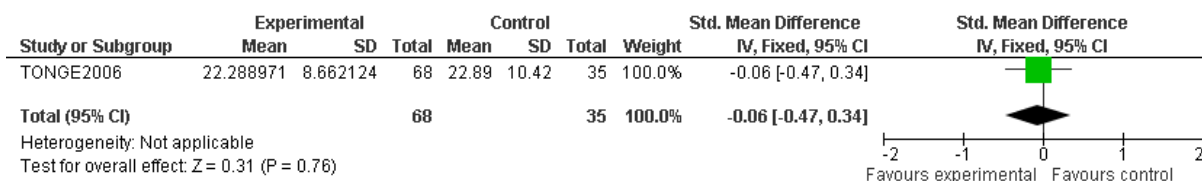
LEAP training versus manual-only control for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome



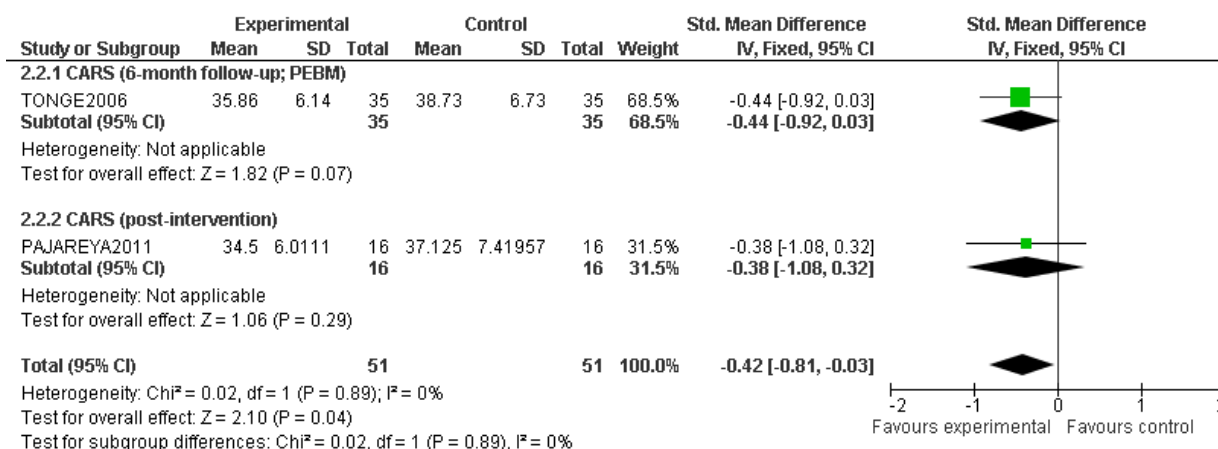
1.1.3 Parent training interventions aimed at overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

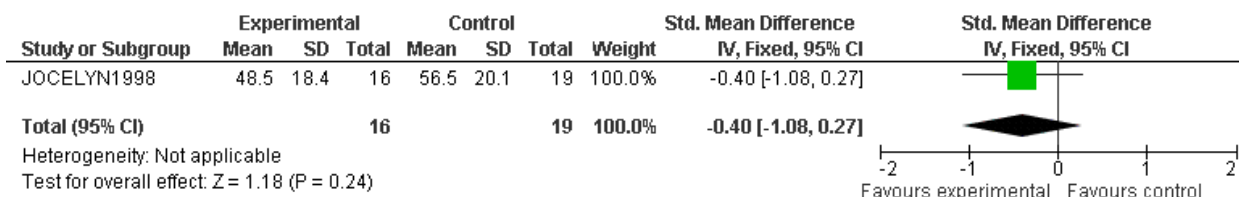
Overall autistic behaviours (DBC-ASA; 6-month follow-up; PEC+PEBM combined)



Overall autistic behaviours (CARS)

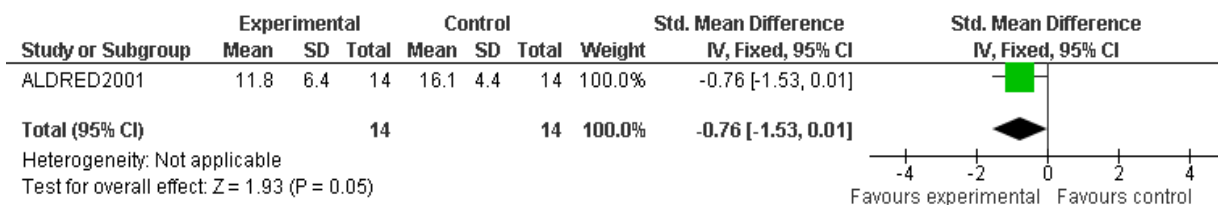


Parent and day-care staff training versus standard day-care for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome



1.1.4 Social-communication interventions aimed at overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Child's Talk versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

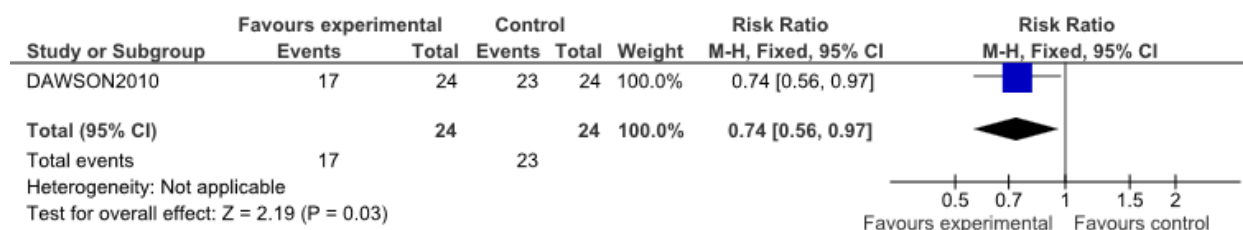


1.2 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF IMPAIRED RECIPROCAL SOCIAL COMMUNICATION AND INTERACTION

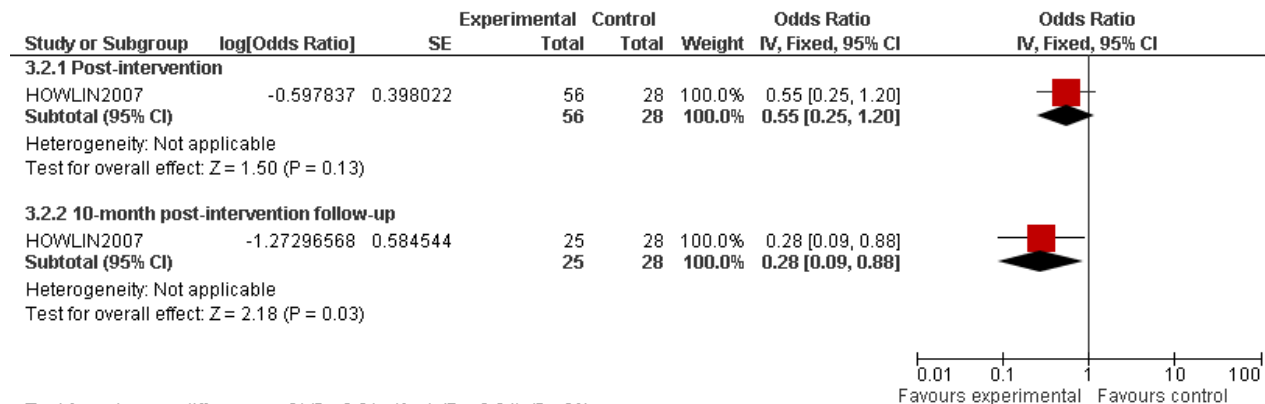
1.2.1 AAC intervention aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

PECS training for teachers versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Communication (odds of being in a higher severity category on ADOS-G)

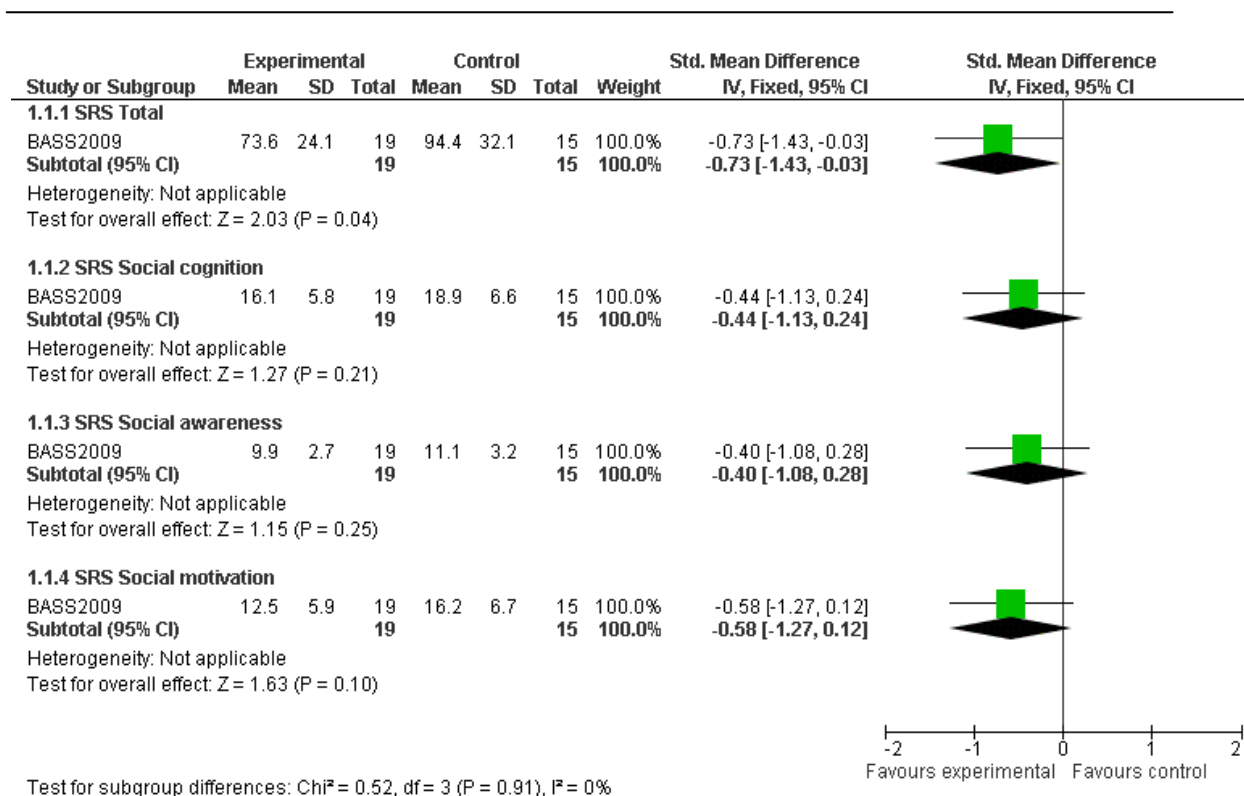


Social interaction (odds of being in a higher severity category on ADOS-G)



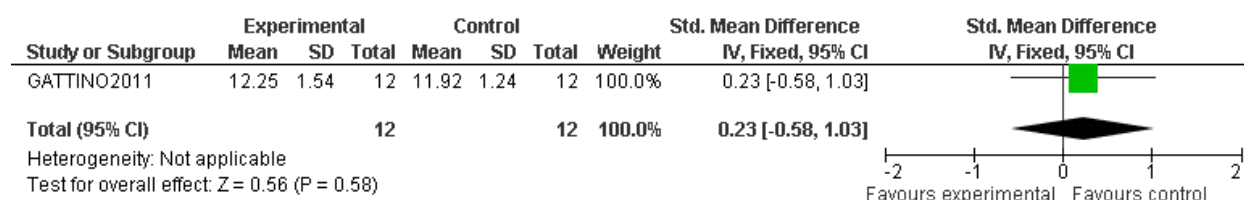
1.2.2 Animal-based intervention aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Horseback riding versus waitlist control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome



1.2.3 Arts-based intervention aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

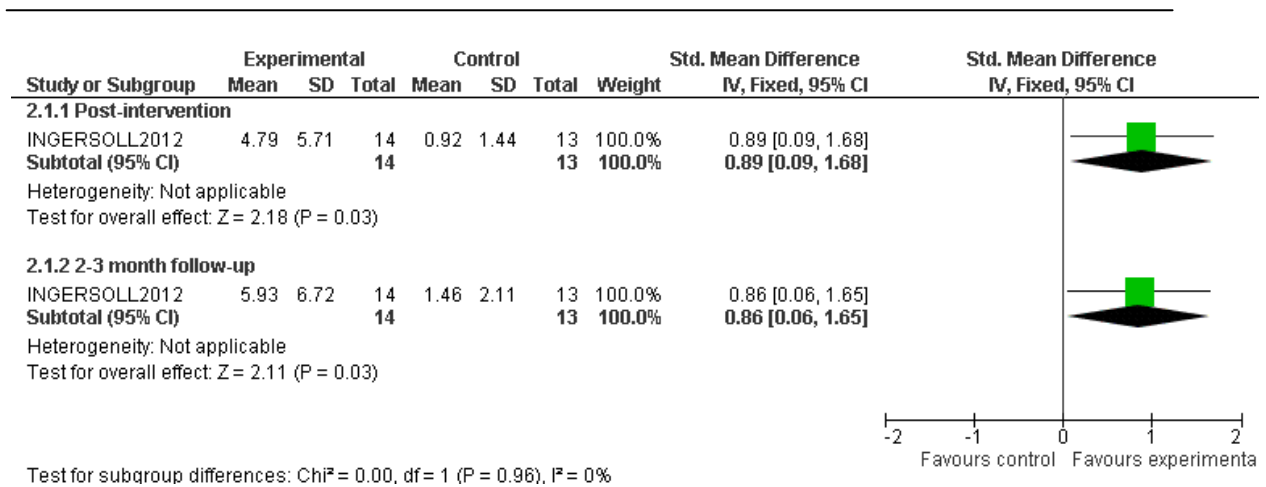
RMT versus waitlist control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome



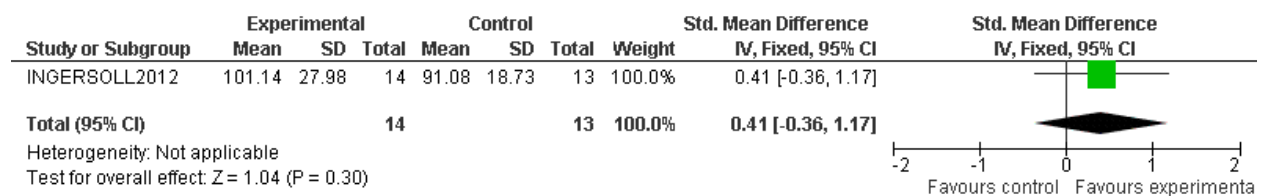
1.2.4 Behavioural intervention aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct or indirect outcome

RIT versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Examiner-child joint/shared attention (ESCS IJA)

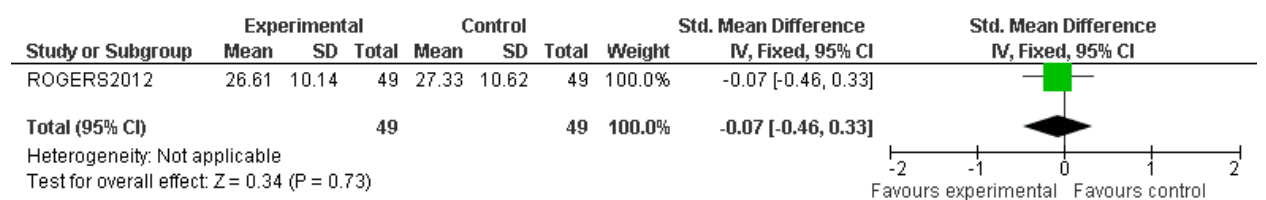


Social and emotional development (Bayley-Social-emotional subscale)

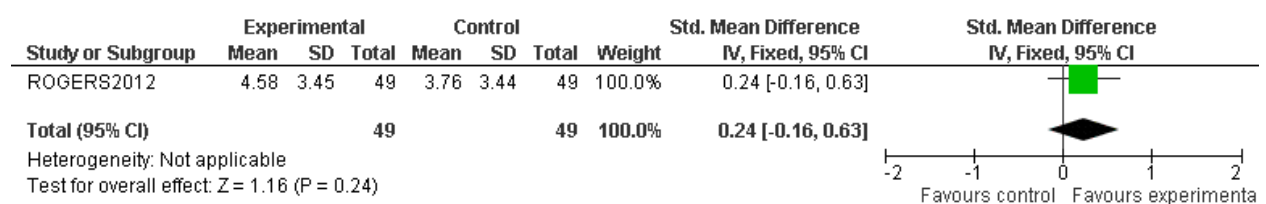


P-ESDM versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

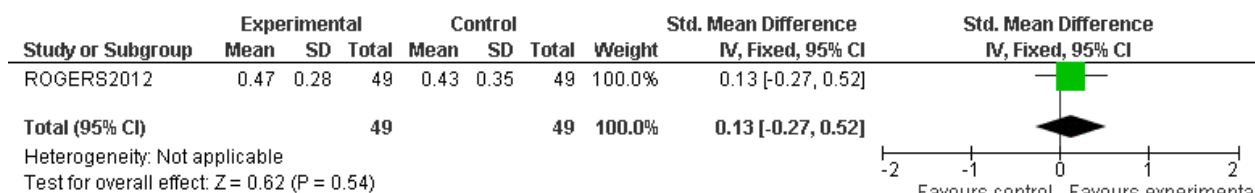
Social affect (ADOS-T)



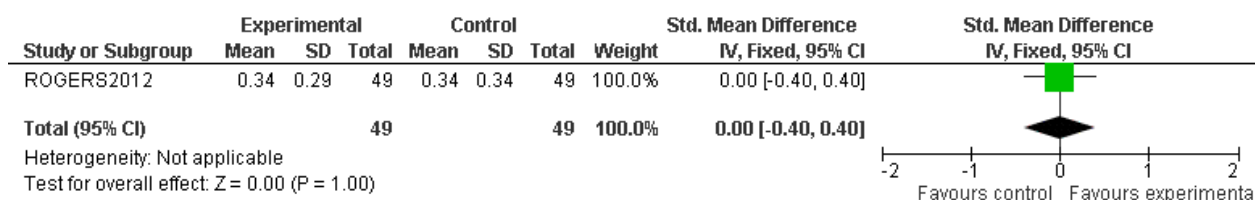
Imitation



Orienting to social stimuli



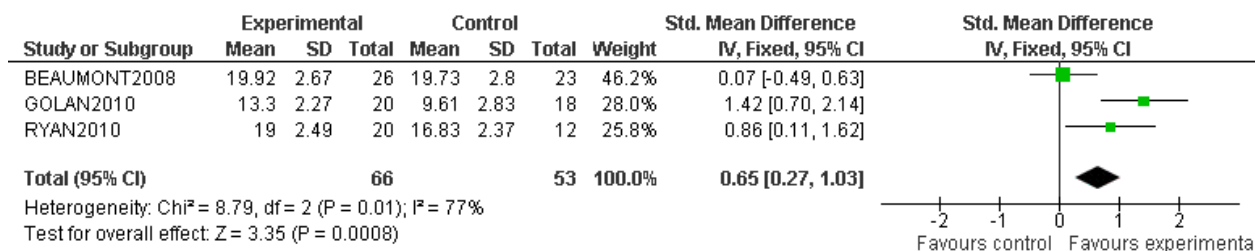
Orienting to joint attention



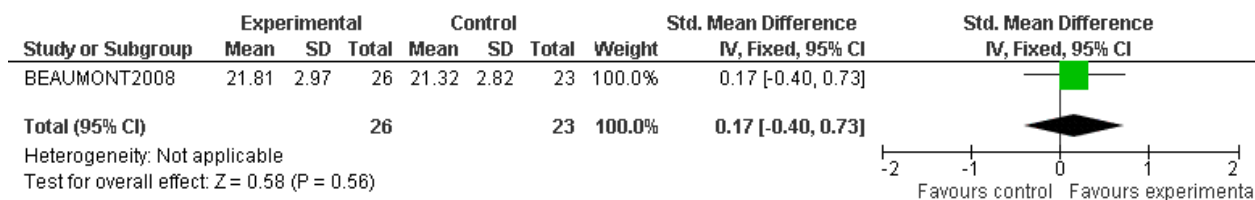
1.2.5 Cognitive interventions aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

ERT versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

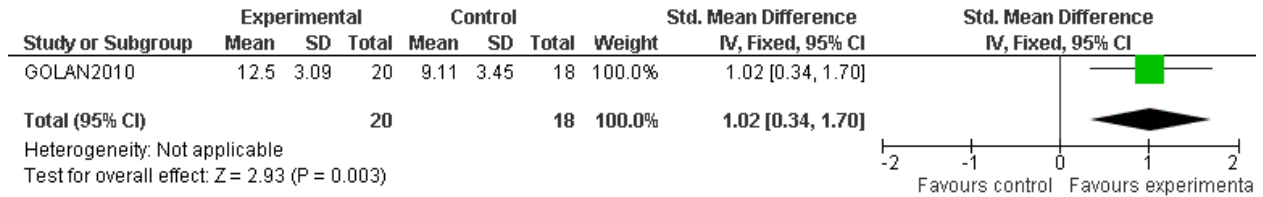
Emotion recognition



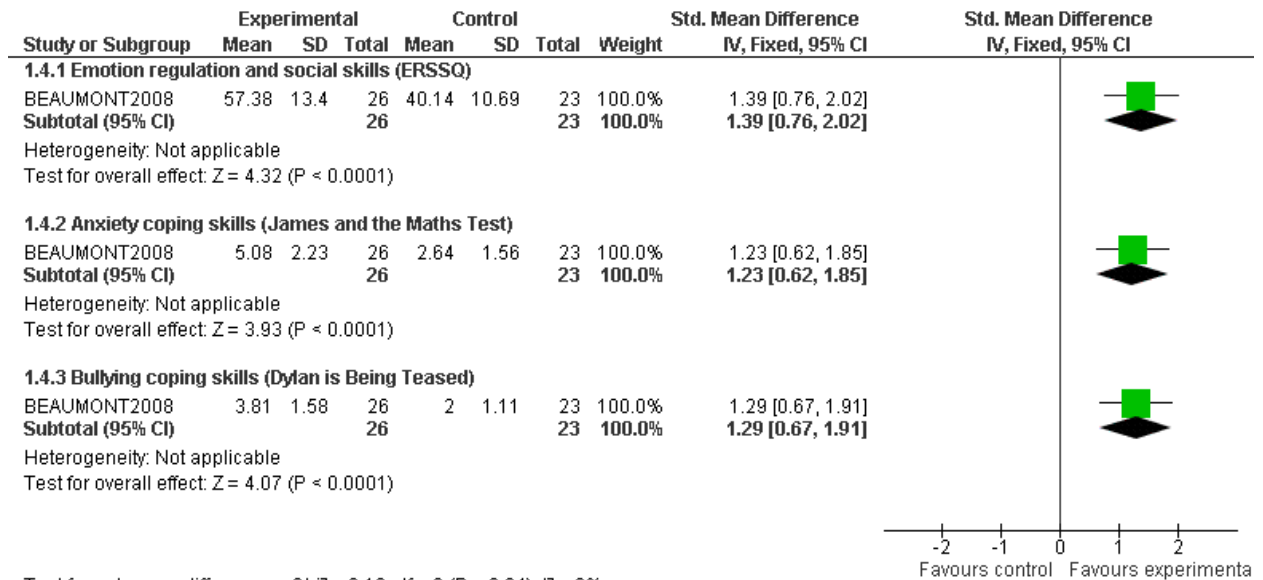
Recognising emotion from posture



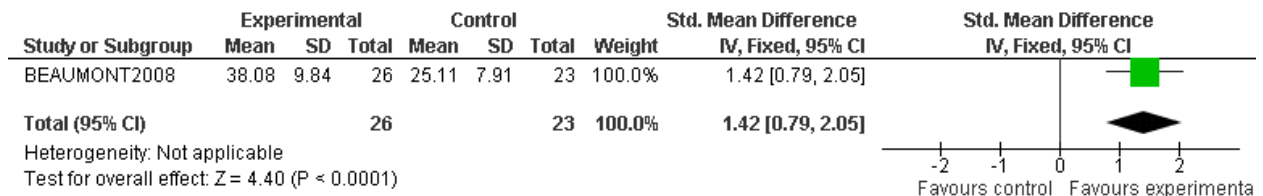
Emotion understanding (EmoVoc)



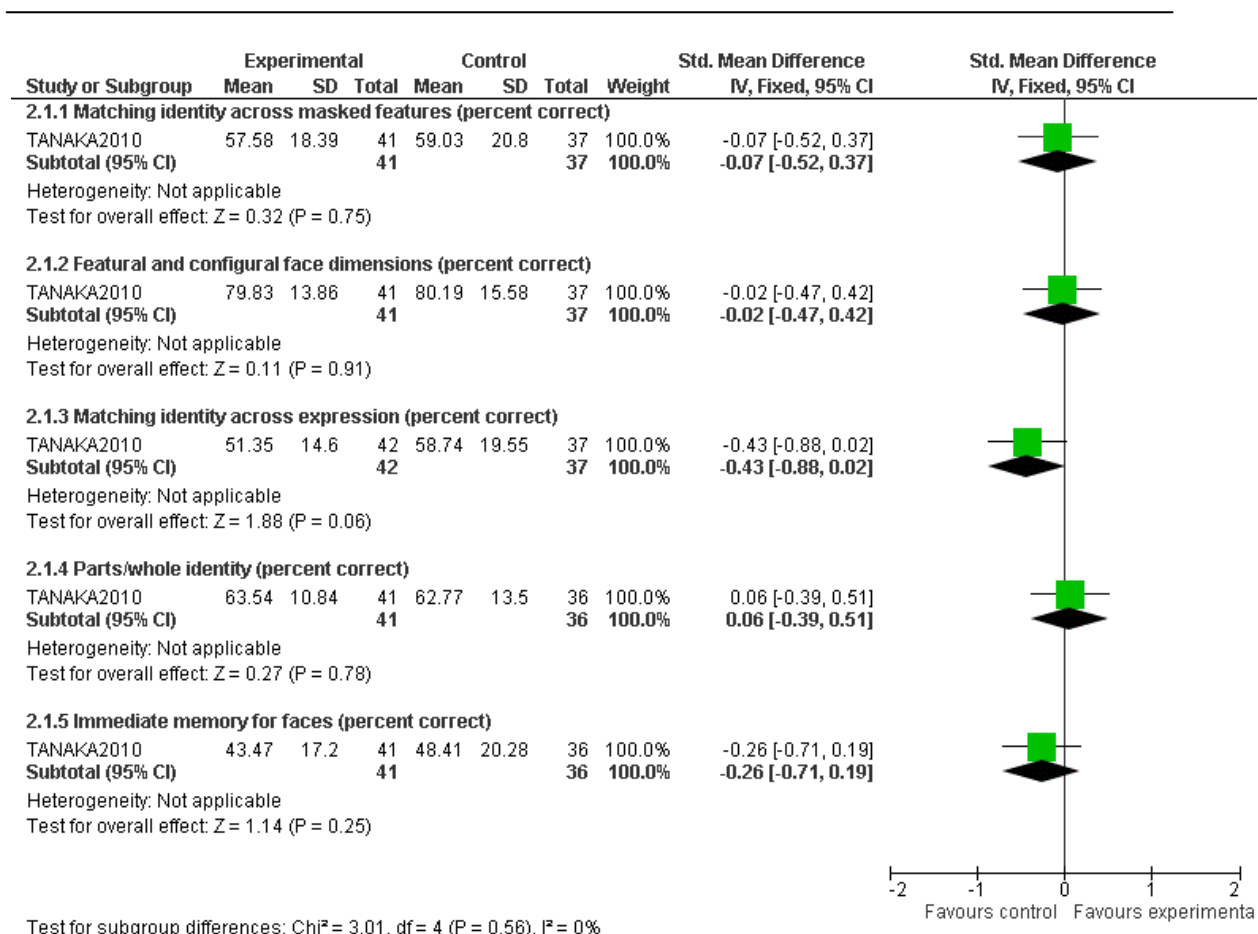
Emotion regulation



Social skills (SSQ)

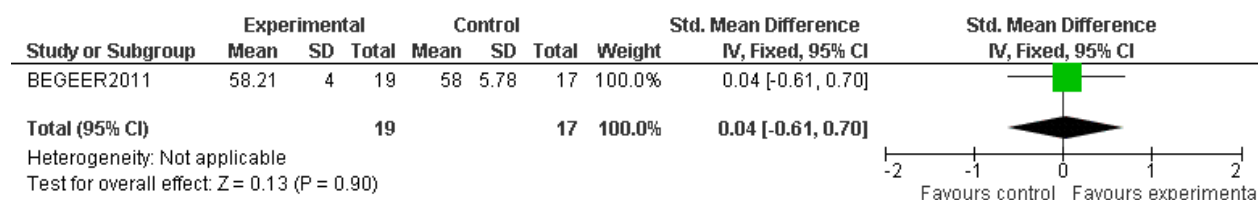


FRT versus waitlist control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

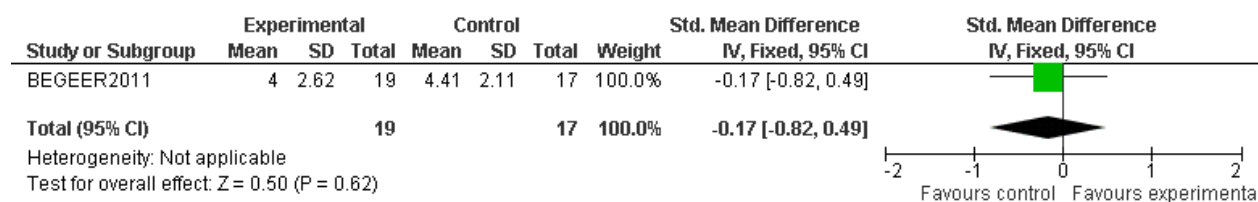


ToM versus waitlist control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

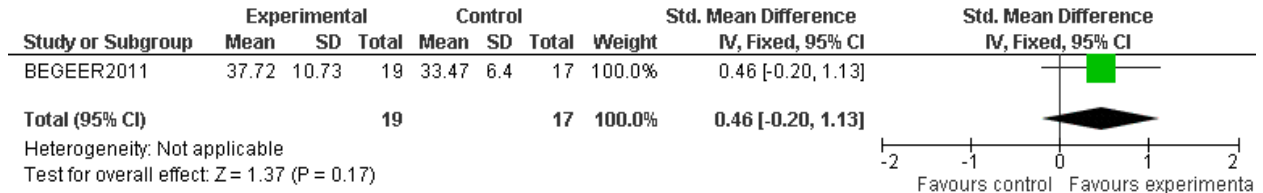
Theory of Mind (ToM test, total score)



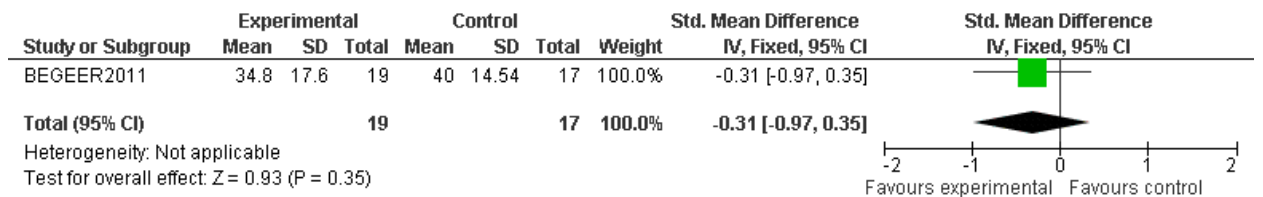
Empathy (Index of Empathy for Children and Adolescents)



Emotional awareness (LEAS-C)

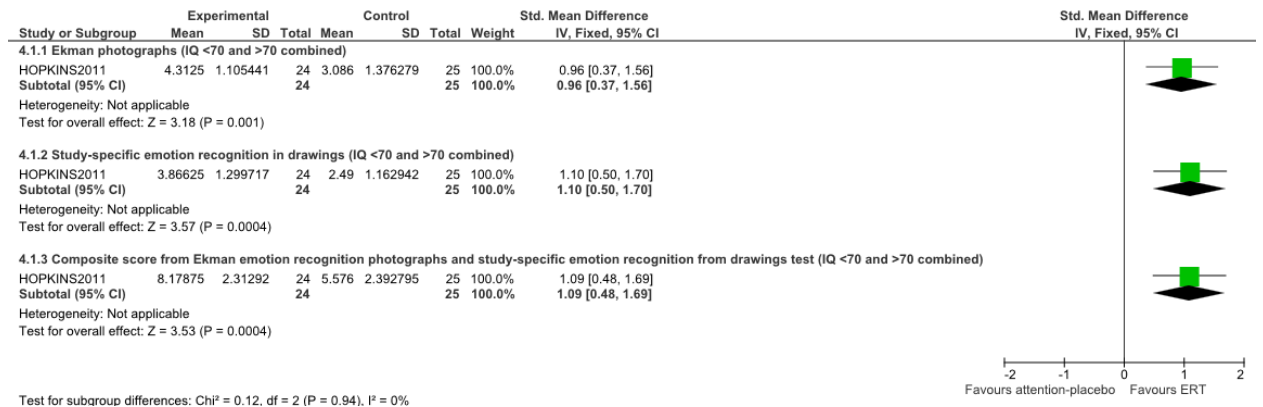


Maladaptive social behaviour (CSBQ)

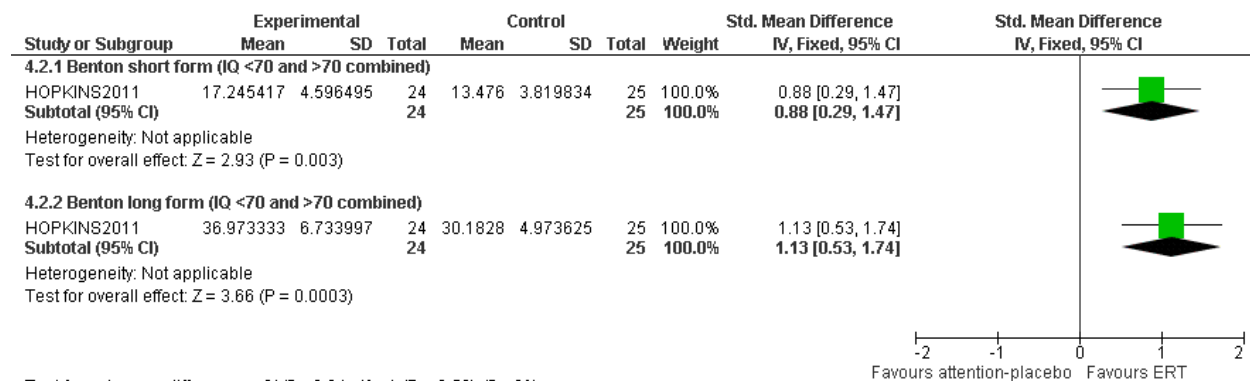


Computer-based ERT versus software training (attention-placebo) for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

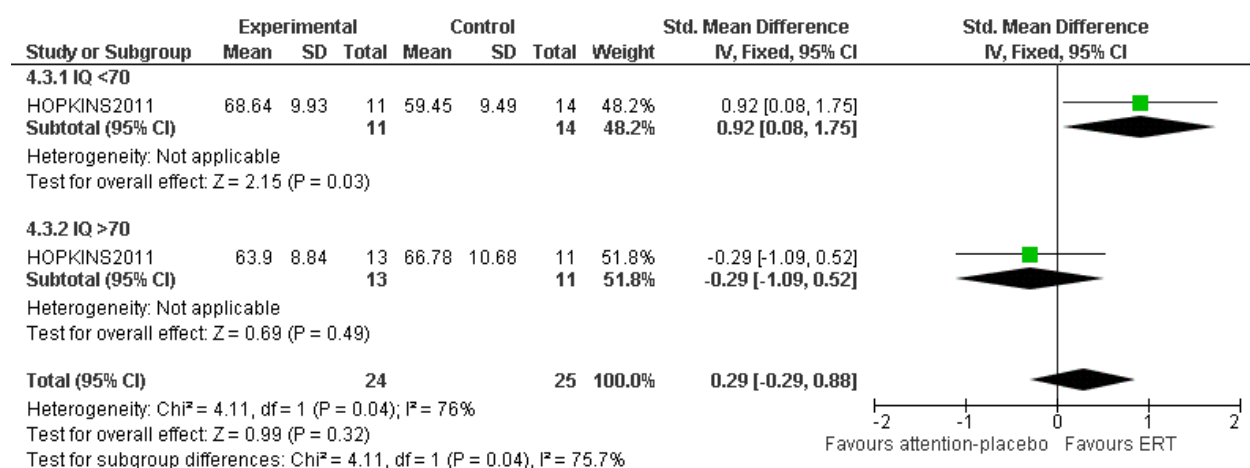
Emotion recognition



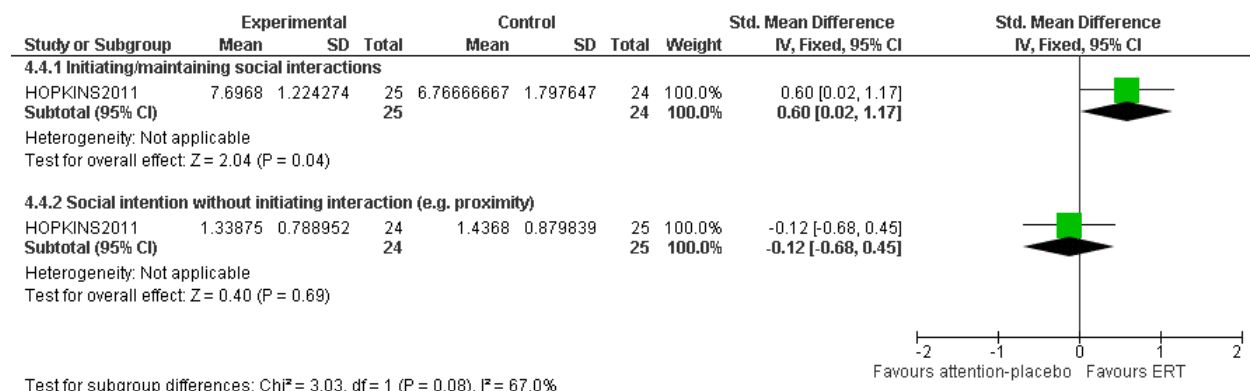
Face recognition



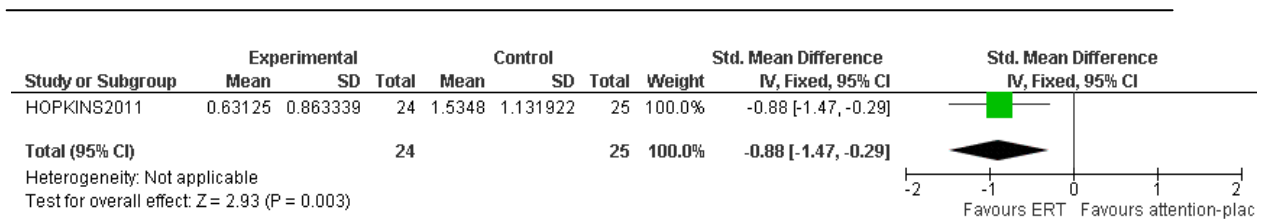
Social skills (SSRS standardised score)



Positive social interaction (behavioural observation)

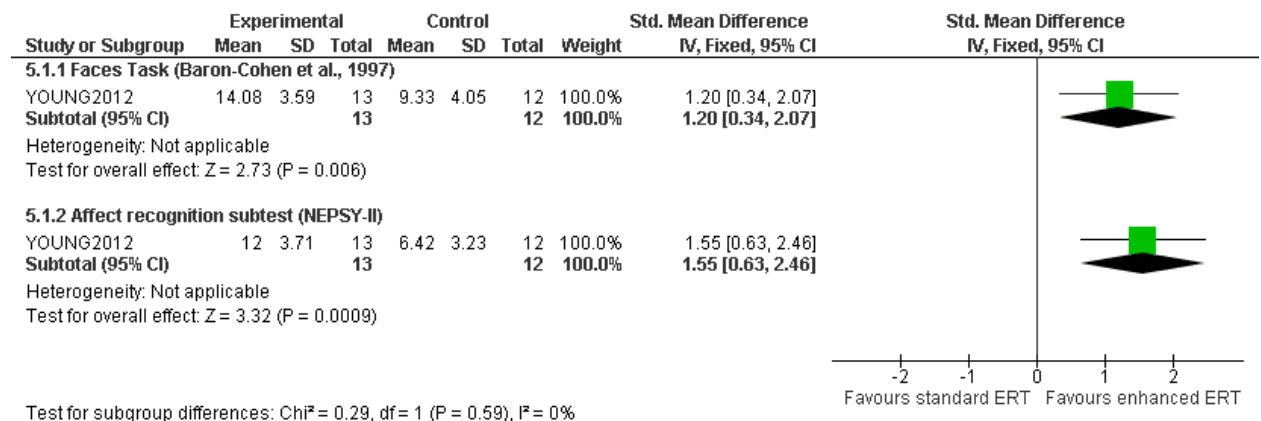


Negative social interaction (behavioural observation)

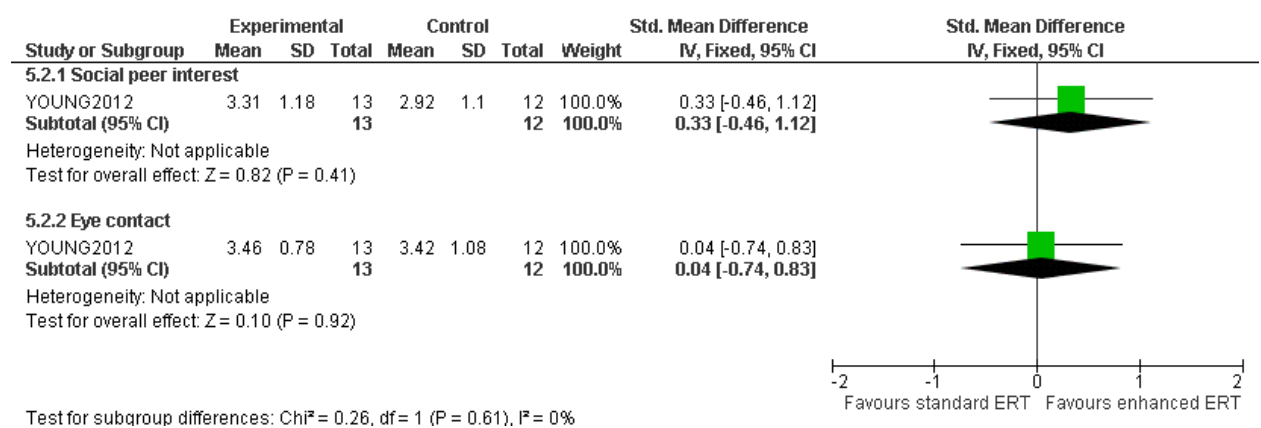


Enhanced ERT versus standard ERT for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

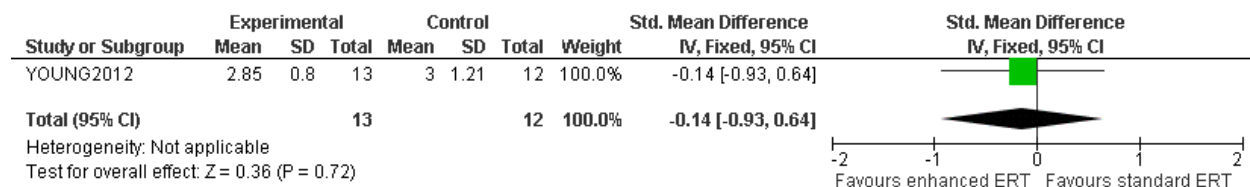
Emotion recognition



Positive social behaviours

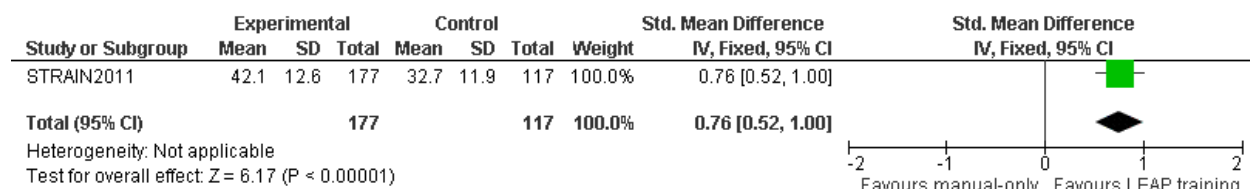


Gaze aversion

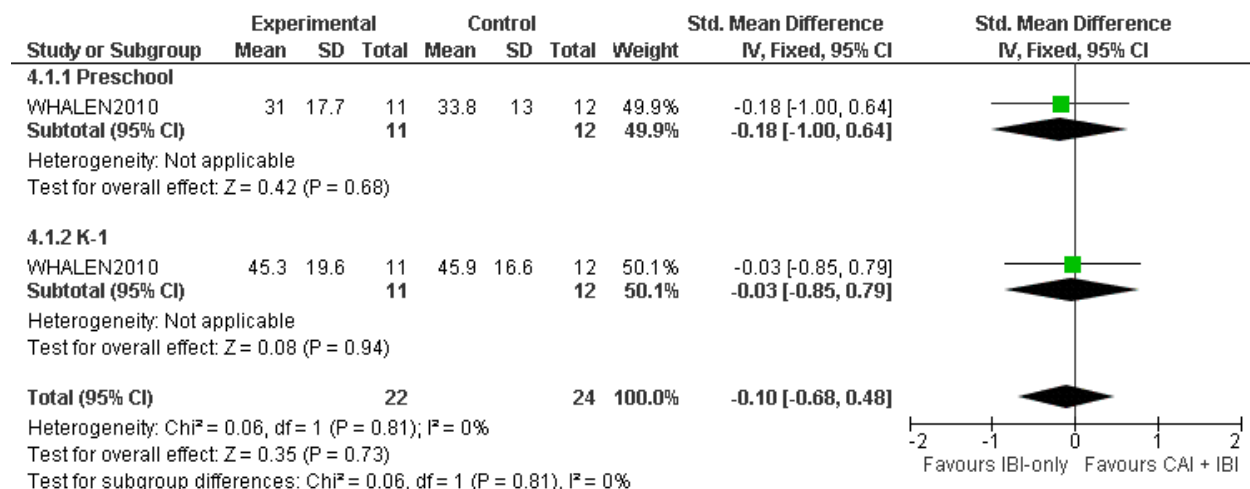


1.2.6 Educational interventions aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

LEAP training versus manual-only control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome



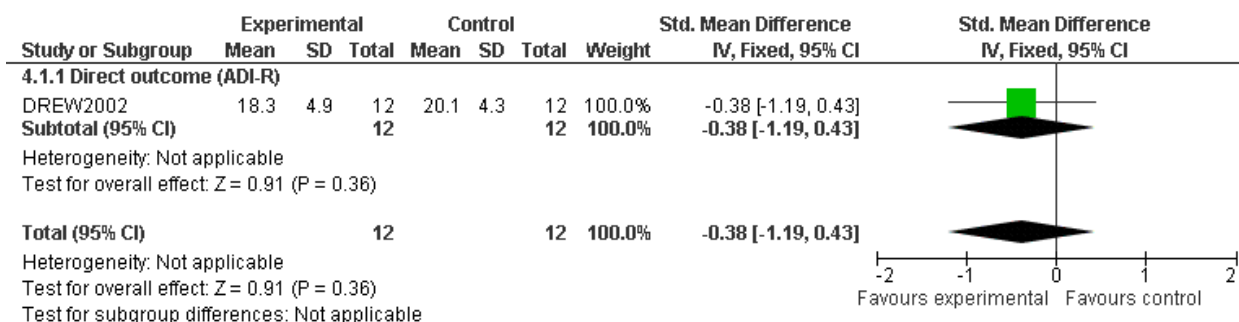
Combined TeachTown and IBI versus IBI-only for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome



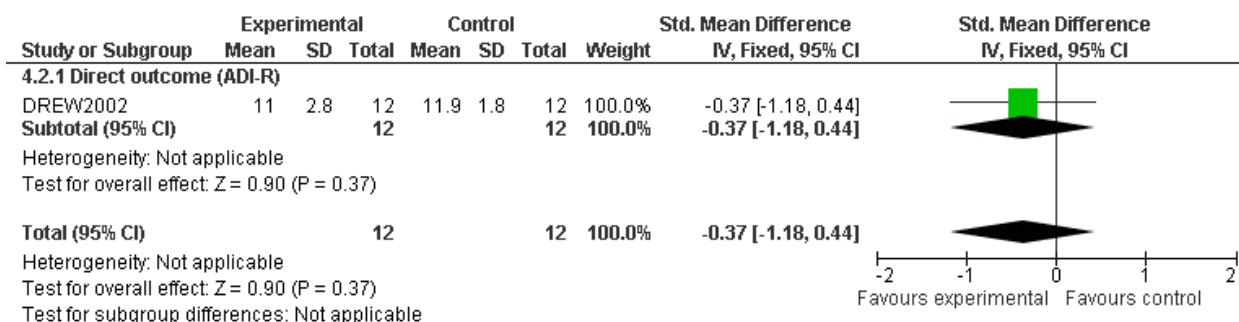
1.2.7 Parent training interventions aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct or indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

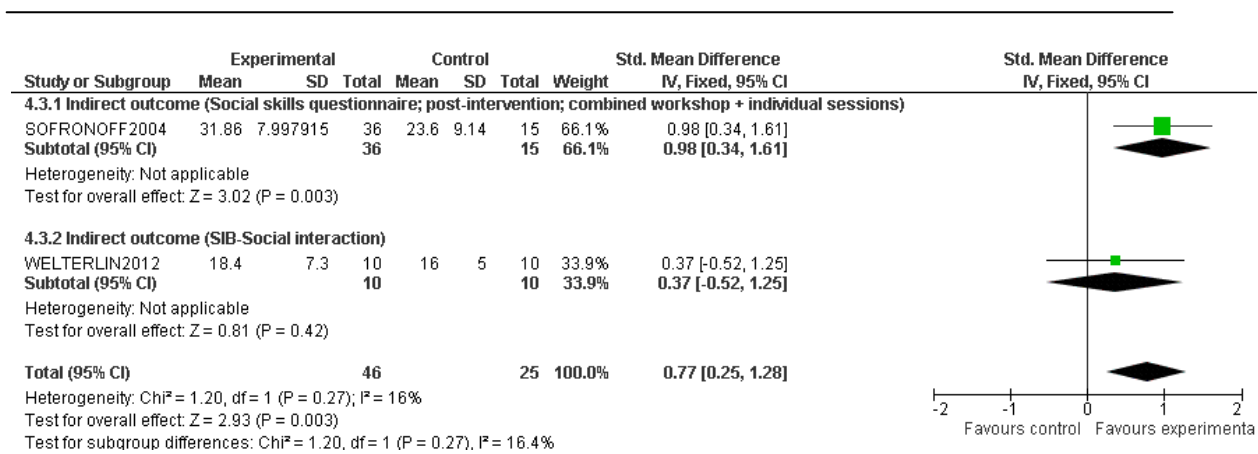
Reciprocal social interaction



Nonverbal communication



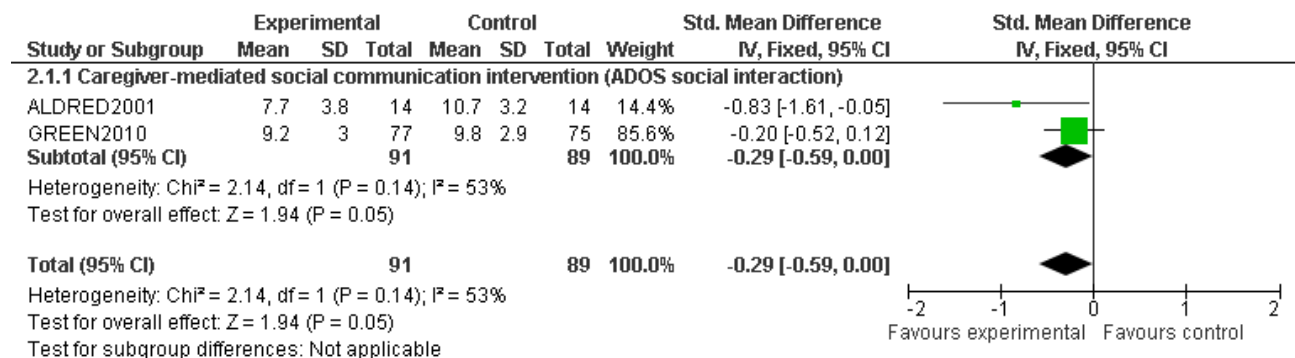
Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome



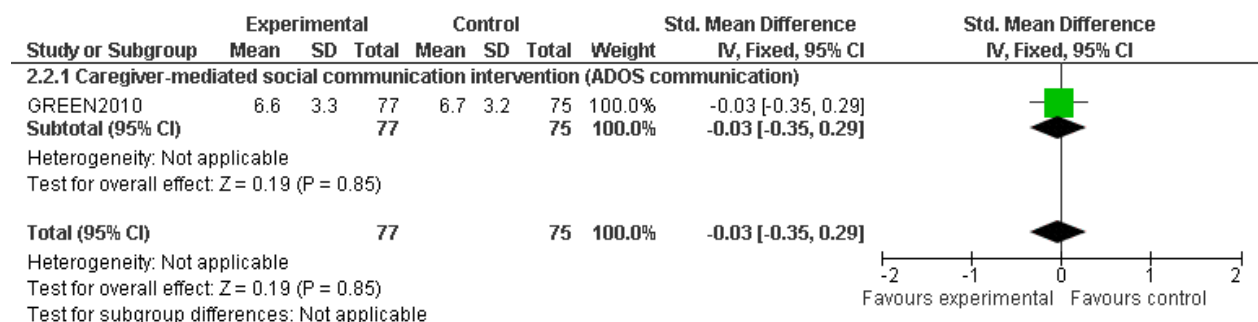
1.2.8 Social-communication interventions aimed at the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Caregiver- or preschool-teacher- mediated social-communication interventions versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

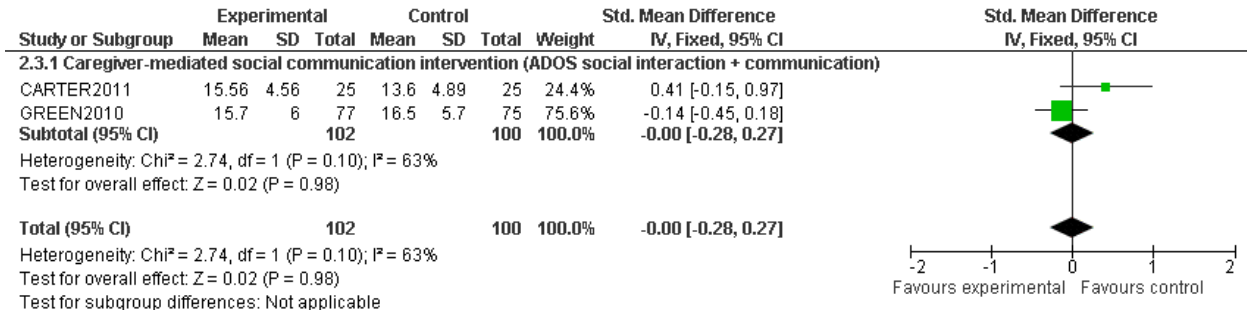
Social interaction



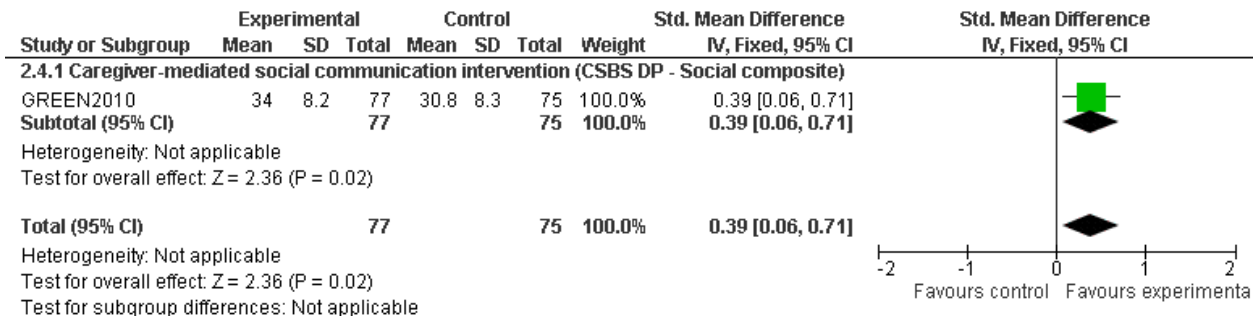
Communication



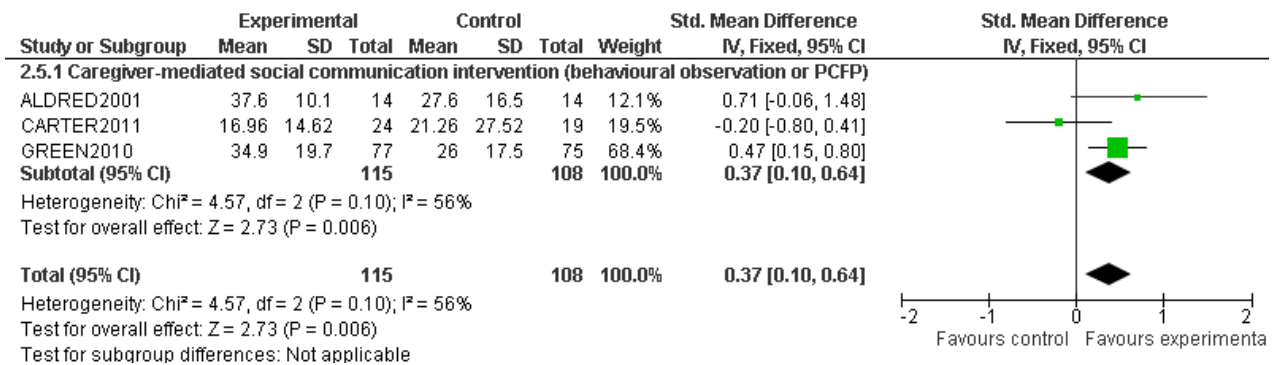
Social interaction and communication



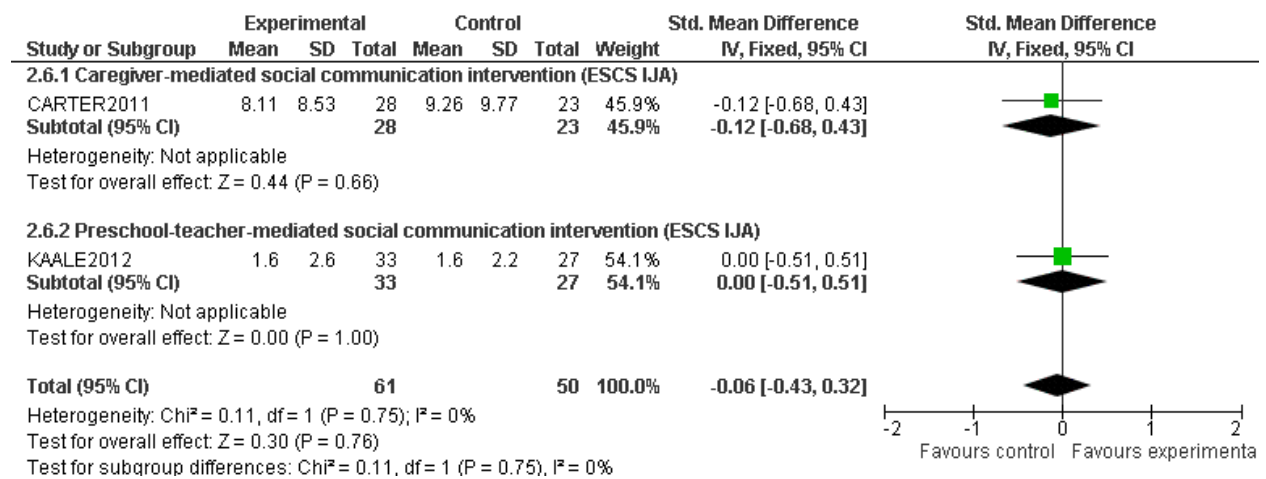
Parent-rated social-communication



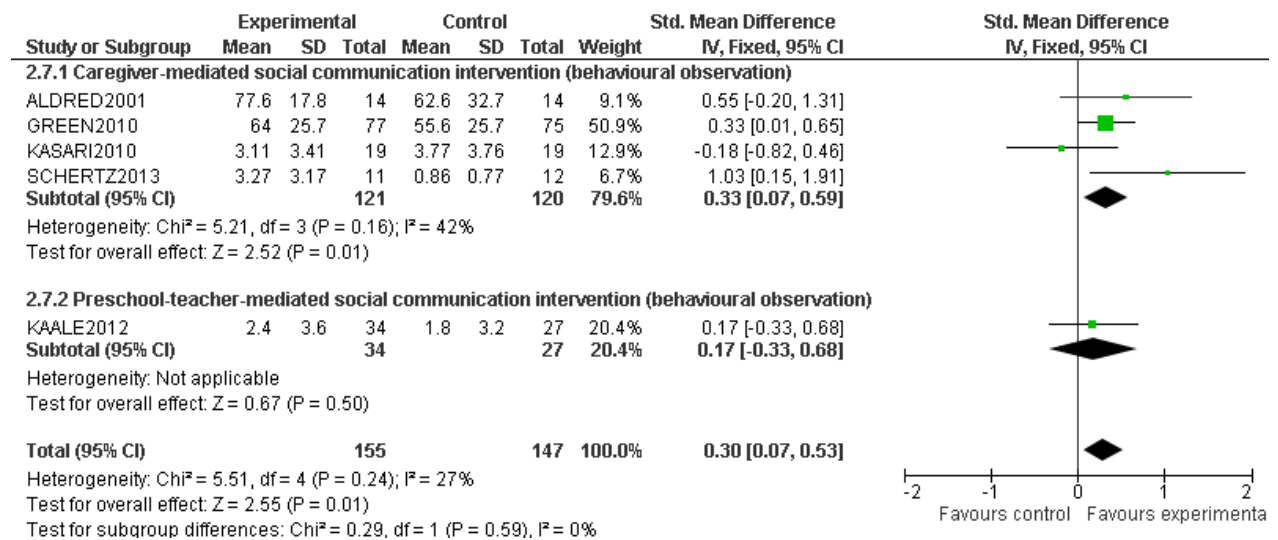
Communication acts



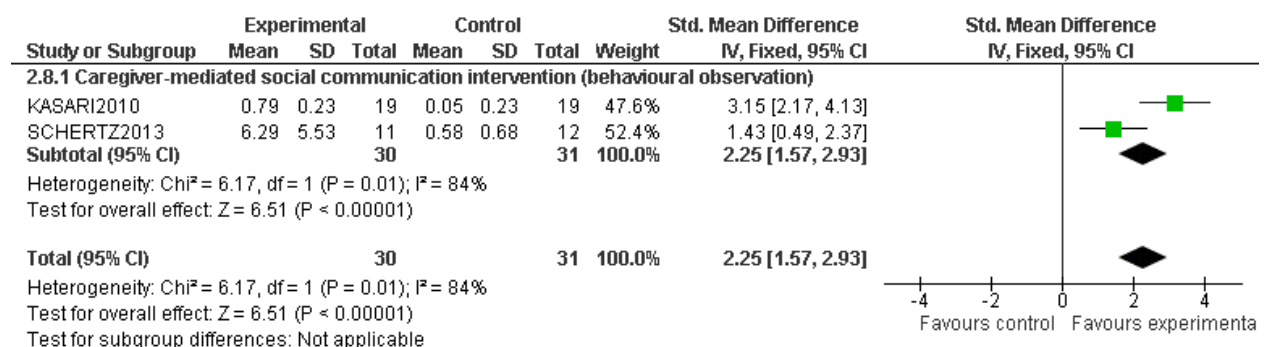
Examiner-child joint/shared attention



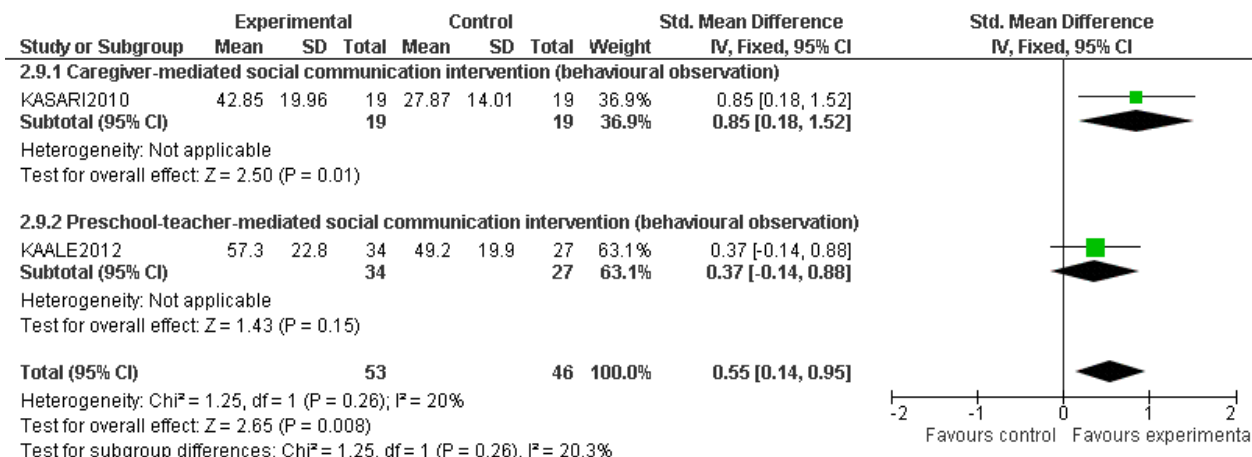
Parent-child joint/shared attention



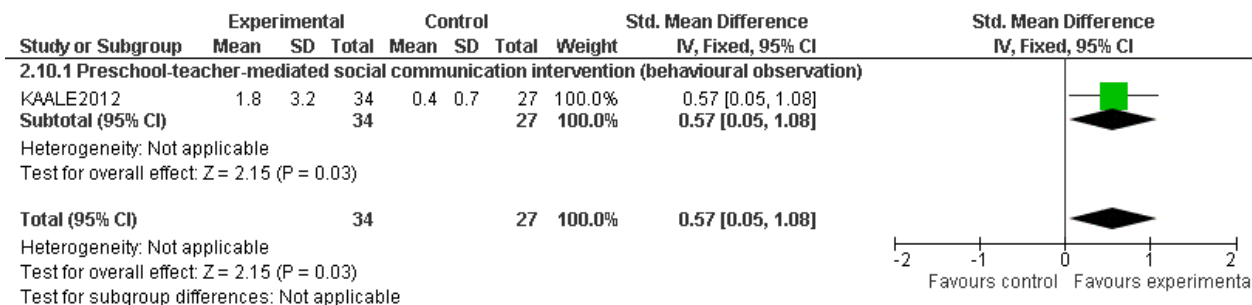
Parent-child joint attention responses



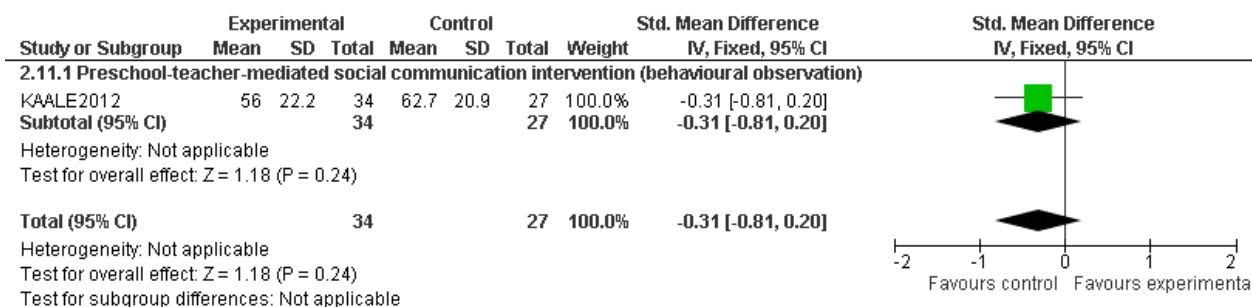
Parent-child joint engagement



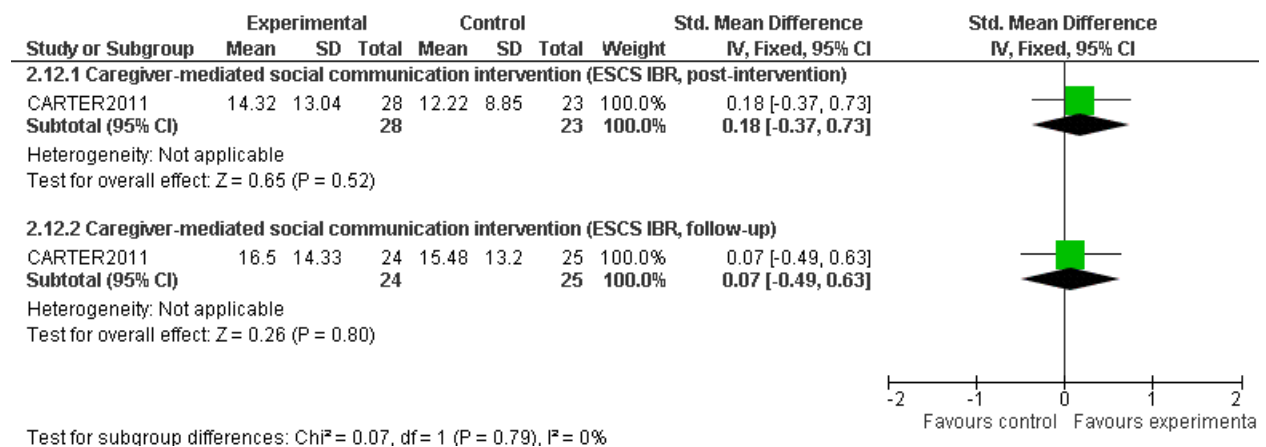
Teacher-child joint/shared attention



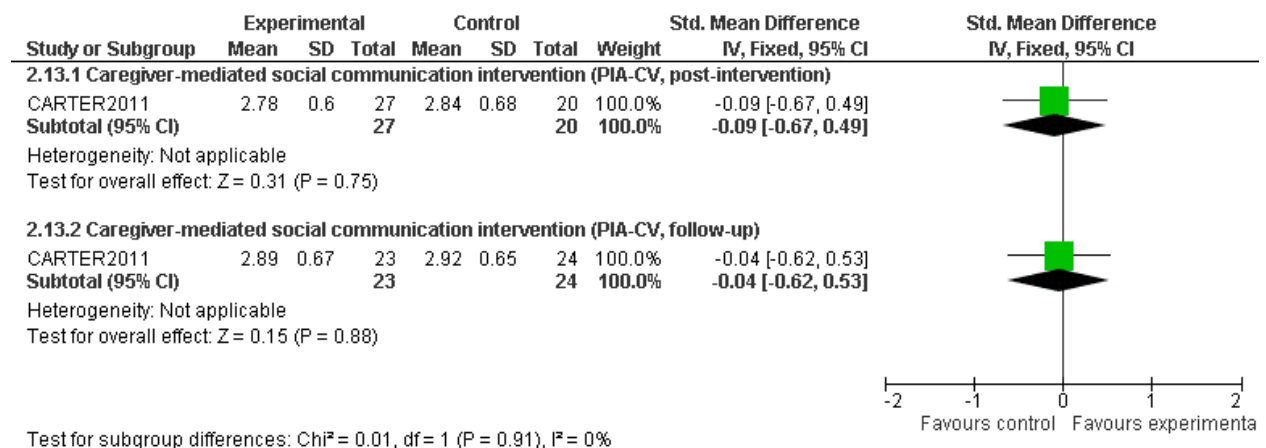
Teacher-child joint engagement



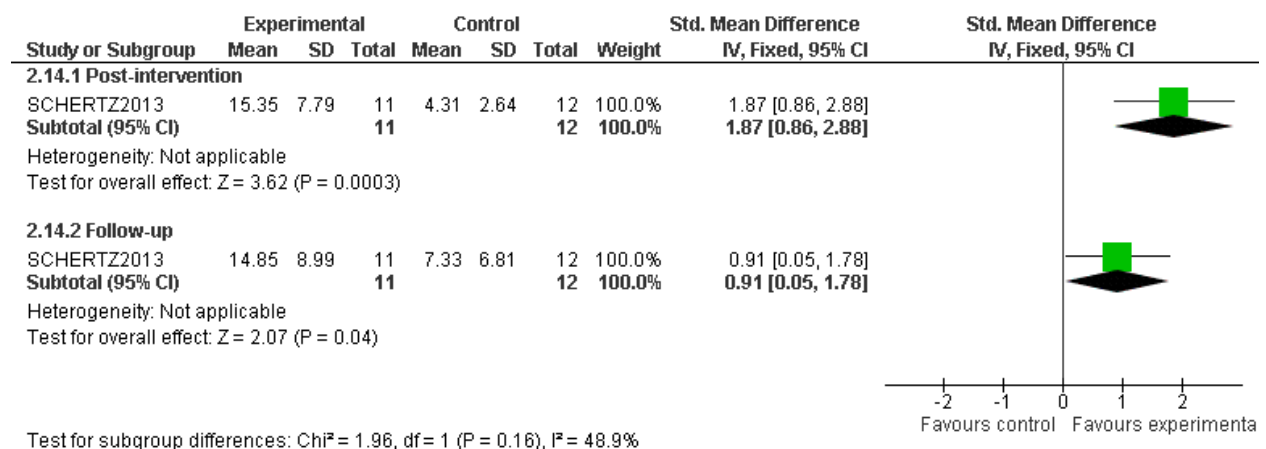
Behaviour requests



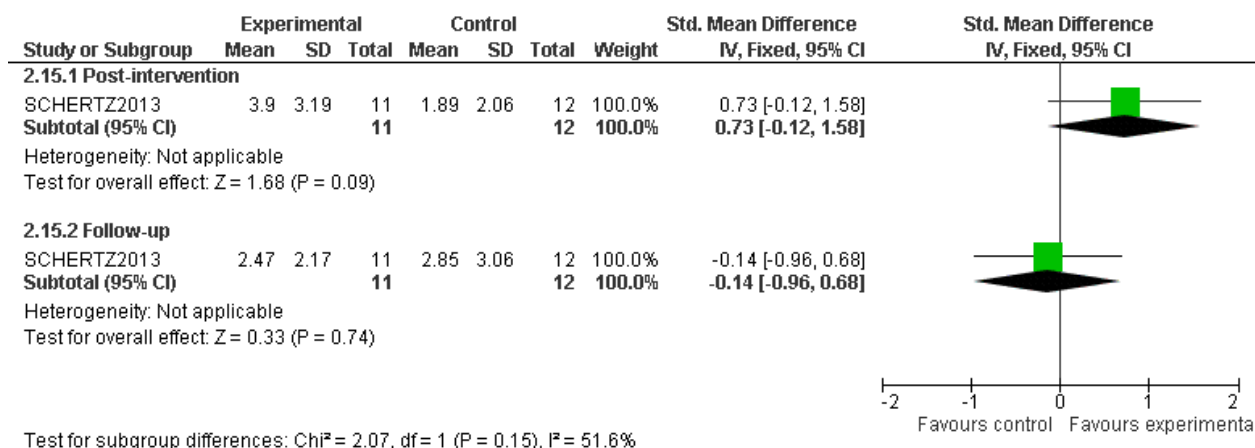
Non-verbal communication



Focusing on faces (behavioural observation; caregiver-mediated)

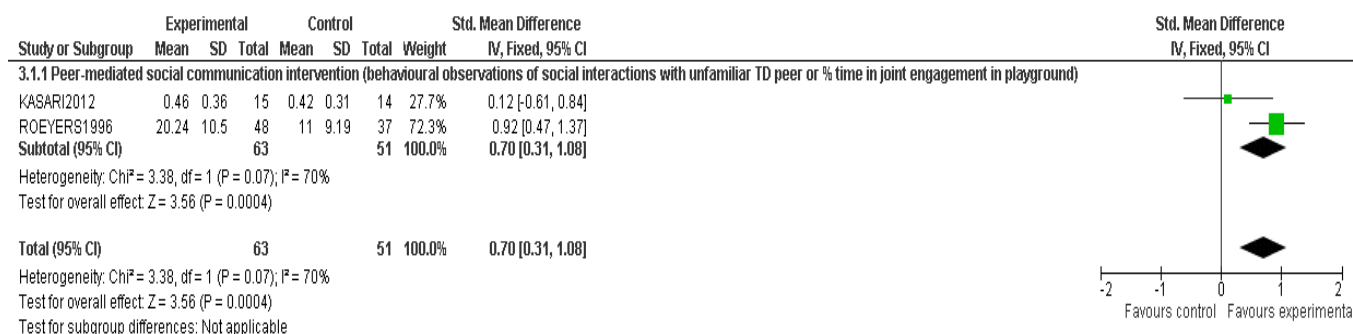


Turn-taking (behavioural observation; caregiver-mediated)

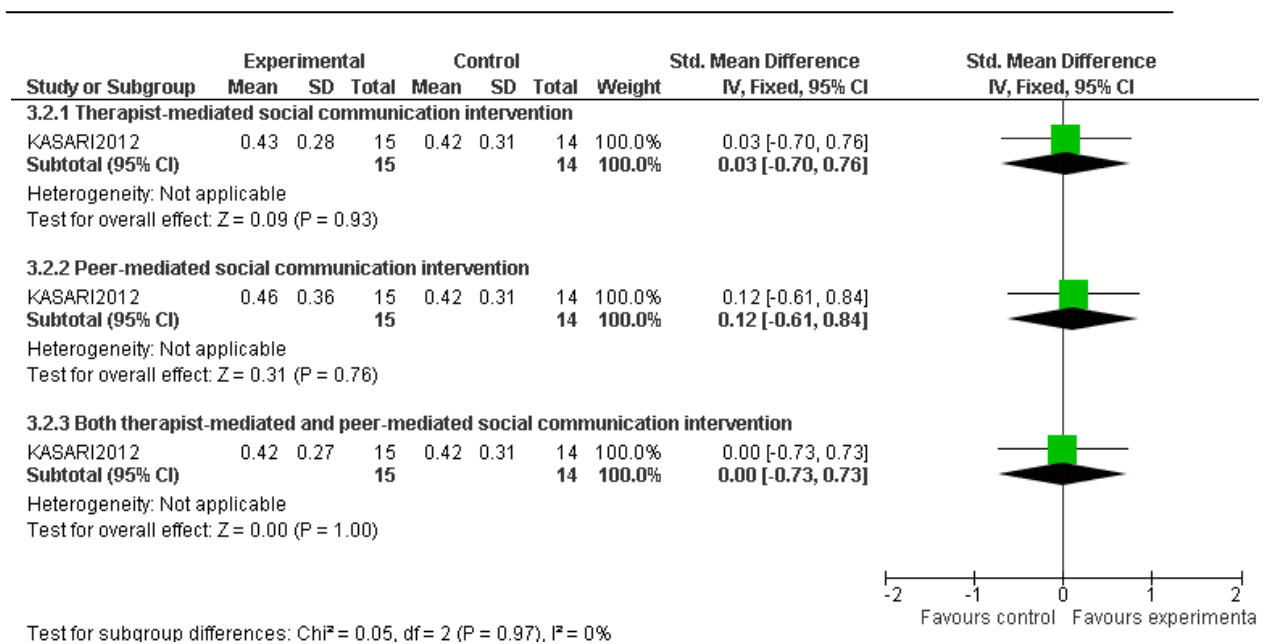


Peer-mediated (and/or therapist-mediated) social-communication interventions versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

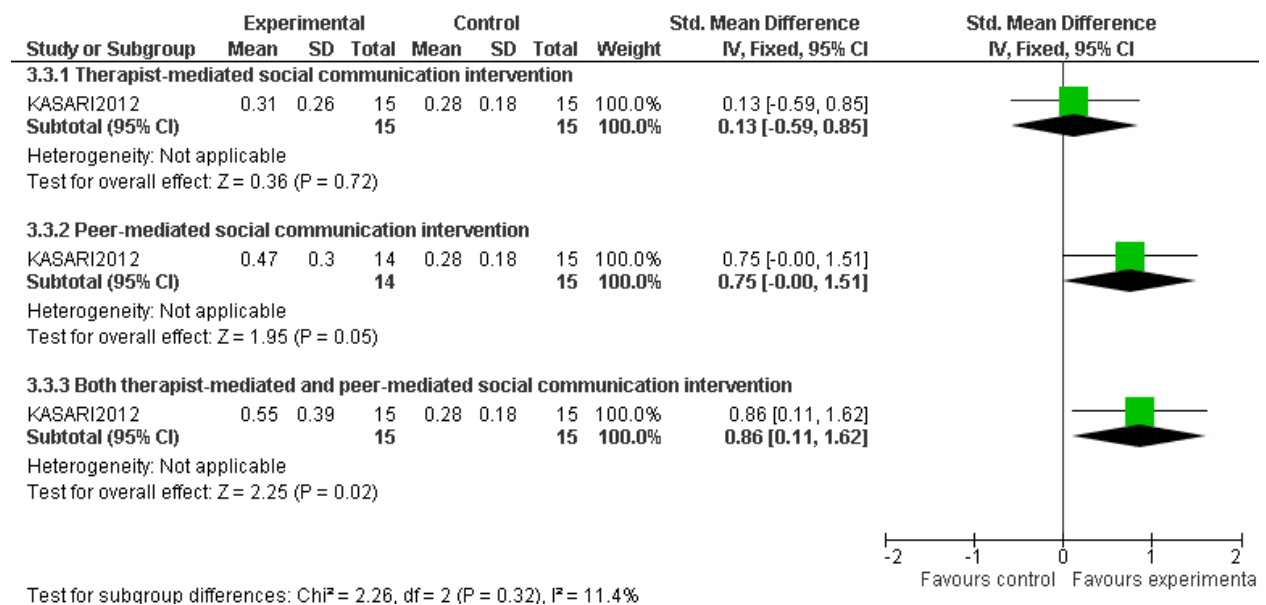
Peer-child joint engagement



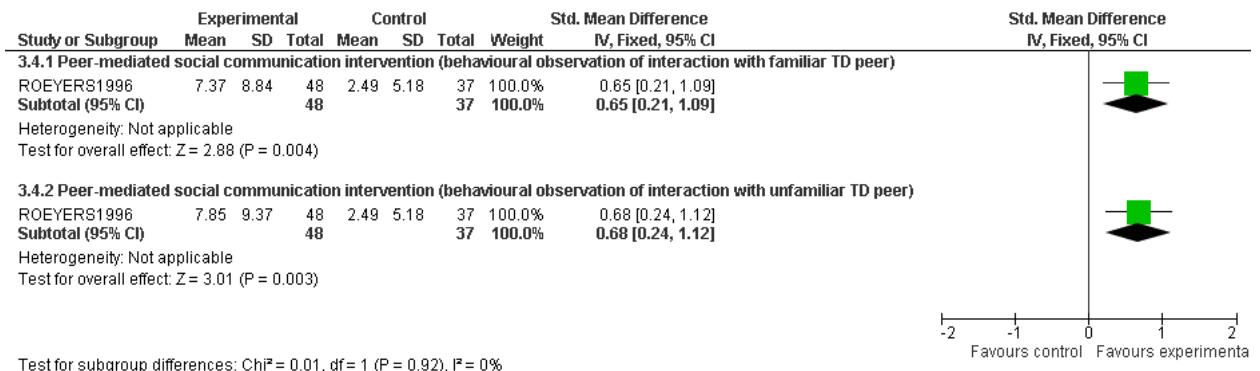
Percentage of time jointly engaged during playground observations (post-intervention)



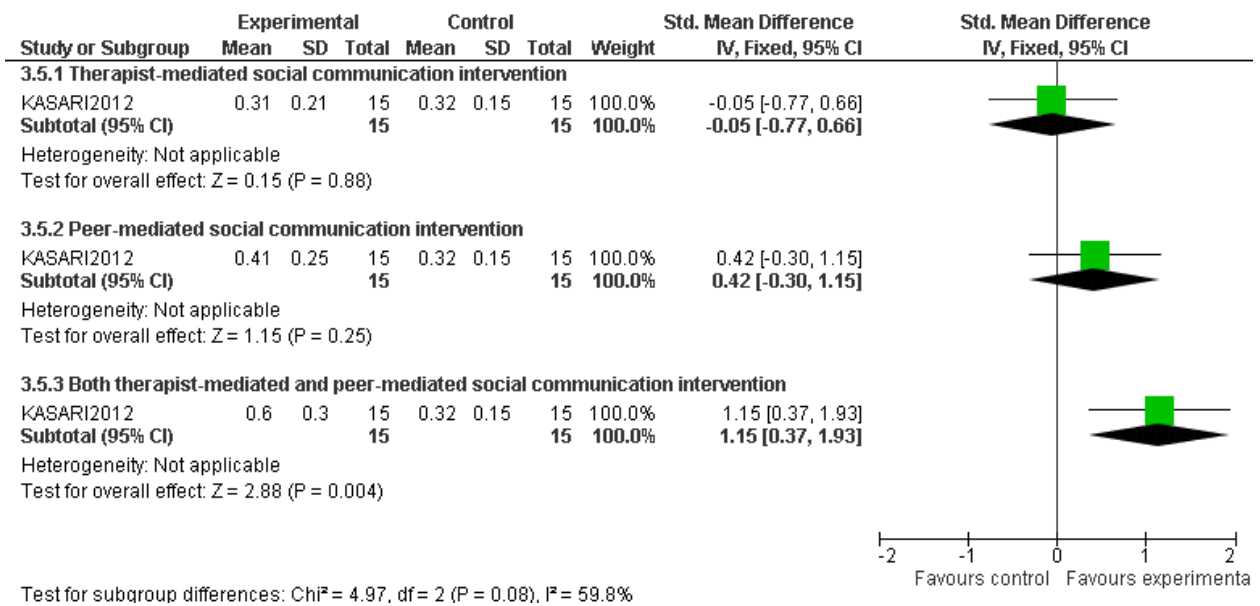
Percentage of time jointly engaged during playground observations (follow-up)



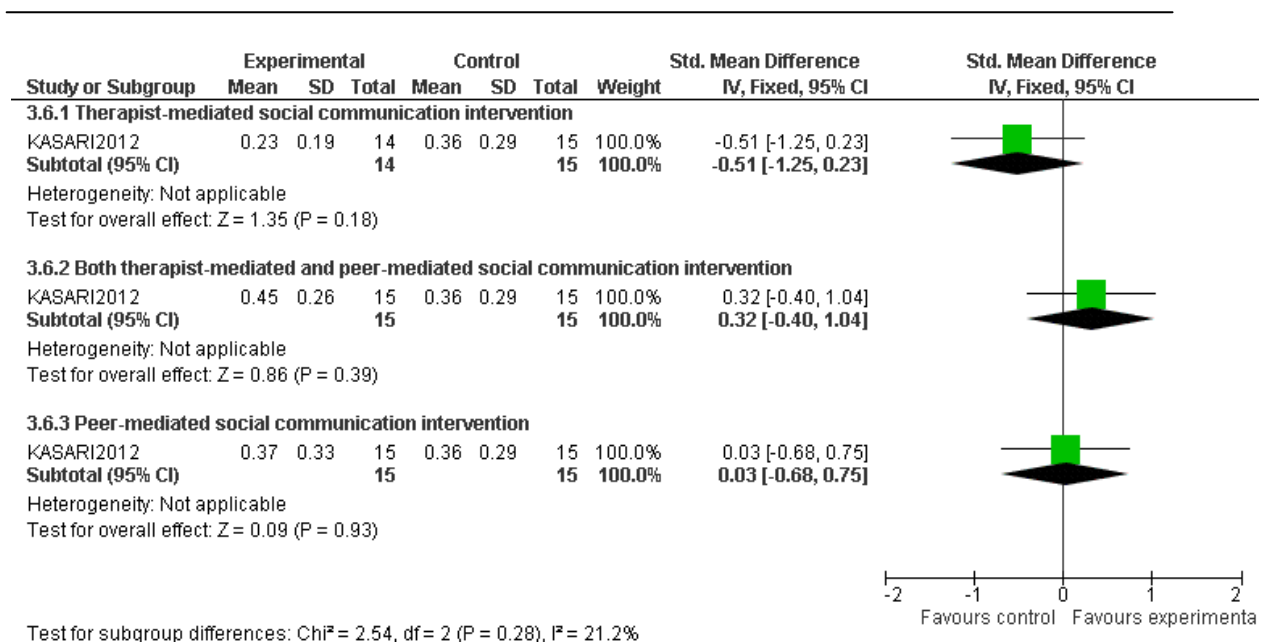
Child-initiated social interactions



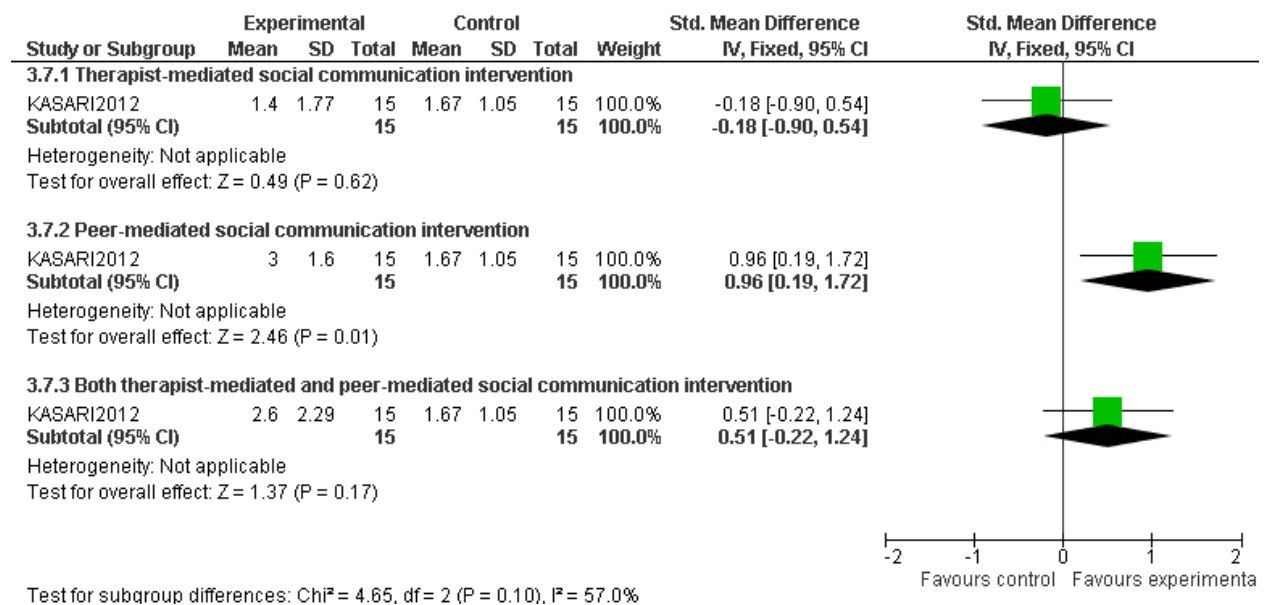
Social network salience (SNS; post-intervention)



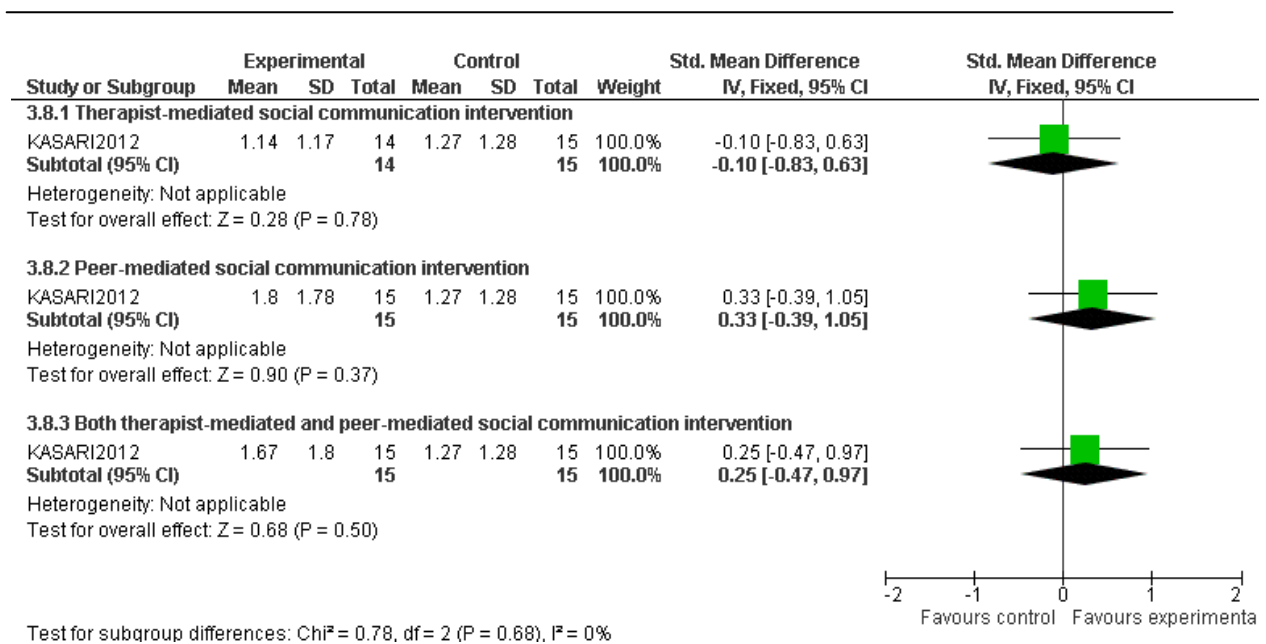
Social network salience (SNS; follow-up)



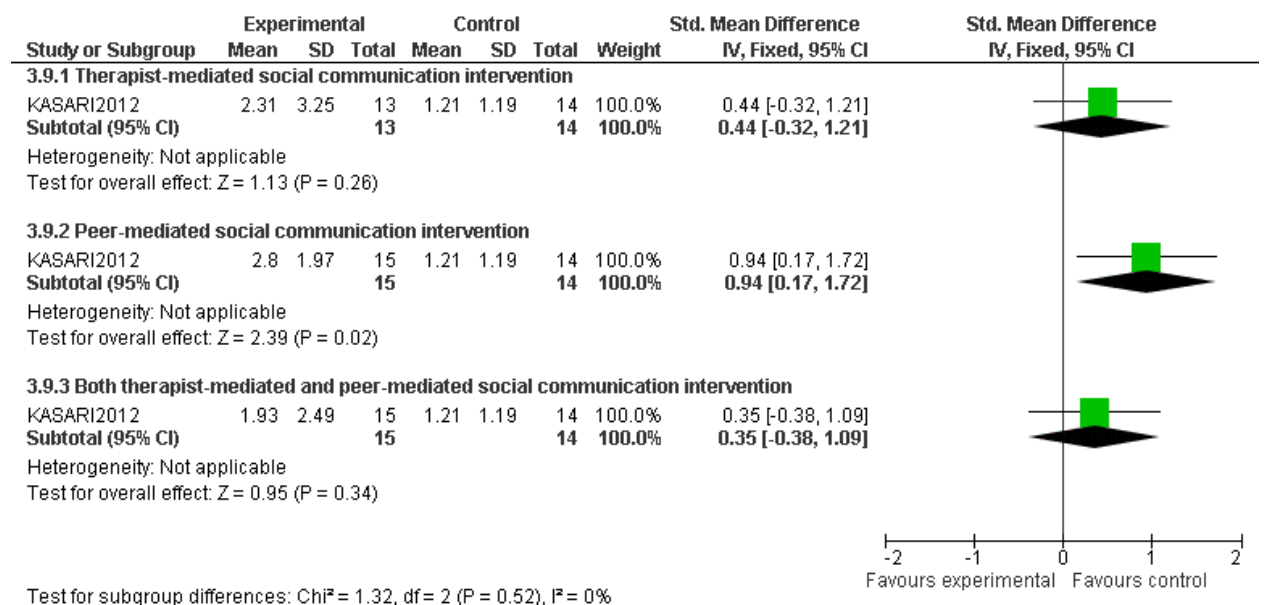
Number of received friendship nominations (SNS; post-intervention)



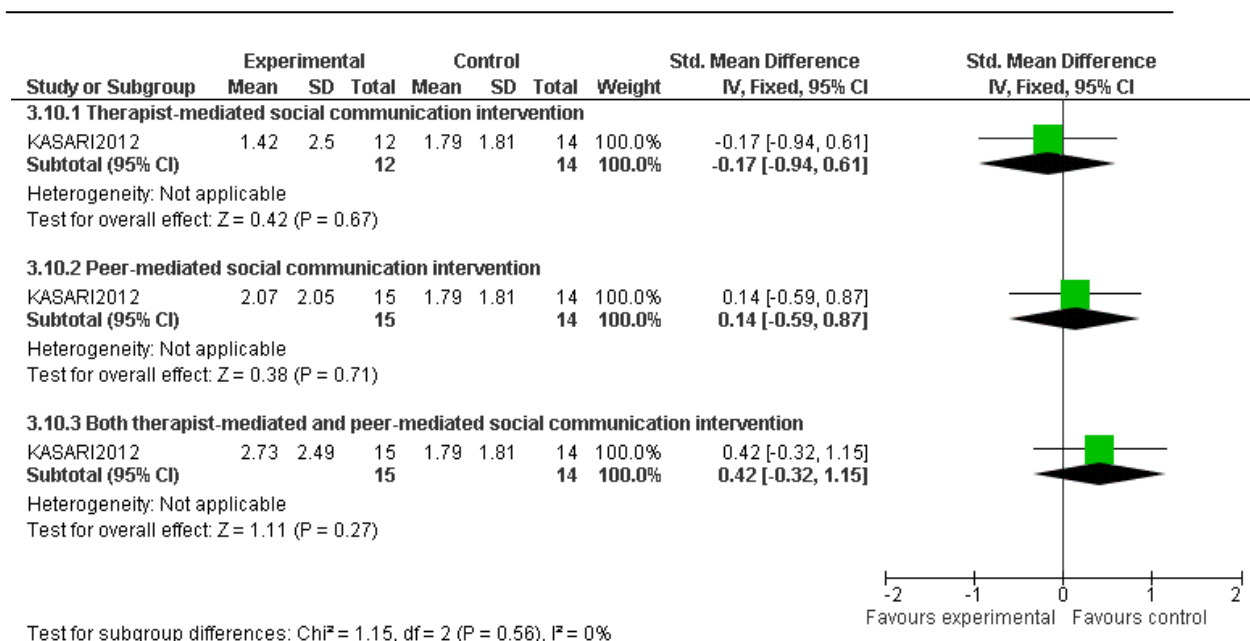
Number of received friendship nominations (SNS; follow-up)



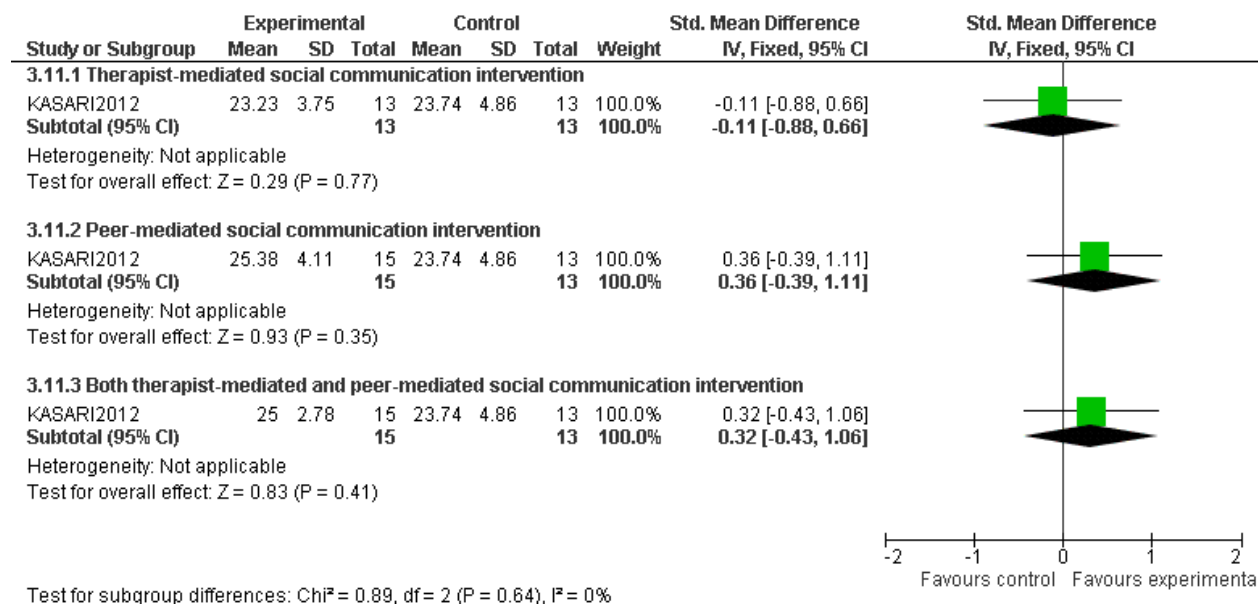
Number of times child identified as someone other children don't like to 'hang out with' (SNS; post-intervention)



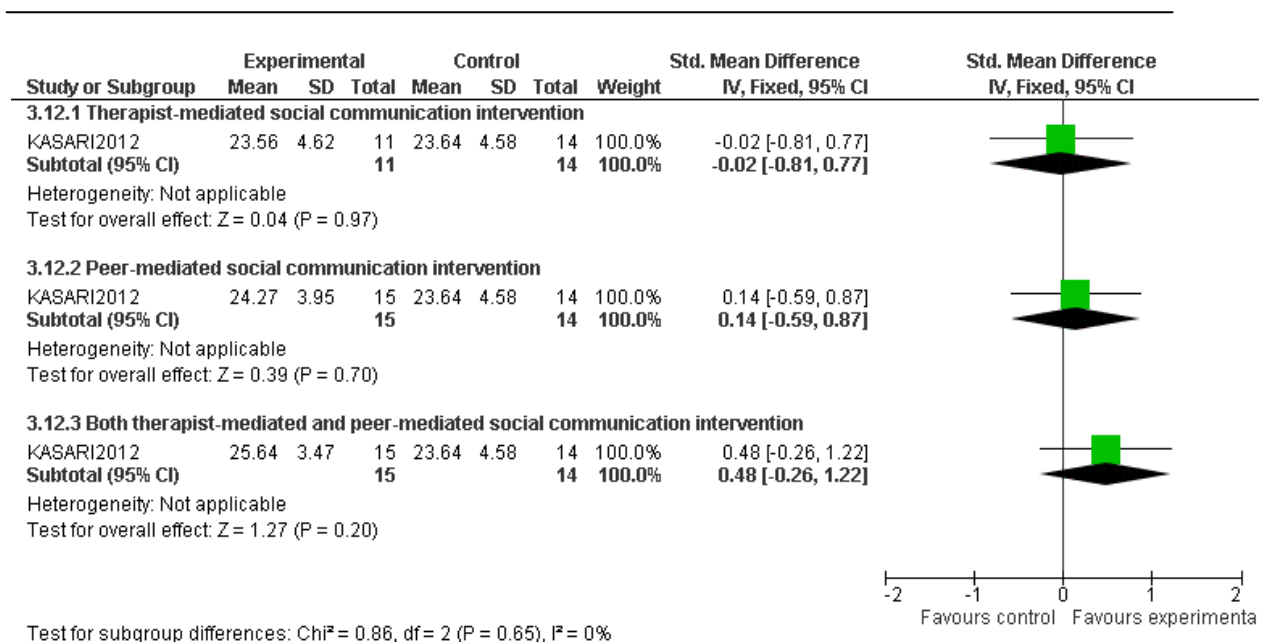
Number of times child identified as someone other children don't like to 'hang out with' (SNS; follow-up)



Teacher-rated social skills (post-intervention)

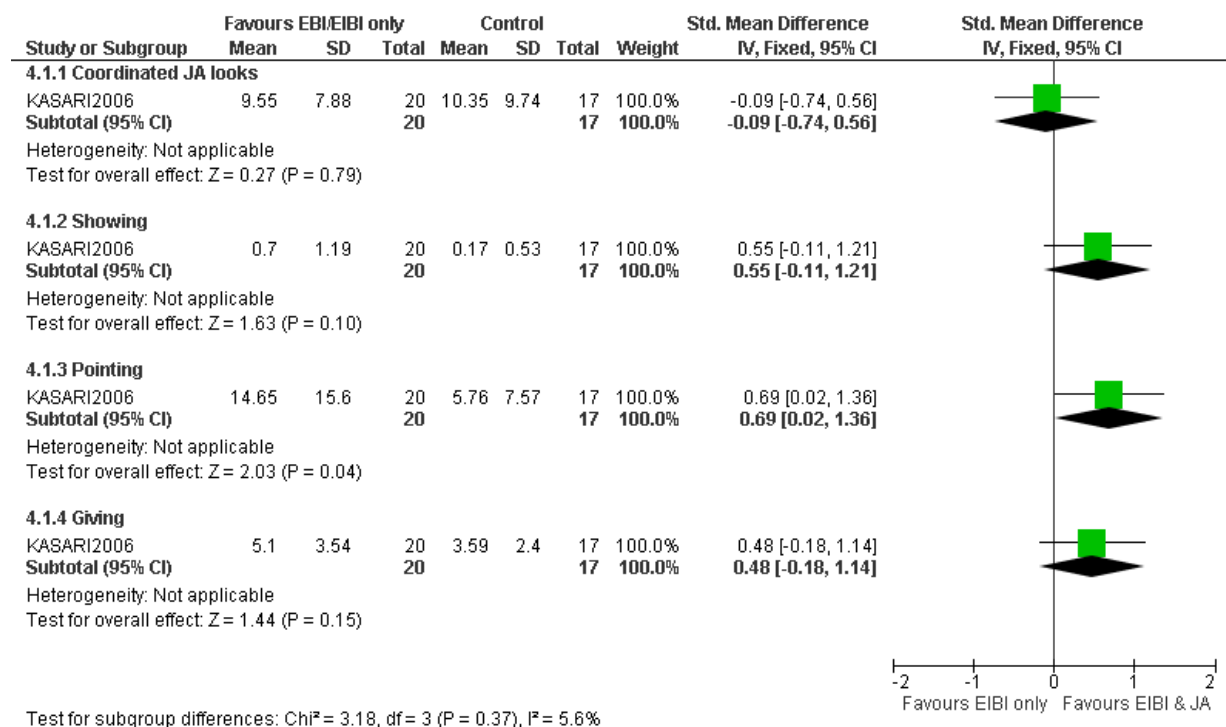


Teacher-rated social skills (follow-up)

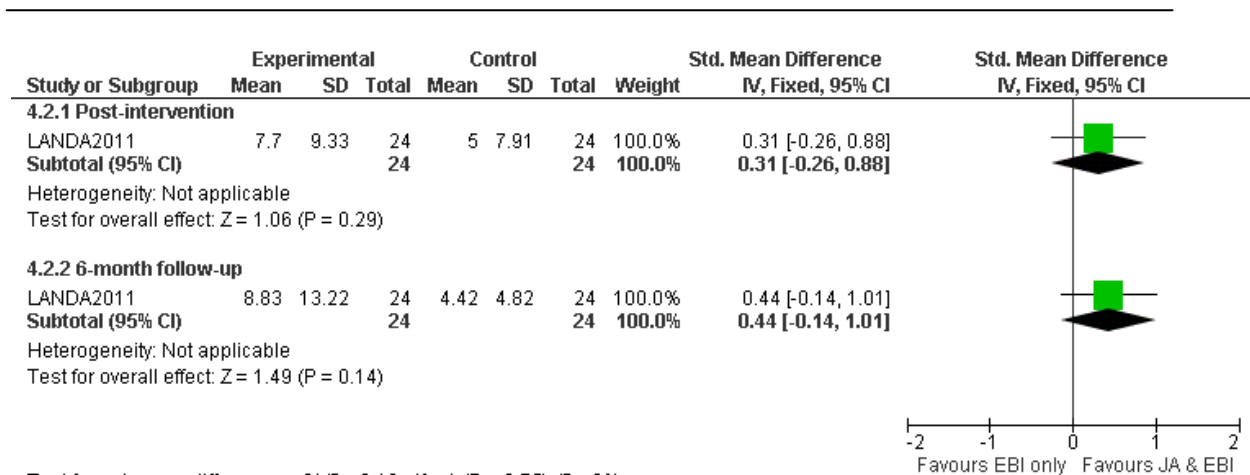


Joint attention training and EBI/EIBI versus EBI/EIBI only for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Examiner-child joint attention - Child-initiated JA (ESCs, post-intervention)

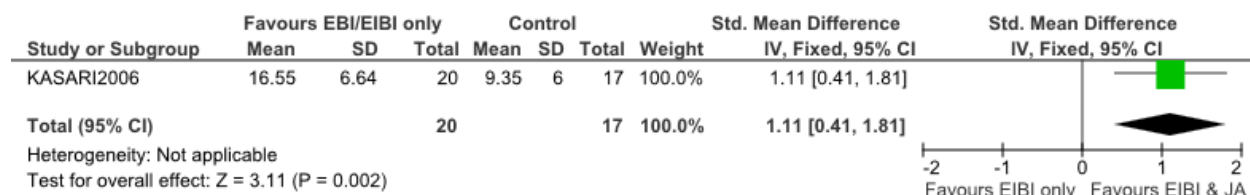


Examiner-child joint attention- Child-initiated JA (CSBSDP)

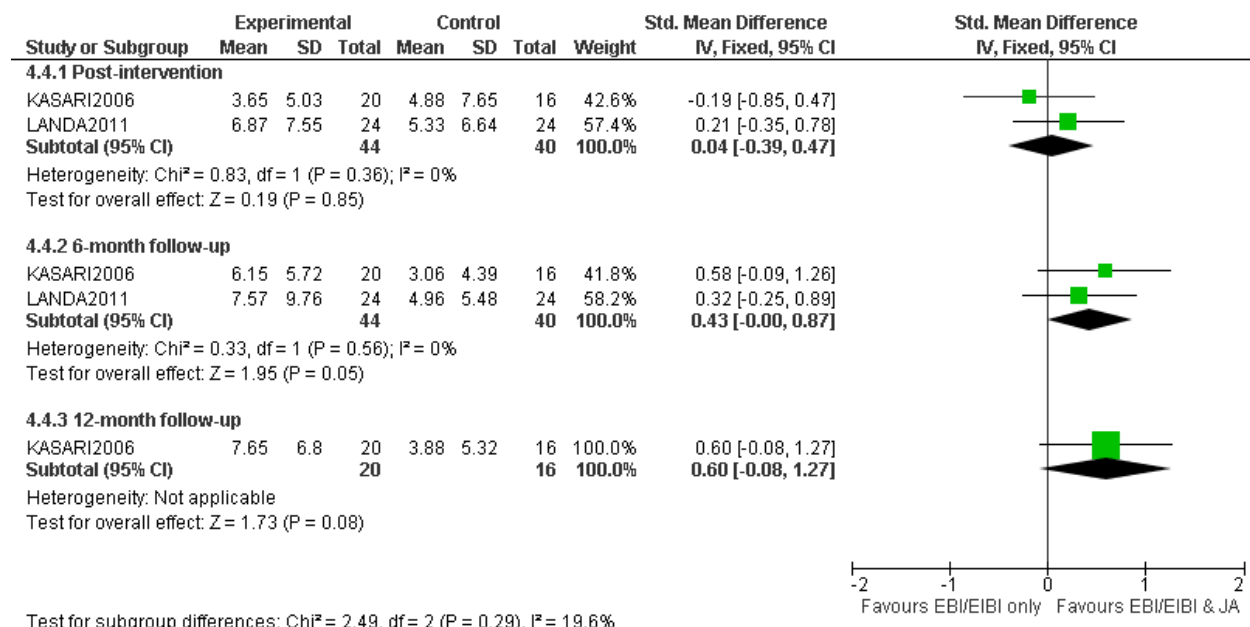


Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.10, df = 1 (P = 0.75), I² = 0%

Examiner-child joint attention - Child responding to JA (EScs, post-intervention)

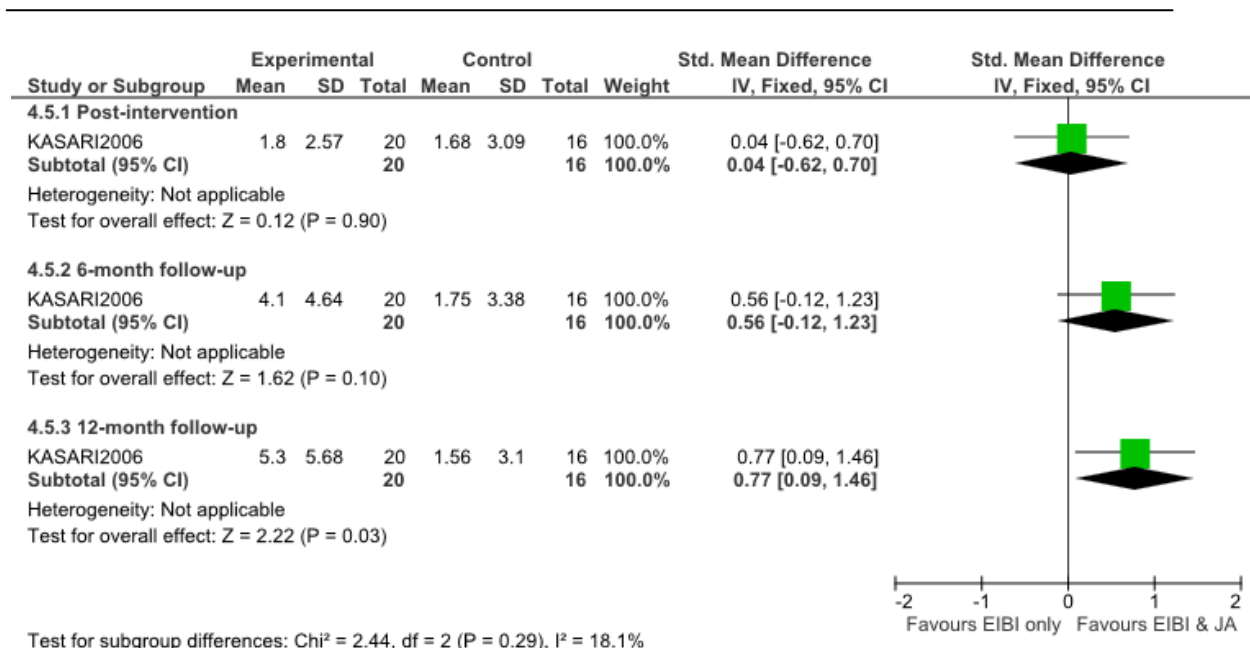


Examiner-child shared positive affect

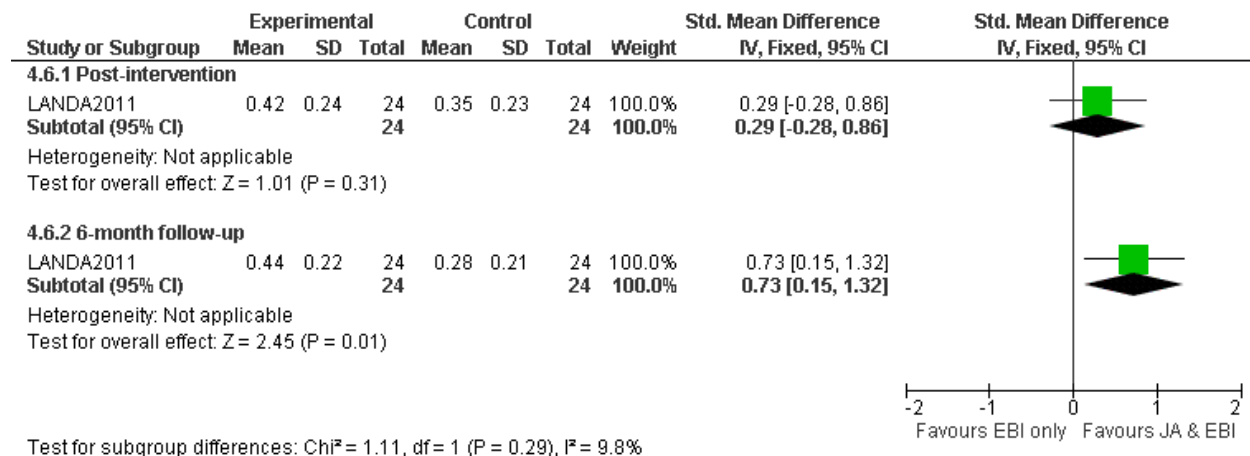


Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 2.49, df = 2 (P = 0.29), I² = 19.6%

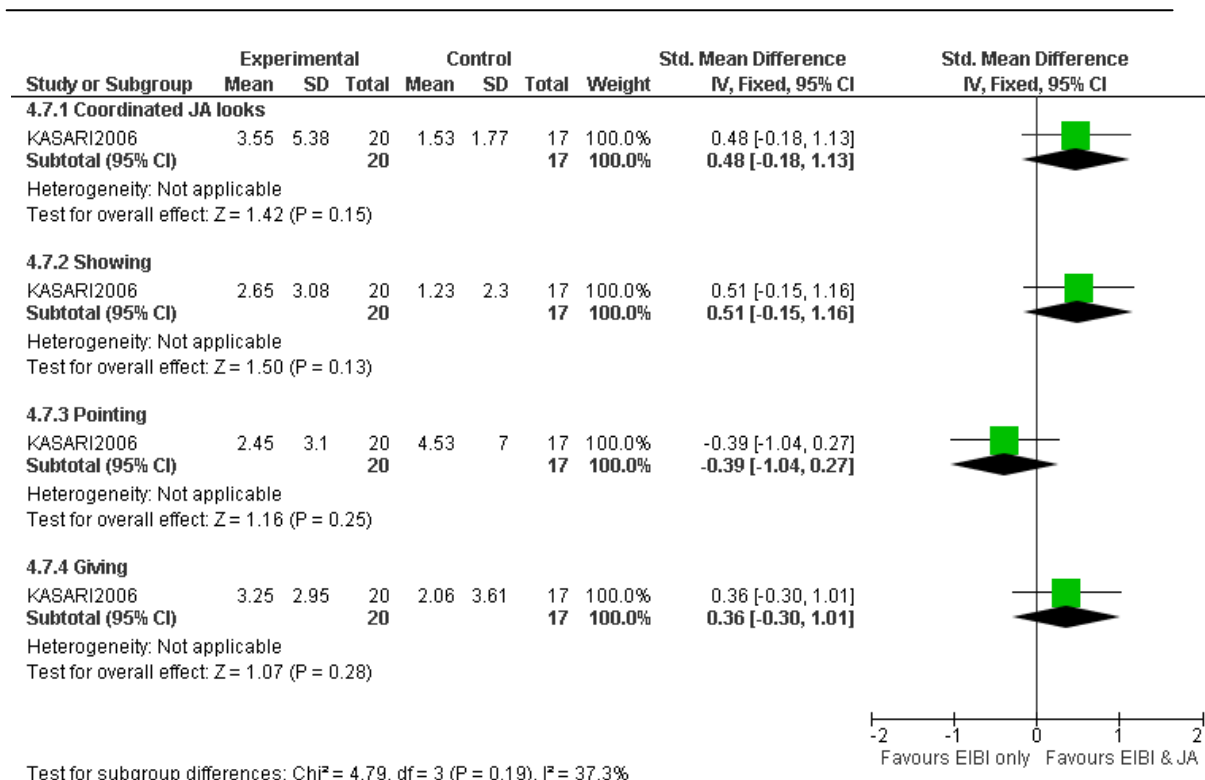
Examiner-child joint attention, shared positive affect & utterance (EScs)



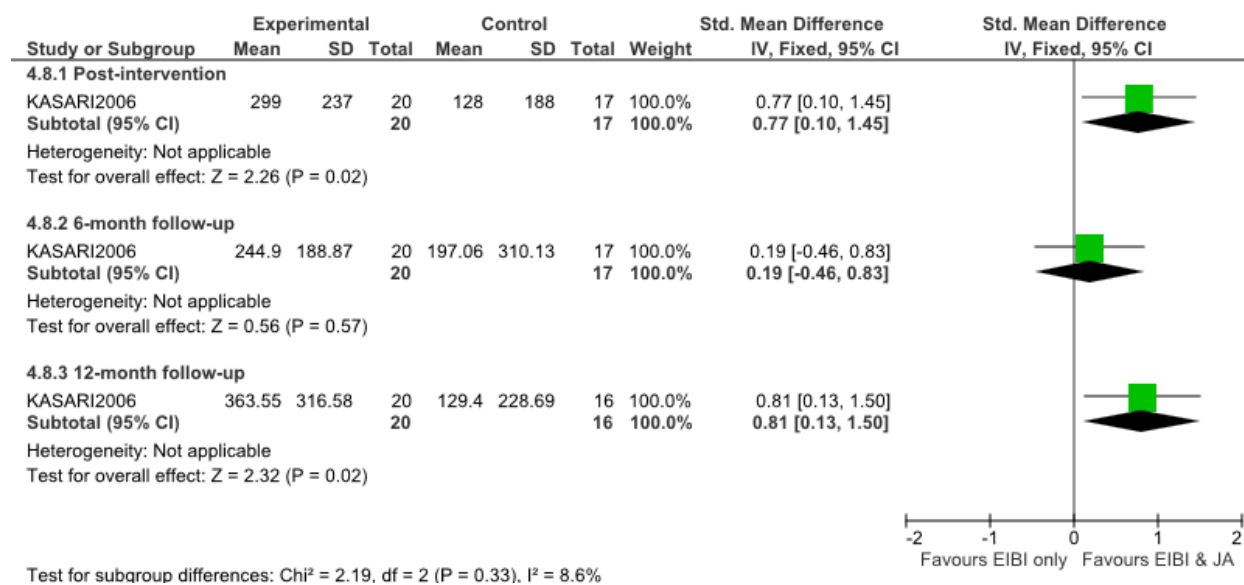
Examiner-child socially engaged imitation (SEI)



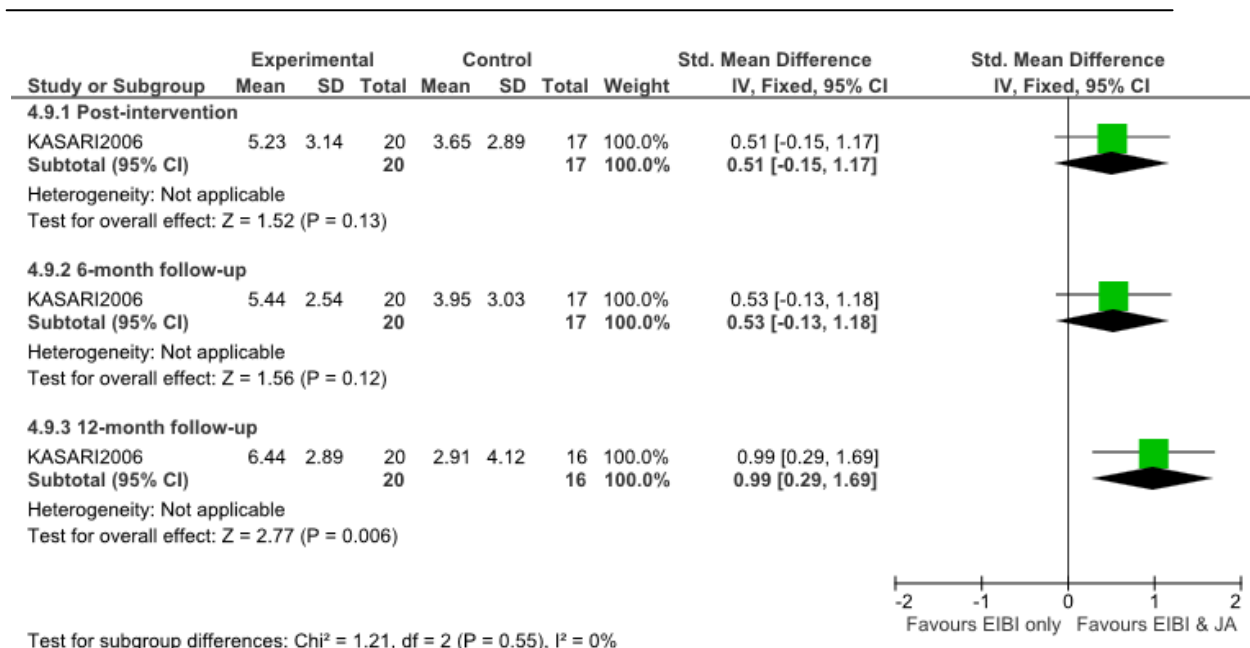
Mother-child joint attention - Child-initiated JA (post-intervention)



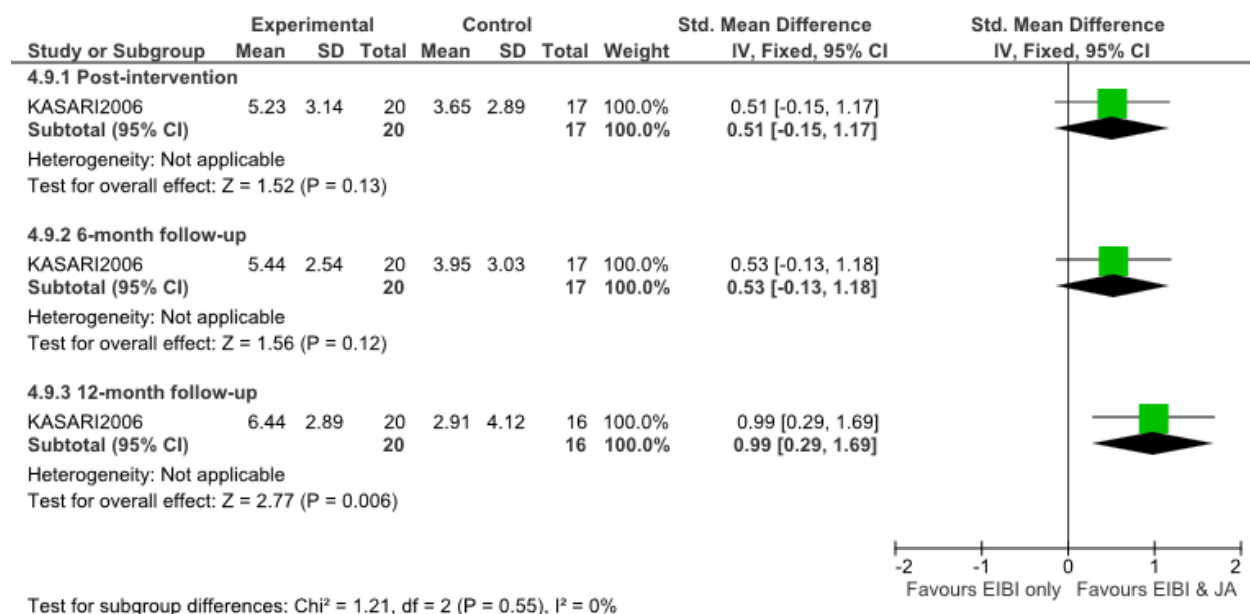
Mother-child joint attention: Child-initiated JA (duration in seconds)



Examiner-child and mother-child joint attention: JA initiation composite

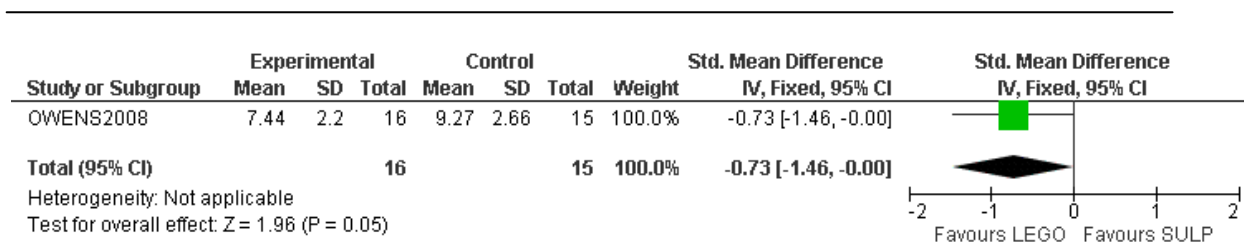


Examiner-child and mother-child joint attention: JA responses composite

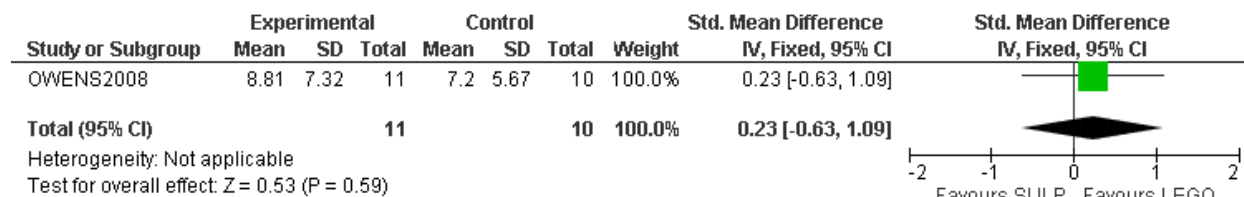


LEGO® therapy versus Sulp for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

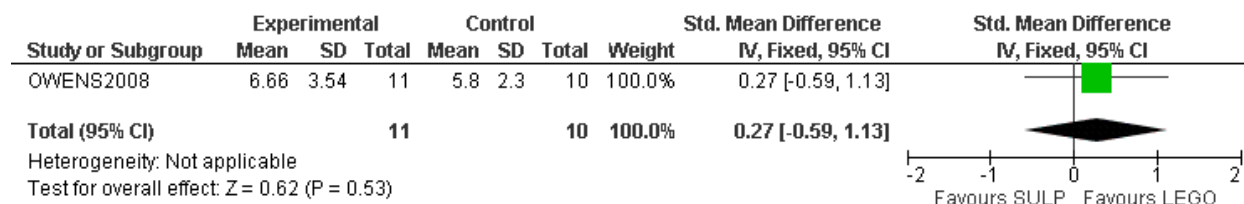
Social interaction (GARS)



Frequency of child-initiated social interactions with TD peers (behavioural observation)

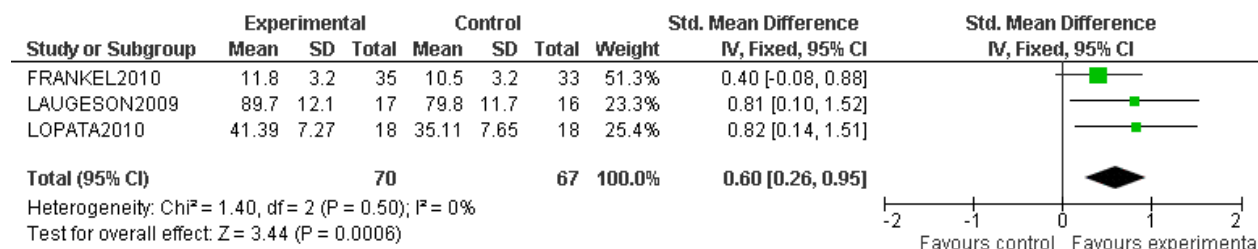


Duration of all social interactions with TD peers (behavioural observation)



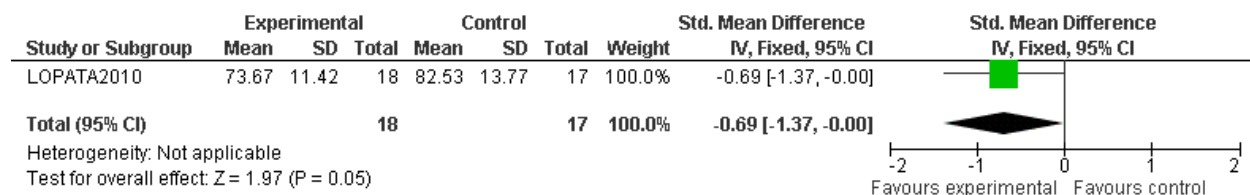
Social skills group versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Social skills (SSRS Assertion/Social skills standardized score or BASC-2-PRS)

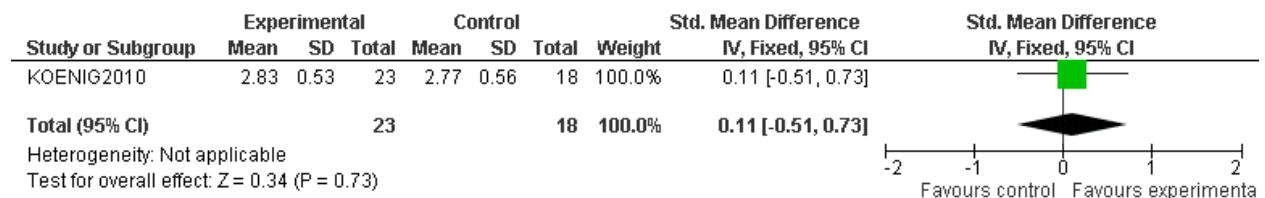


Social impairment (SRS total)

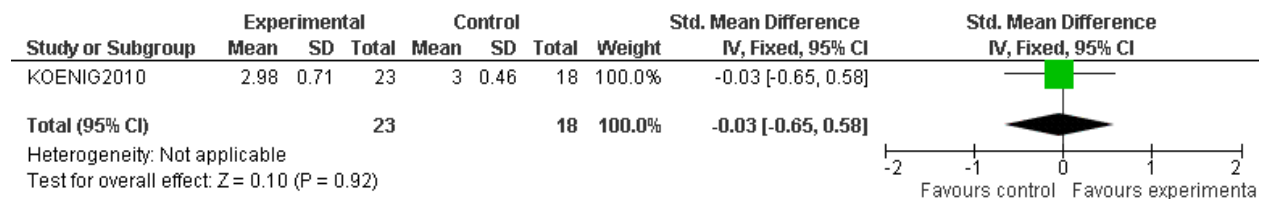
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



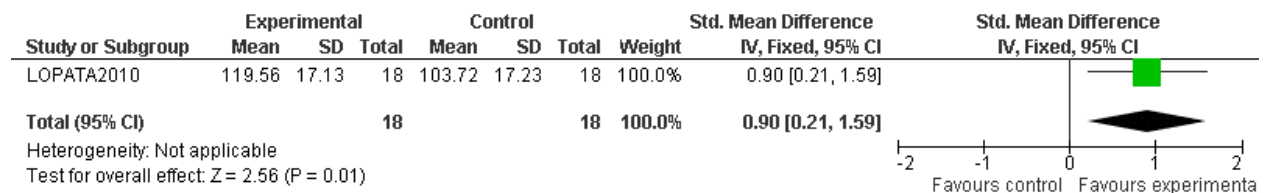
Adaptive social behaviour (SCI Pro-social index)



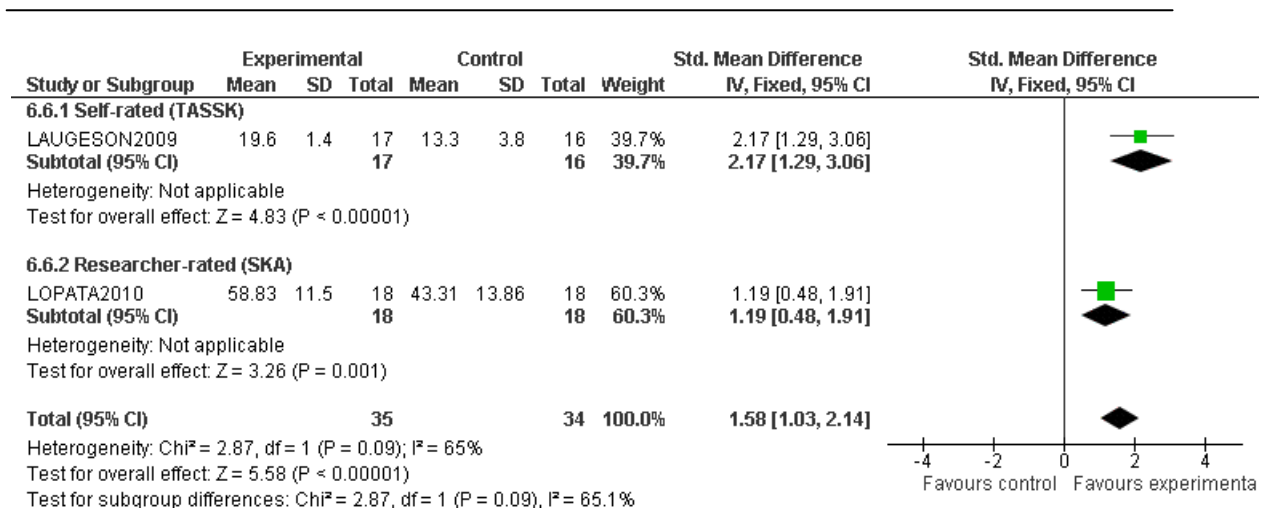
Capacity for social interactions (SCI Social initiation index)



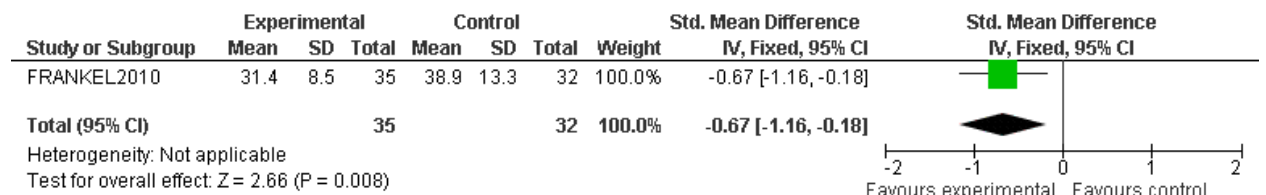
Study-specific targeted social skills (ASC)



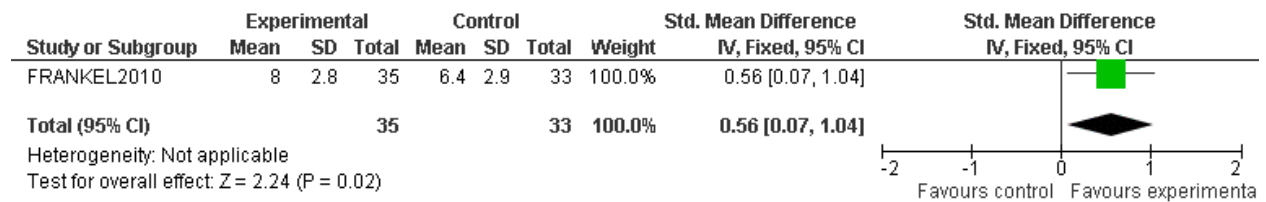
Social skills knowledge



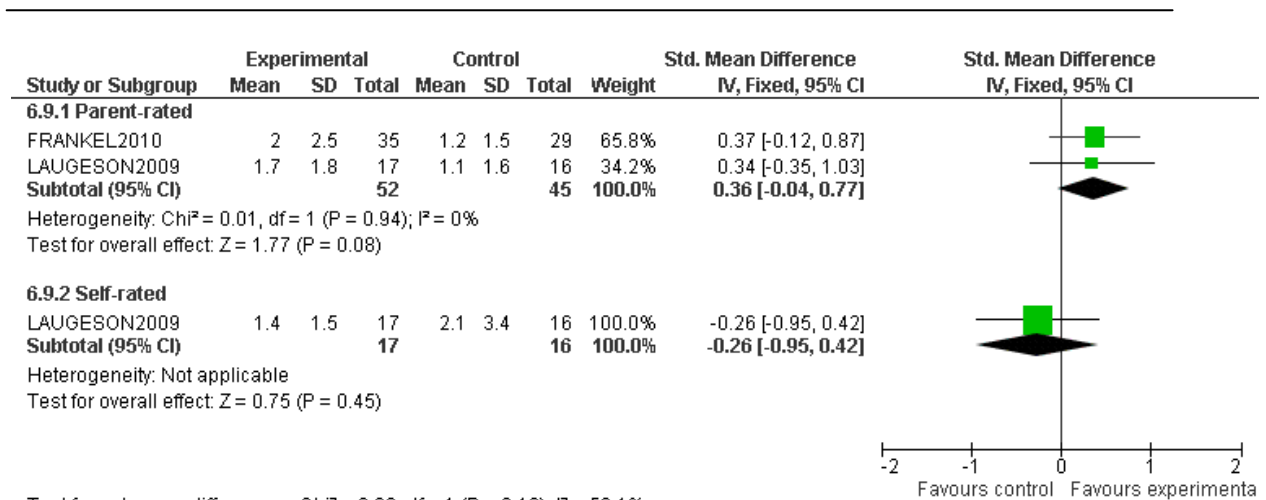
Feelings of loneliness (Loneliness Scale)



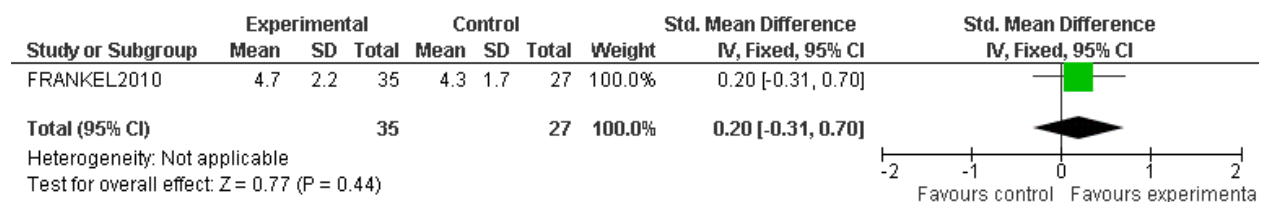
Popularity (self-rated PHS popularity)



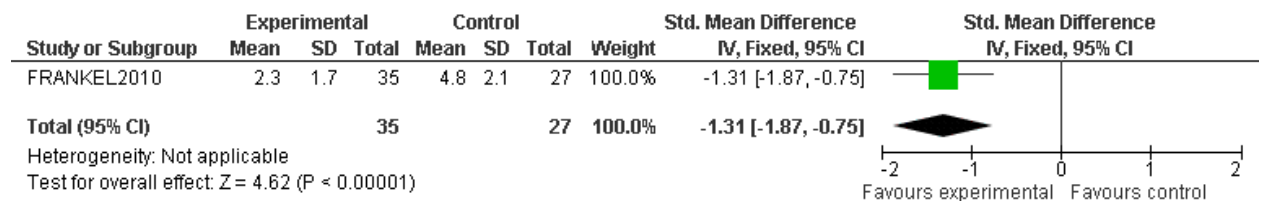
Number of times child invited to a play date (QPQ Guest)



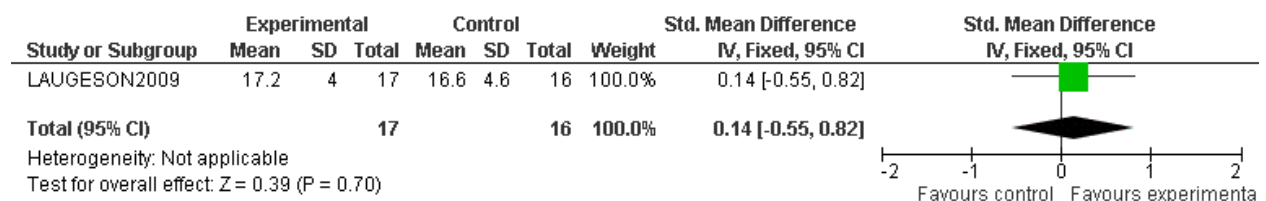
Time spent in interactive activities (QPQ Engage)



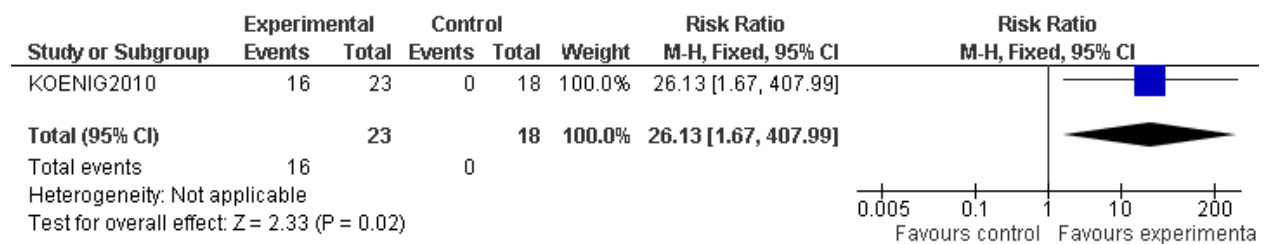
Time spent in minimally interactive activities (QPQ Disengage)



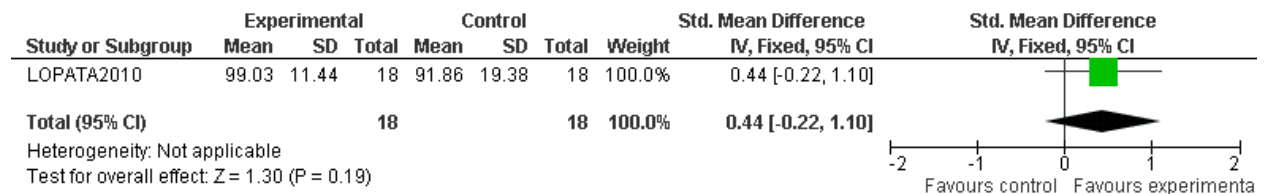
Quality of friendships (self-rated FQS)



Positive treatment response ('much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)

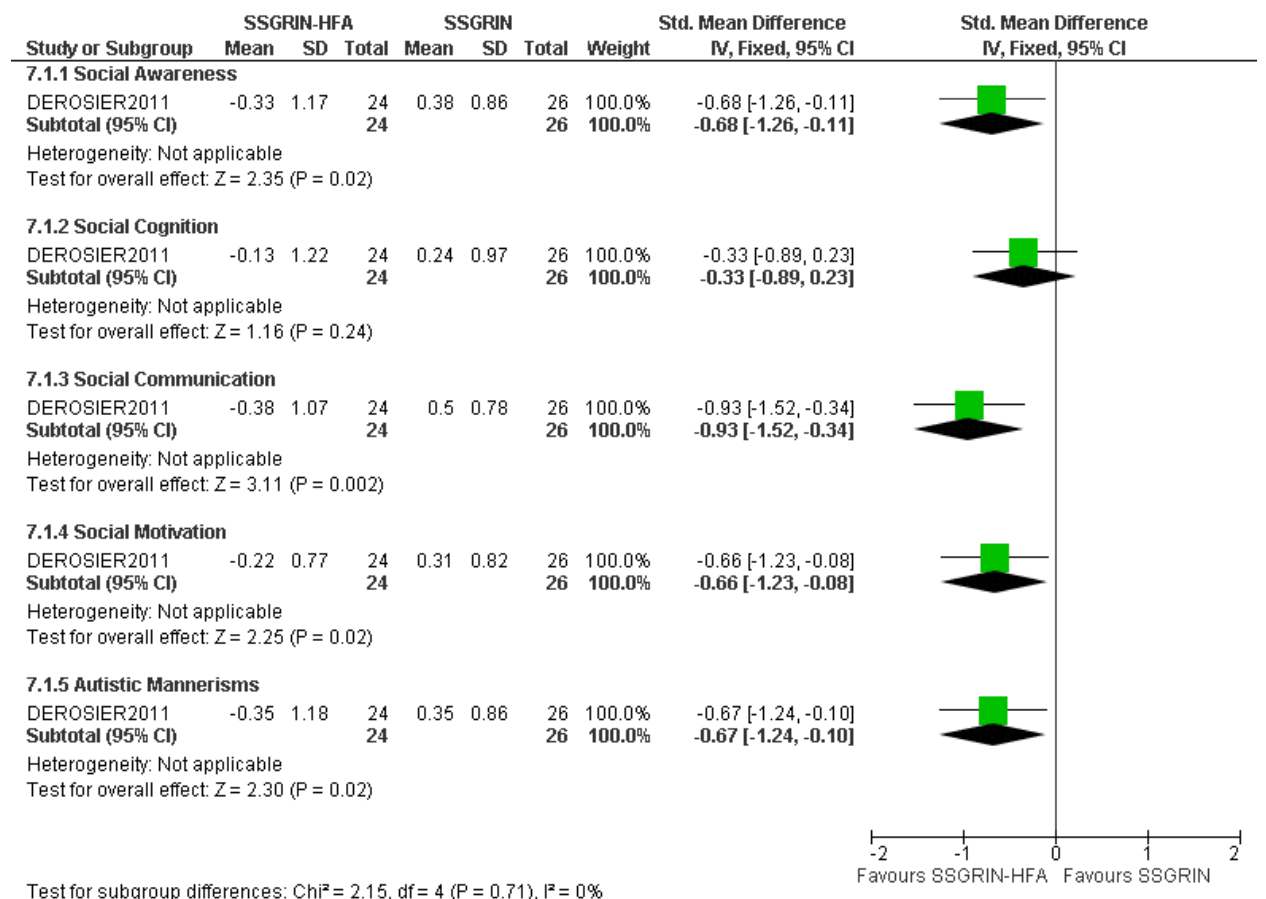


Emotion recognition (DANVA2)

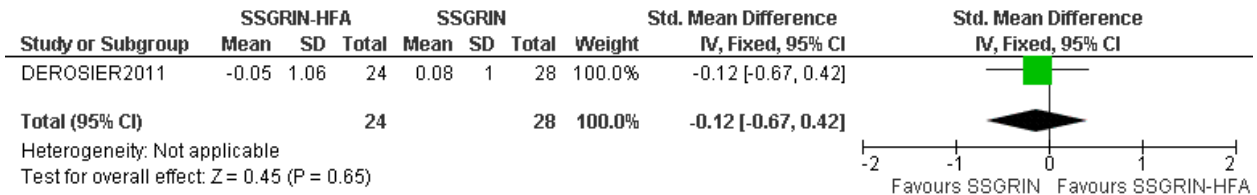


Social skills group modified for autism versus standard social skills group for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

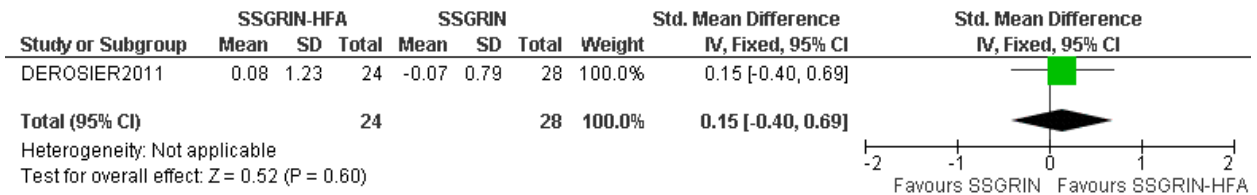
Social skills (SRS standardized change score)



Social self-efficacy (self-rated Social Self-efficacy Scale; standardized change score)



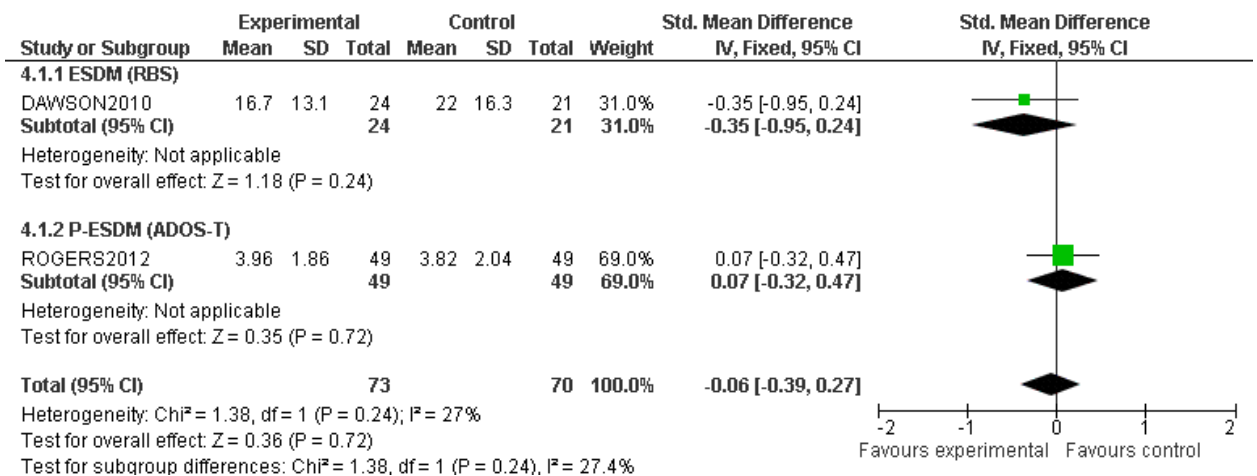
Feelings of loneliness (Social Dissatisfaction Questionnaire; standardized change score)



1.3 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF RESTRICTED INTERESTS AND RIGID AND REPETITIVE BEHAVIOURS

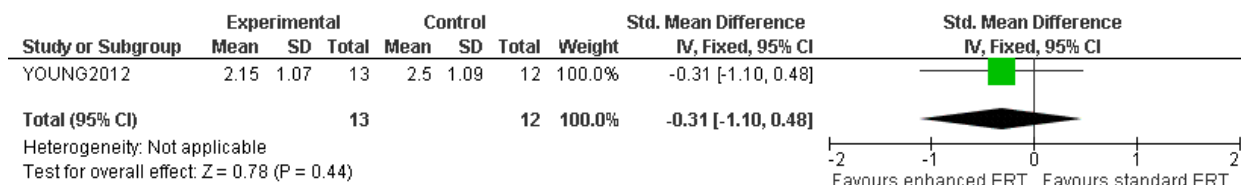
1.3.1 Behavioural interventions aimed at the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

ESDM or P-ESDM versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



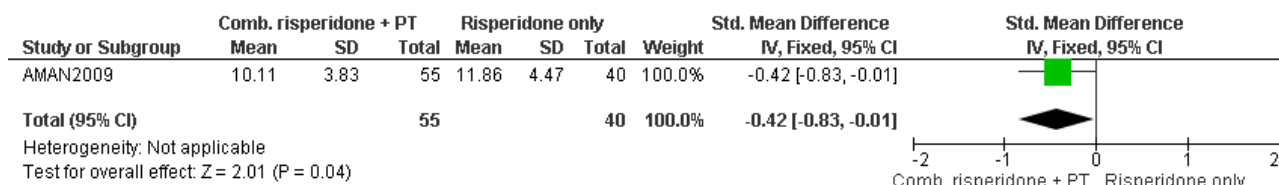
1.3.2 Cognitive intervention aimed at the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Enhanced ERT versus standard ERT for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



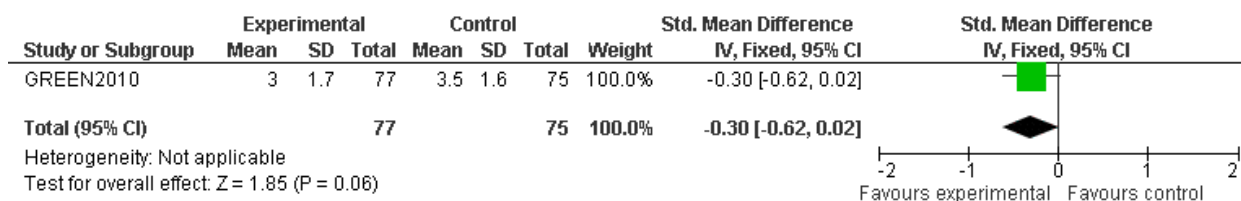
1.3.3 Parent training intervention aimed at the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Combined parent training and antipsychotic versus antipsychotic-only for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



1.3.4 Social-communication intervention aimed at the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

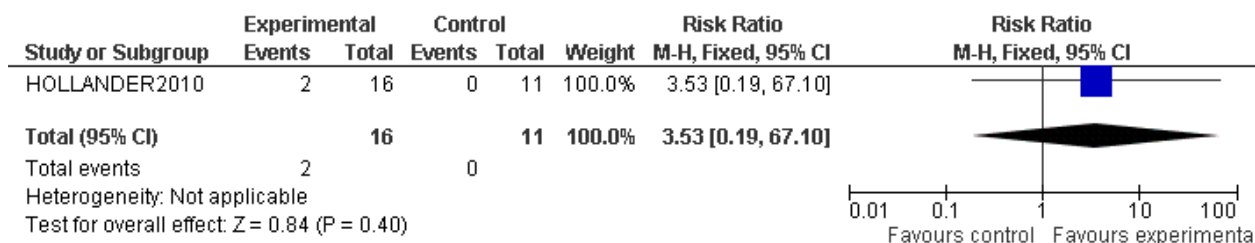
Caregiver-mediated social-communication intervention (PACT) versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



1.4 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT CORE FEATURES OF AUTISM (OVERALL AUTISTIC BEHAVIOURS)

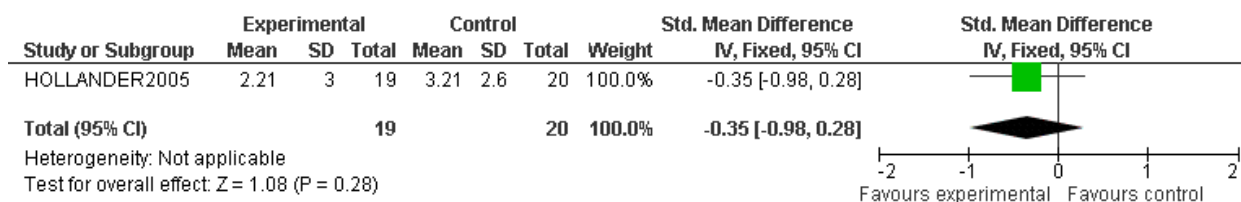
1.4.1 Anticonvulsants for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Divalproex sodium versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome



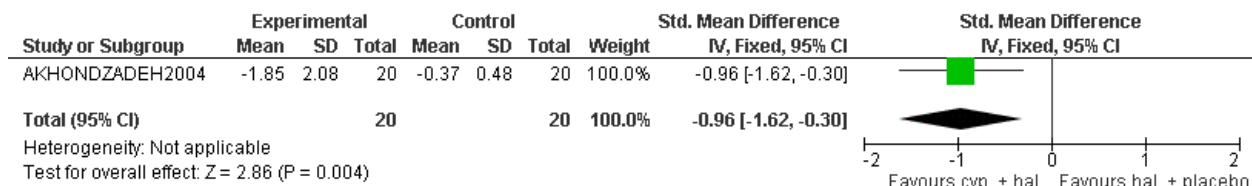
1.4.2 Antidepressants for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Fluoxetine versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome



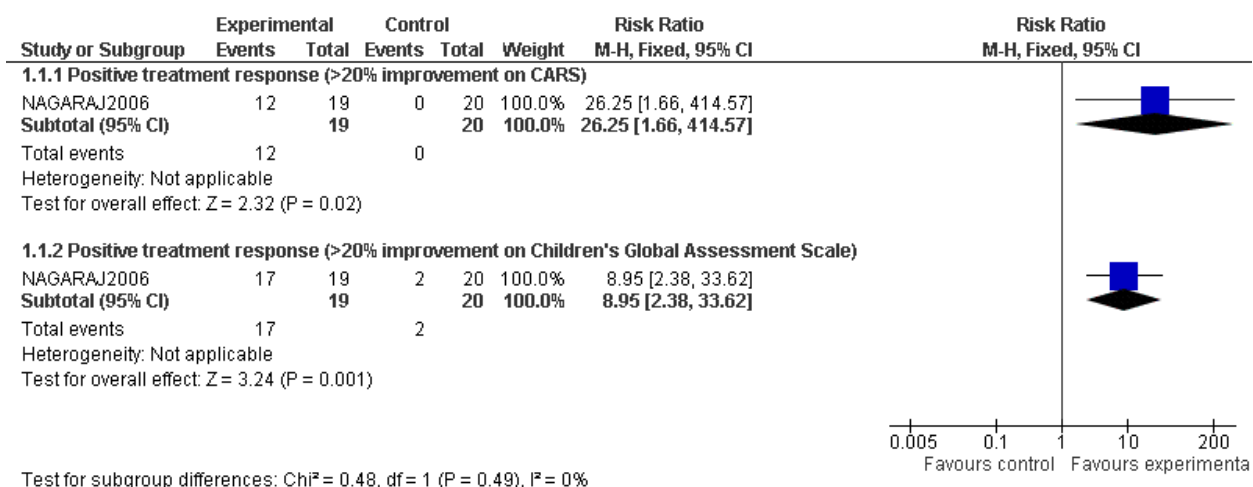
1.4.3 Antihistamines for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Cyproheptadine and haloperidol versus placebo and haloperidol for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

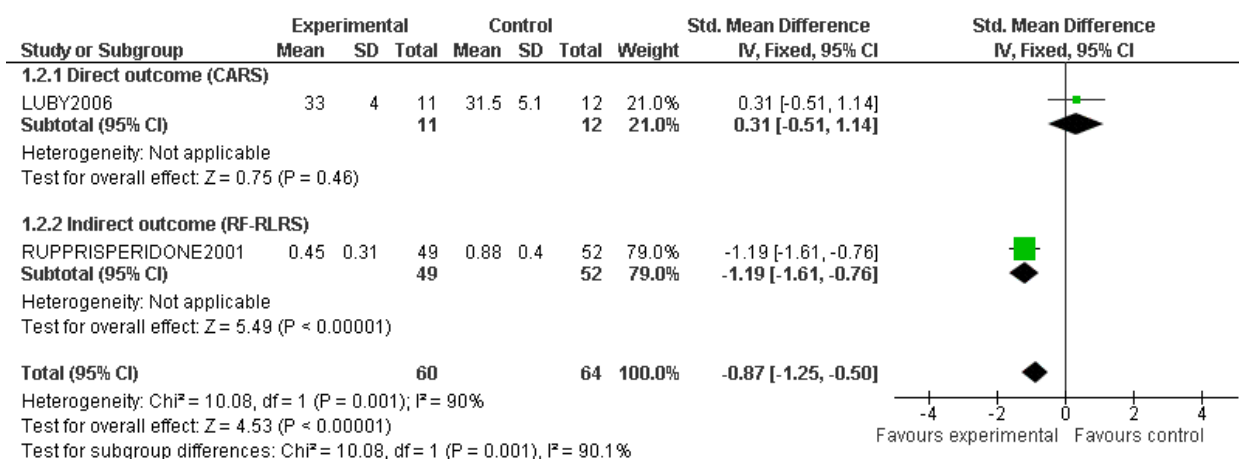


1.4.4 Antipsychotics for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Risperidone versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

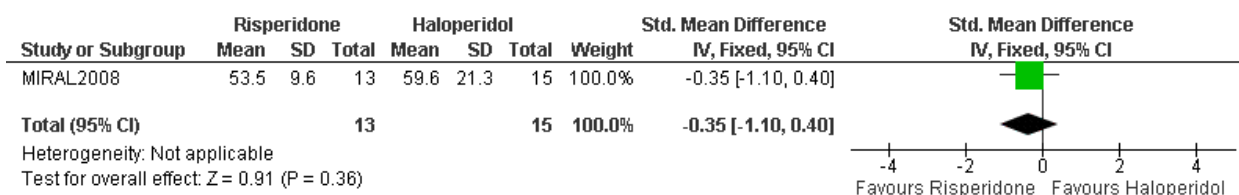


Risperidone versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

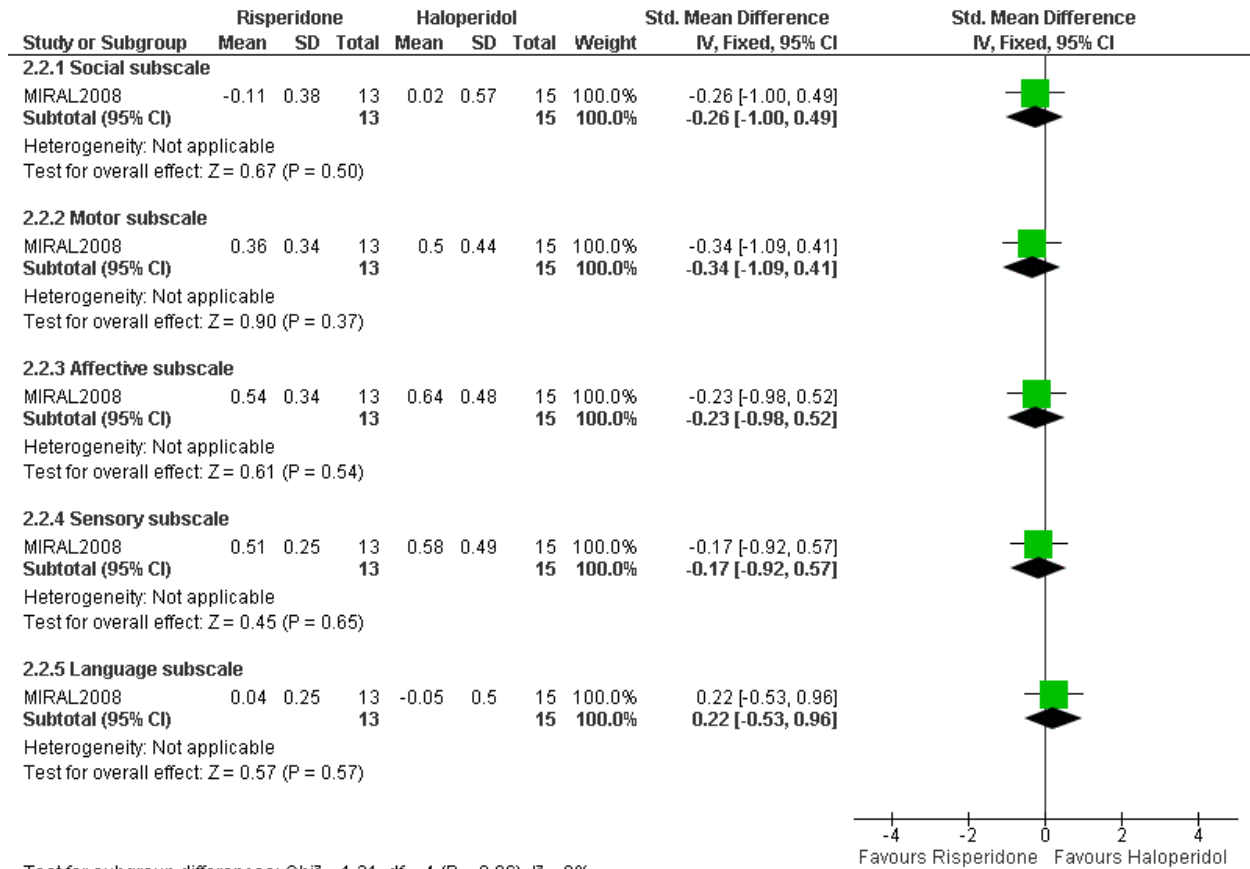


Risperidone versus haloperidol for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

Overall autistic behaviours (Turgay DSM-IV PDD Rating Scale)

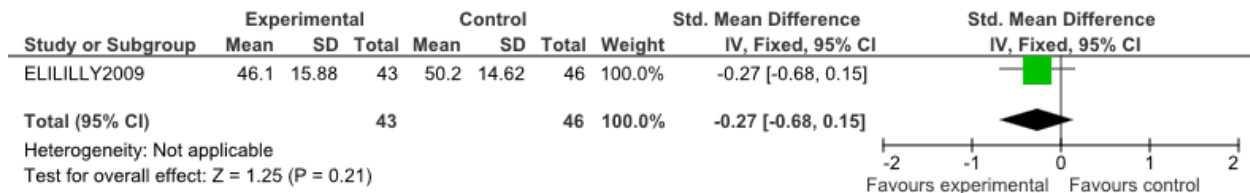


Overall autistic behaviours (RF-RLRS)



1.4.5 SNRIs for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

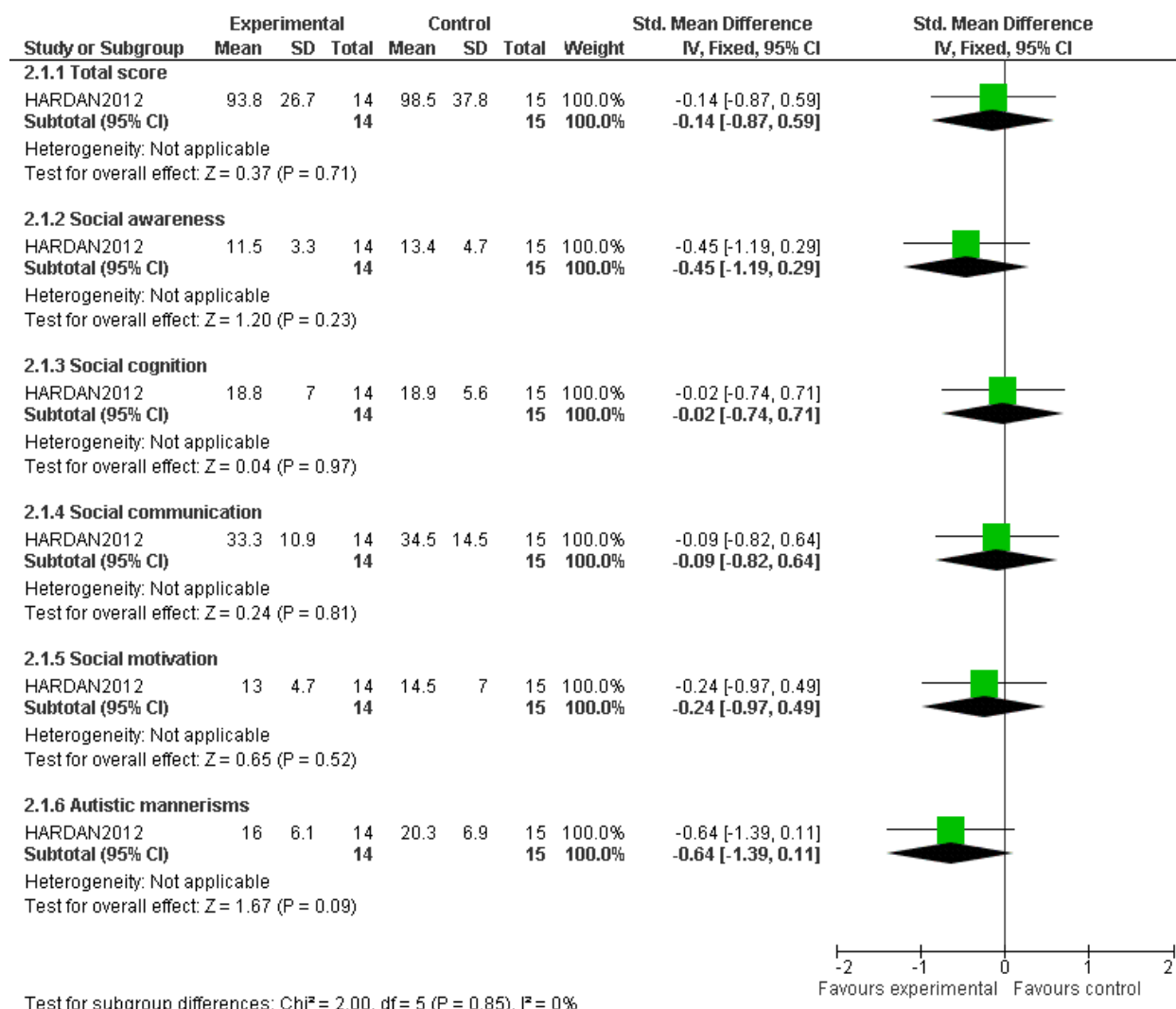
Atomoxetine versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome



1.5 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF IMPAIRED RECIPROCAL SOCIAL COMMUNICATION AND INTERACTION

1.5.1 Antioxidants for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

N-acetylcysteine versus placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

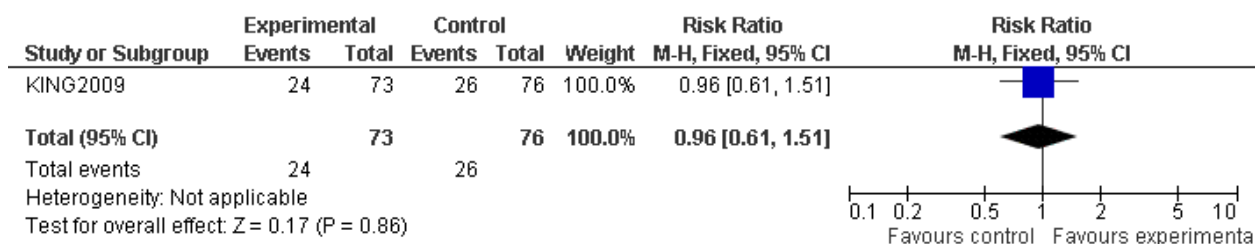


1.6 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF RESTRICTED INTERESTS AND RIGID AND REPETITIVE BEHAVIOURS

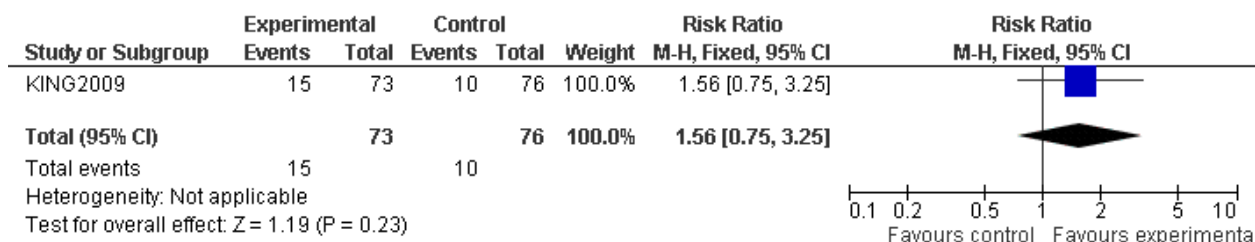
1.6.1 Antidepressants for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as a direct outcome

SSRIs versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as a direct outcome

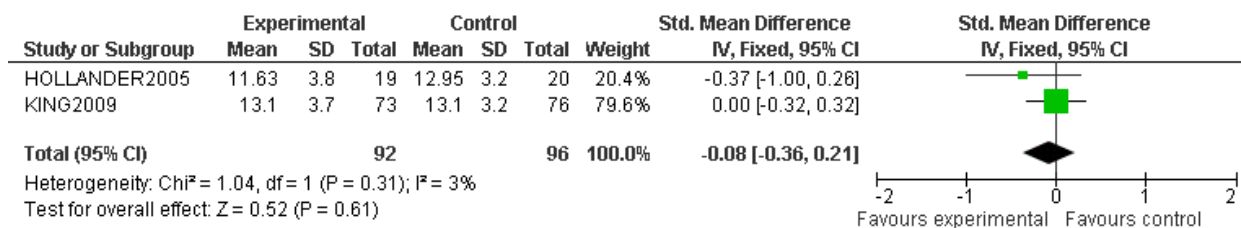
Global positive treatment response ('much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)



Global positive treatment response (>25% improvement on CYBOCS-PDD & 'much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)

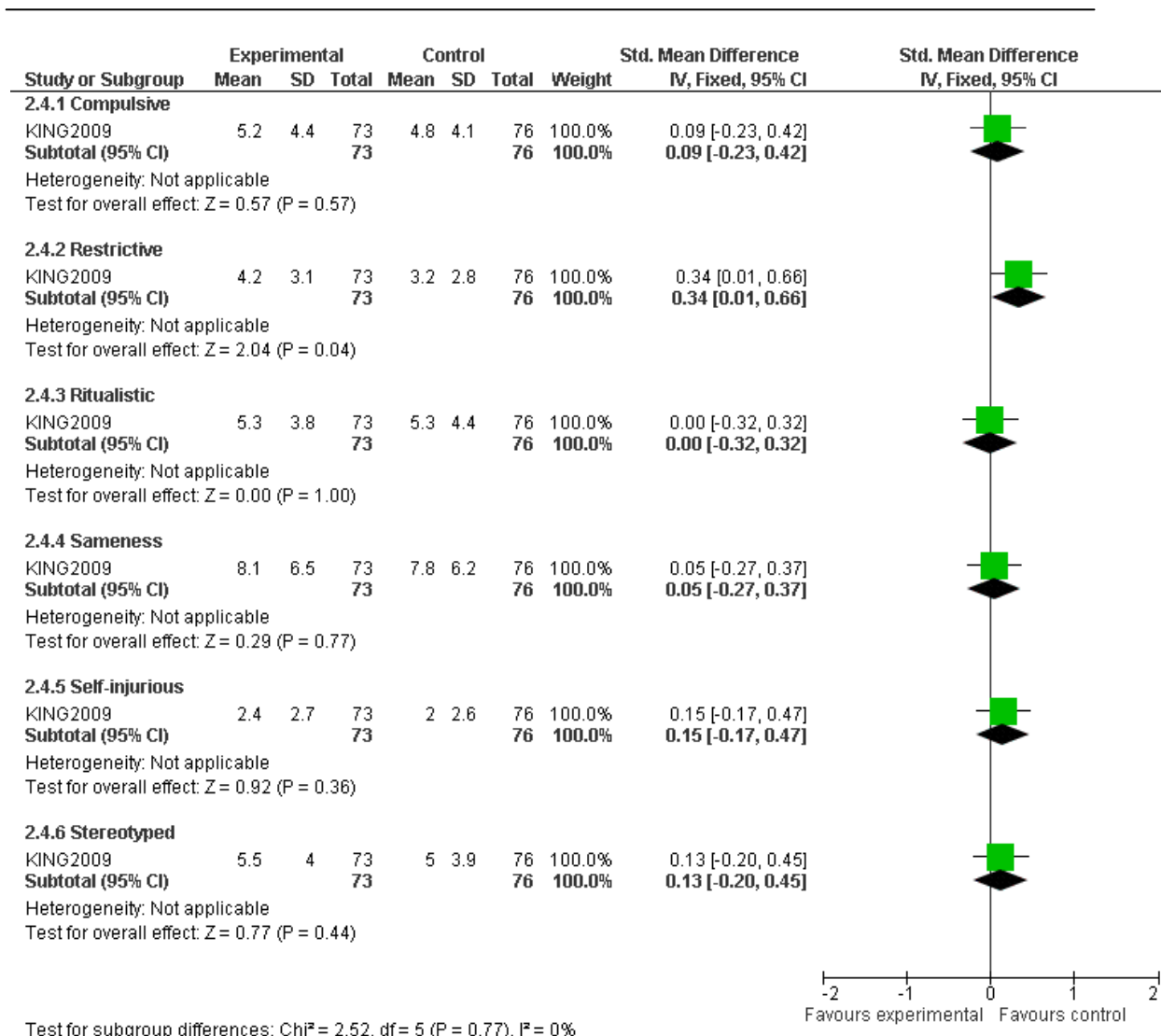


Compulsions (CYBOCS-PDD)



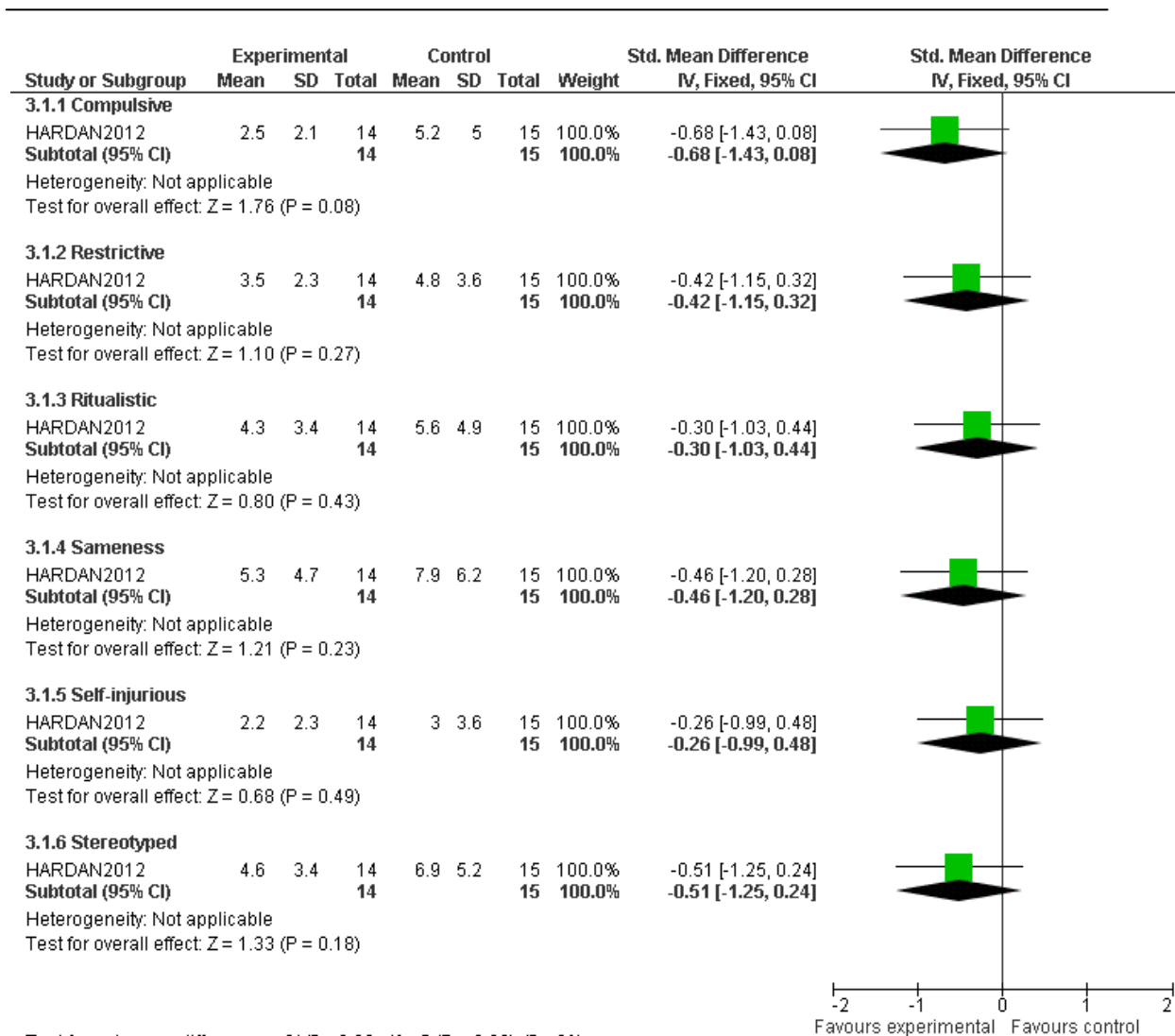
Repetitive behaviour (RBS)

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



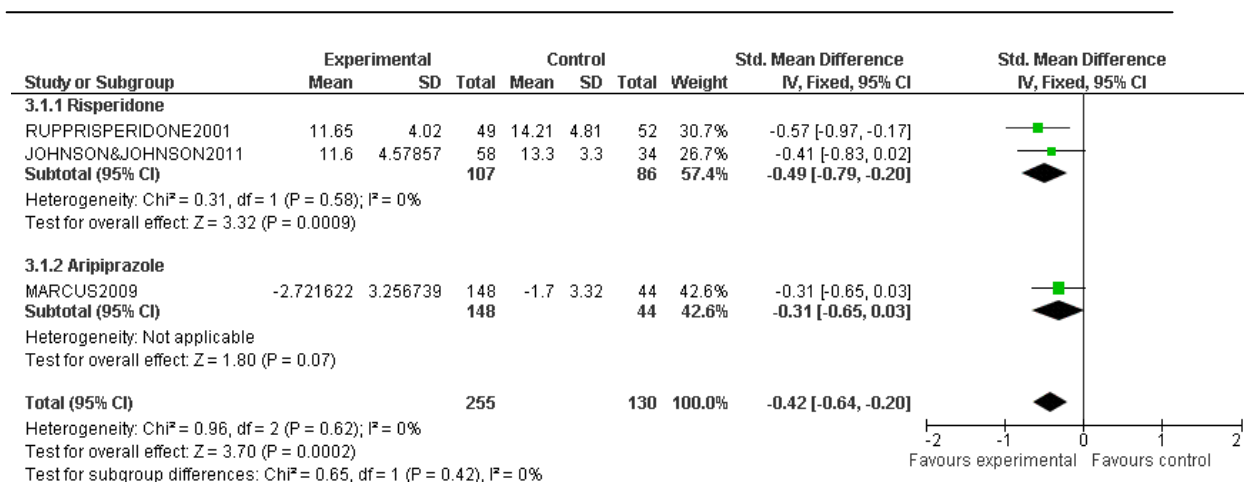
1.6.2 Antioxidants for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

N-acetylcysteine versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

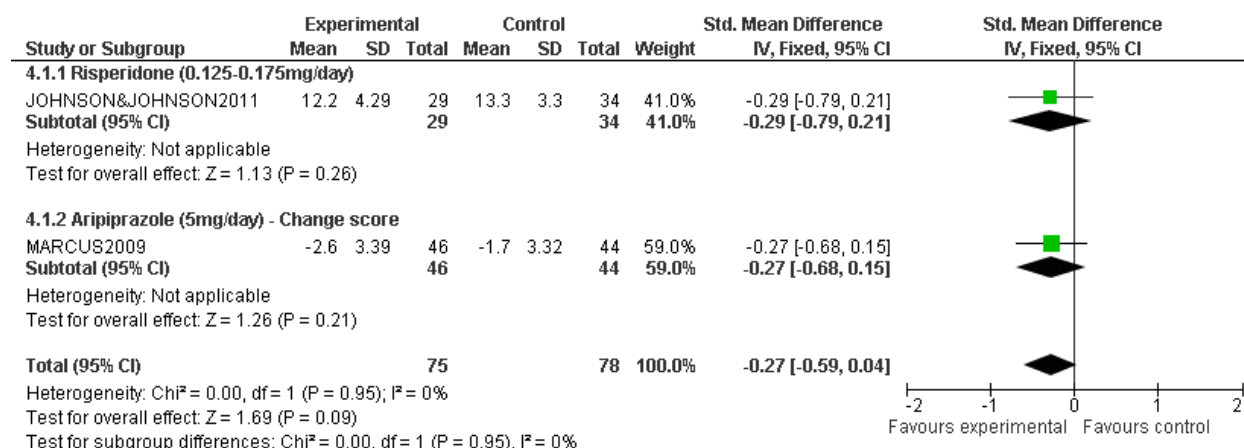


1.6.3 Antipsychotics for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Antipsychotics versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



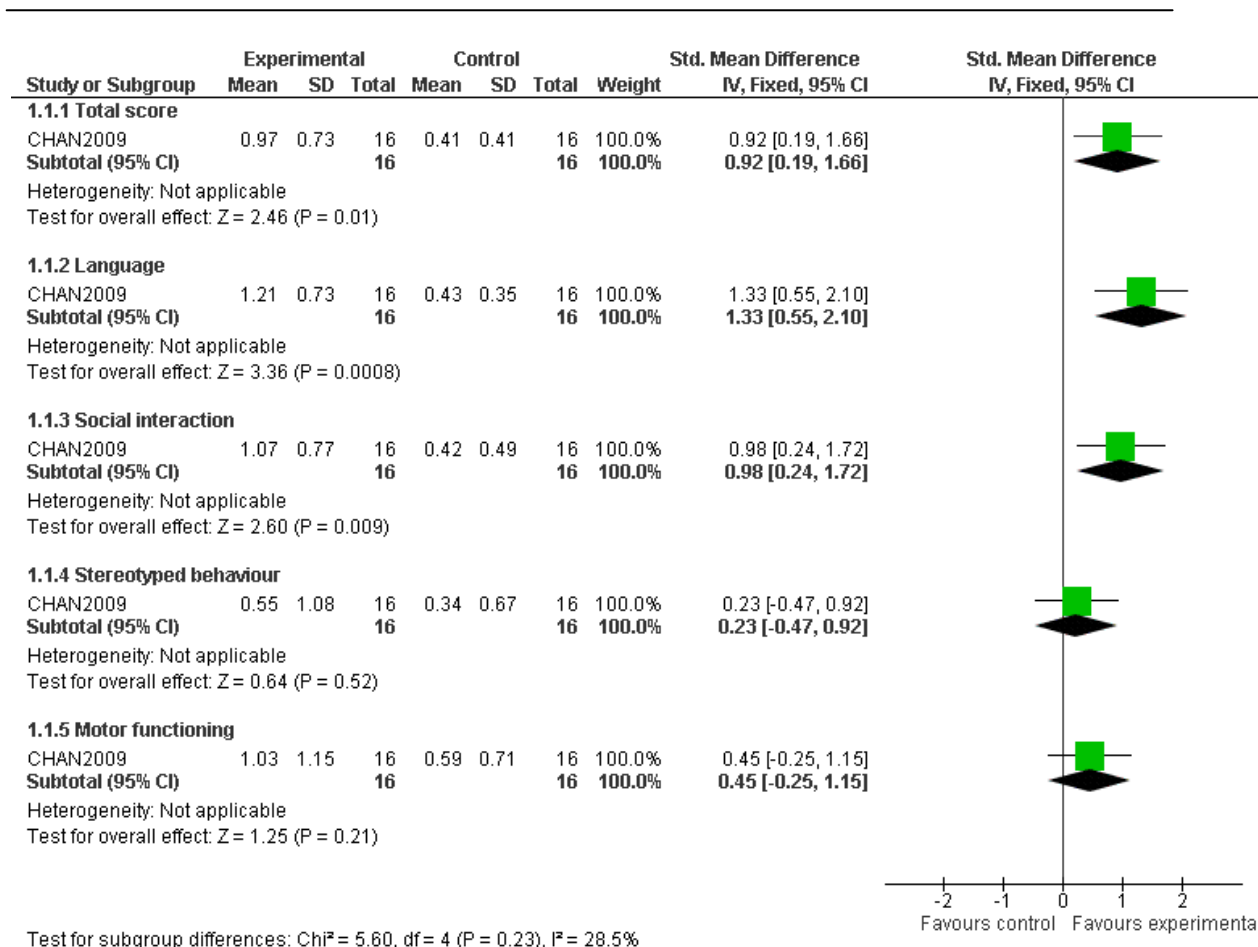
Low-dose antipsychotics versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



1.7 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT CORE FEATURES OF AUTISM (OVERALL AUTISTIC BEHAVIOURS)

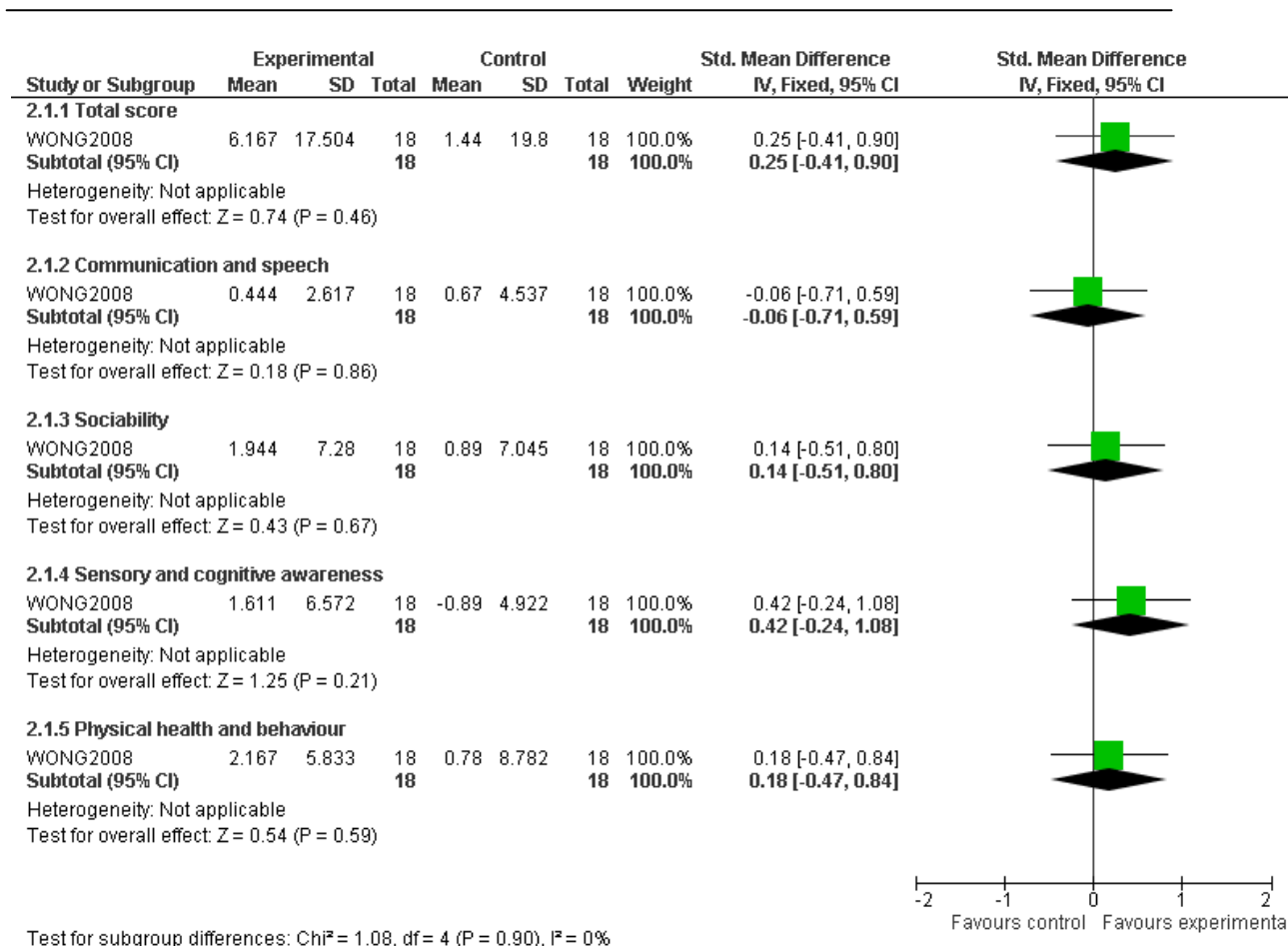
1.7.1 Complementary therapies for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Acupressure versus waitlist for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

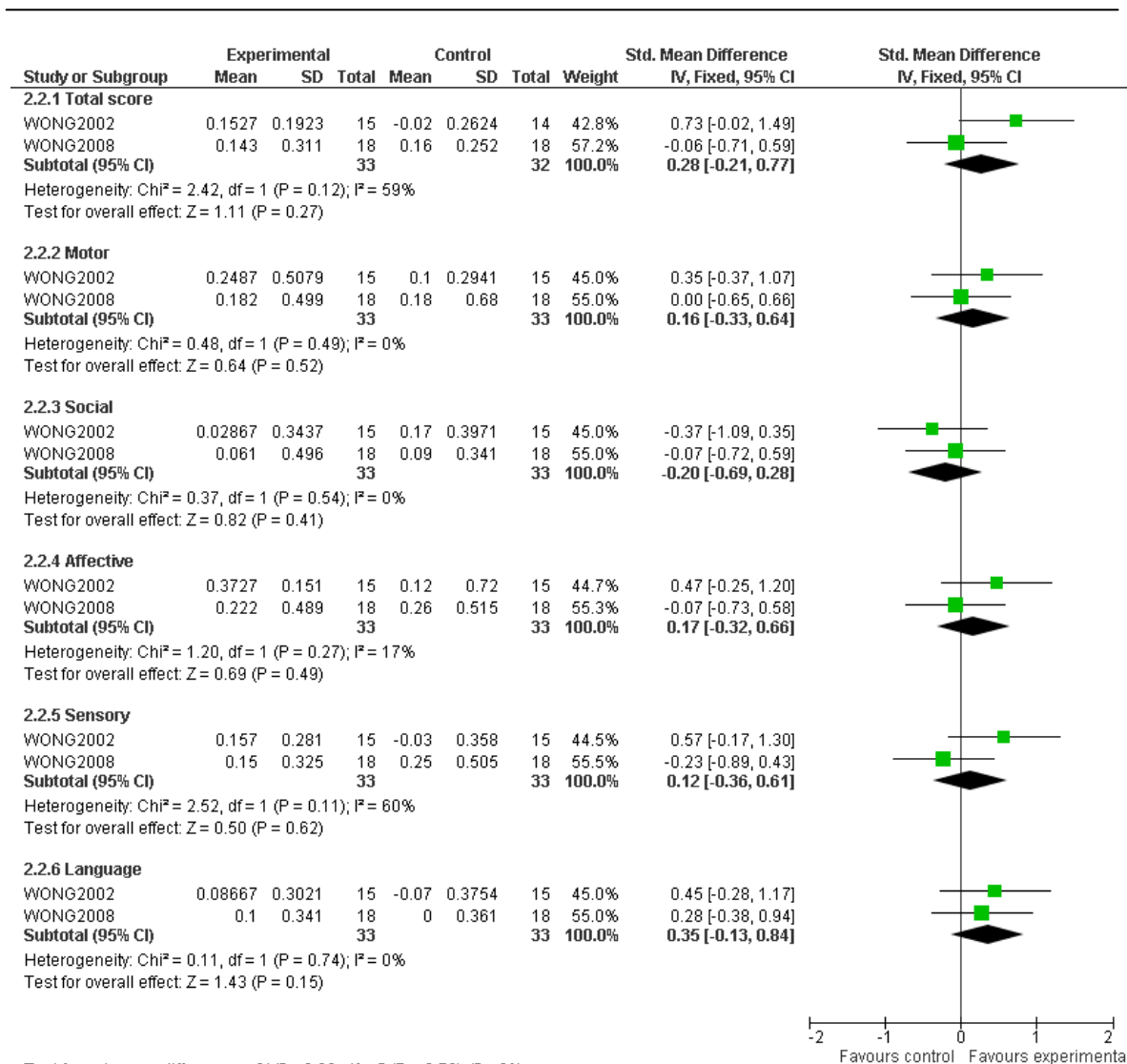


Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture and conventional educational programme versus conventional educational programme only for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

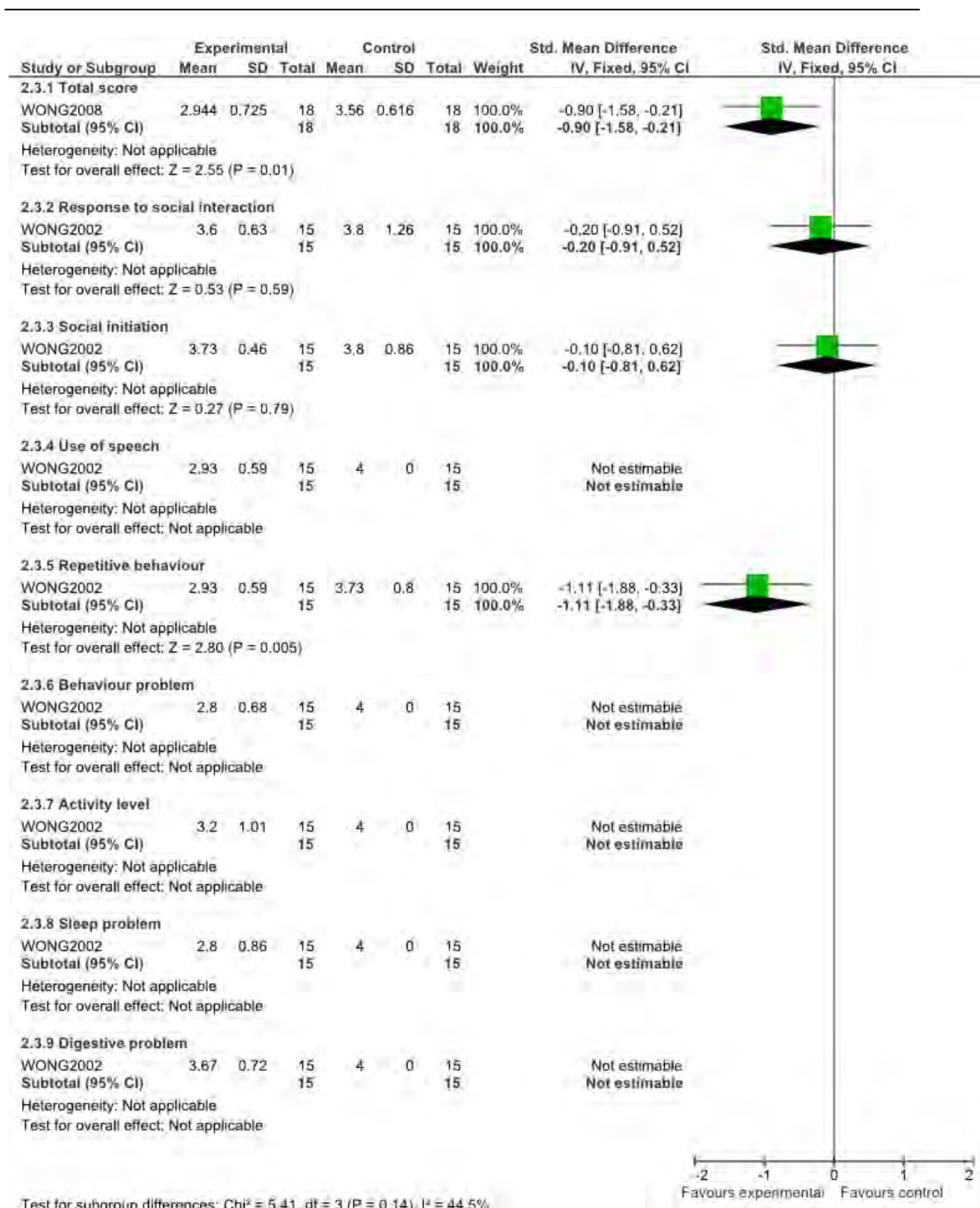
Overall autistic behaviours (ATEC)



Overall autistic behaviours (RLRS)



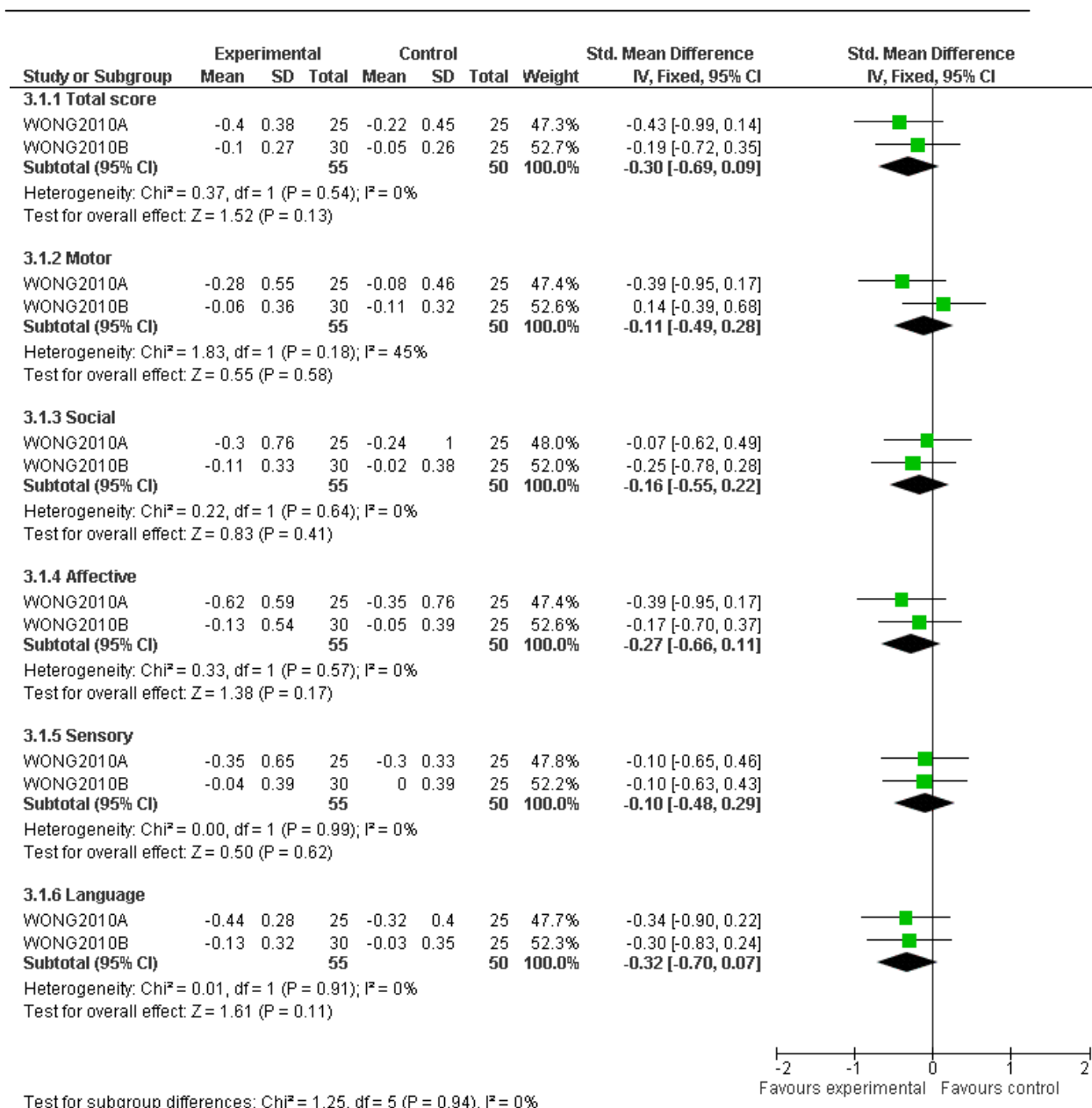
Overall autistic behaviours (CGI)



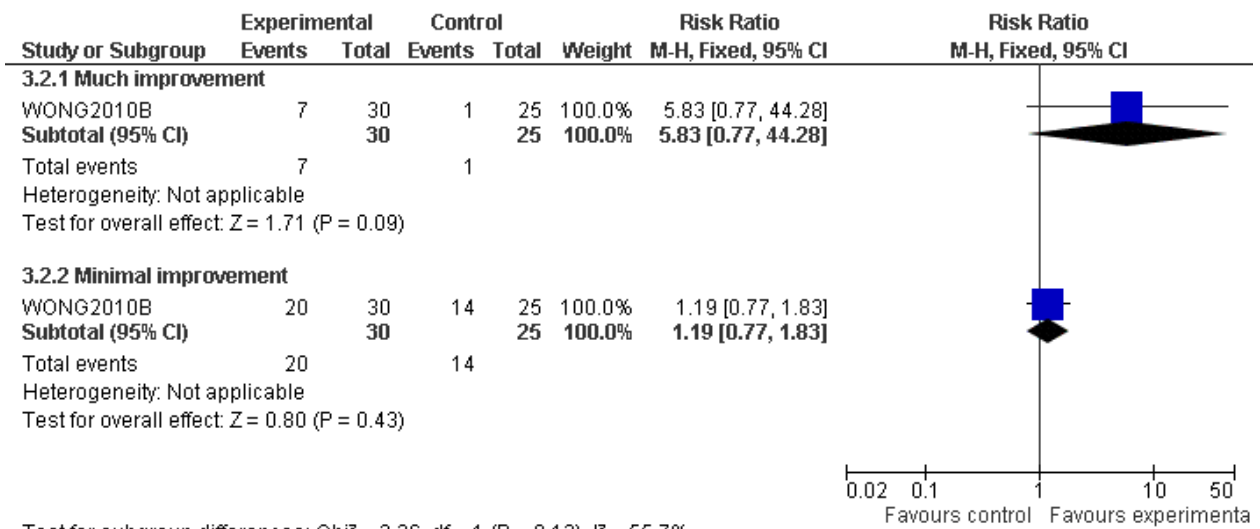
Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture versus sham acupuncture/electro-acupuncture for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Overall autistic behaviours (RLRS; change scores)

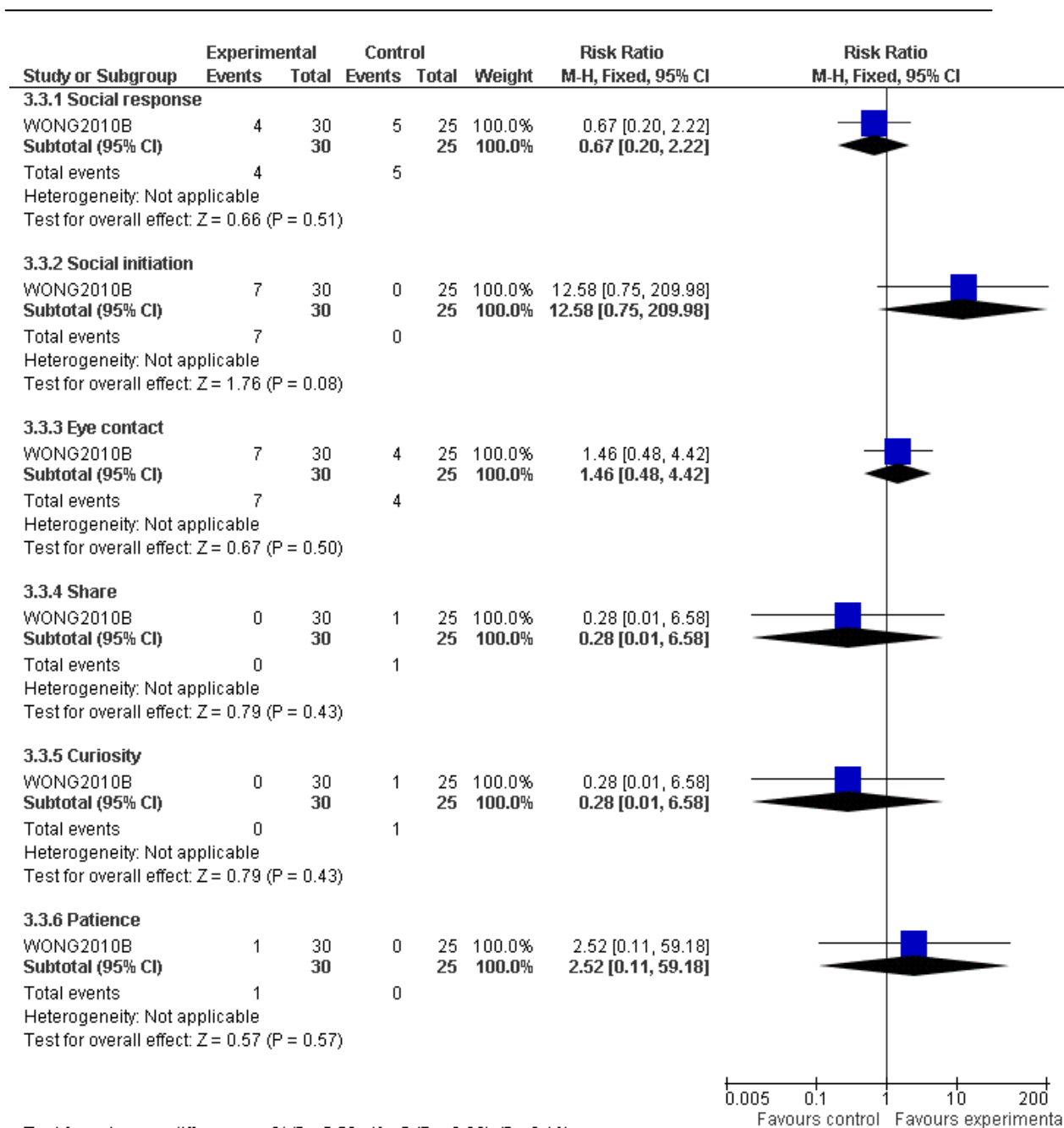
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



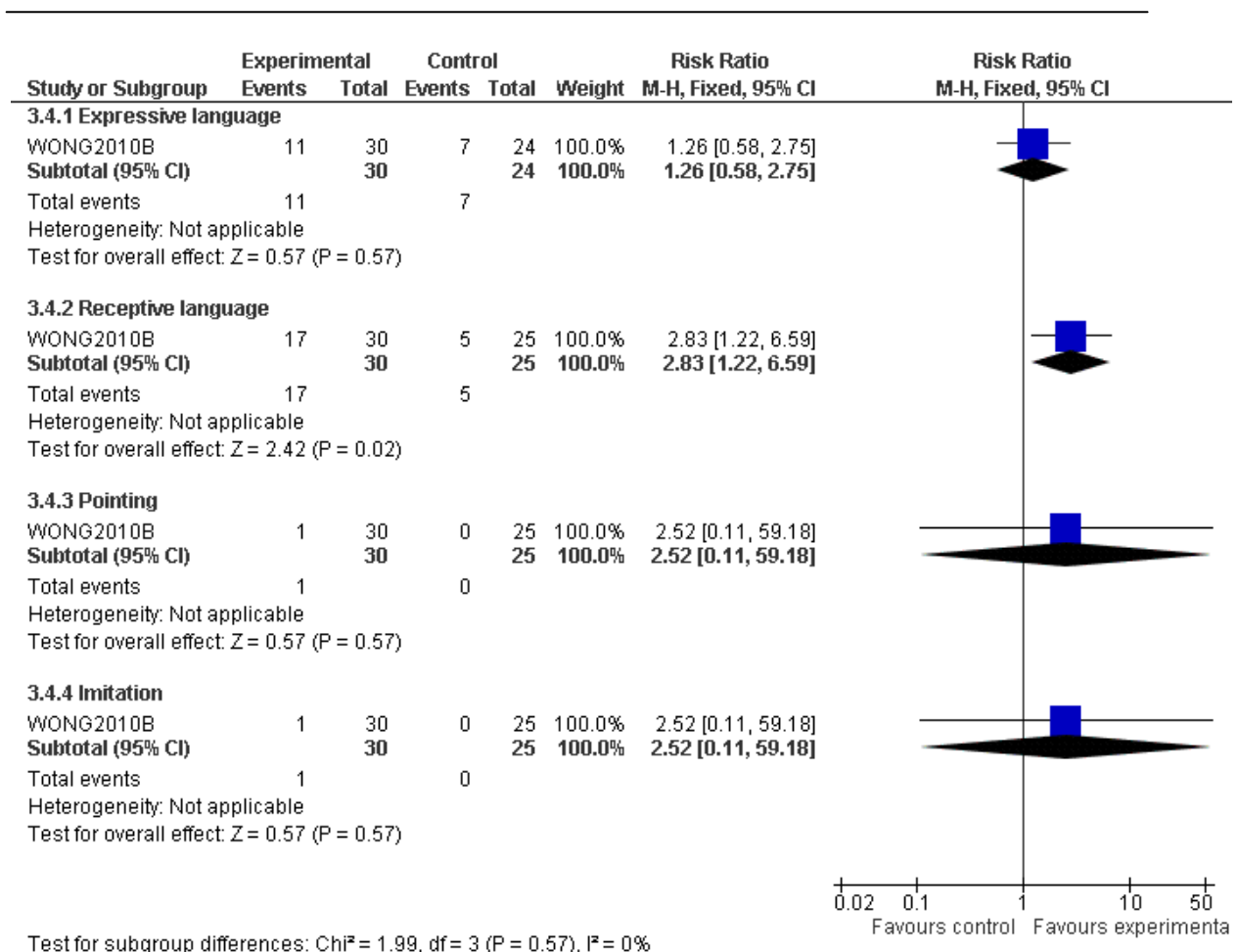
Positive treatment response (improvement in autistic behaviours; CGI-I)



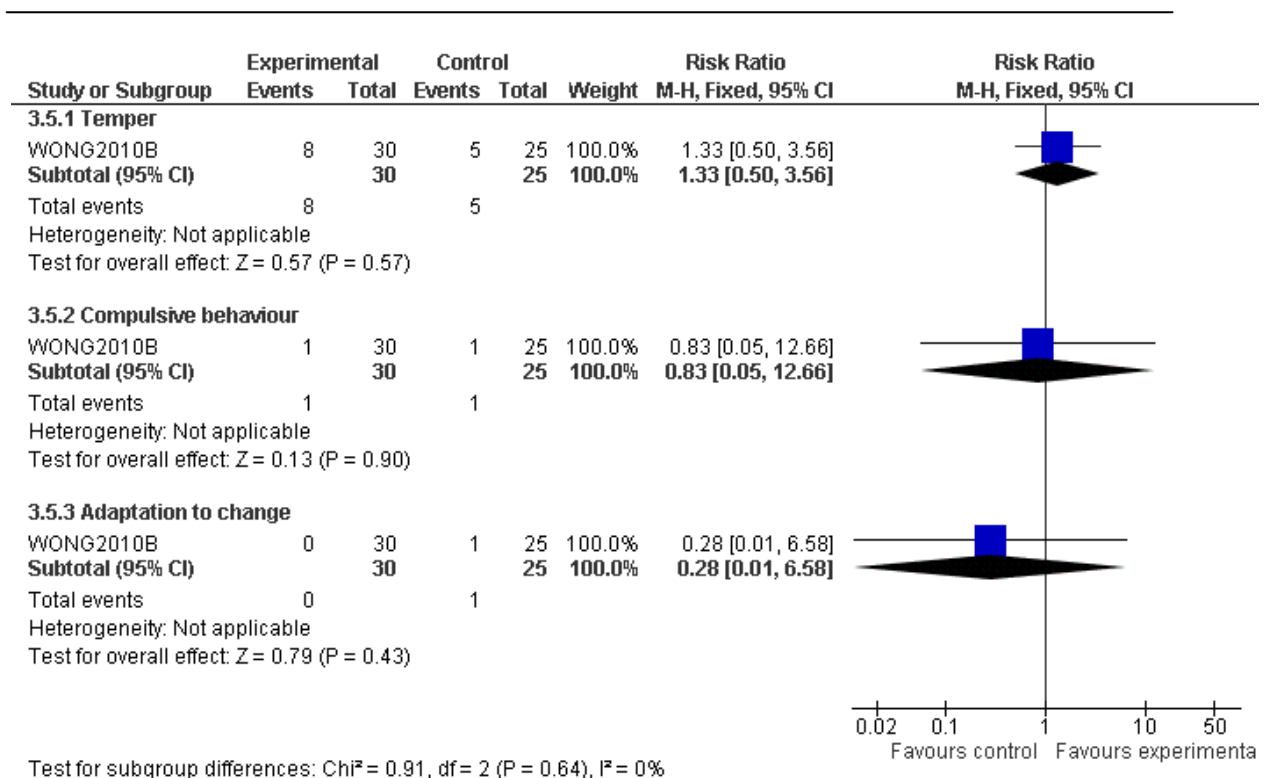
Positive treatment response for social relatedness (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')



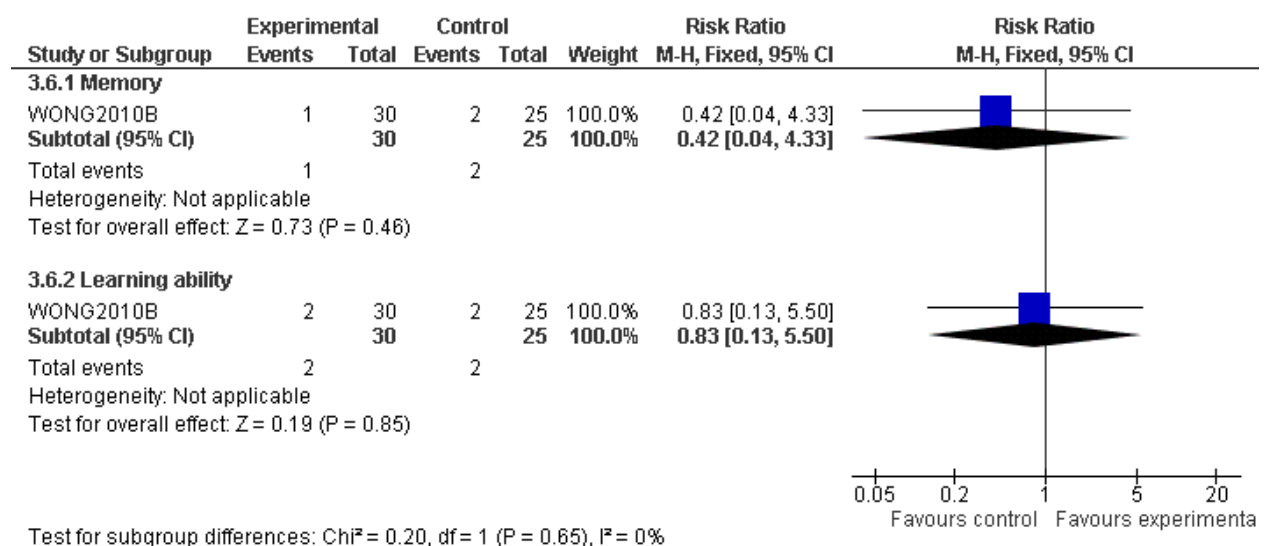
Positive treatment response for non-verbal and verbal communication (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')



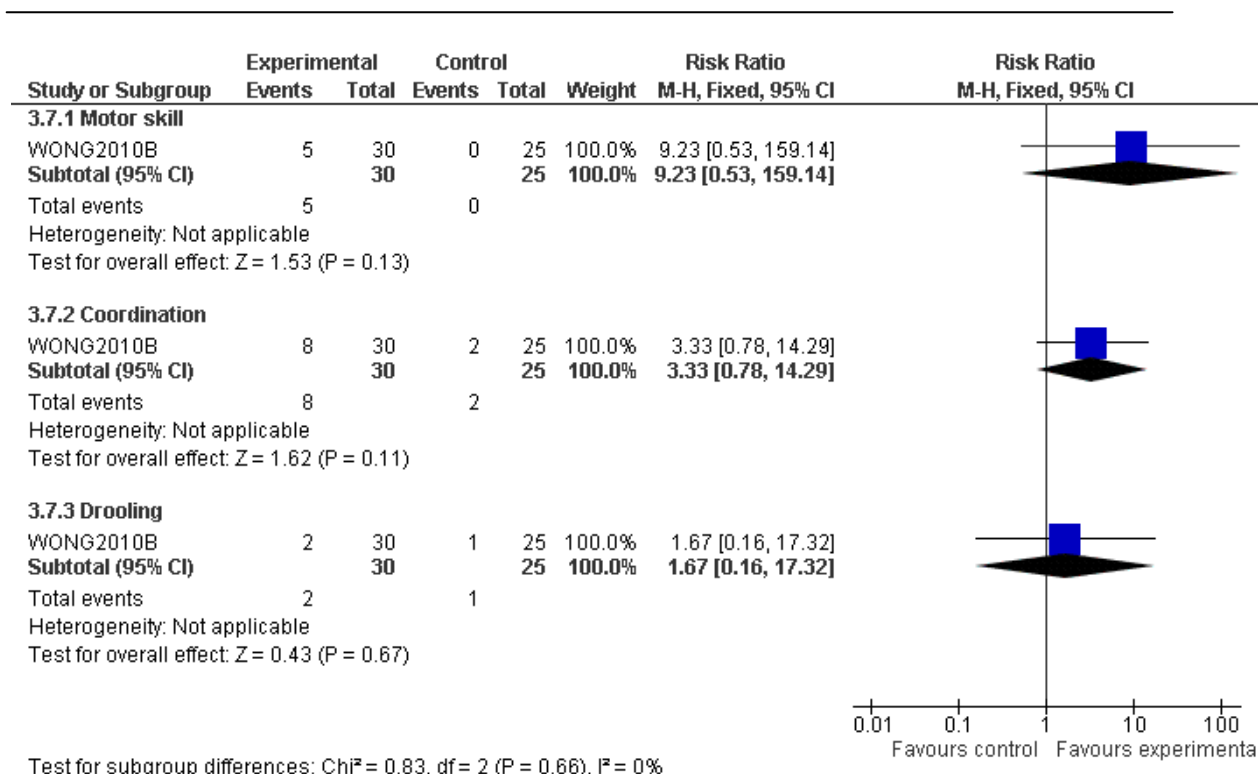
Positive treatment response for stereotypy interest and behaviour (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')



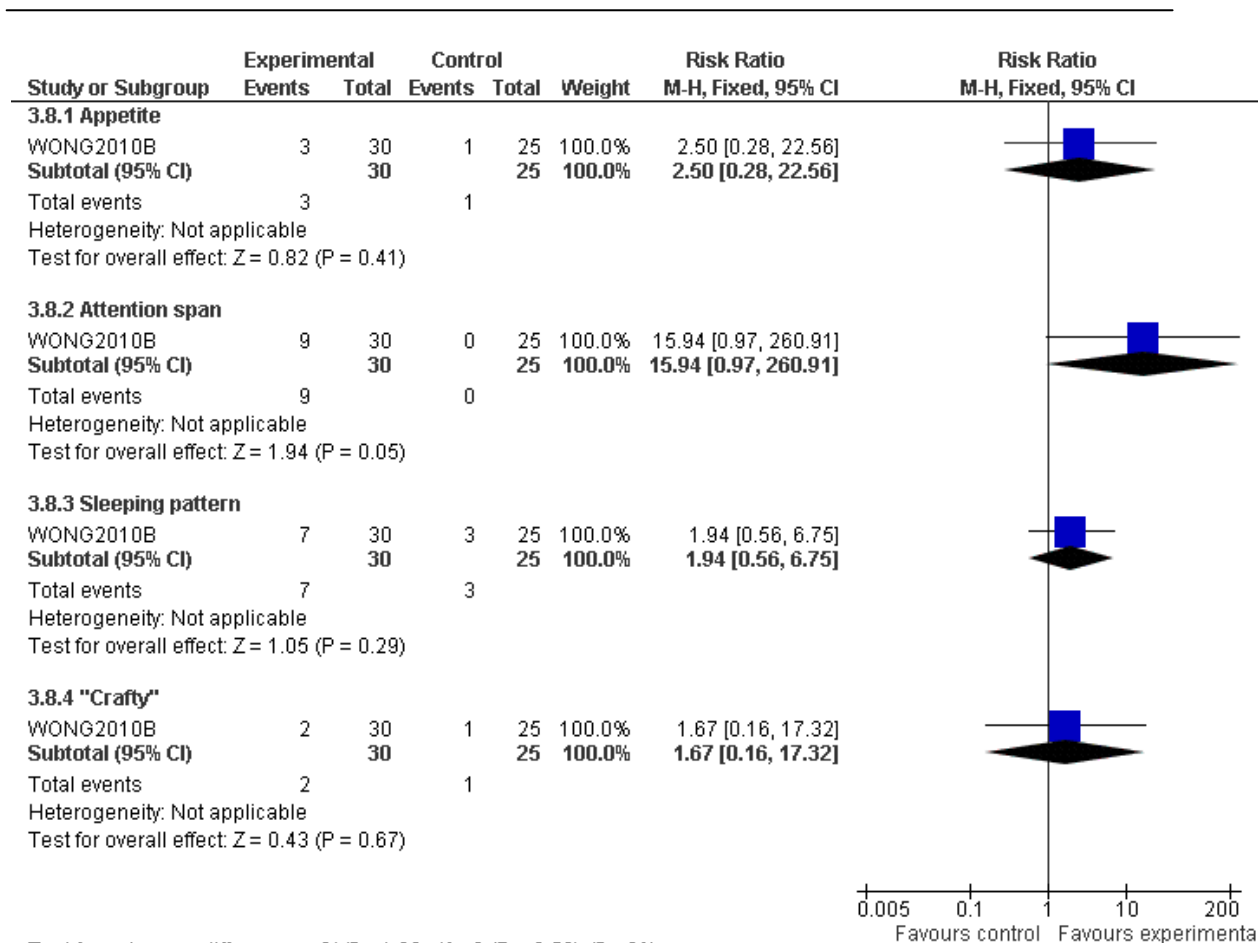
Positive treatment response for cognition (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')



Positive treatment response for motor abnormalities (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')

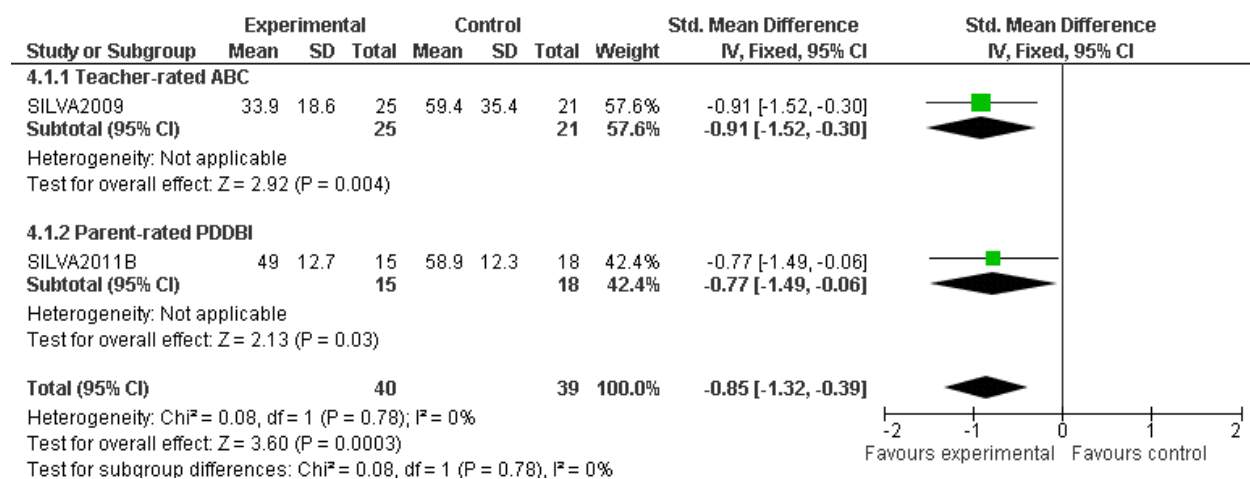


Positive treatment response for other parent-reported changes (study-specific parent-reported 'better than before')



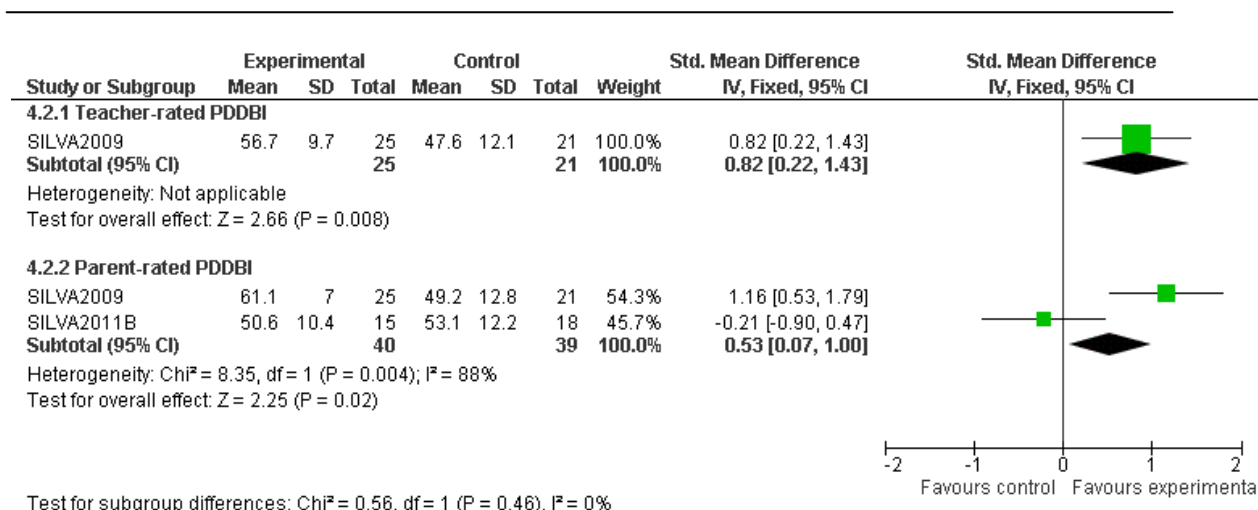
Qigong massage training versus waitlist for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

Overall autistic behaviours

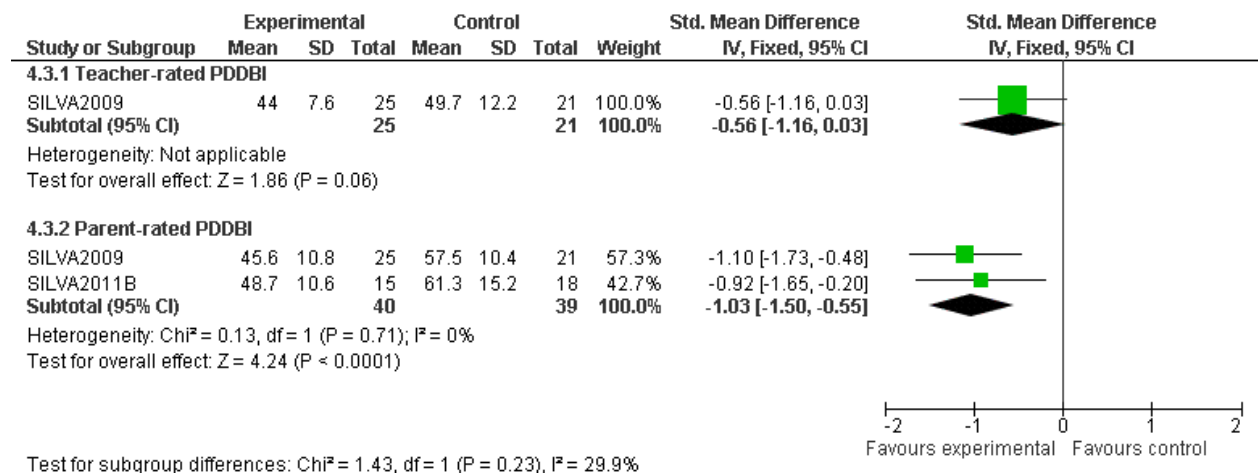


Social, language, and communication abilities

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



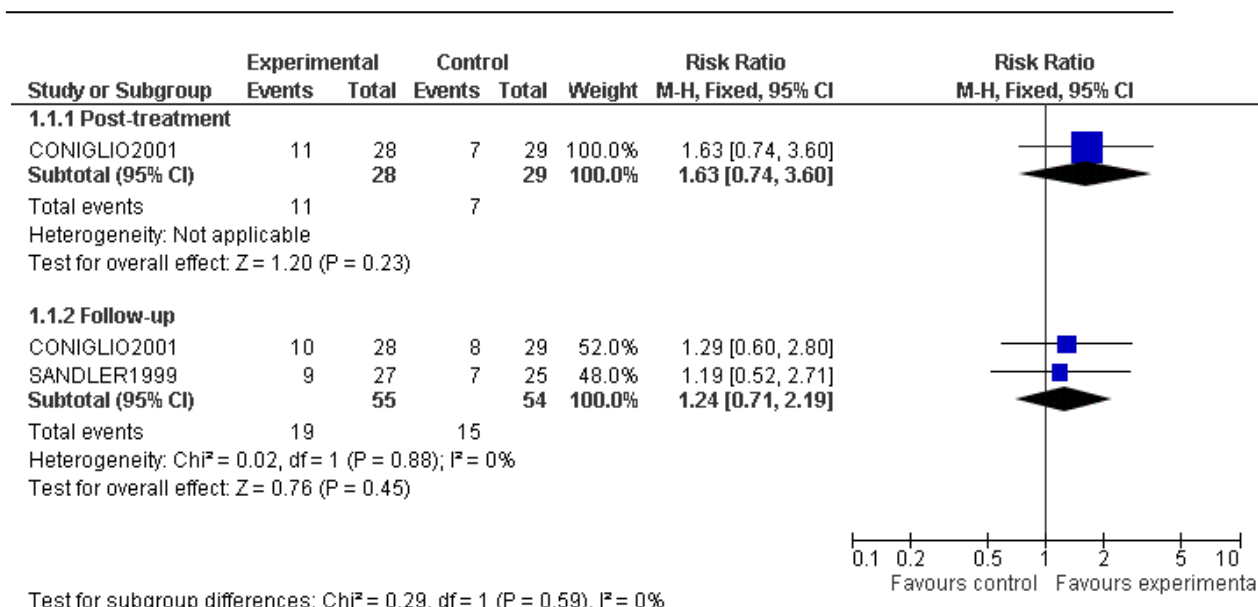
Maladaptive behaviour



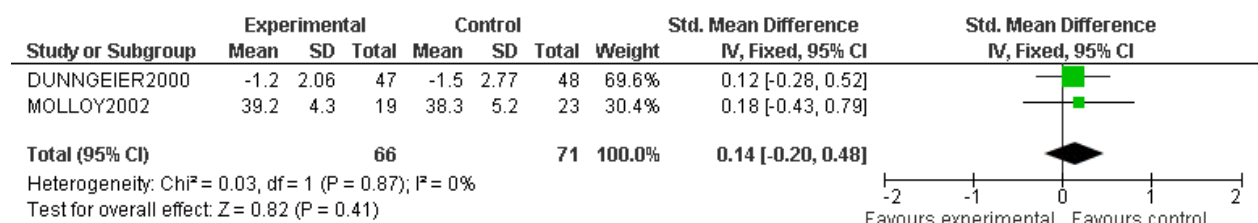
1.7.2 Hormones for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

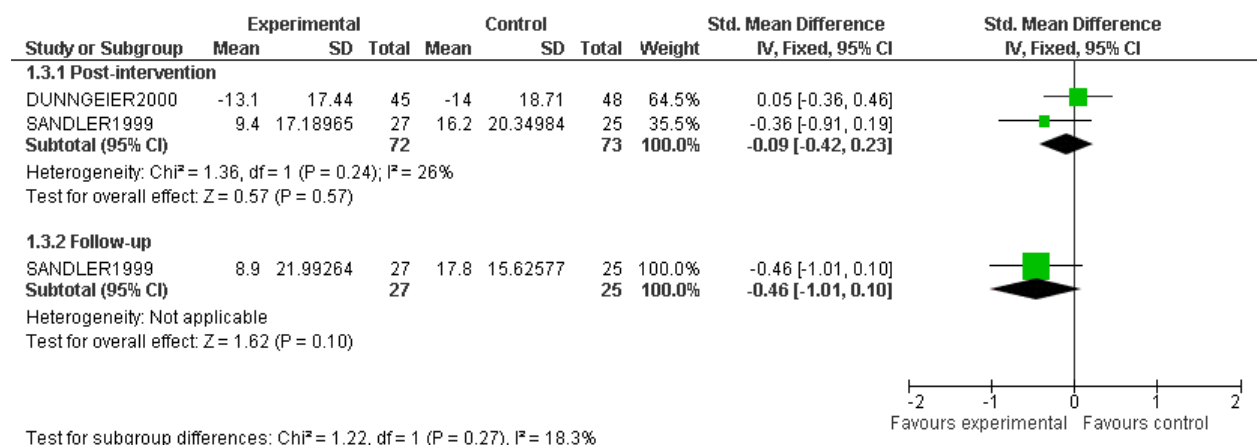
Positive treatment response (decrease of >4.07 points CARS or parent-rated CGI 'much/very much improved')



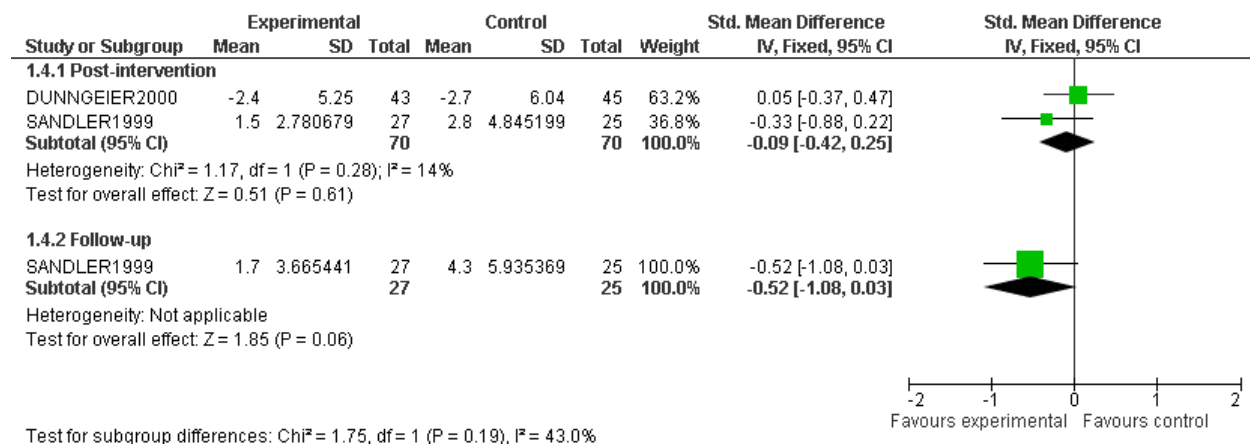
Overall autistic behaviours (CARS; endpoint or change scores)



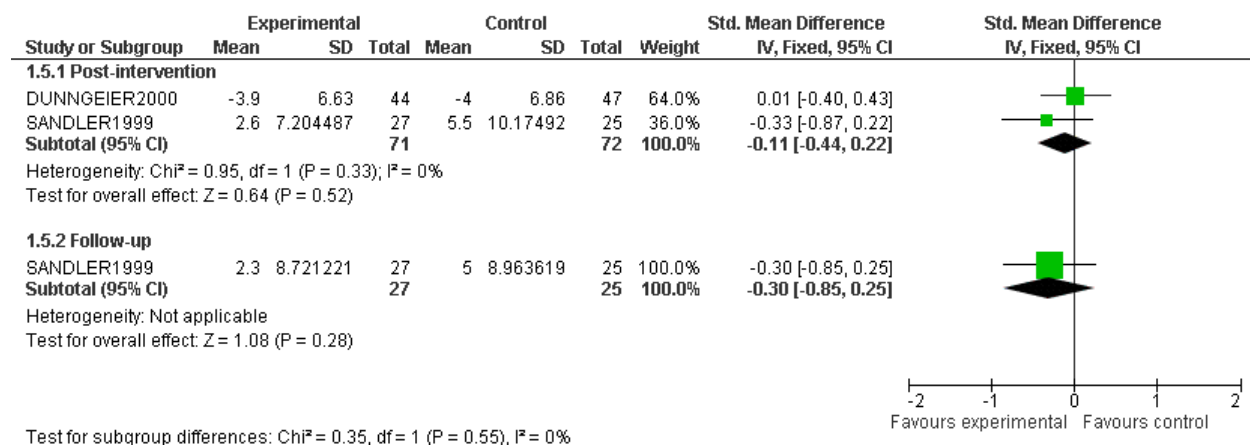
Overall autistic behaviours (ABC Total; change score)



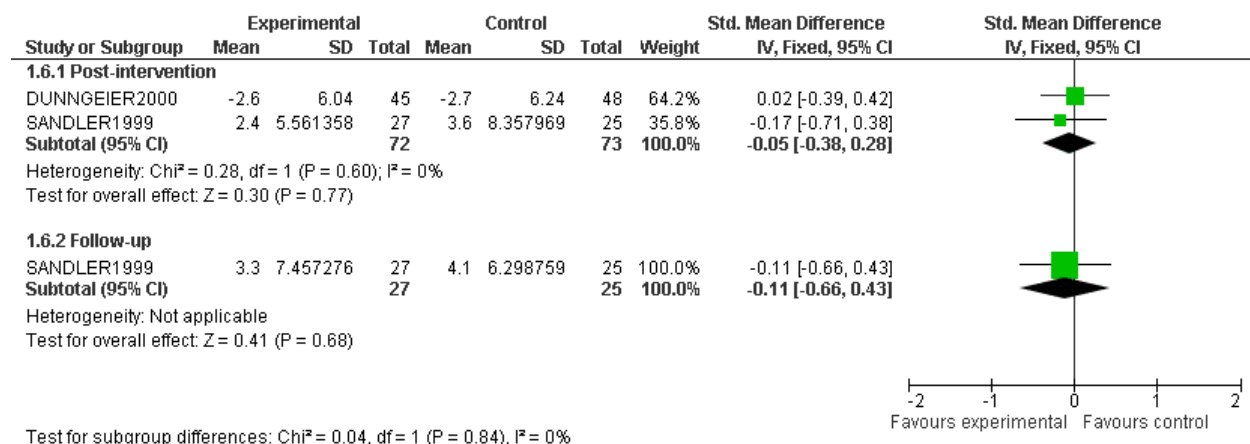
Sensory function (ABC sensory; change scores)



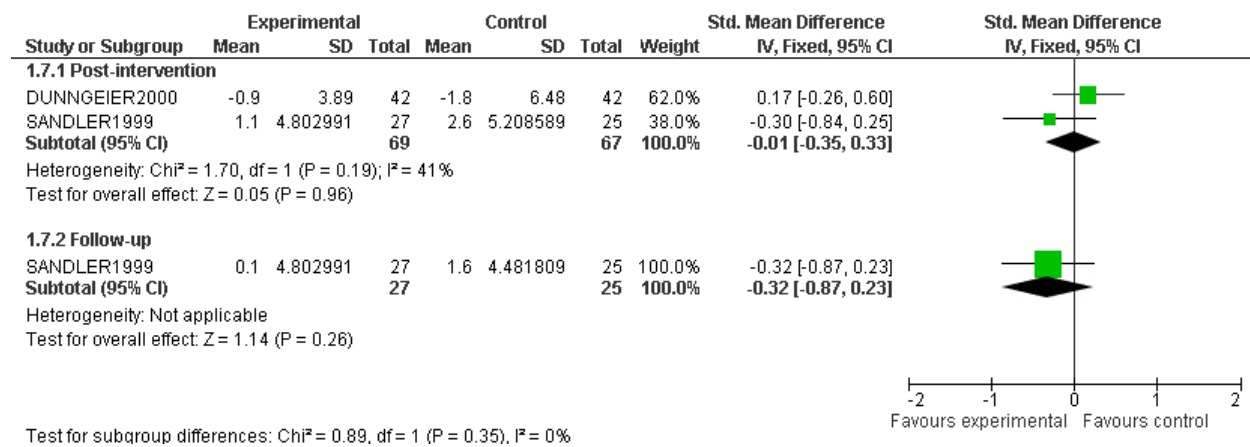
Social relatedness (ABC social relatedness; change scores)



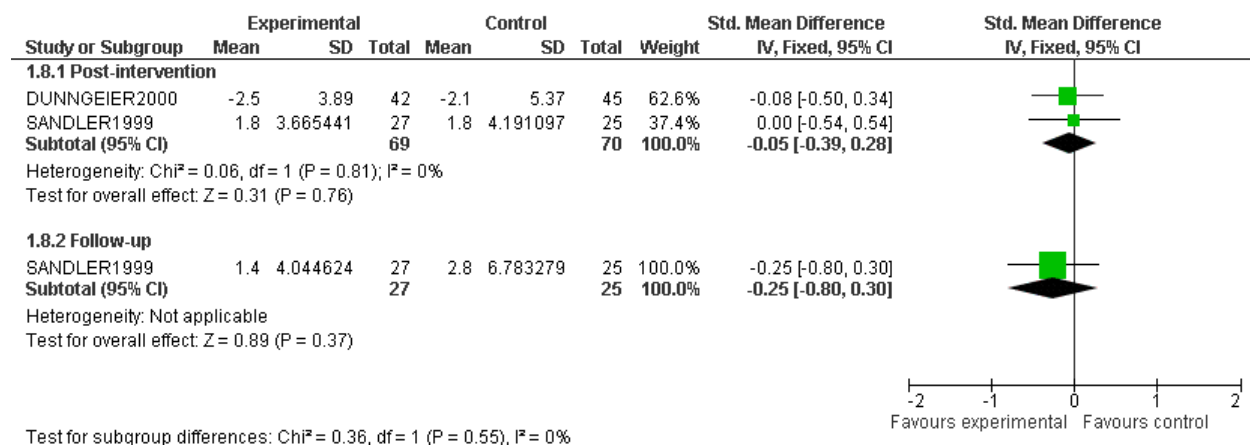
Body and object use (ABC body and object use; change scores)



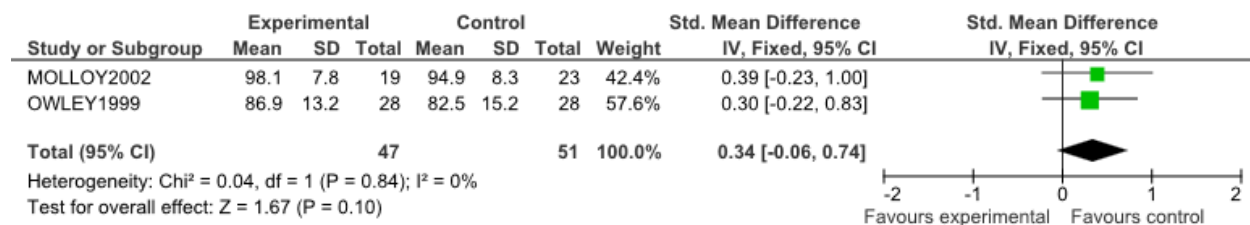
Language (ABC language; change scores)



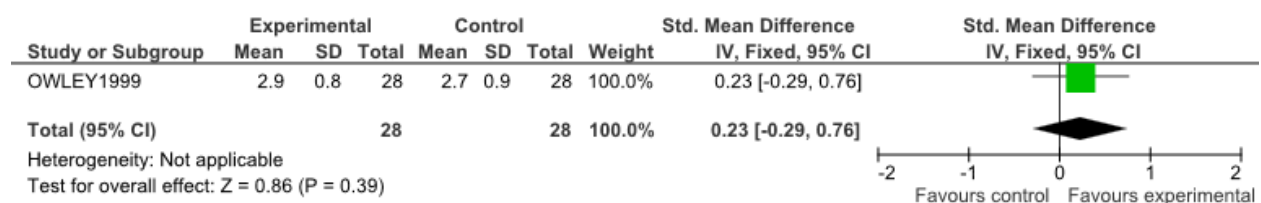
Socialization (ABC socialization; change scores)



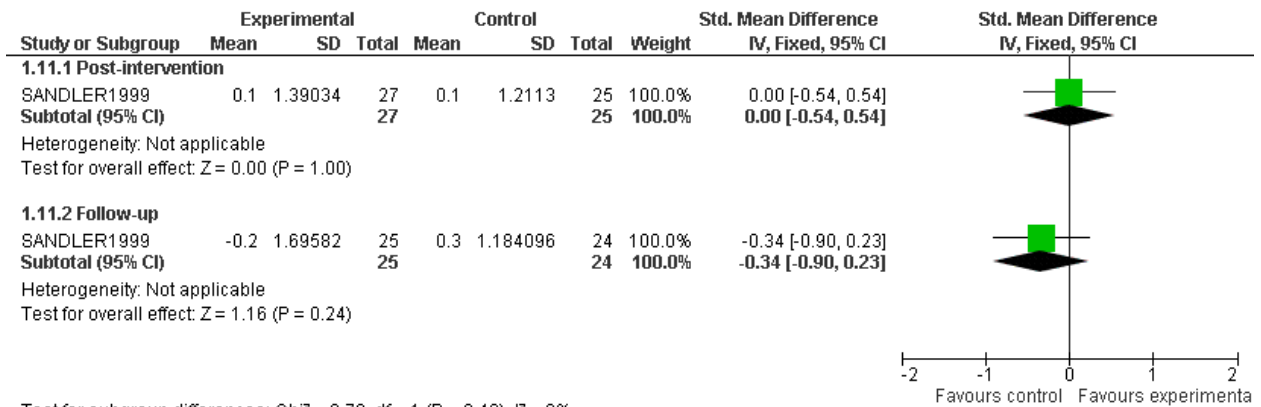
Overall autistic behaviours (GARS)



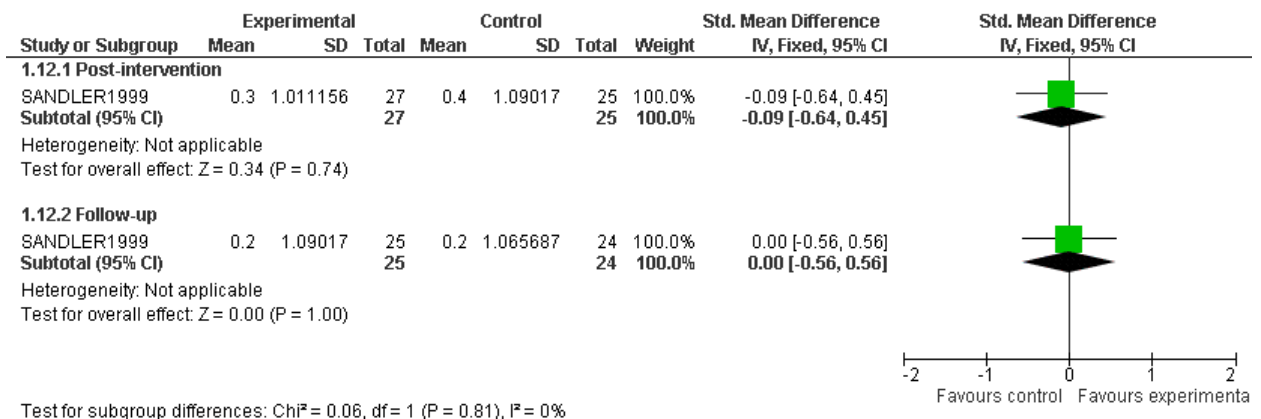
Overall autistic behaviours (CGI)



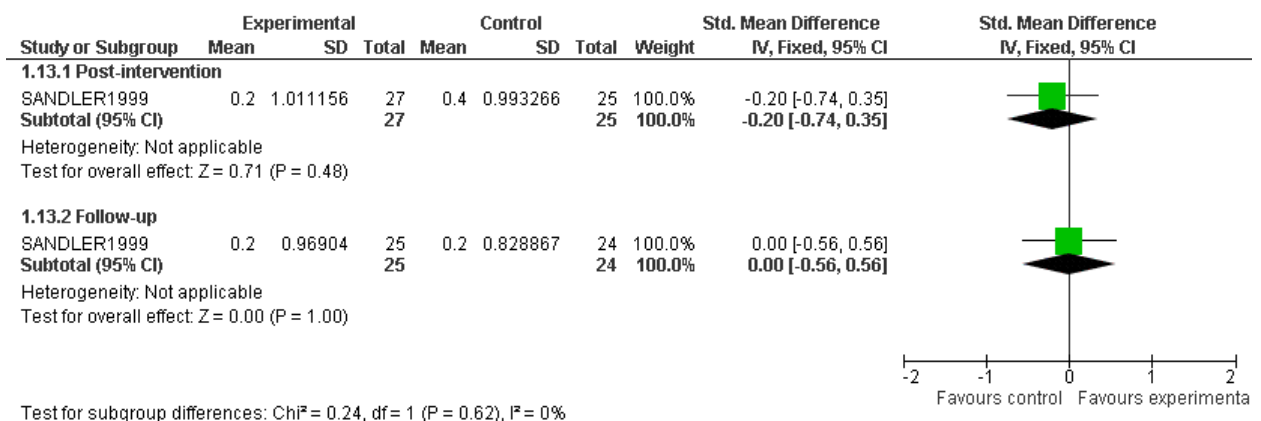
Response to social interaction (CGI; change scores)



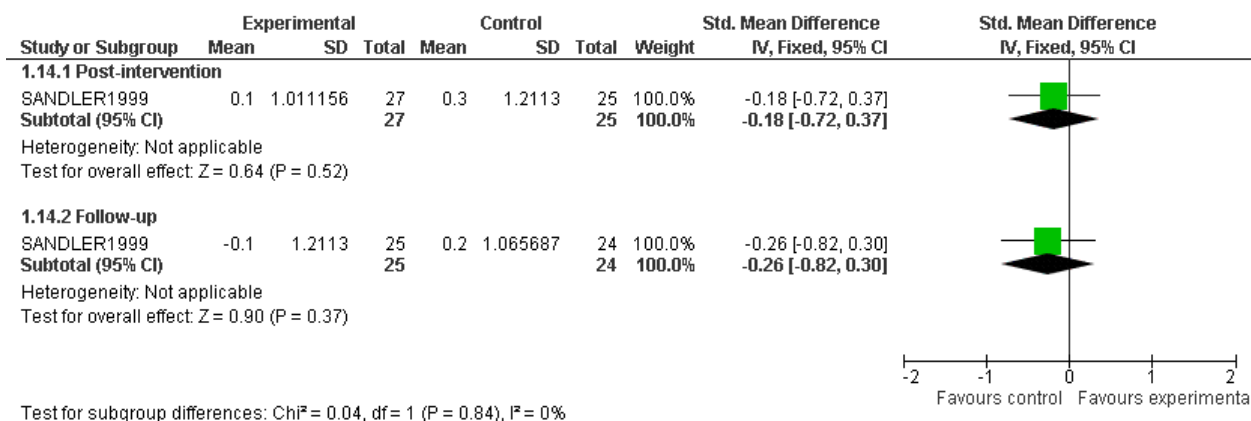
Social initiation (CGI; change scores)



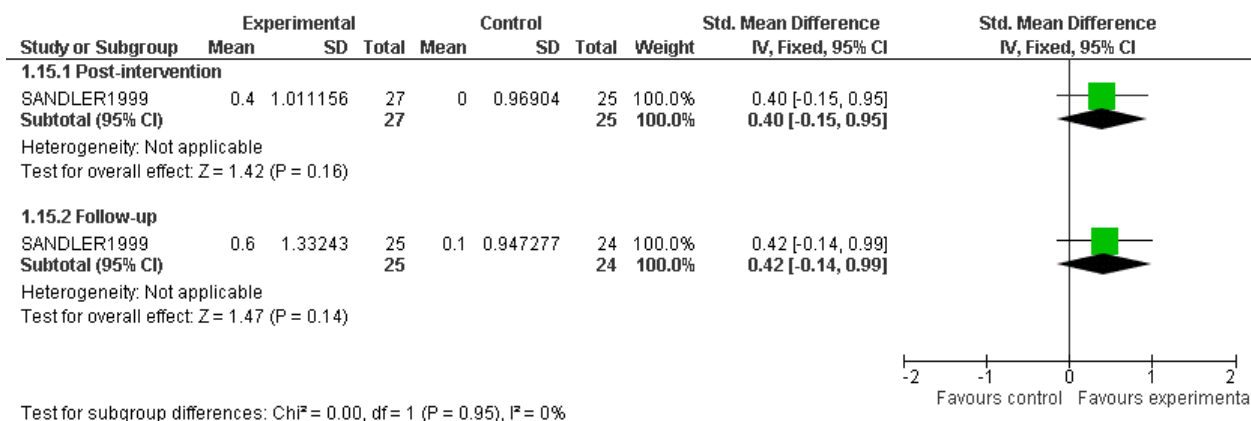
Use of speech (CGI; change scores)



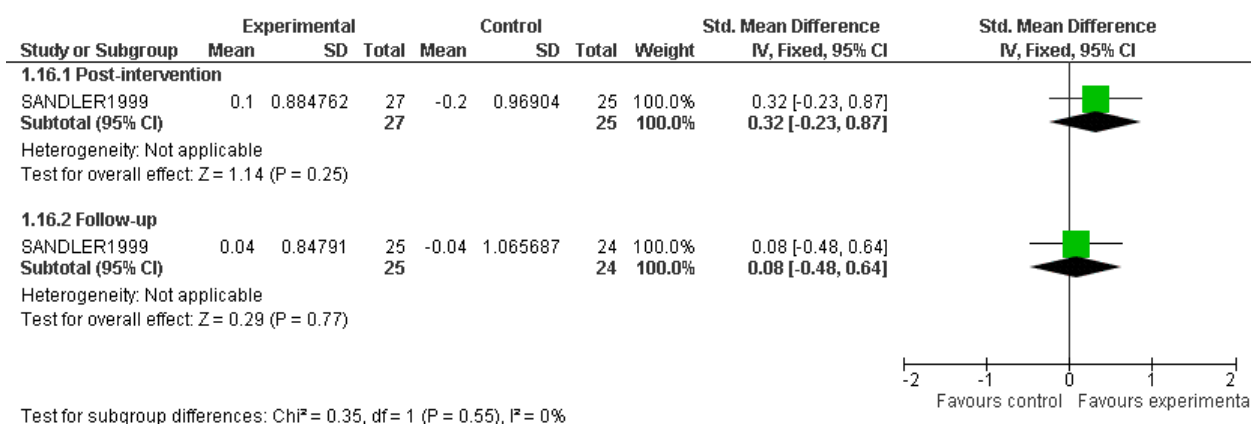
Types of repetitive behaviour (CGI; change scores)



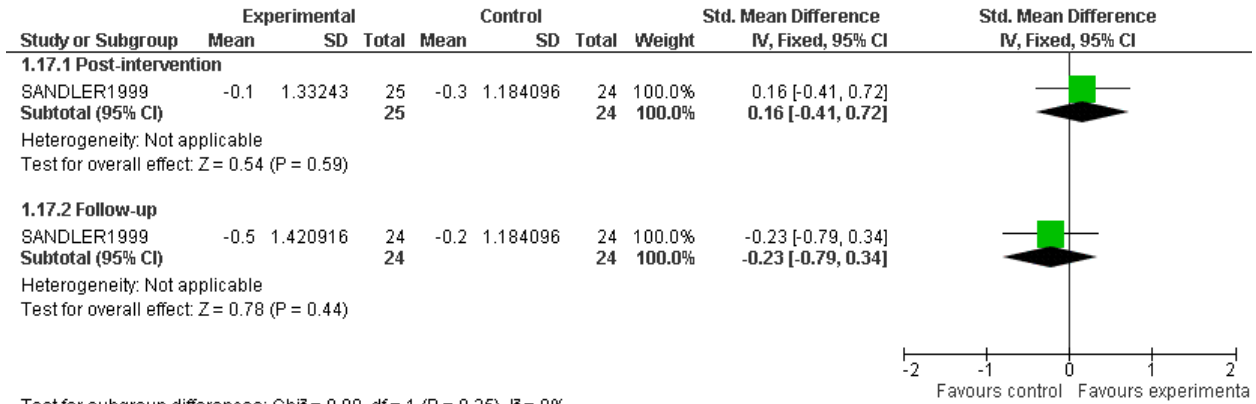
Behaviour problems (CGI; change scores)



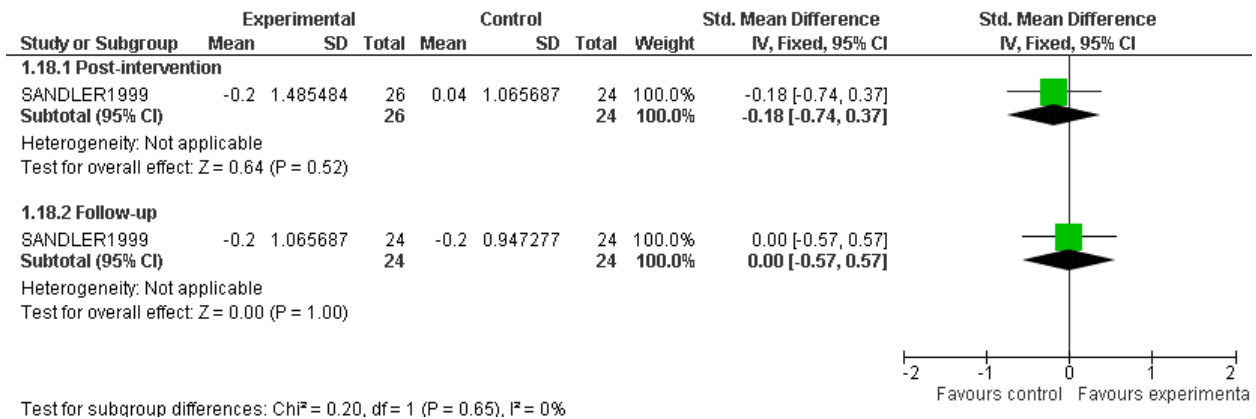
Activity level (CGI; change scores)



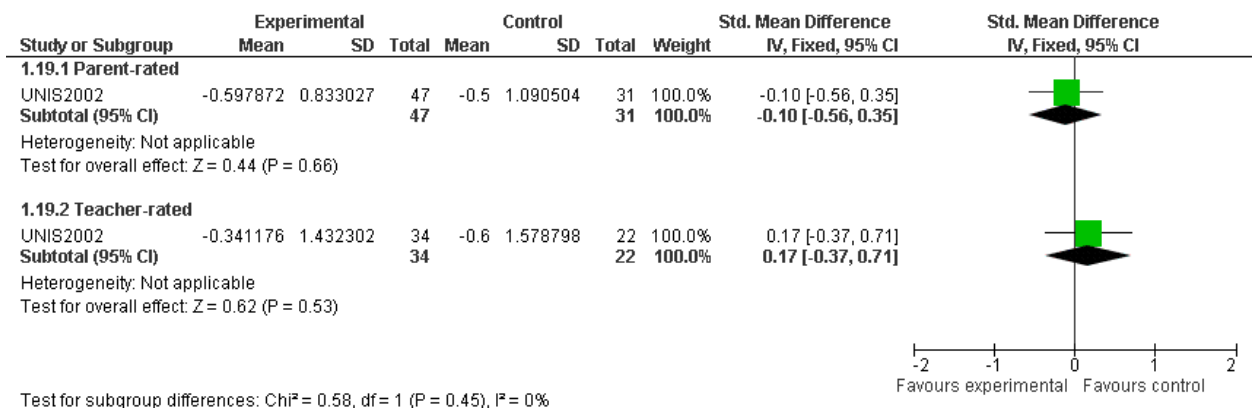
Sleep problems (CGI; change scores)



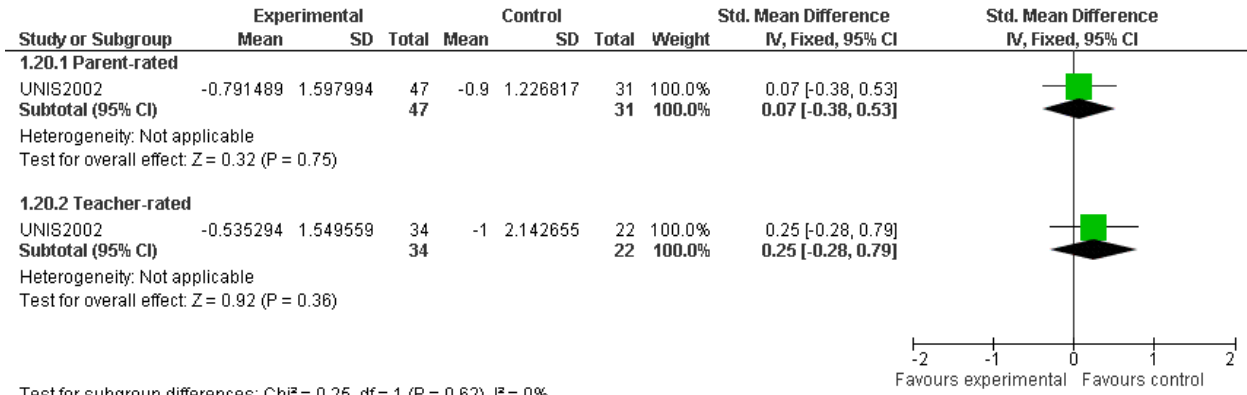
Digestive problems (CGI; change scores)



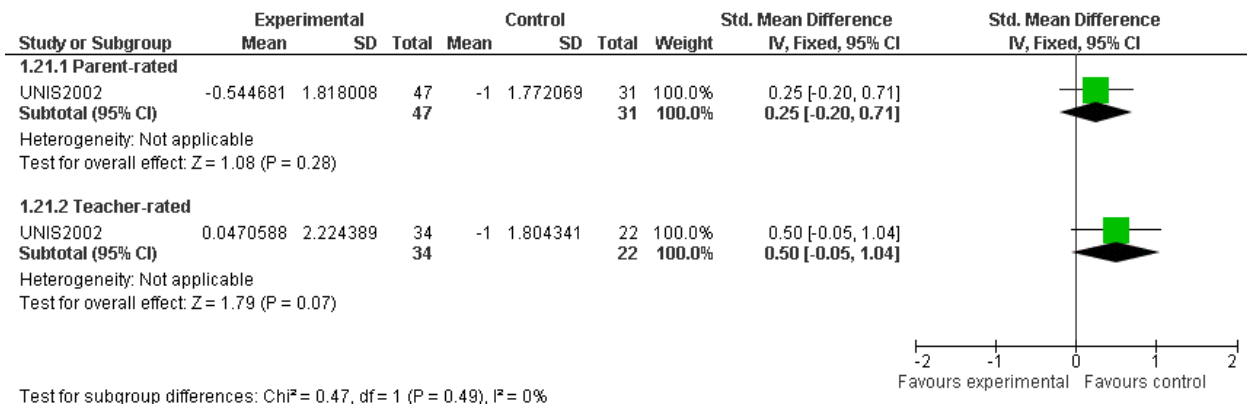
Overall autistic behaviours (SOS total change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



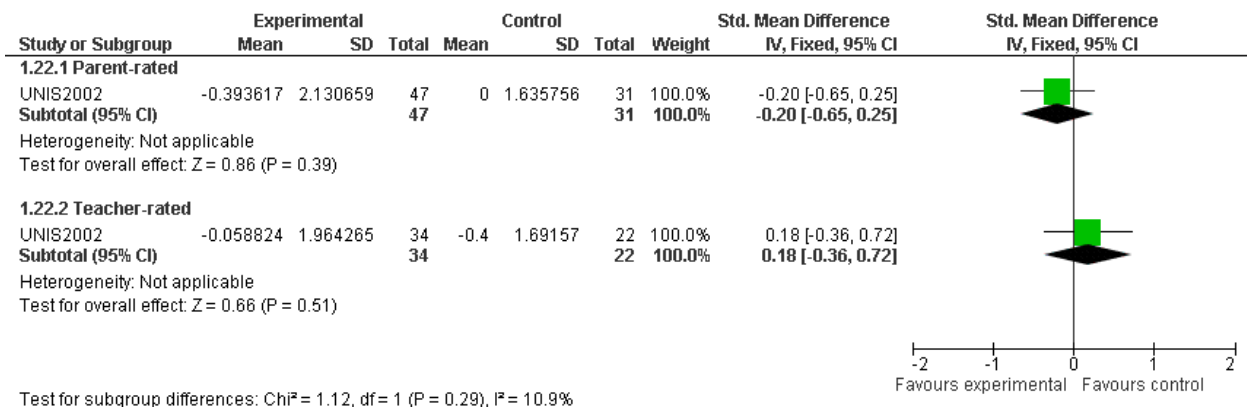
Social (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



Communication (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)

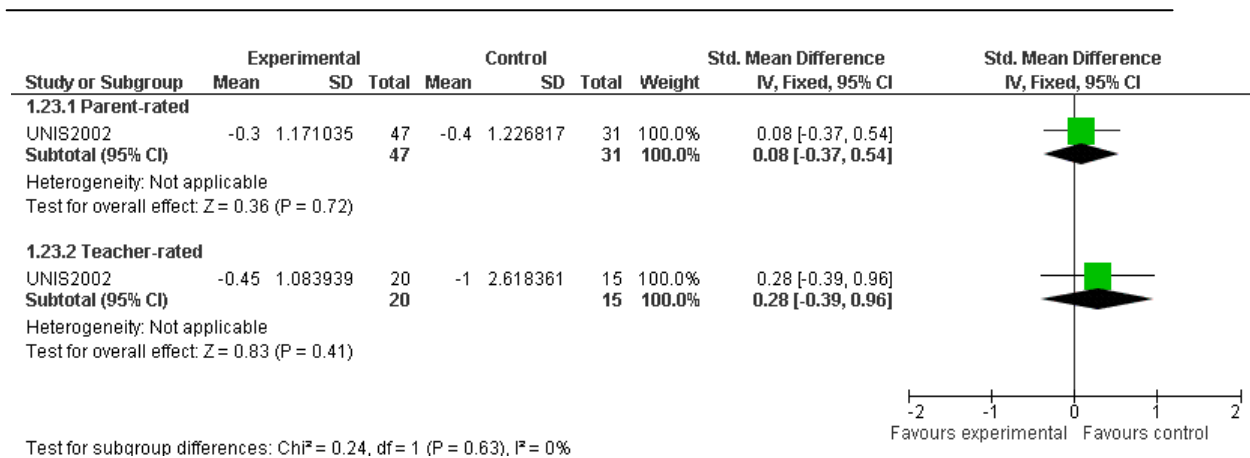


Repetitive behaviour (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)

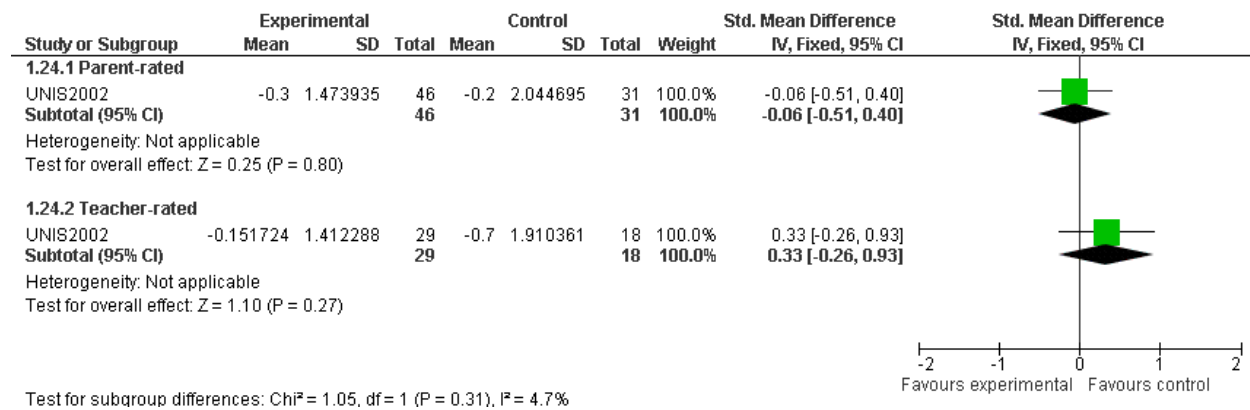


Digestive (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)

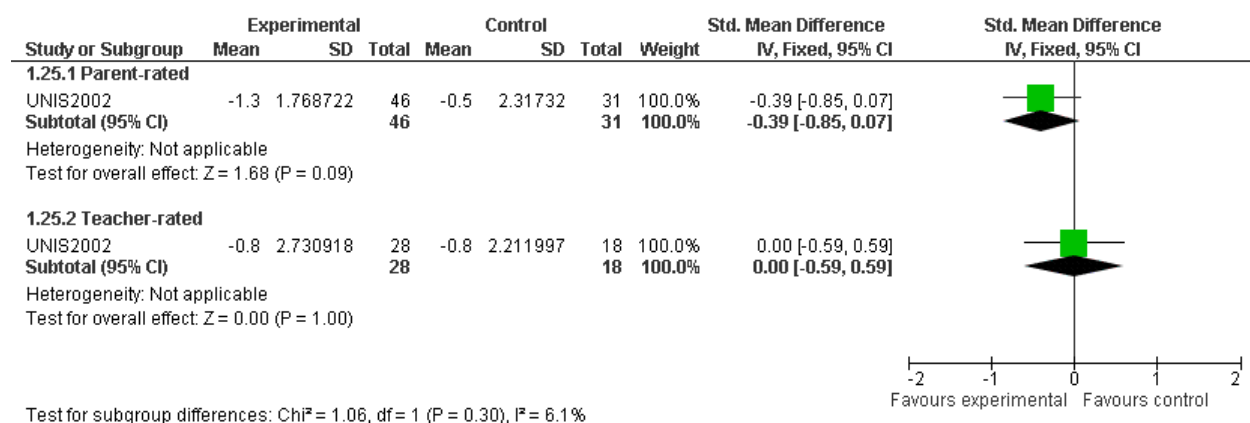
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



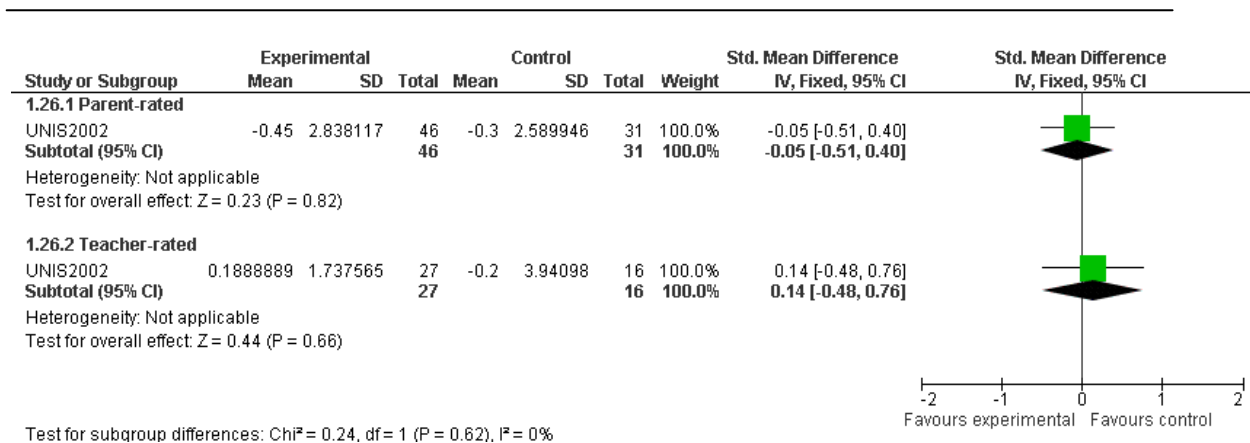
Mood (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



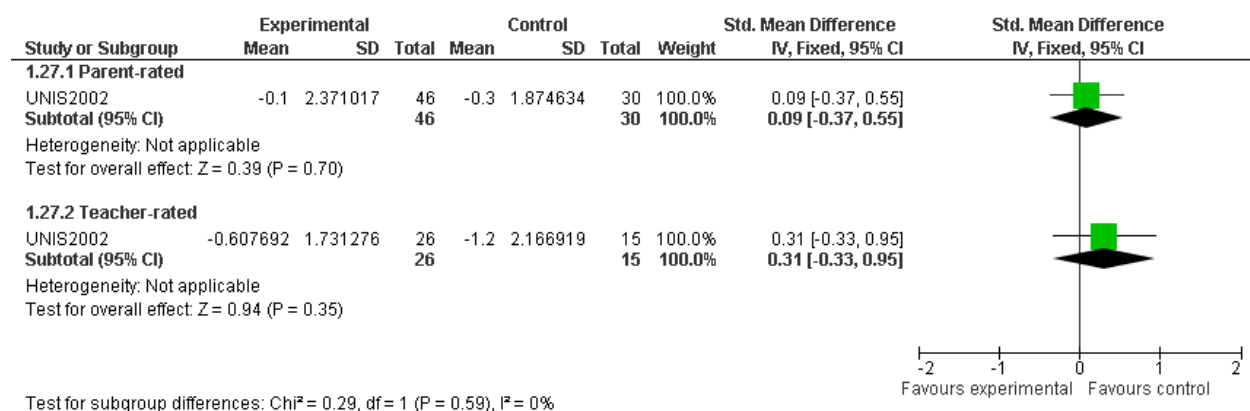
Sensory (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



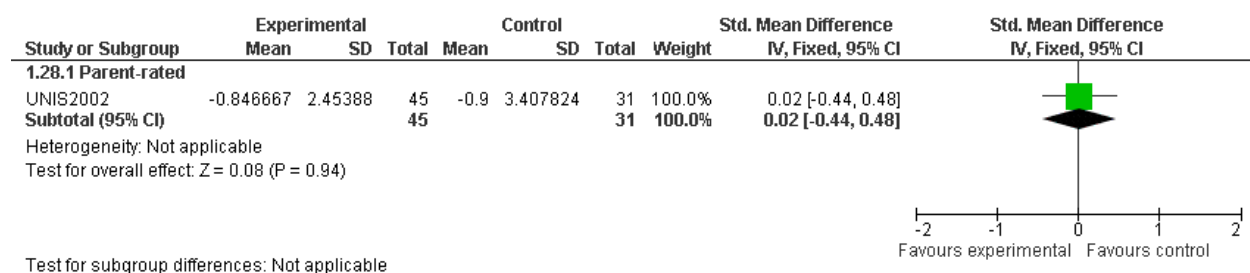
Hyperactivity (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



Lethargy (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



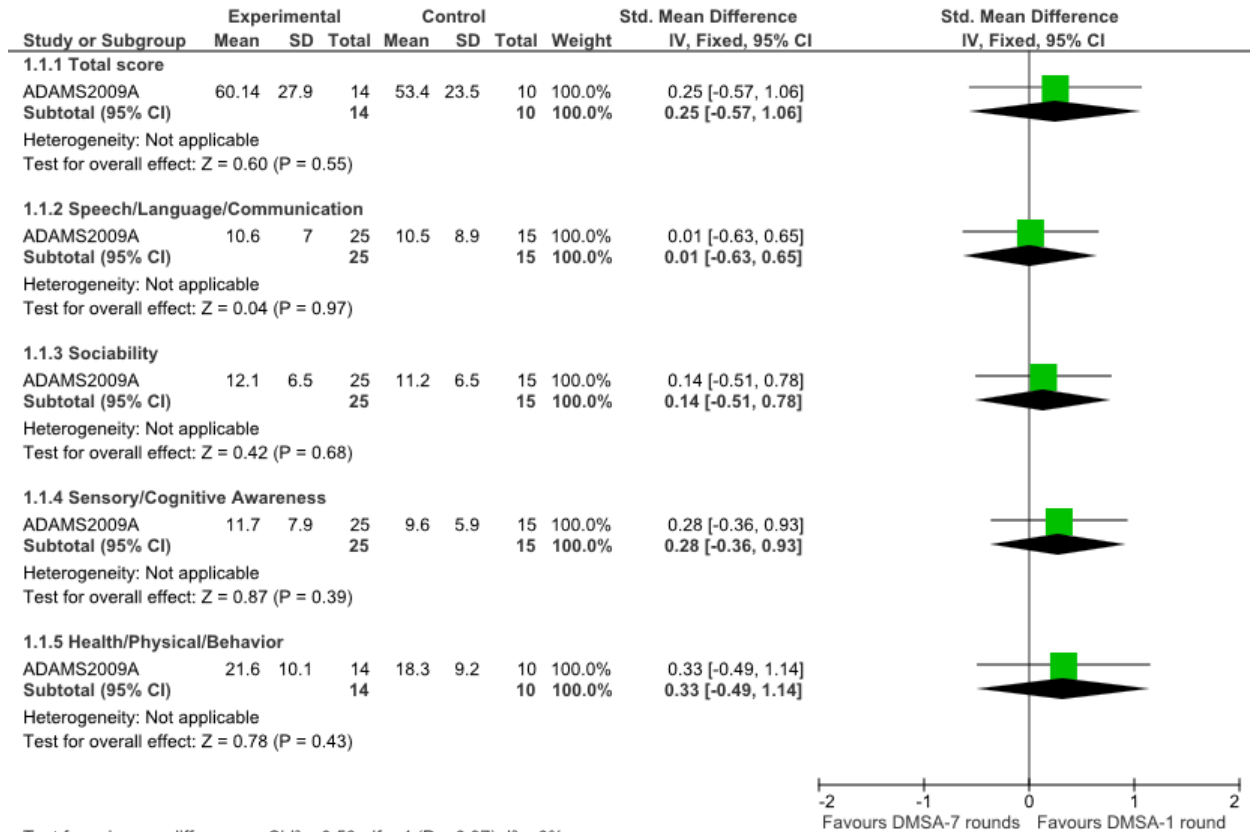
Sleep (SOS change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



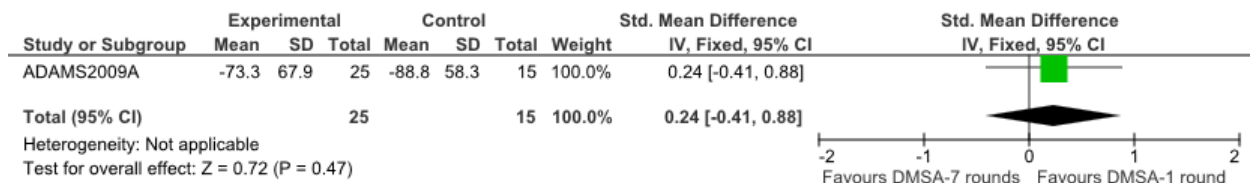
1.7.3 Medical procedures for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

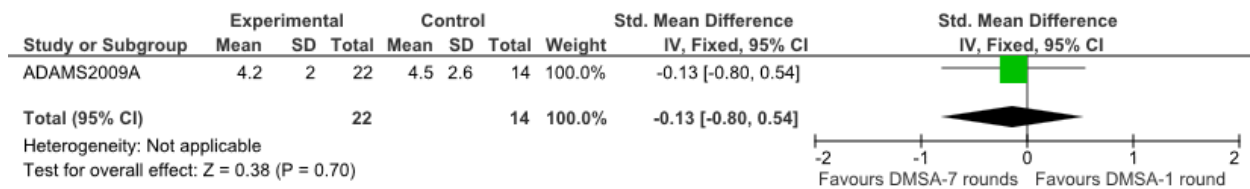
Overall autistic behaviours (ATEC)



Overall autistic behaviours (PDDBI)

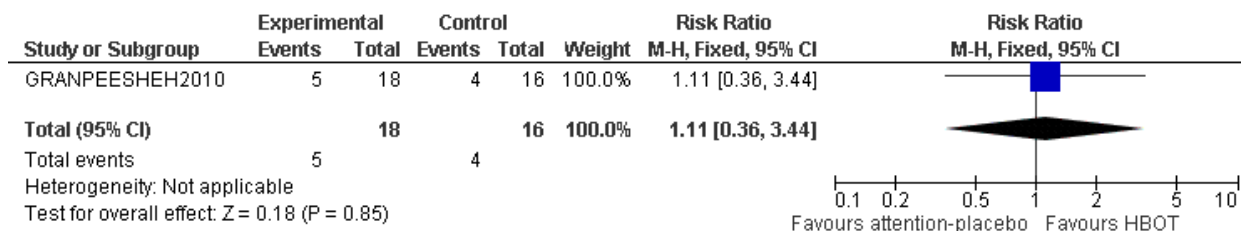


Overall autistic behaviours (SAS)

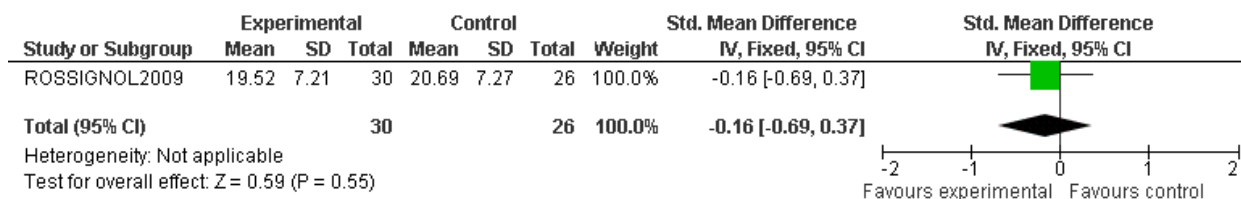


HBOT versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

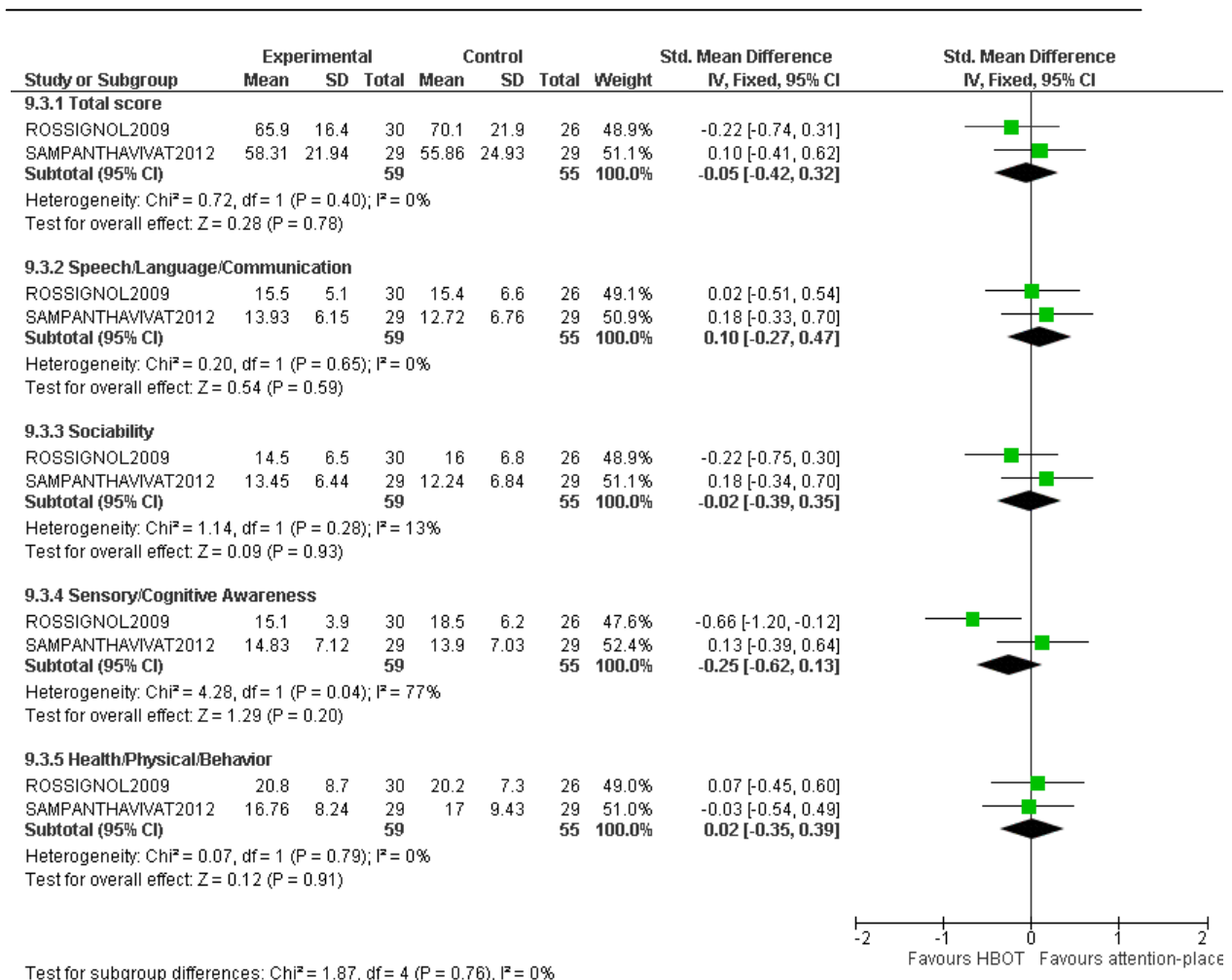
Positive treatment response (improvement in ADOS diagnostic classification based on total score)



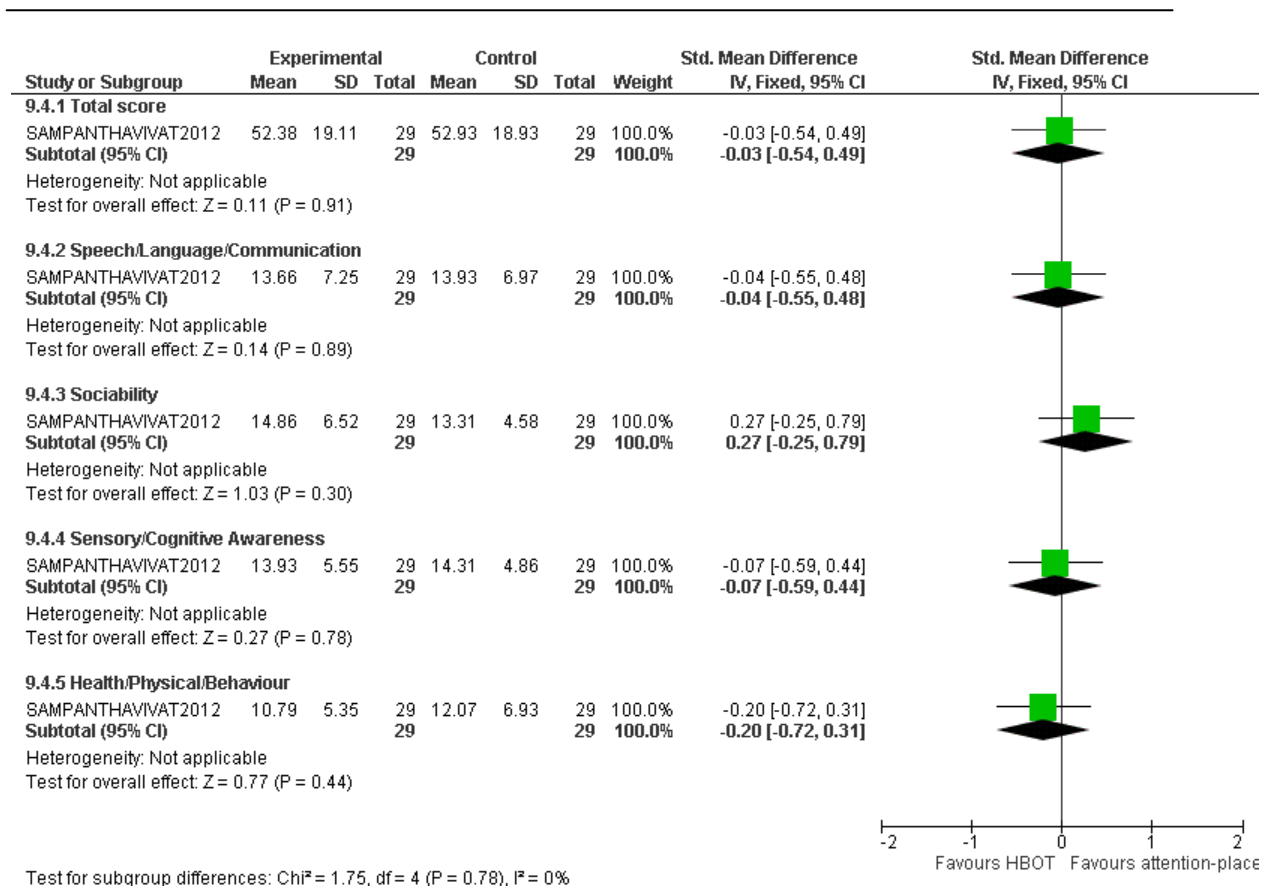
Overall autistic behaviours (ADOS total)



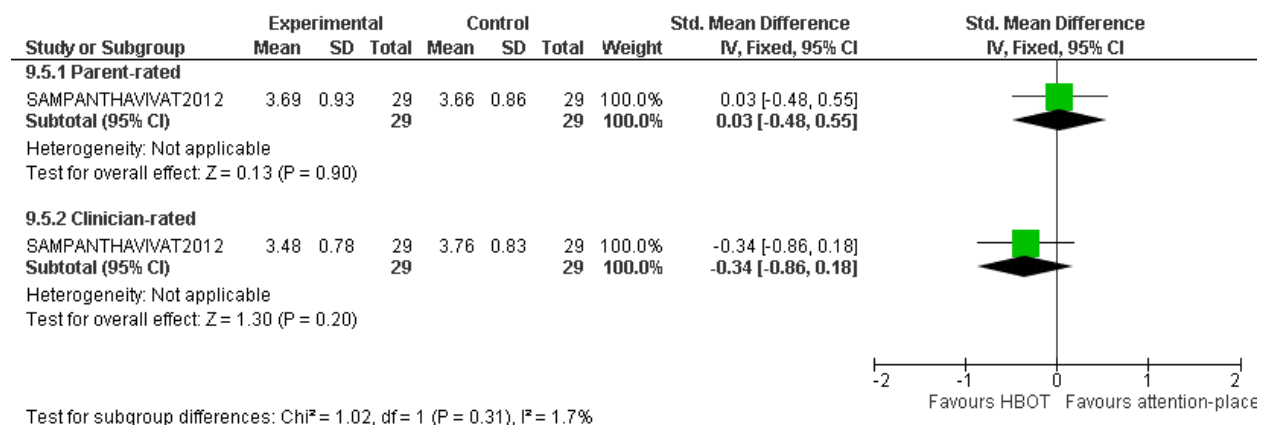
Overall autistic behaviours (parent-rated ATEC)



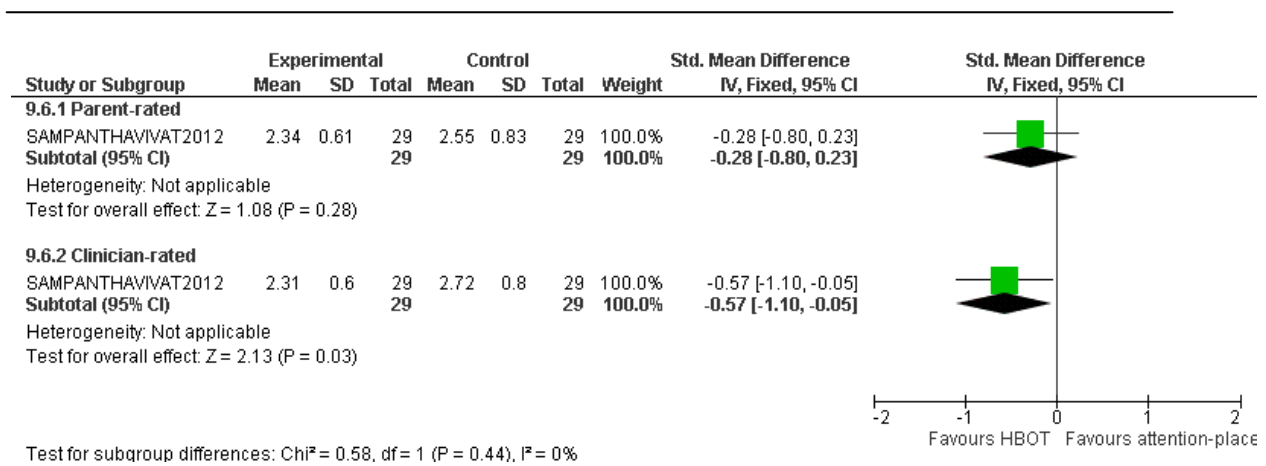
Overall autistic behaviours (clinician-rated ATEC)



Global severity (CGI-S)



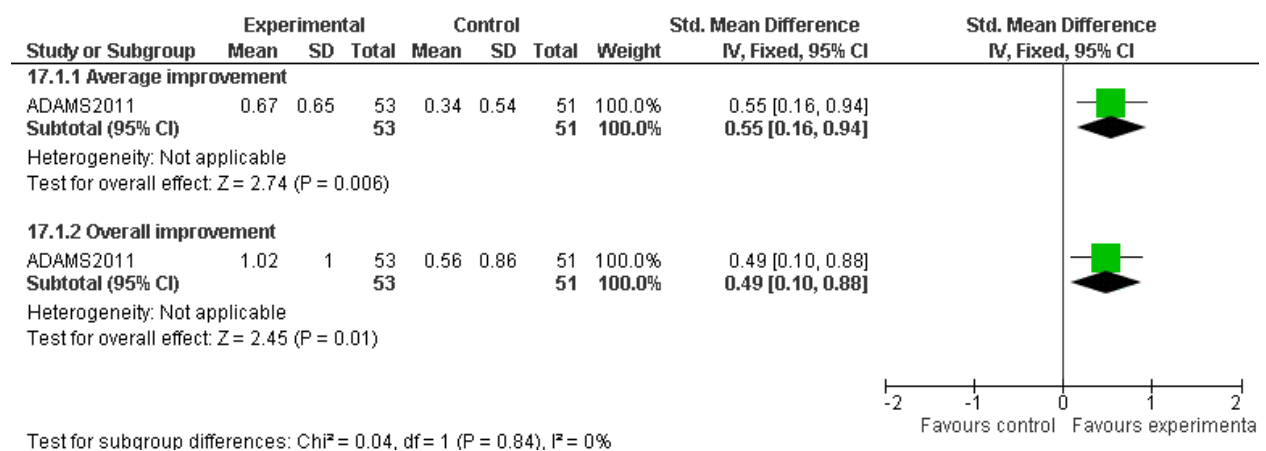
Global improvement (CGI-I)



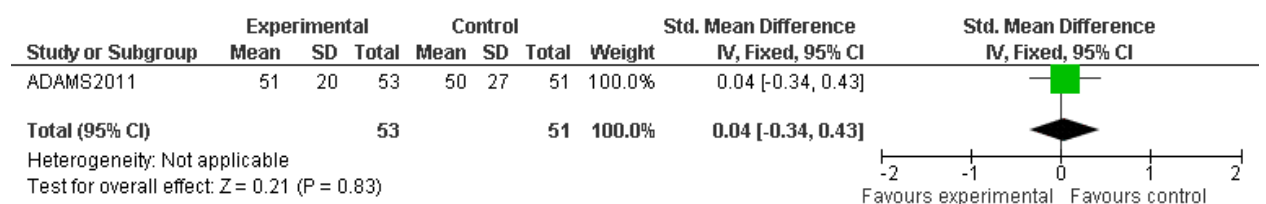
1.7.4 Nutritional interventions for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Multivitamin/mineral supplement versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

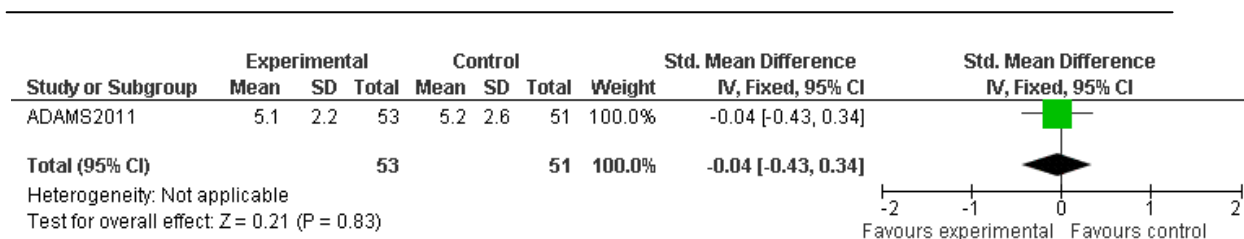
Overall autistic behaviours (PGI-R)



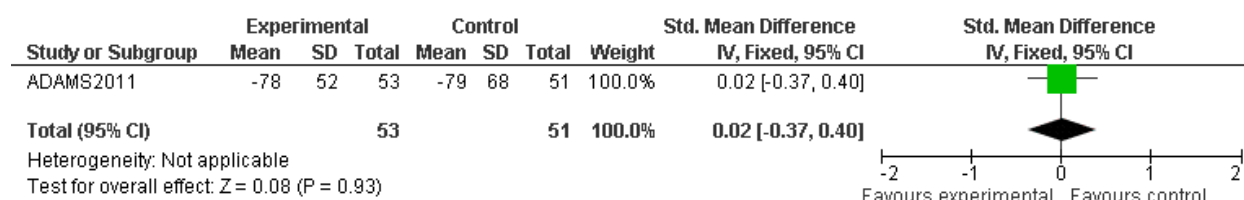
Overall autistic behaviours (ATEC)



Overall autistic behaviours (SAS)

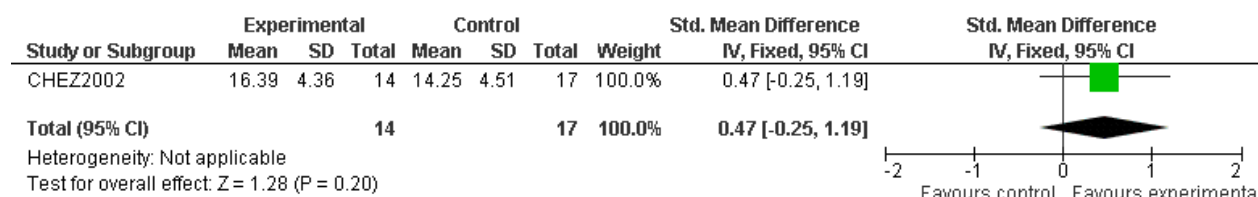


Overall autistic behaviours (PDDDBI)

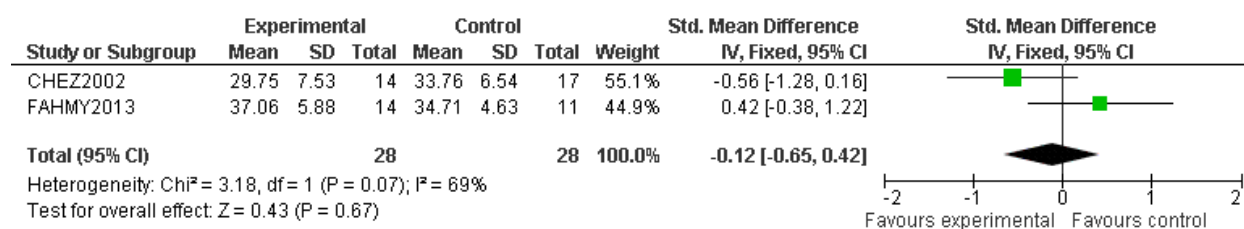


L-carnosine or L-carnitine supplement versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

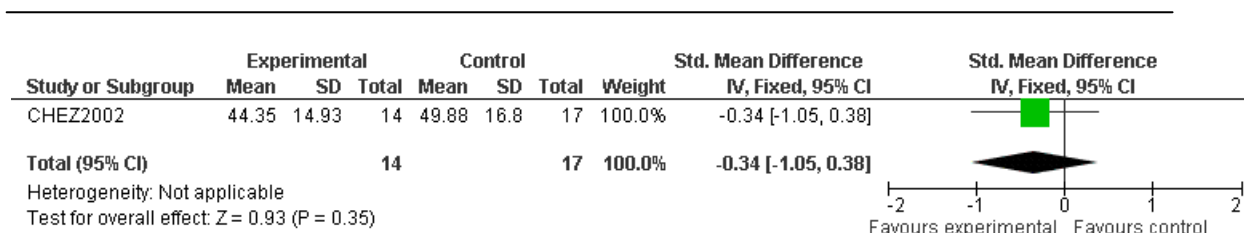
Global improvement (PGI-I)



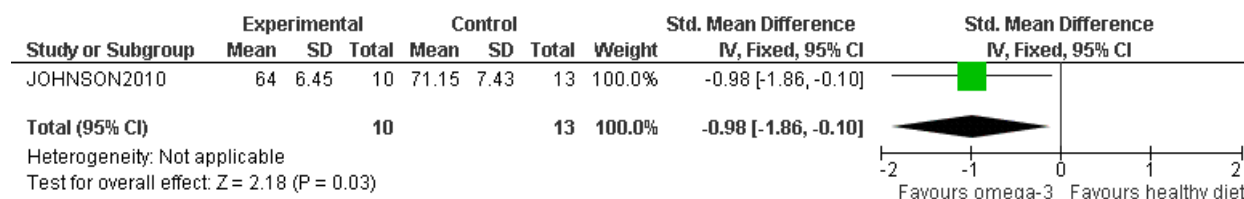
Overall autistic behaviours (CARS)



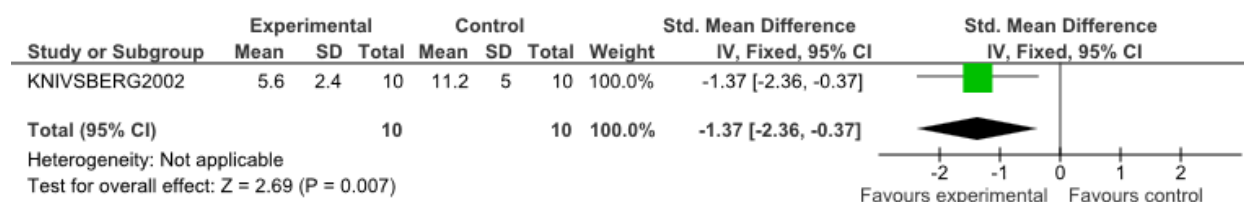
Overall autistic behaviours (GARS)



Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

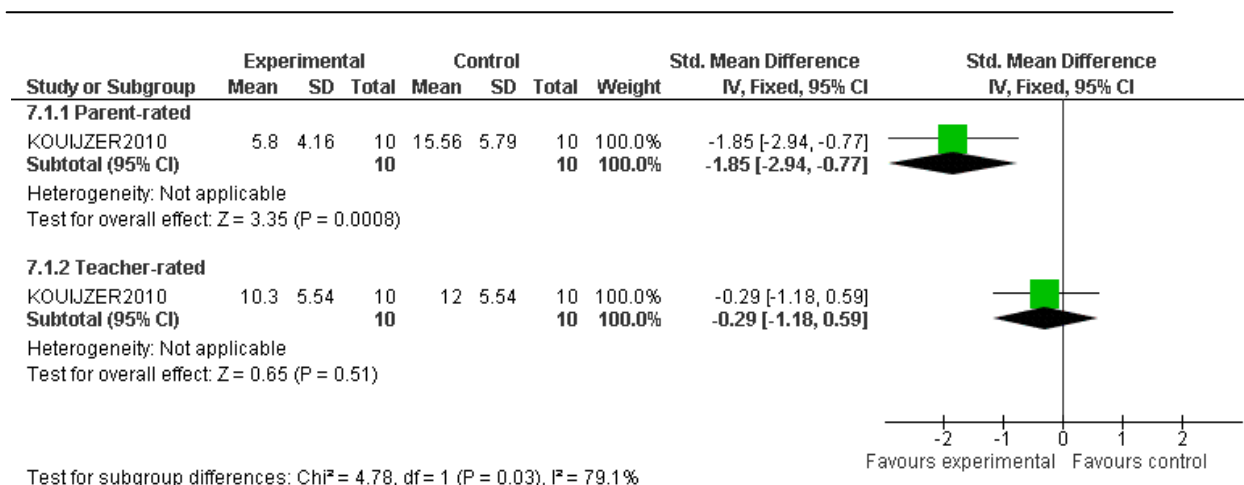


Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome

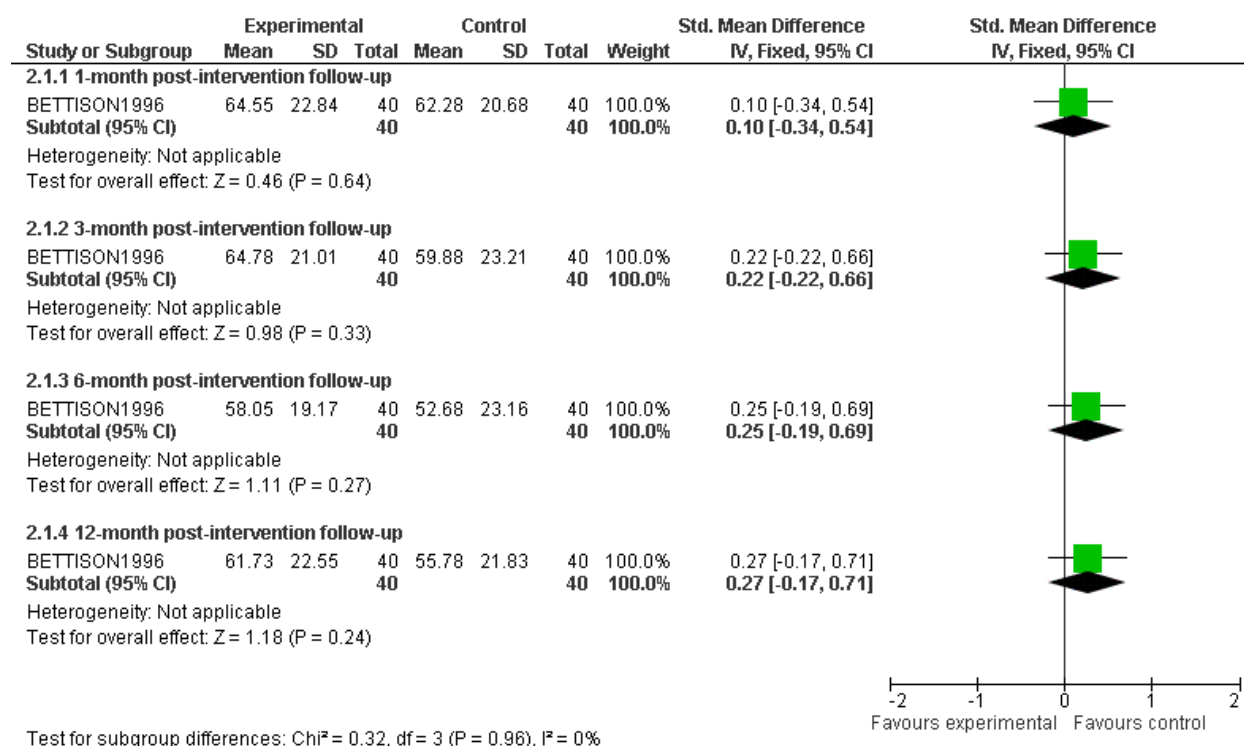


1.7.5 Sensory interventions for overall autistic behaviours as a direct or indirect outcome

Neurofeedback versus treatment-as-usual for overall autistic behaviours as a direct outcome



Auditory integration training versus attention-placebo (structured listening) for overall autistic behaviours as an indirect outcome

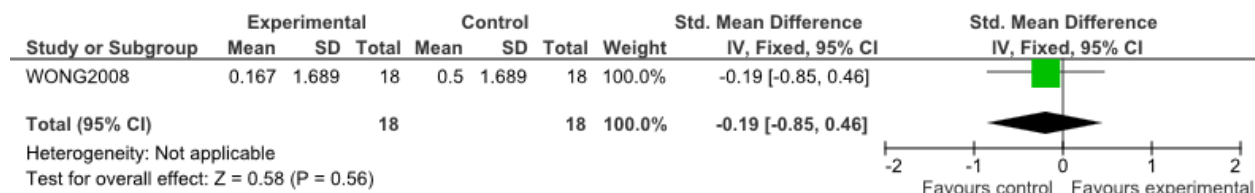


1.8 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF IMPAIRED RECIPROCAL SOCIAL COMMUNICATION AND INTERACTION

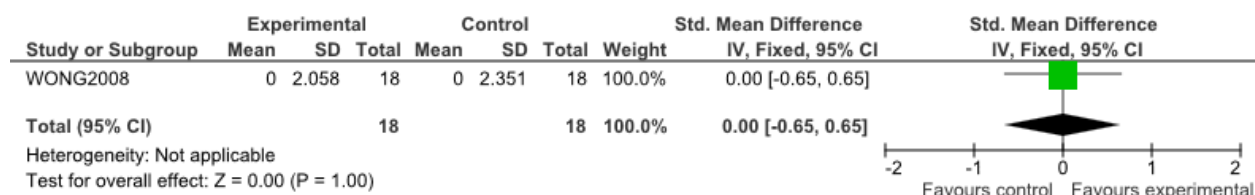
1.8.1 Complementary therapies for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Electro-acupuncture and conventional educational programme versus conventional educational programme only for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Communication (ADOS change score)



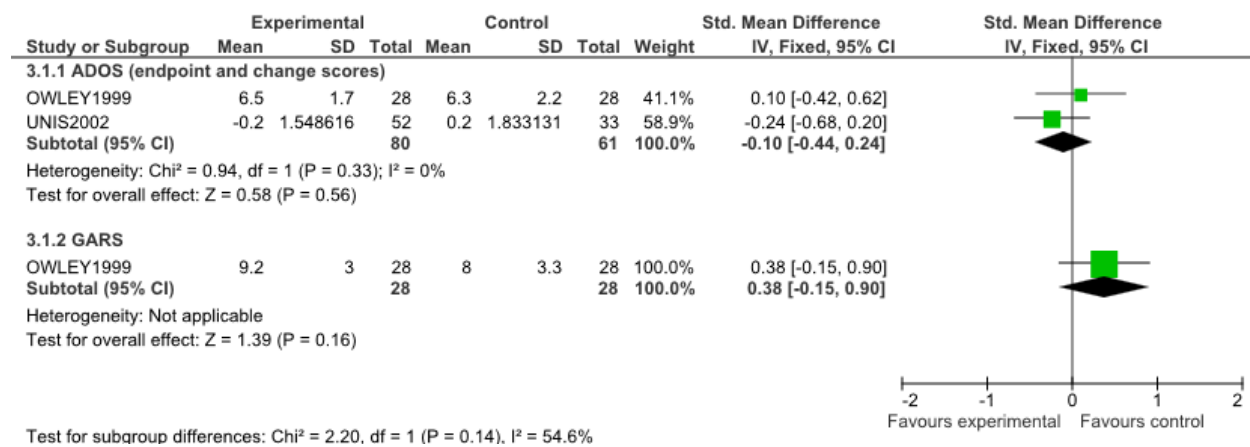
Social interaction (ADOS change score)



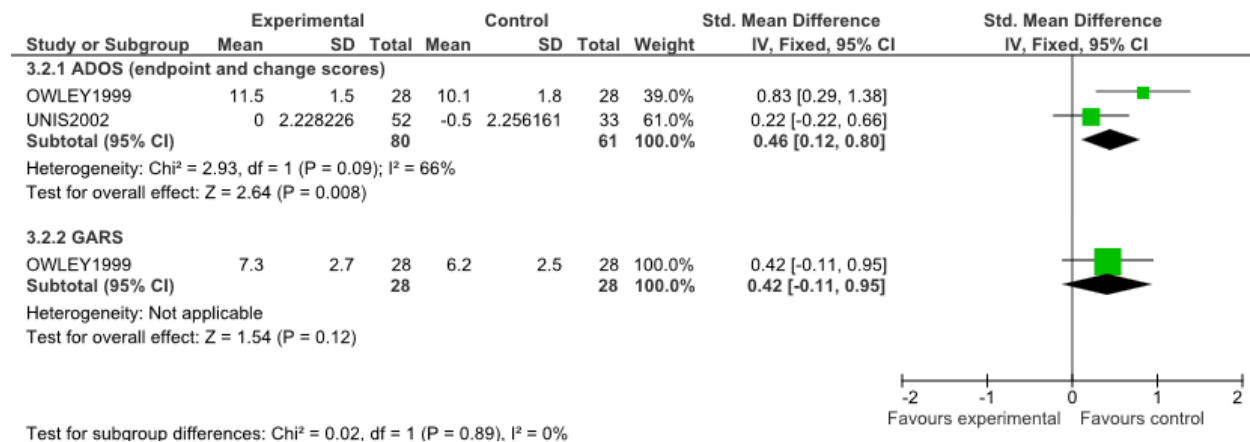
1.8.2 Hormones for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

Secretin versus placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

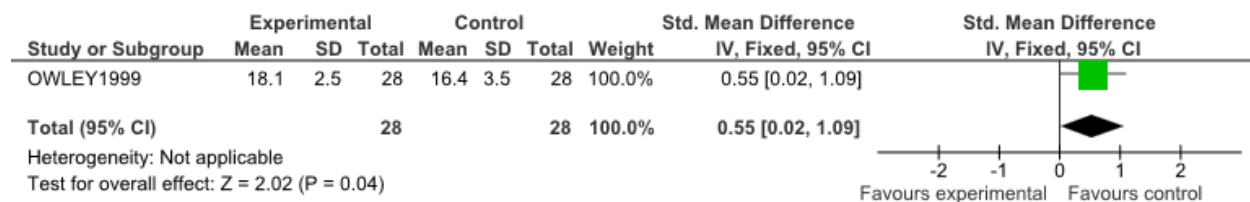
Communication



Social interaction



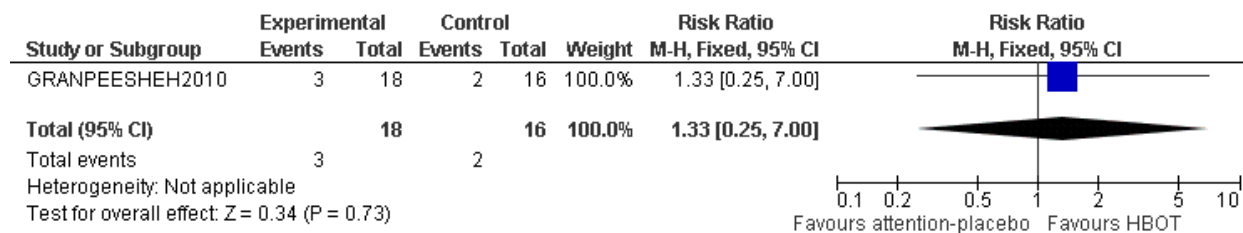
Communication and Social Interaction (ADOS; change score)



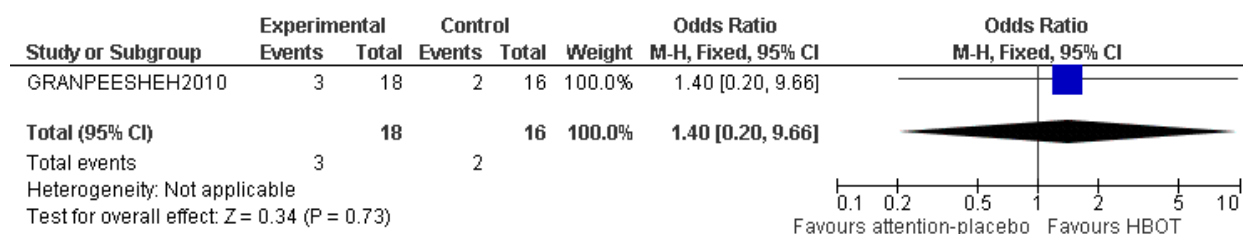
1.8.3 Medical procedures for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct or indirect outcome

Hyperbaric oxygen treatment (HBOT) versus attention-placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct outcome

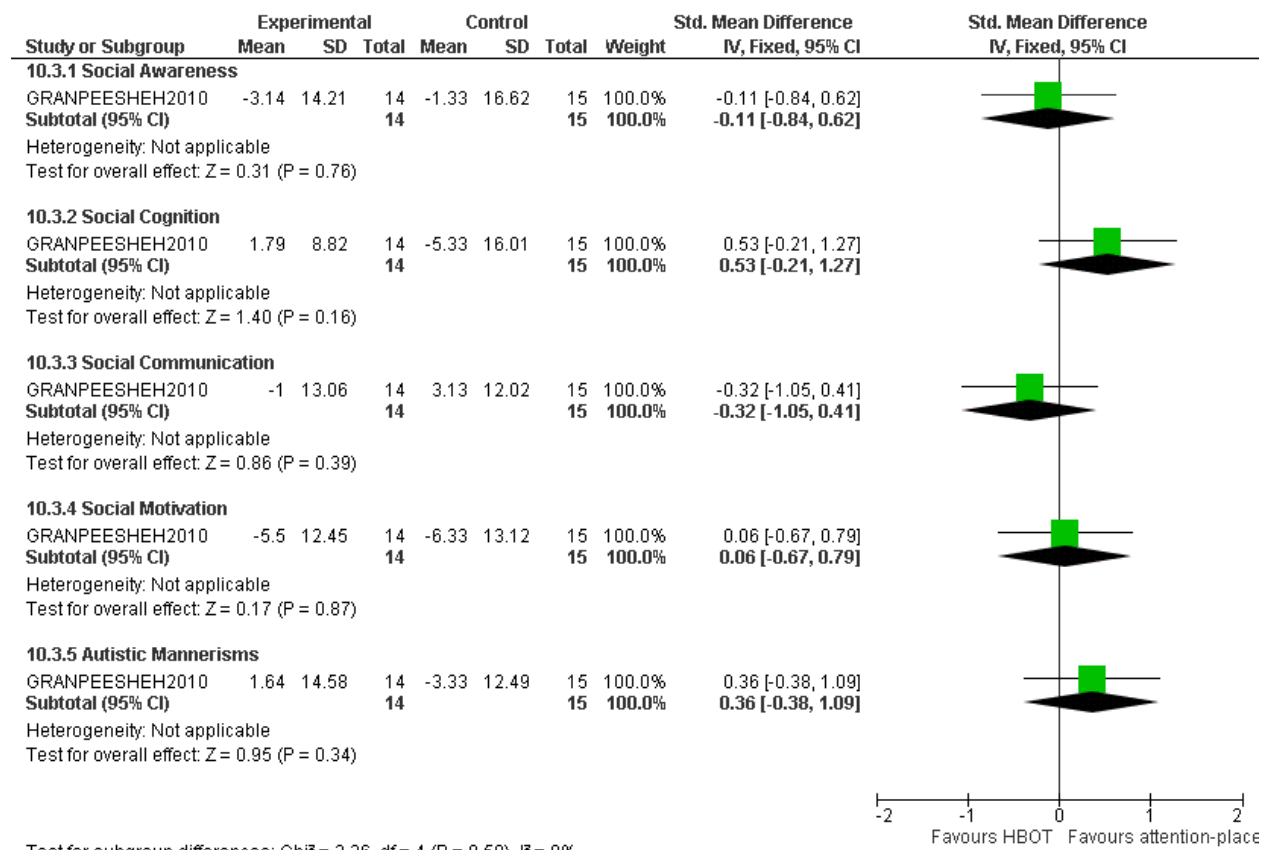
Positive treatment response (improvement in ADOS diagnostic classification based on Communication domain)



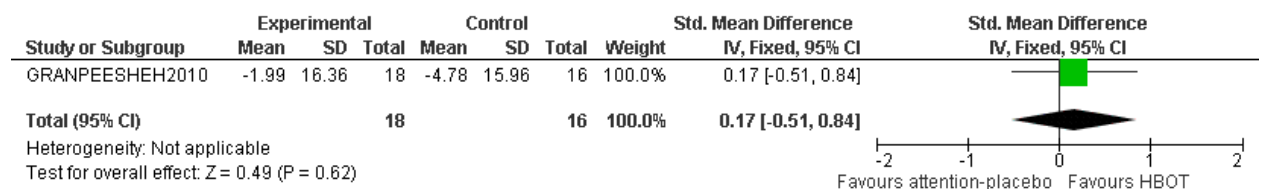
Positive treatment response (improvement in ADOS diagnostic classification based on Socialization domain)



Social impairment (SRS change score)

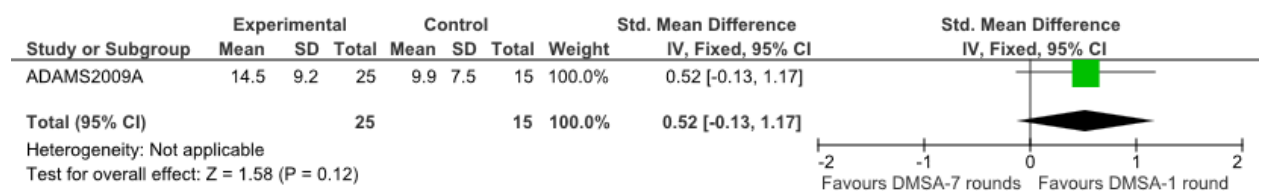


Appropriate vocalization (behavioural observation change score)

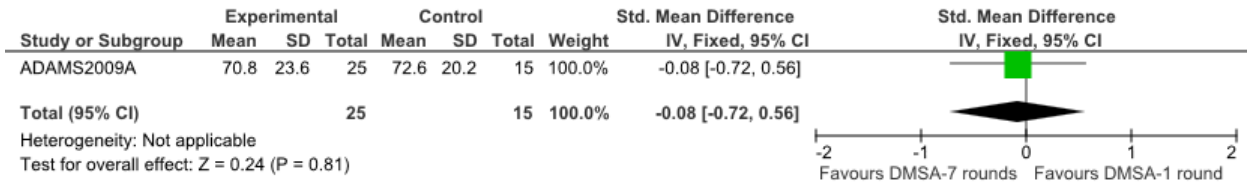


Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Social Pragmatic Problems (PDDBI)



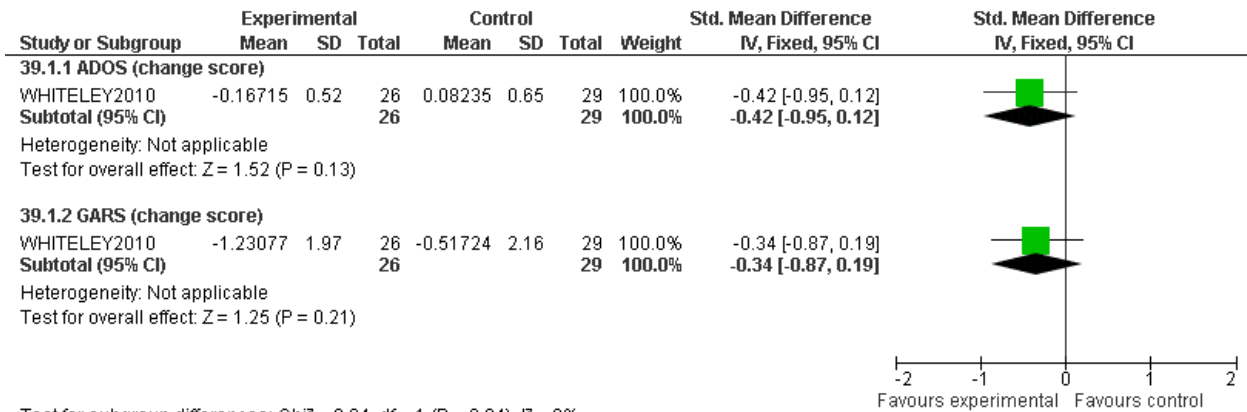
Social Approach Behaviours (PDDBI)



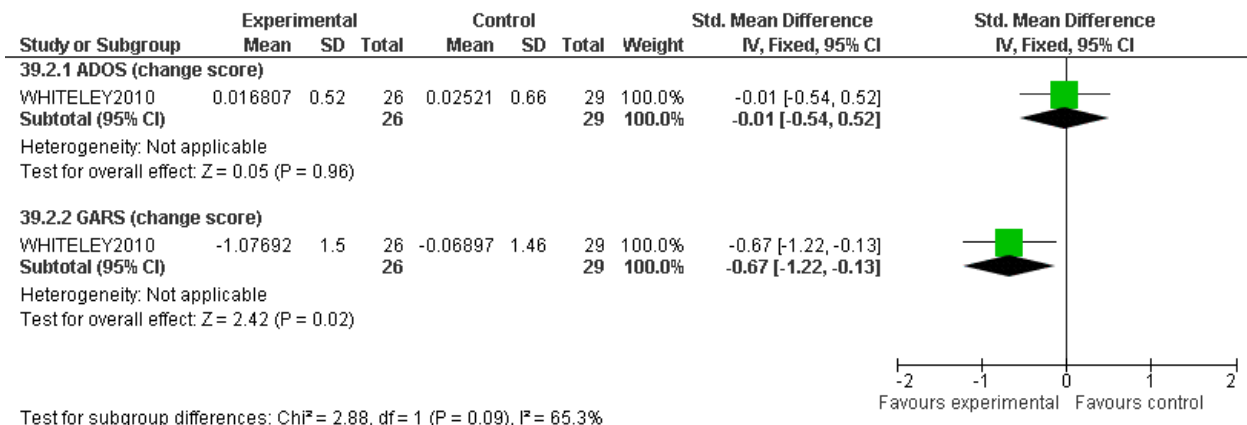
1.8.4 Nutritional interventions for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct or indirect outcome

Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as a direct or indirect outcome

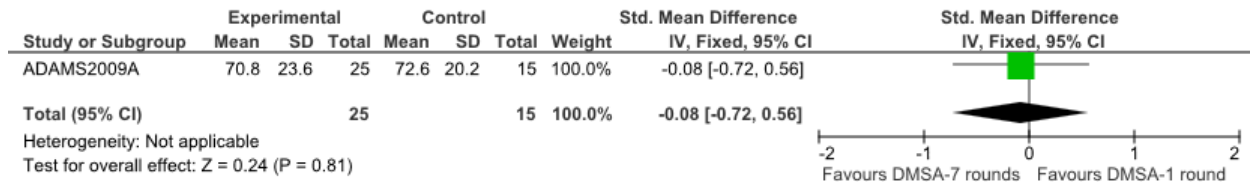
Communication (direct outcome)



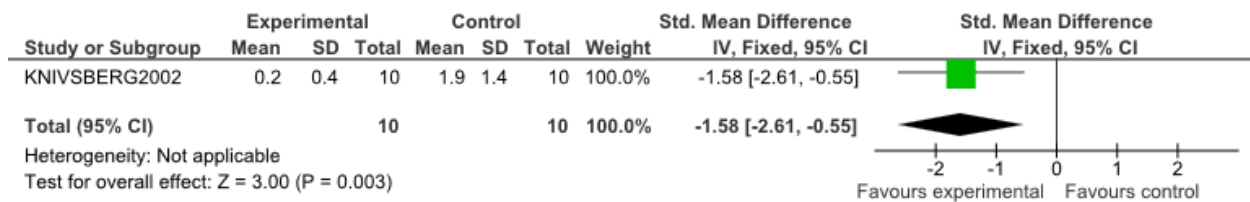
Social Interaction (direct outcome)



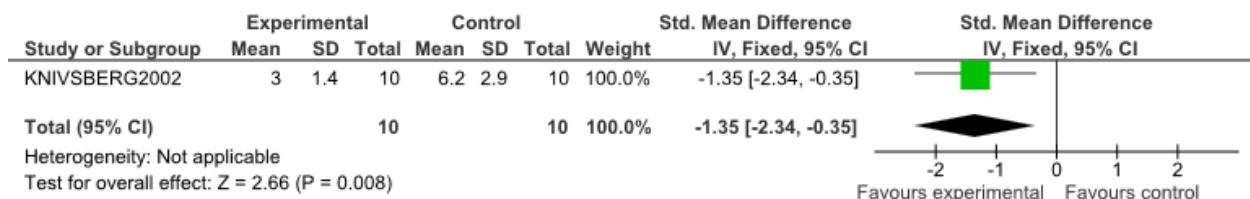
Communication and interaction (DIPAB; indirect outcome)



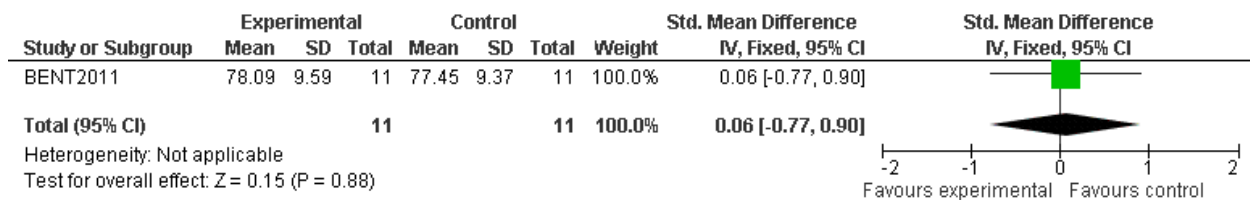
Resistance to communication and interaction (DIPAB; indirect outcome)



Social isolation (DIPAB; indirect outcome)



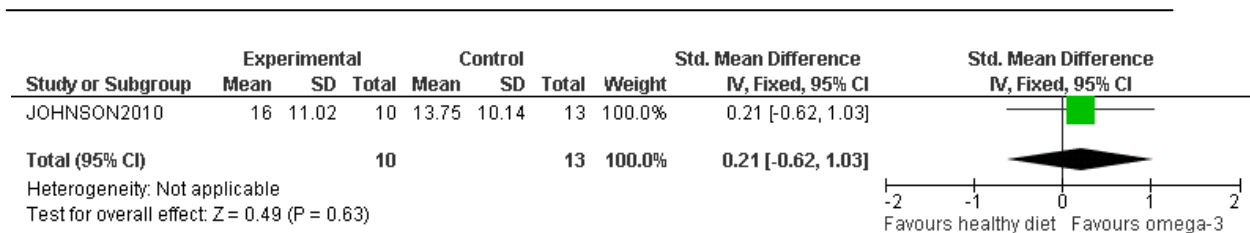
Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome



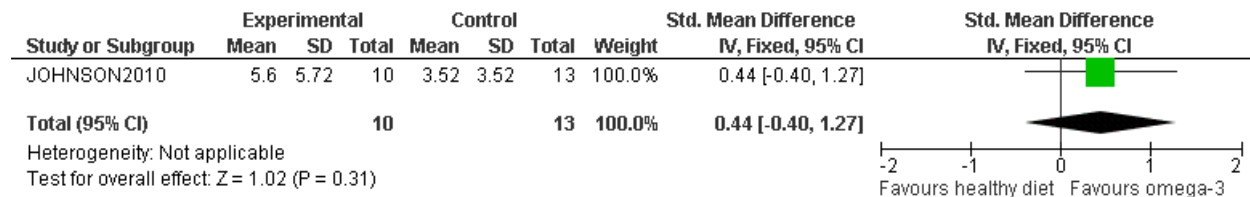
Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Frequency of positive vocalizations (behavioural observation)

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum

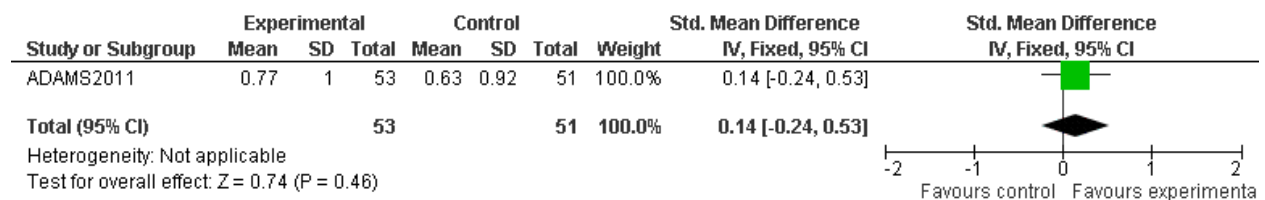


Frequency of social initiations (behavioural observation)

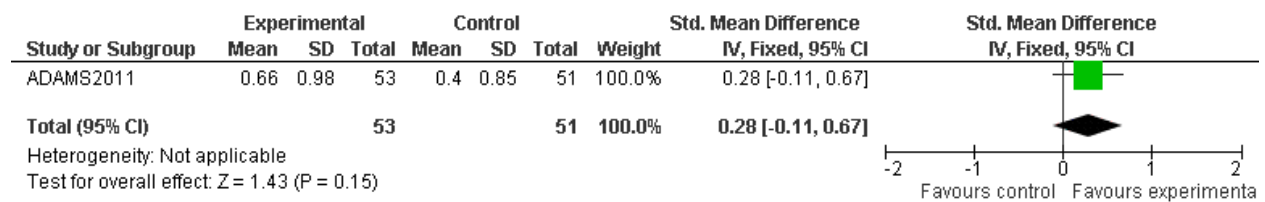


Multivitamin/mineral supplement versus placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Sociability improvement (PGI-R)

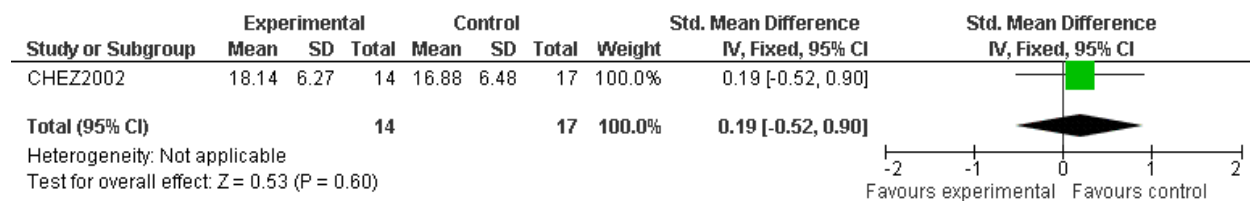


Eye contact improvement (PGI-R)

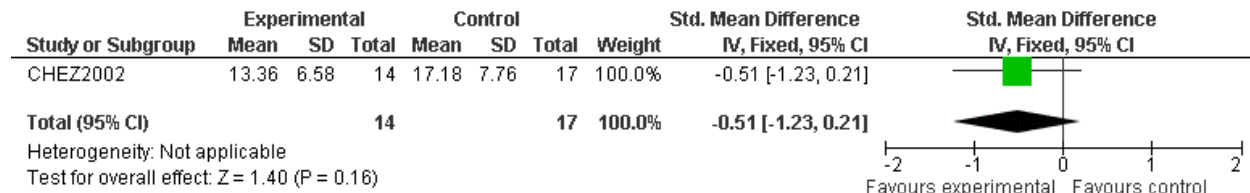


L-carnosine supplement versus placebo for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Communication (GARS)



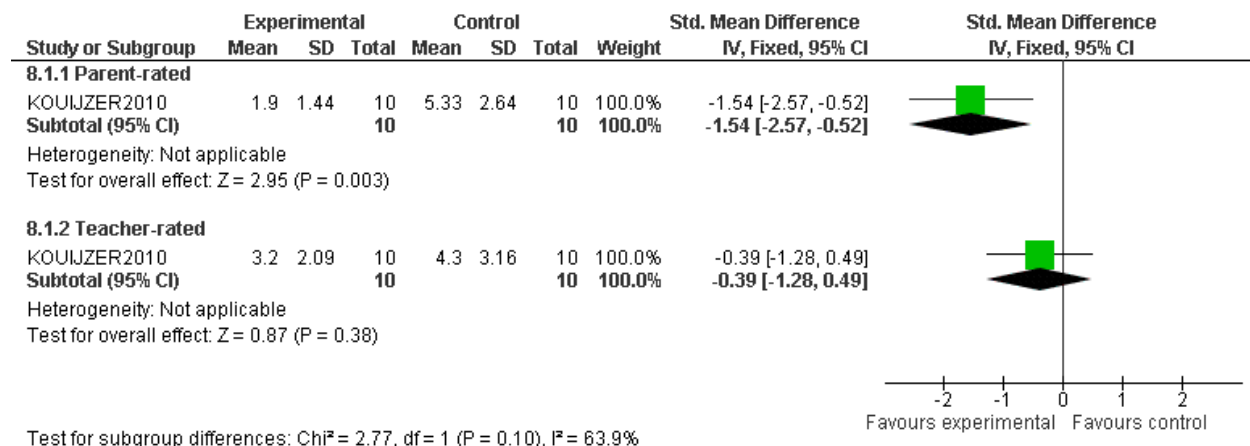
Social interaction (GARS)



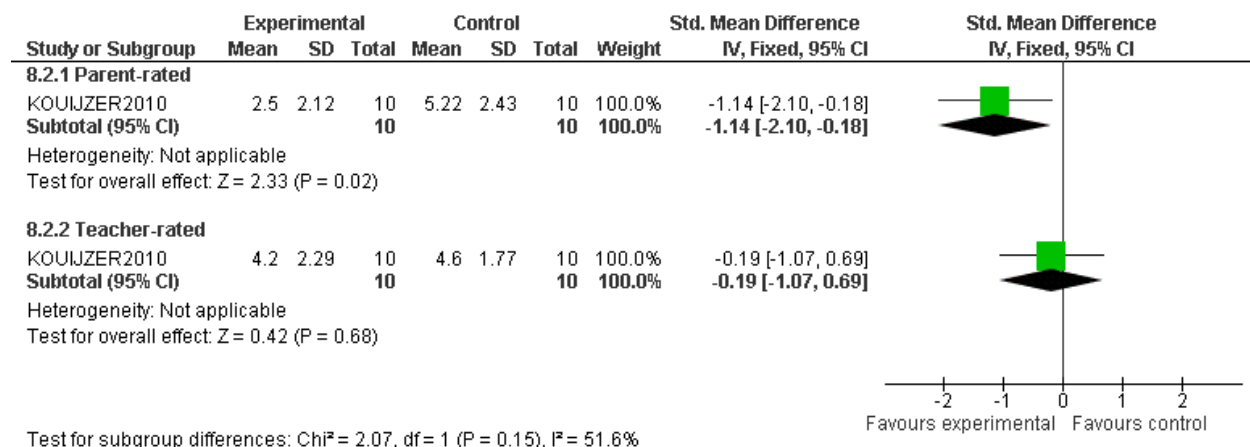
1.8.5 Sensory interventions for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

Neurofeedback versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of impaired reciprocal social communication and interaction as an indirect outcome

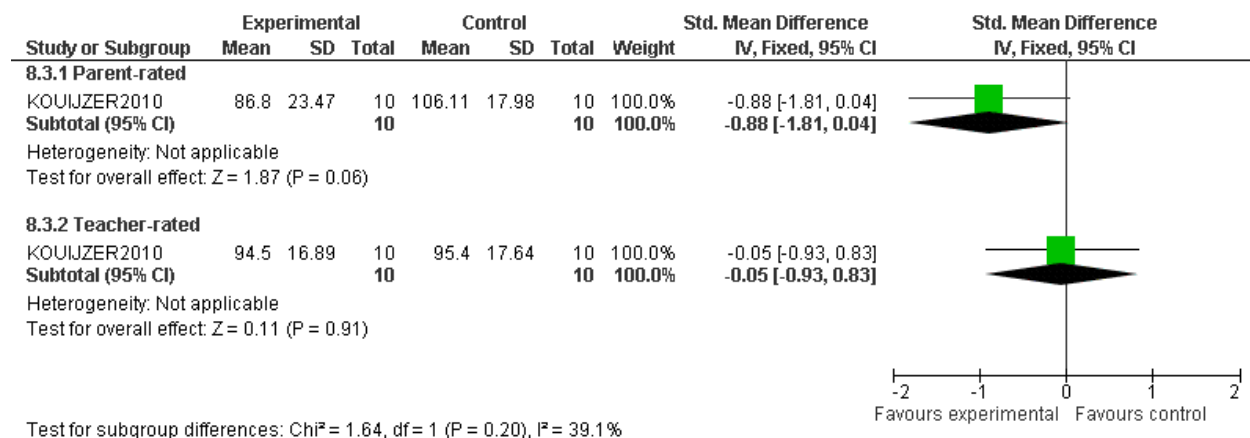
Reciprocal social interaction (SCQ)



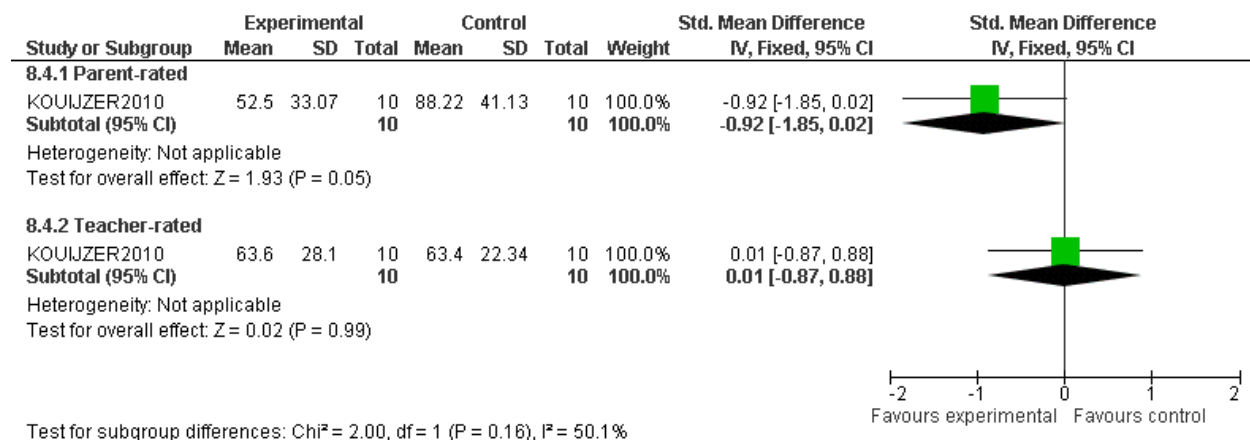
Communication (SCQ)



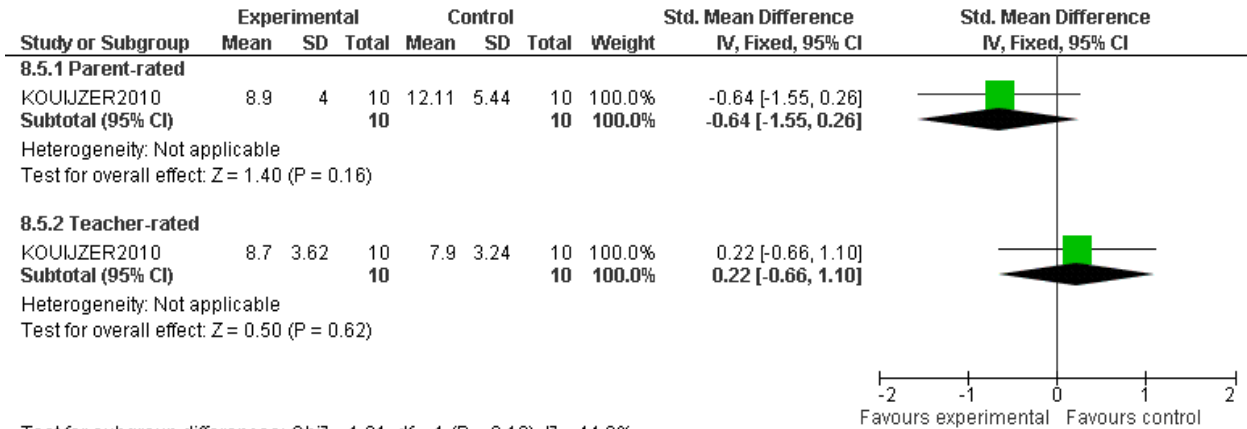
Communication (CCC-2)



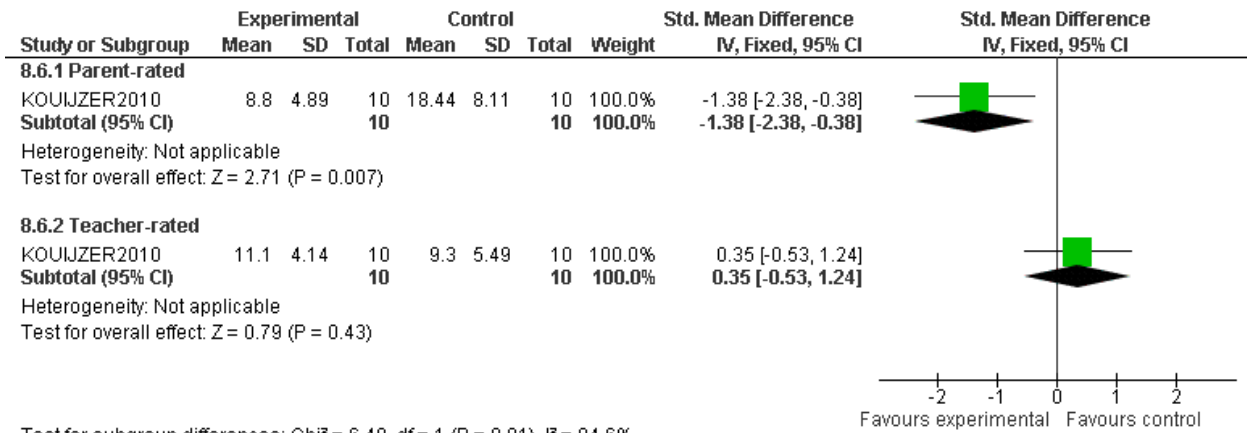
Social impairment (SRS)



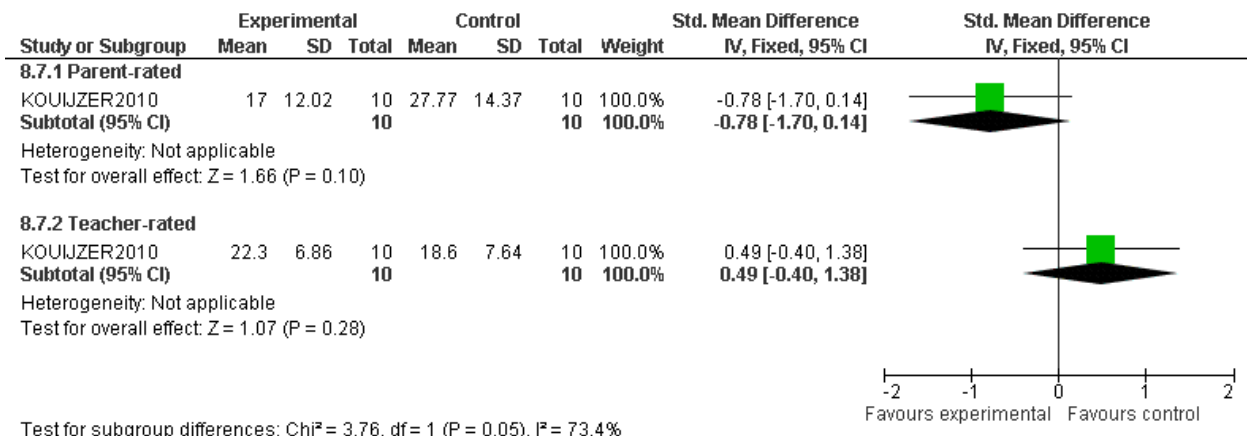
Social Awareness (SRS)



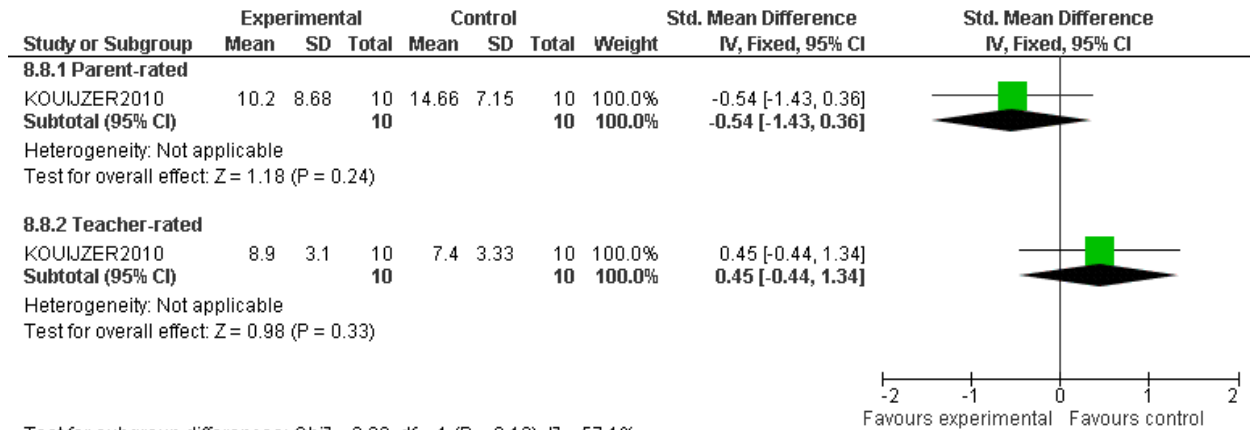
Social Cognition (SRS)



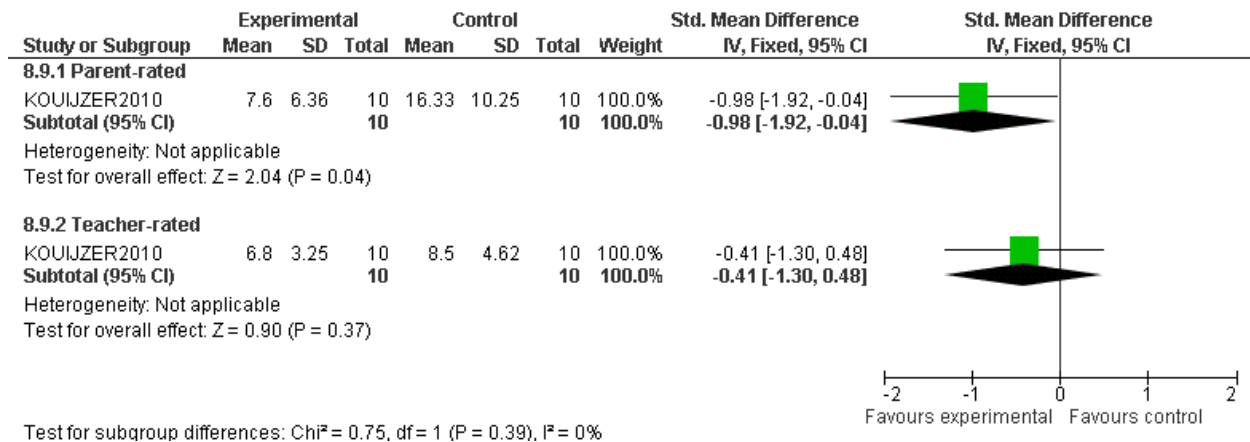
Social Communication (SRS)



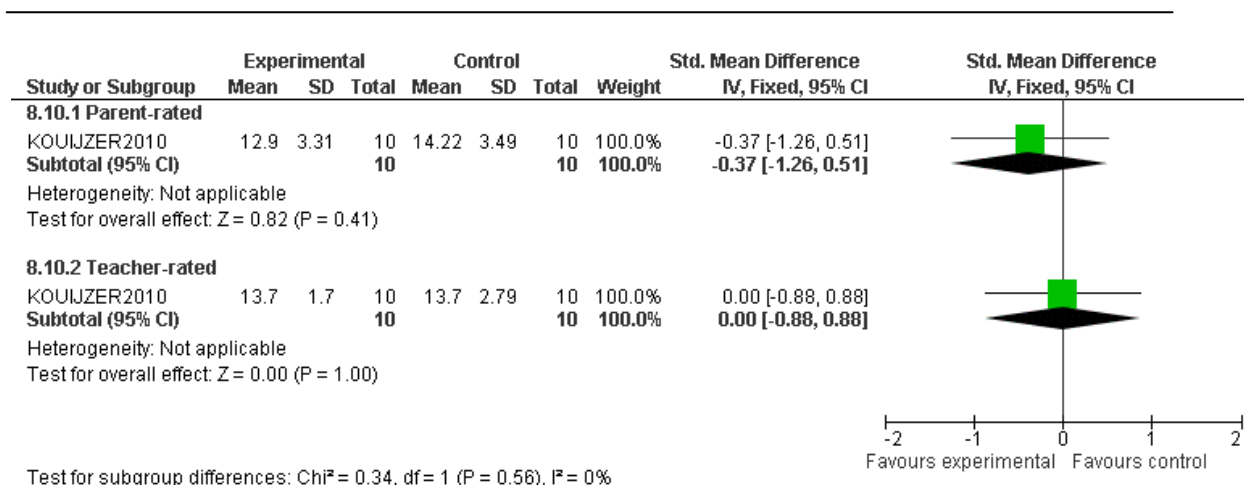
Social Motivation (SRS)



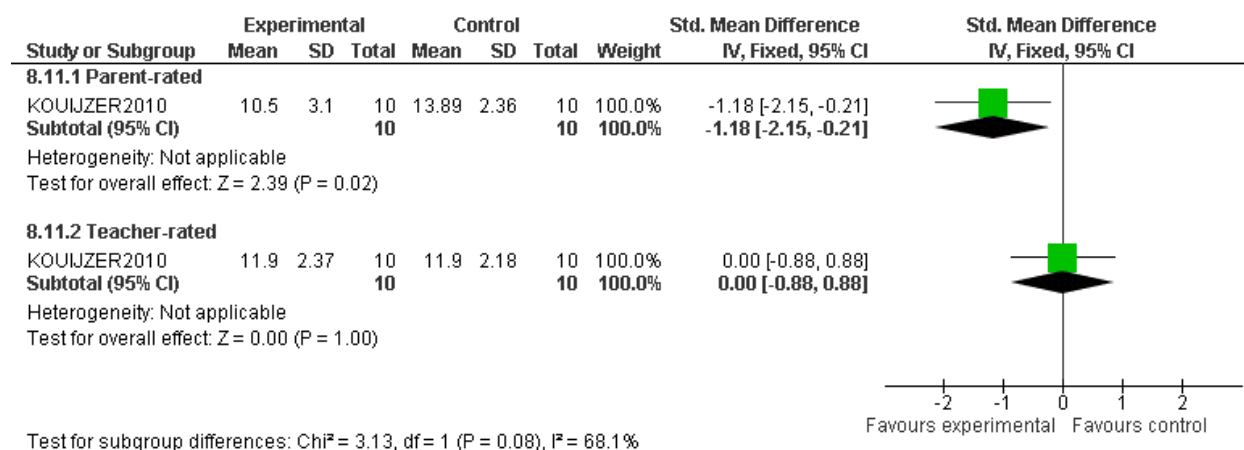
Autistic Mannerisms (SRS)



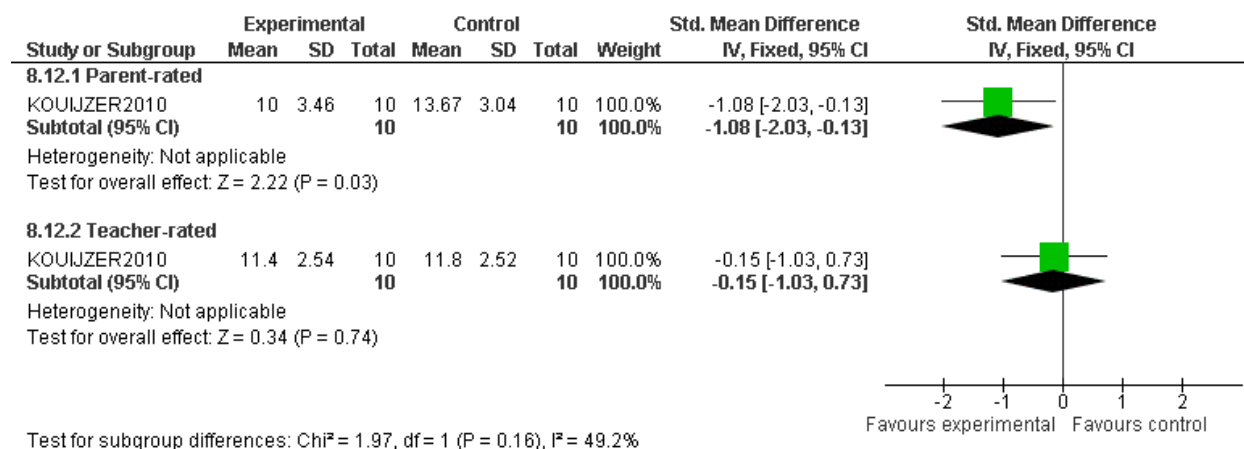
Social relations (CCC-2)



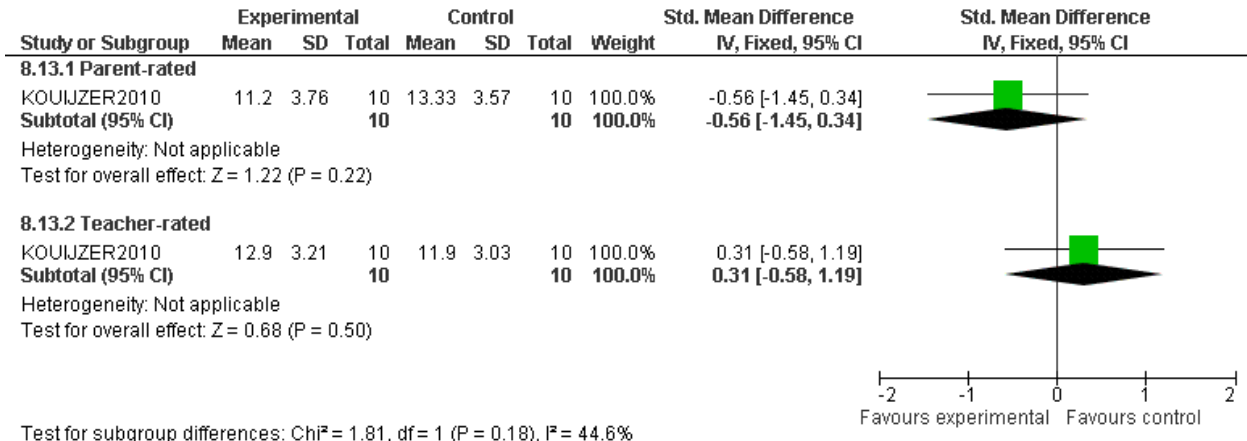
Interests (CCC-2)



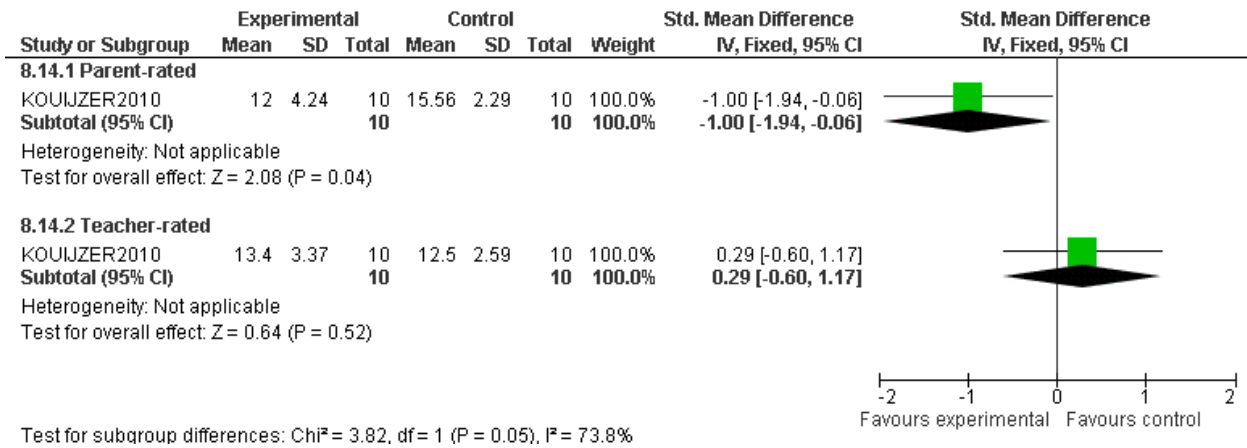
Inappropriate initialization (CCC-2)



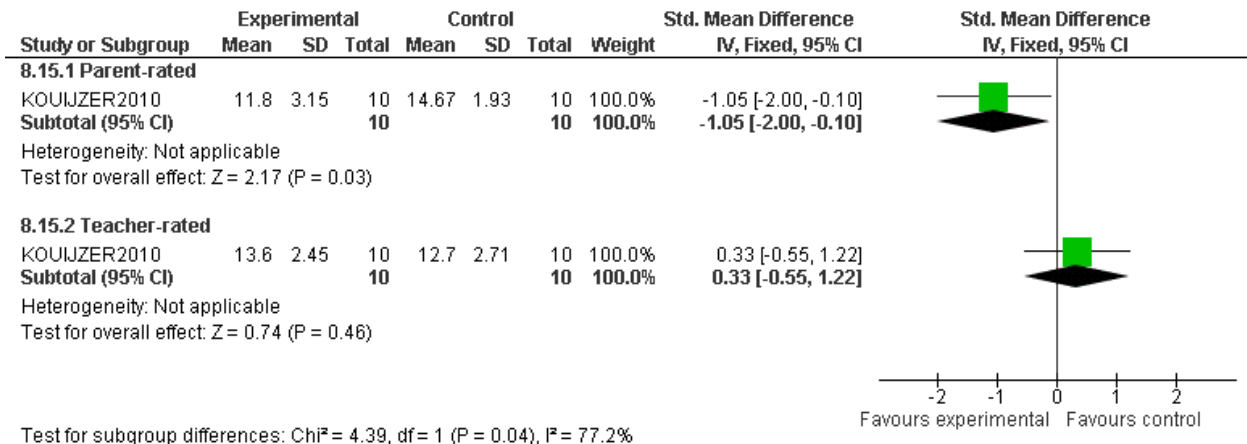
Stereotyped conversation (CCC-2)



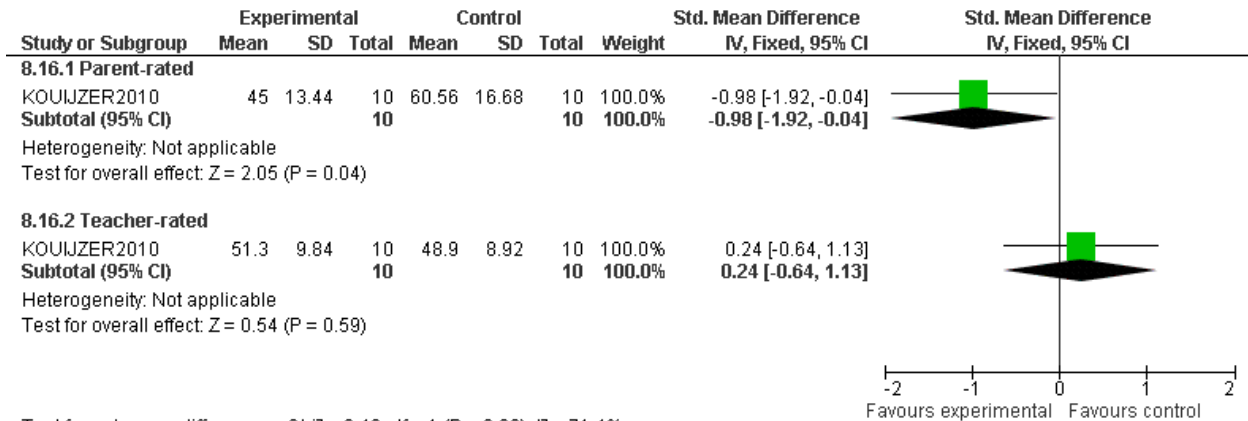
Context use (CCC-2)



Non-verbal communication (CCC-2)



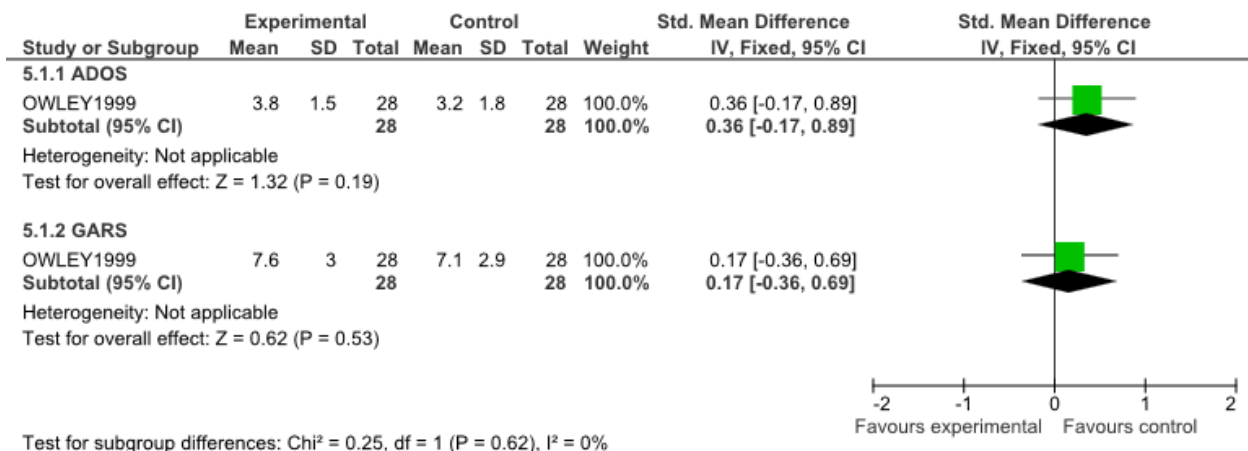
Pragmatics (CCC-2)



1.9 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE CORE AUTISM FEATURE OF RESTRICTED INTERESTS AND RIGID AND REPETITIVE BEHAVIOURS

1.9.1 Hormones for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

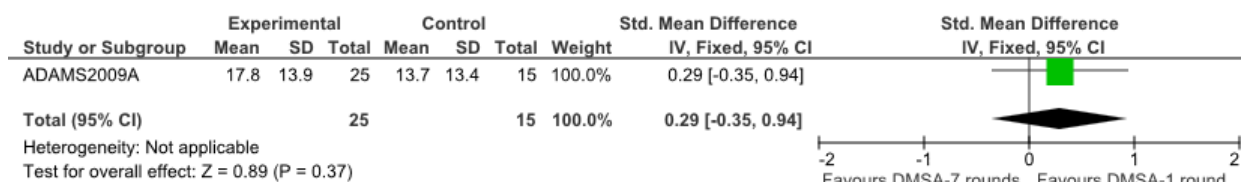
Secretin versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



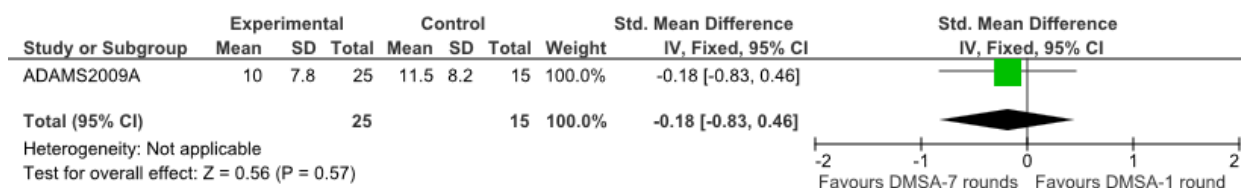
1.9.2 Medical procedures for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Sensory/Perceptual Approach Behaviours (PDDBI)

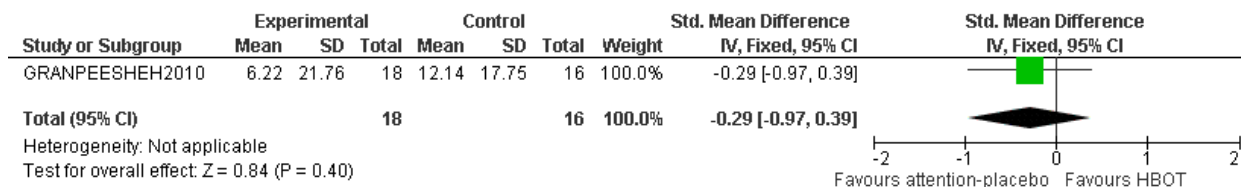


Ritualisms/Resistance to Change (PDDBI)

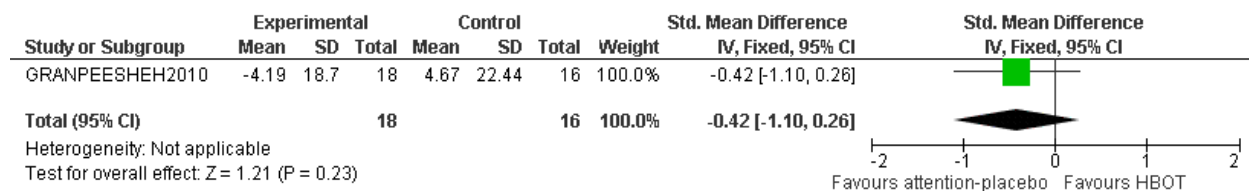


HBOT versus attention-placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Vocal stereotypy (behavioural observation; change score)

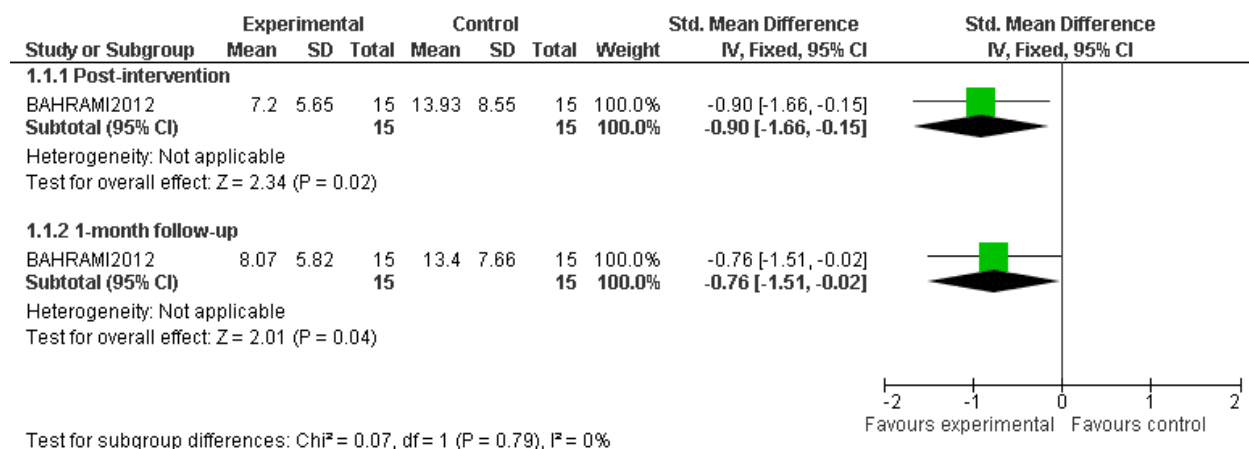


Physical stereotypy (behavioural observation; change score)



1.9.3 Motor intervention for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as a direct outcome

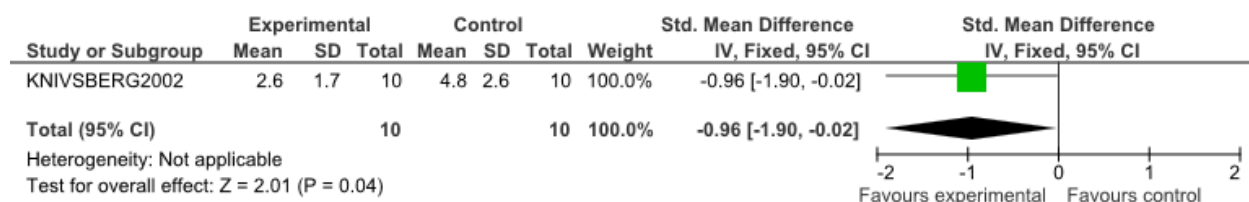
Kata exercise training versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as a direct outcome



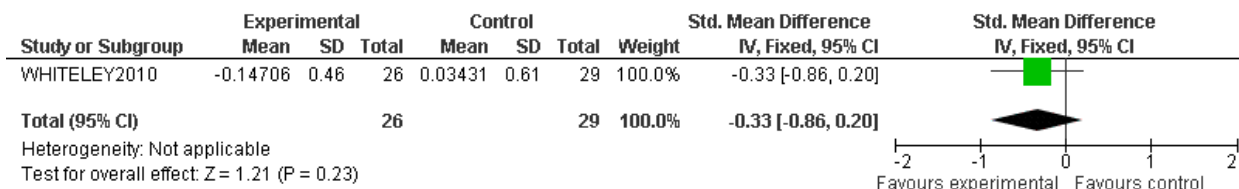
1.9.4 Nutritional interventions for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

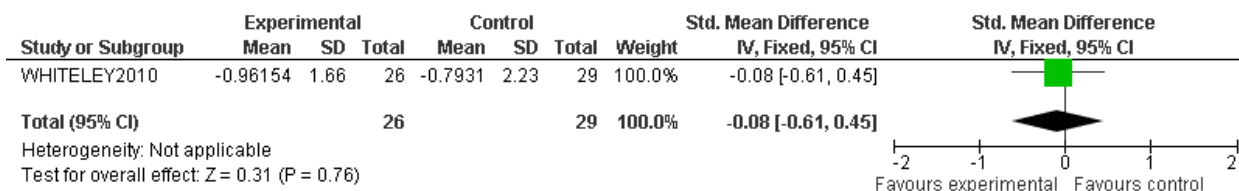
Unusual or bizarre behaviour (DIPAB)



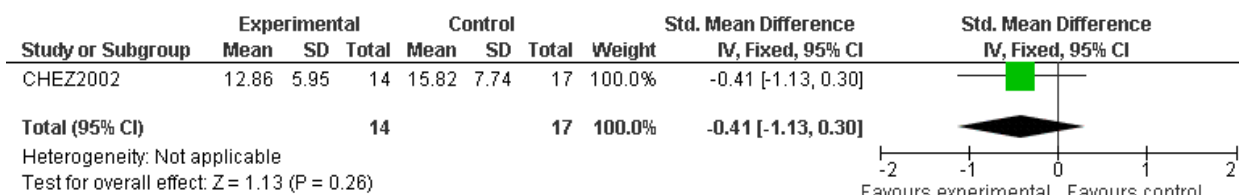
Repetitive Behaviours (change score; ADOS)



Stereotyped behaviour (change score; GARS)

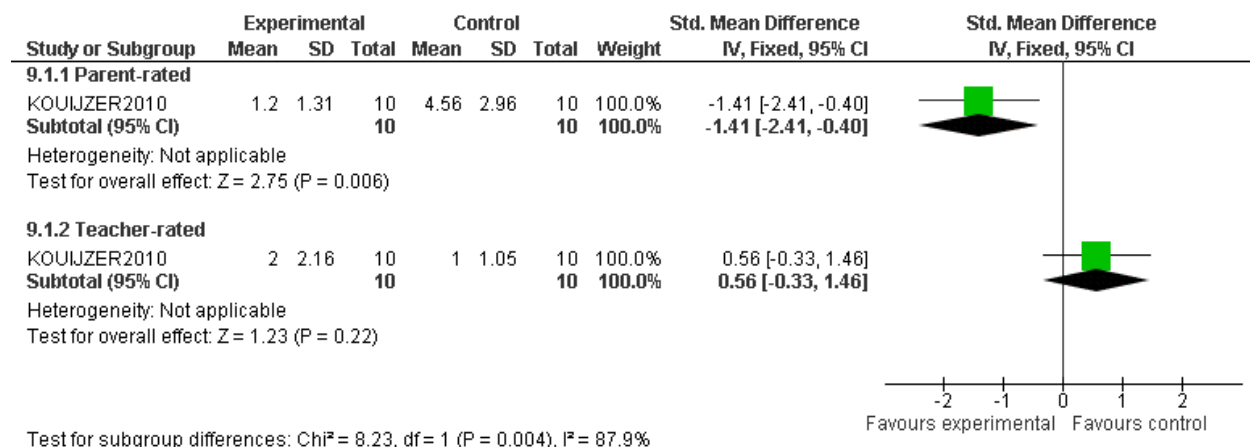


L-carnosine supplement versus placebo for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome



1.9.5 Sensory intervention for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

Neurofeedback versus treatment-as-usual for the core autism feature of restricted interests and rigid and repetitive behaviours as an indirect outcome

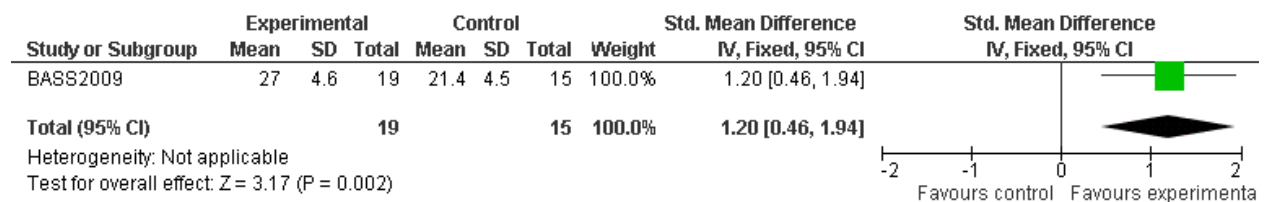


1.10 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT BEHAVIOUR THAT CHALLENGES

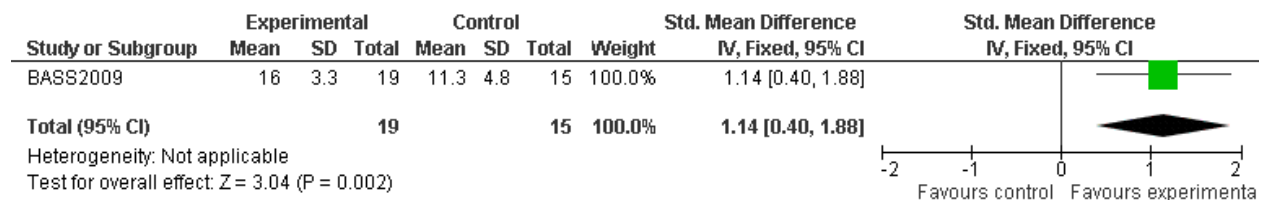
1.10.1 Animal-based intervention for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Horseback riding versus waitlist control for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Inattention/distractability (Sensory Profile)



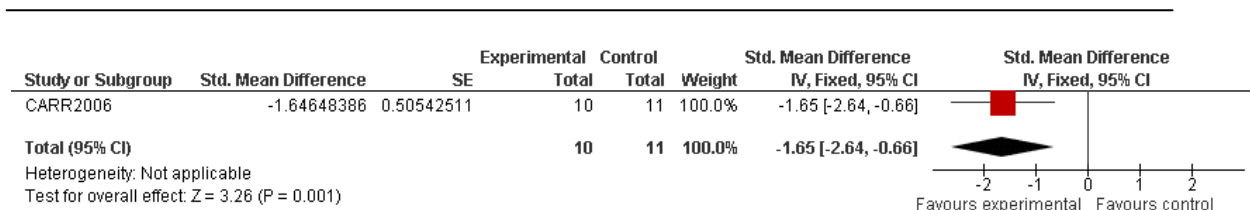
Sedentary (Sensory Profile)



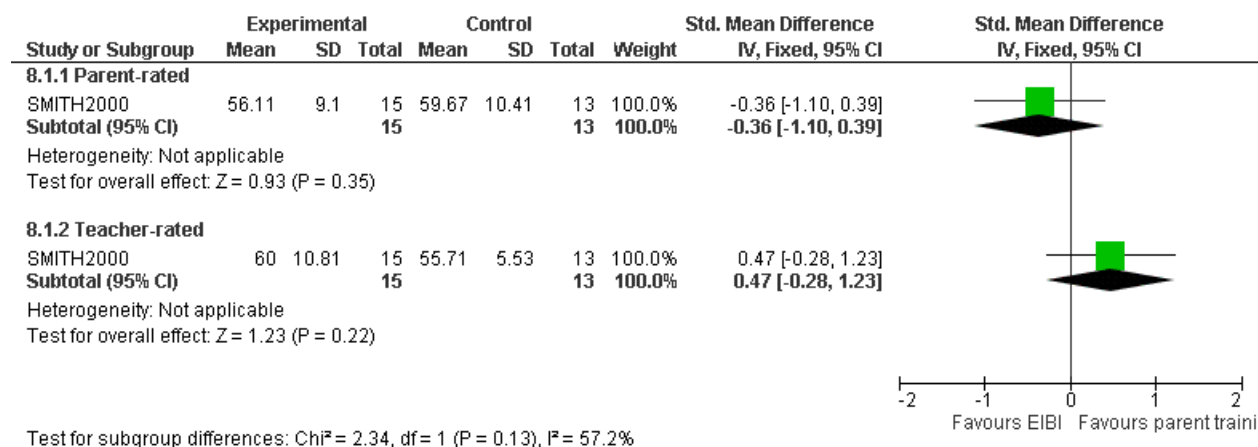
1.10.2 Behavioural interventions for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

Behavioural and medical intervention versus medical intervention only for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



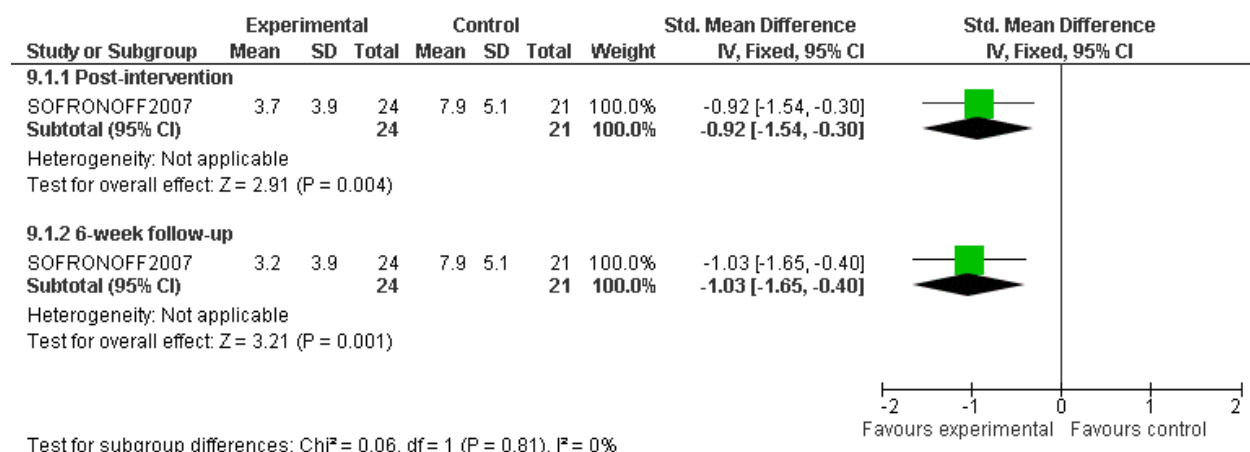
EIBI versus parent training for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



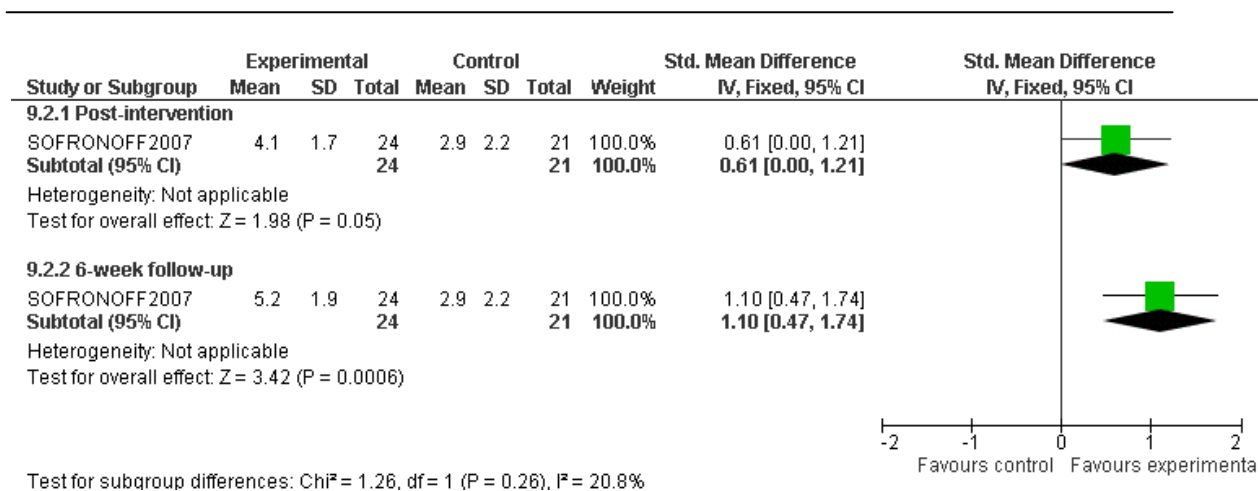
1.10.3 Cognitive-behavioural interventions for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

CBT versus waitlist control for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

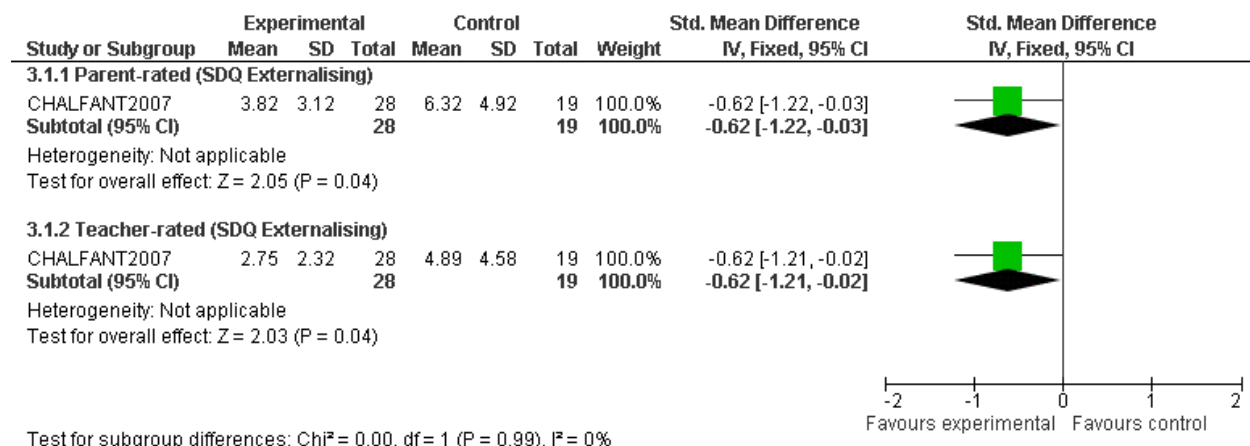
Parent-reported instances of child anger



Parent confidence in child managing own anger



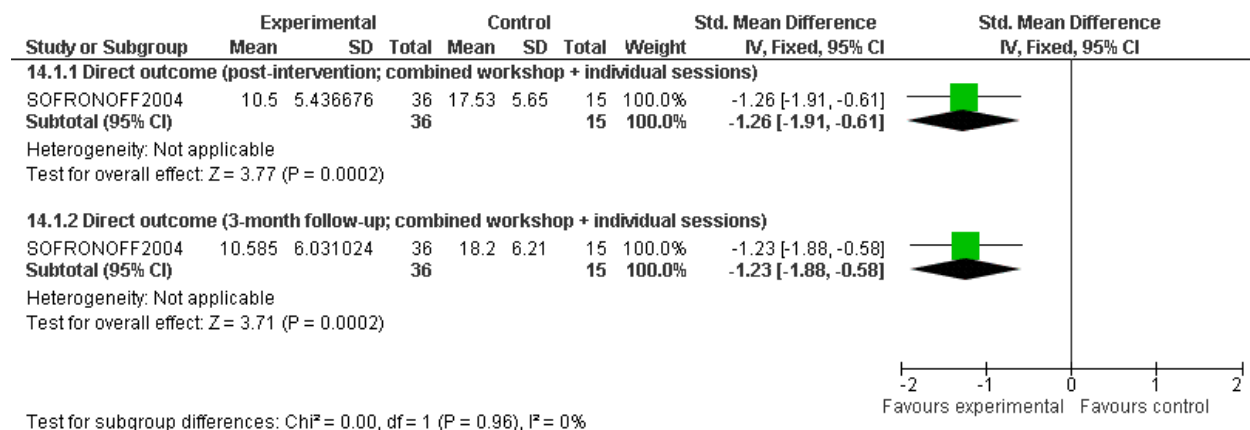
CBT versus waitlist control for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



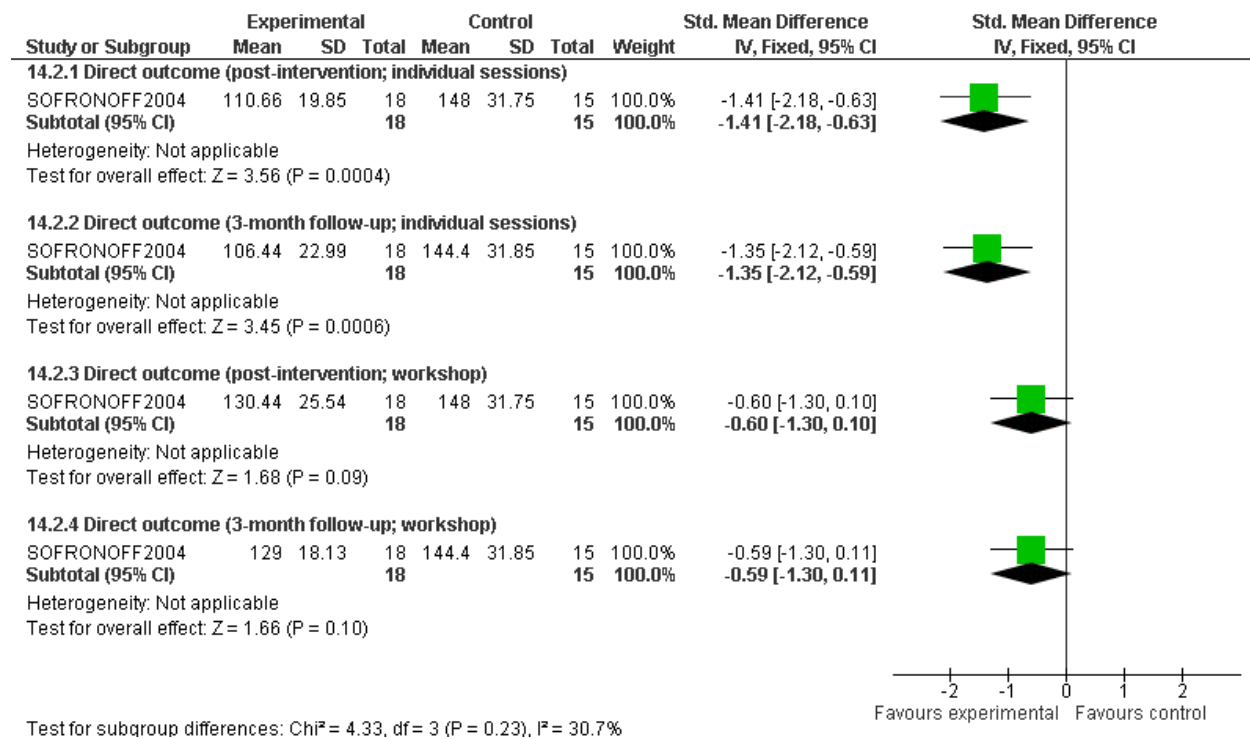
1.10.4 Parent training for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

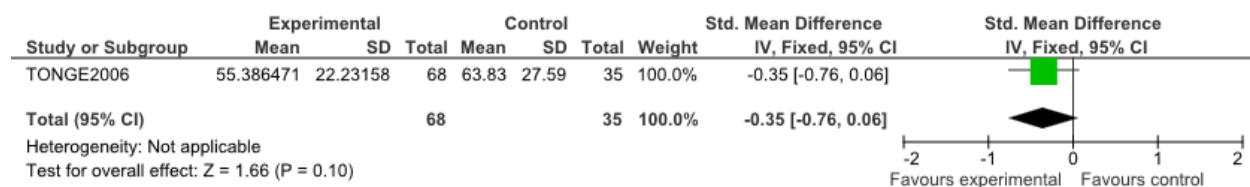
Frequency of problem behaviours



Intensity of problem behaviours

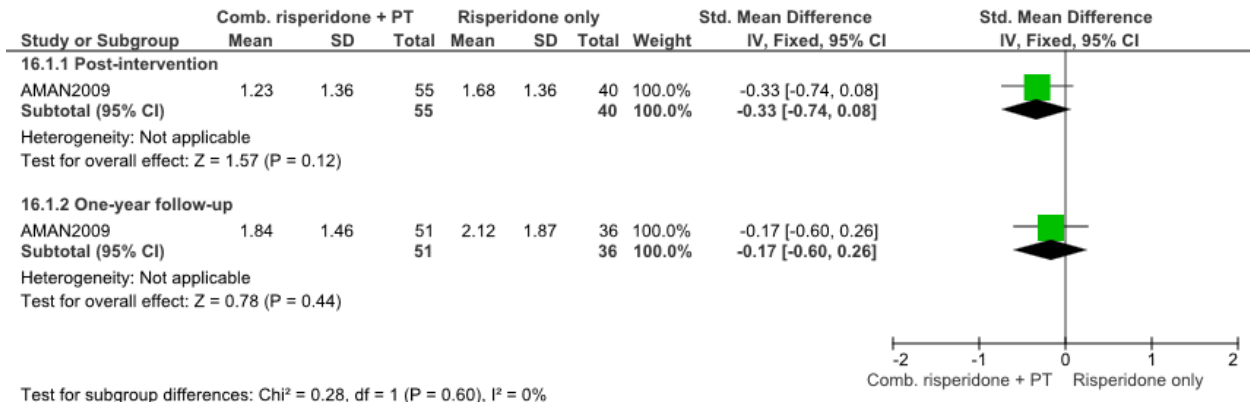


Problem behaviour (indirect outcome; DBC-TBPS; 6-month follow-up; PEC+PEBM combined)

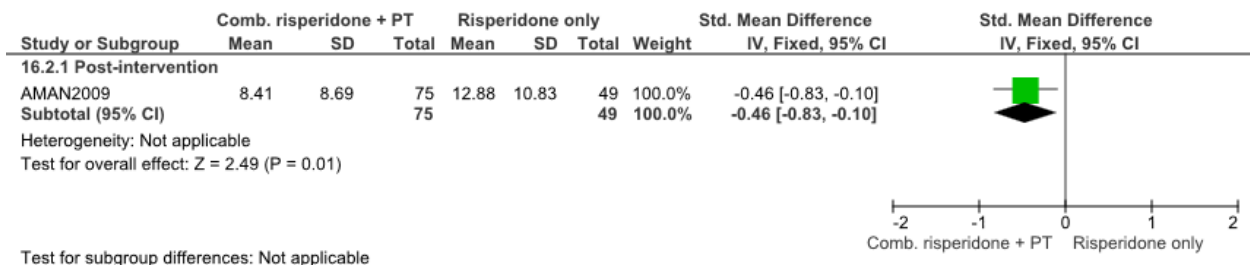


Combined parent training and antipsychotic versus antipsychotic-only for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

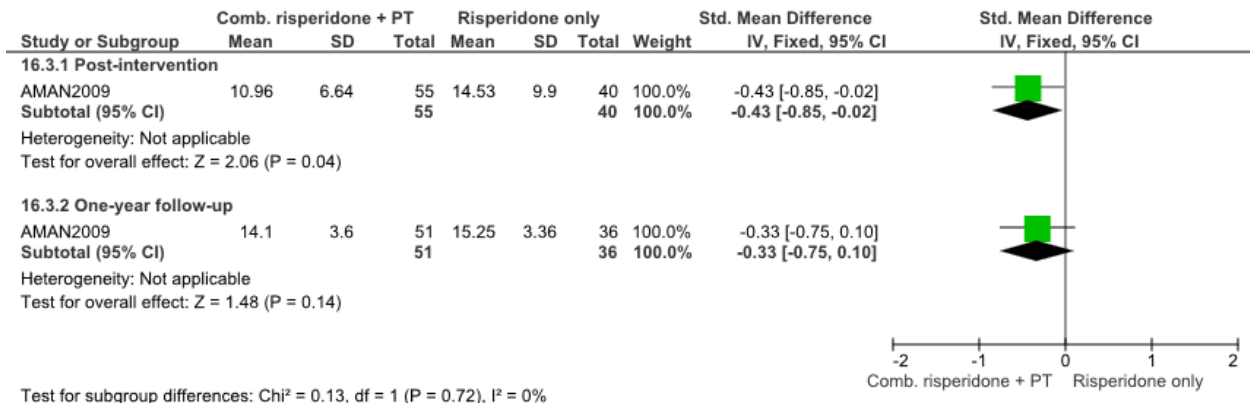
Noncompliant behaviour in everyday circumstances (HSQ)



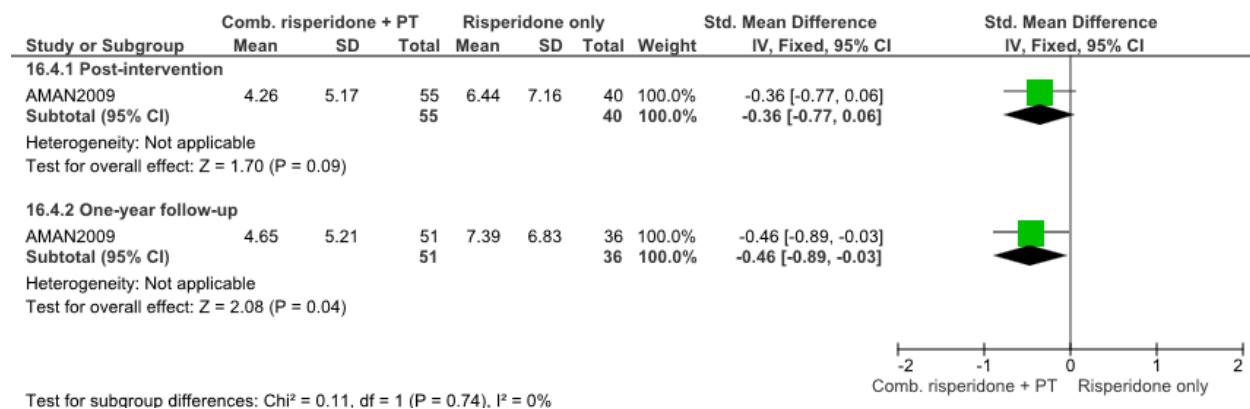
Noncompliant behaviour in everyday circumstances (Noncompliance index - Daily Living Skills [VABS])



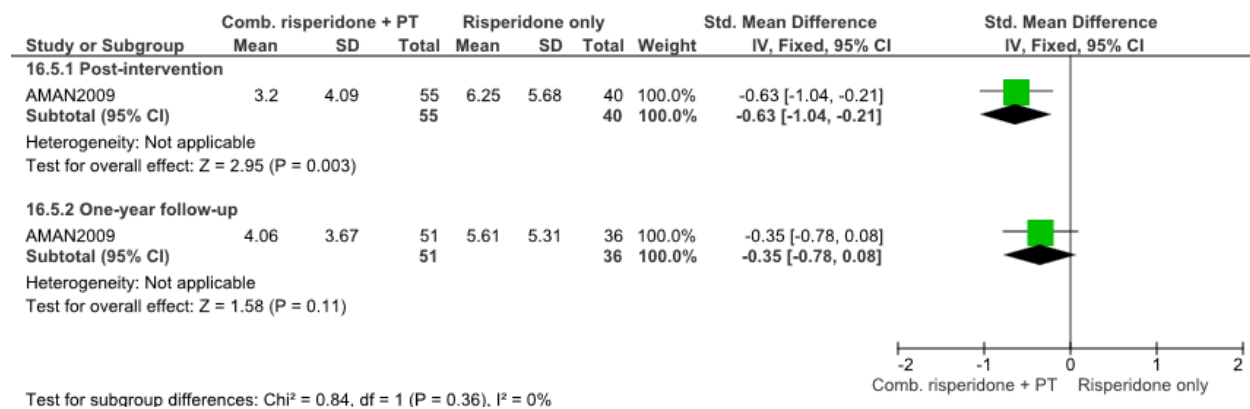
Irritability (ABC)



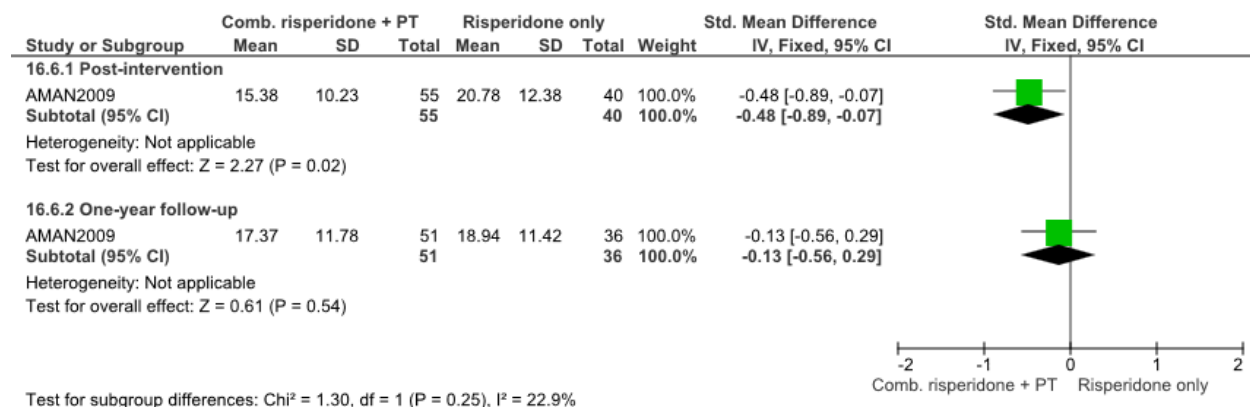
Lethargy/Social withdrawal (ABC)



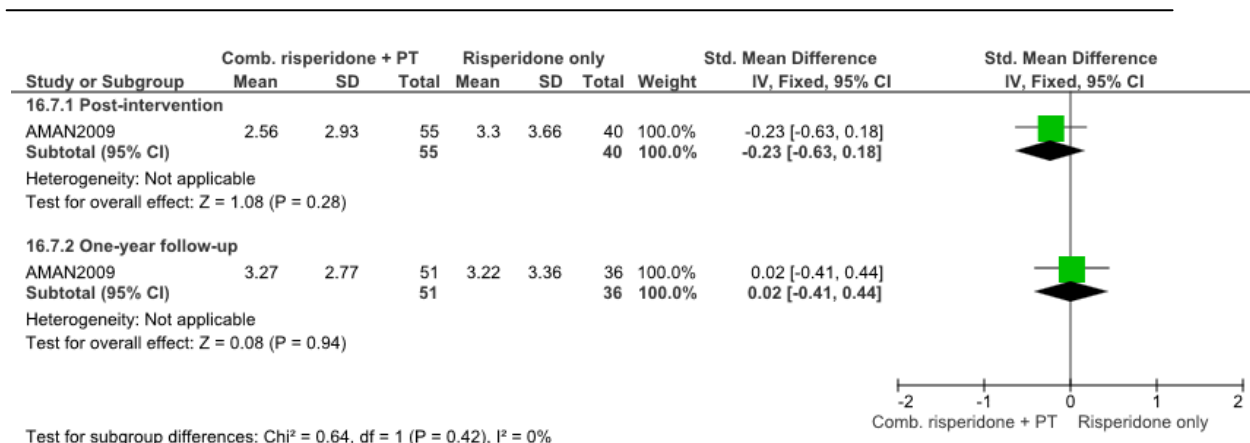
Stereotypic behaviour (ABC)



Hyperactivity/Noncompliance (ABC)

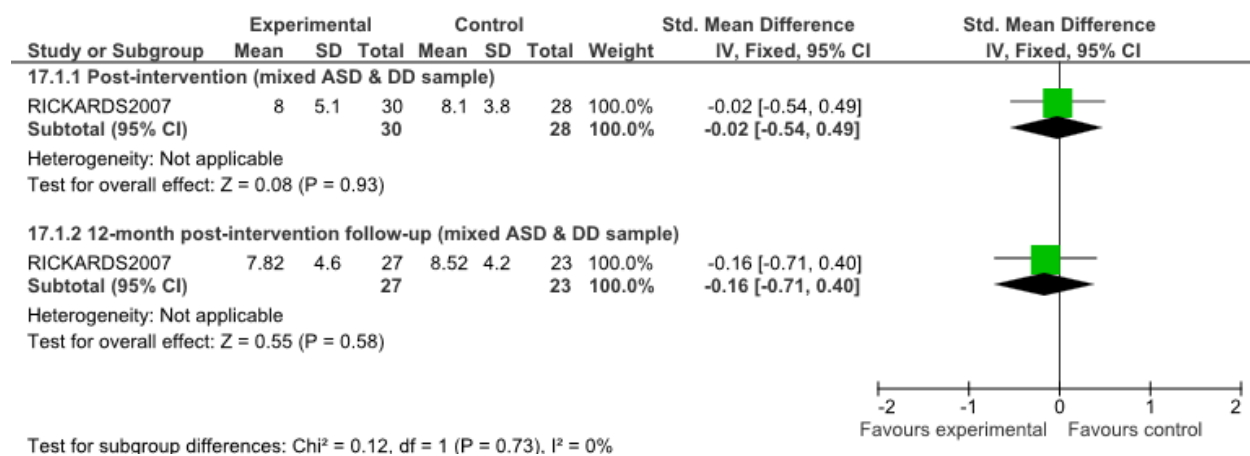


Inappropriate speech (ABC)

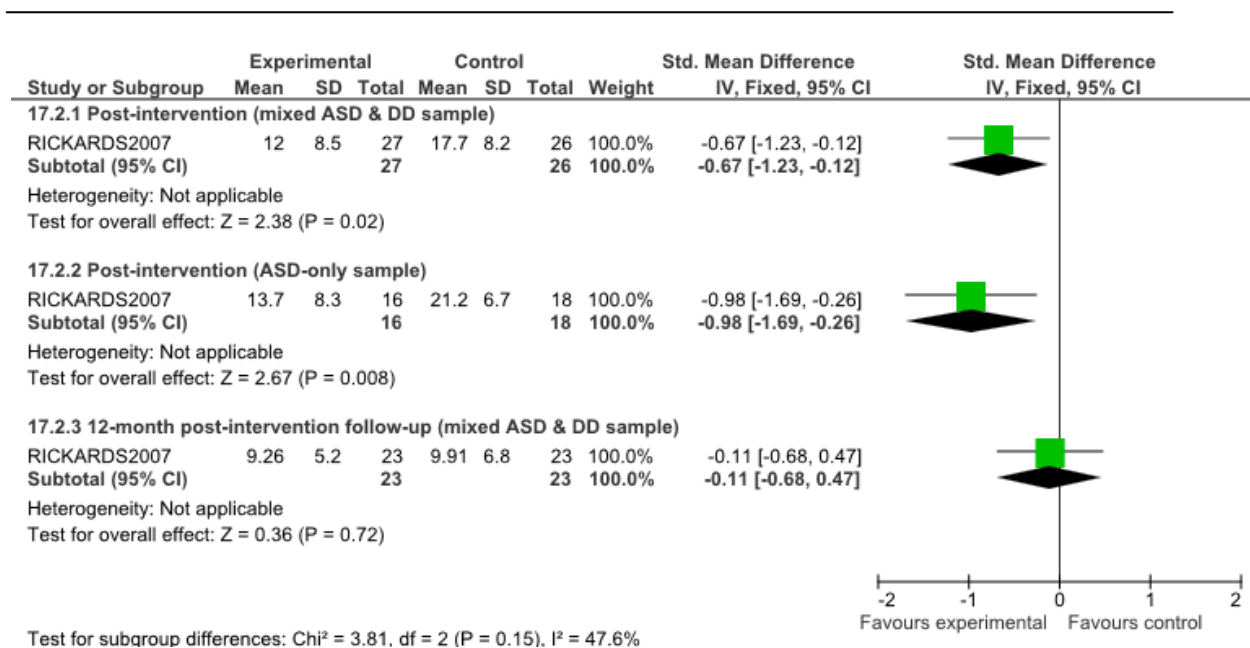


Combined parent training and early intervention centre programme versus early intervention centre programme only for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Parent-reported behaviour that challenges (BSQ)



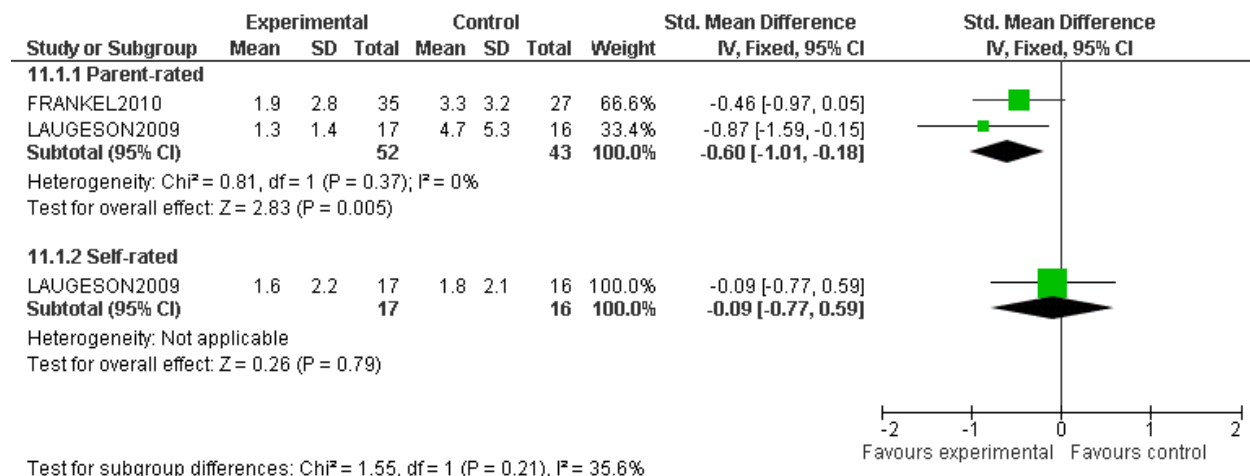
Teacher-rated behaviour that challenges (PBCL)



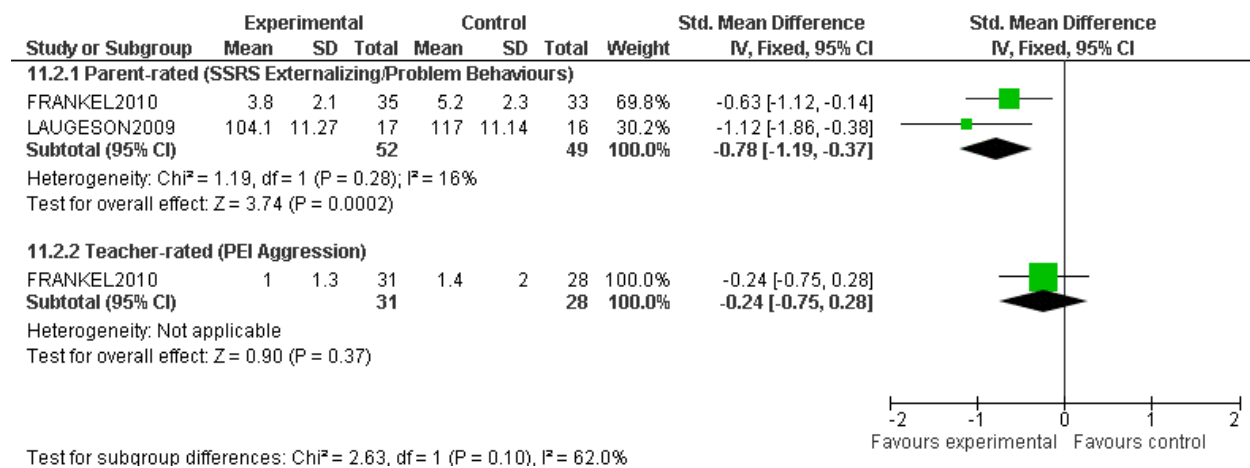
1.10.5 Social-communication interventions for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Social skills group versus treatment-as-usual for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

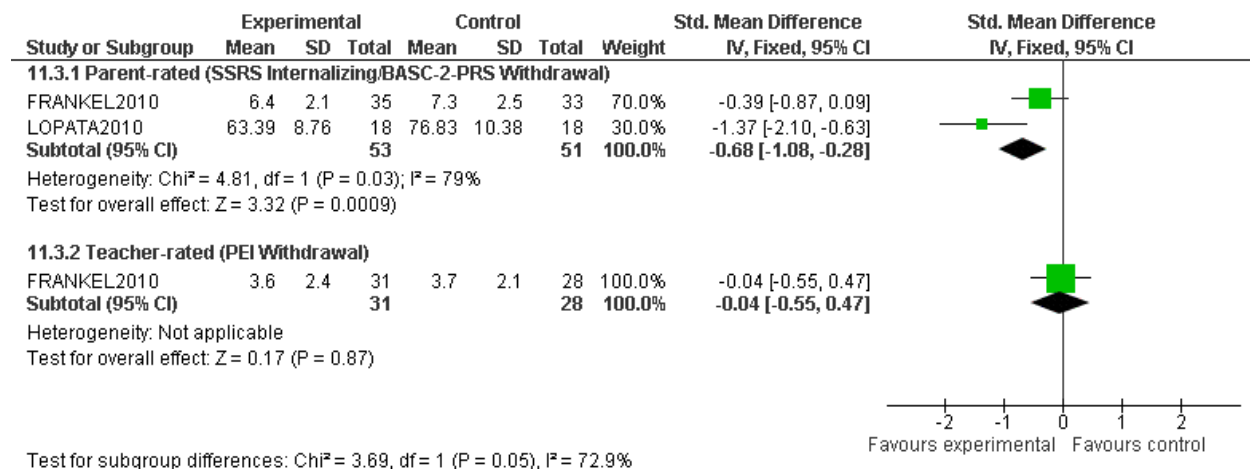
Conflict (QPQ Conflict)



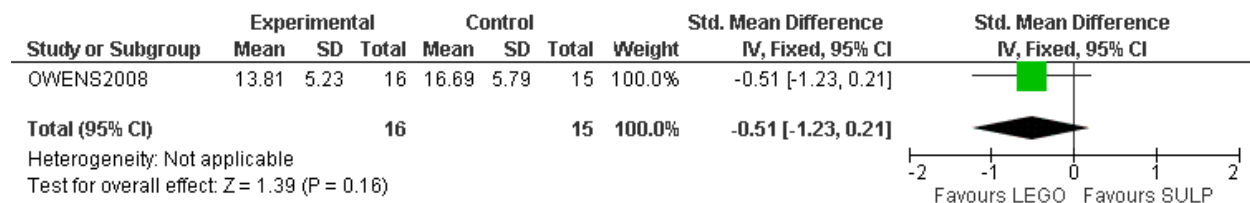
Intrusive/aggressive behaviour



Social withdrawal



LEGO therapy versus SULP for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

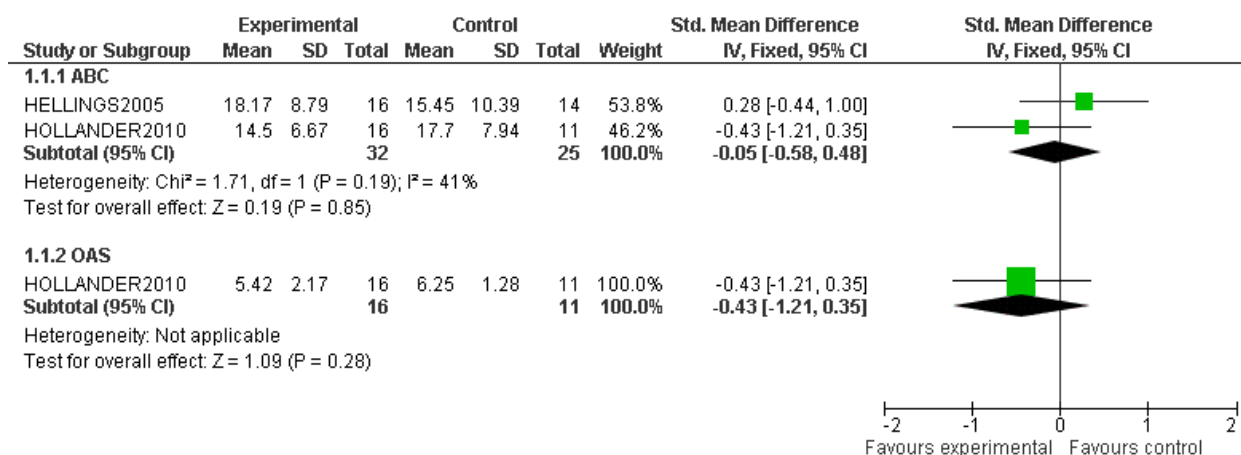


1.11 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT BEHAVIOUR THAT CHALLENGES

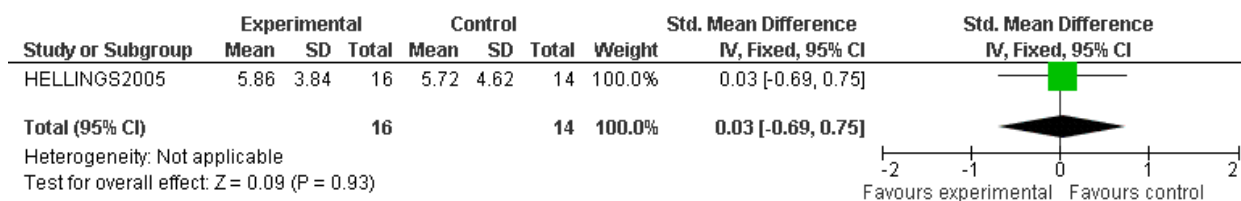
1.11.1 Anticonvulsants for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Divalproex versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

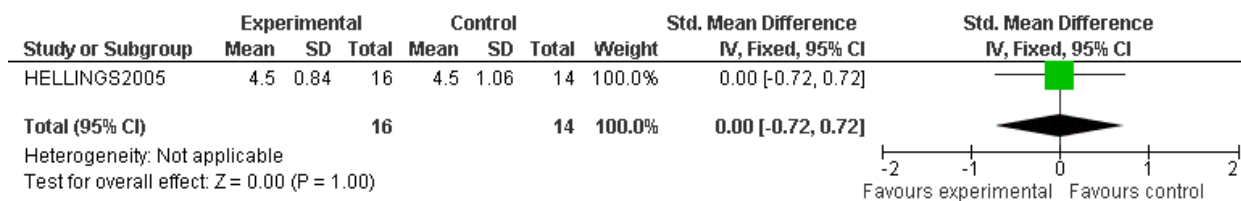
Irritability



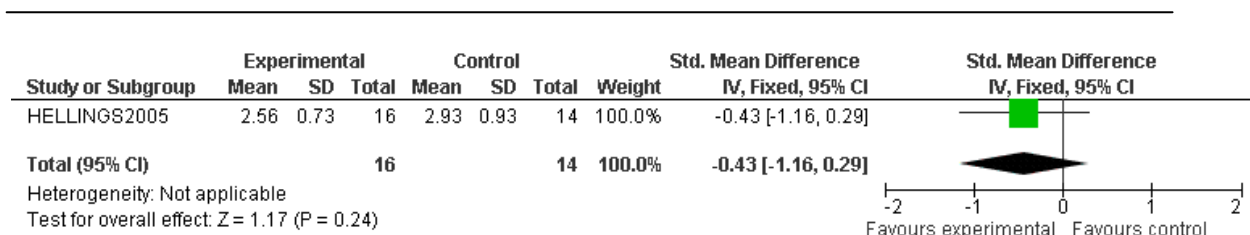
Aggression (OAS)



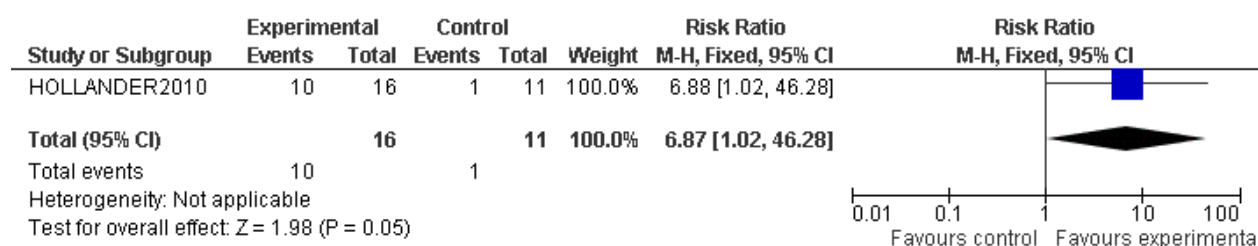
Global severity (CGI-S)



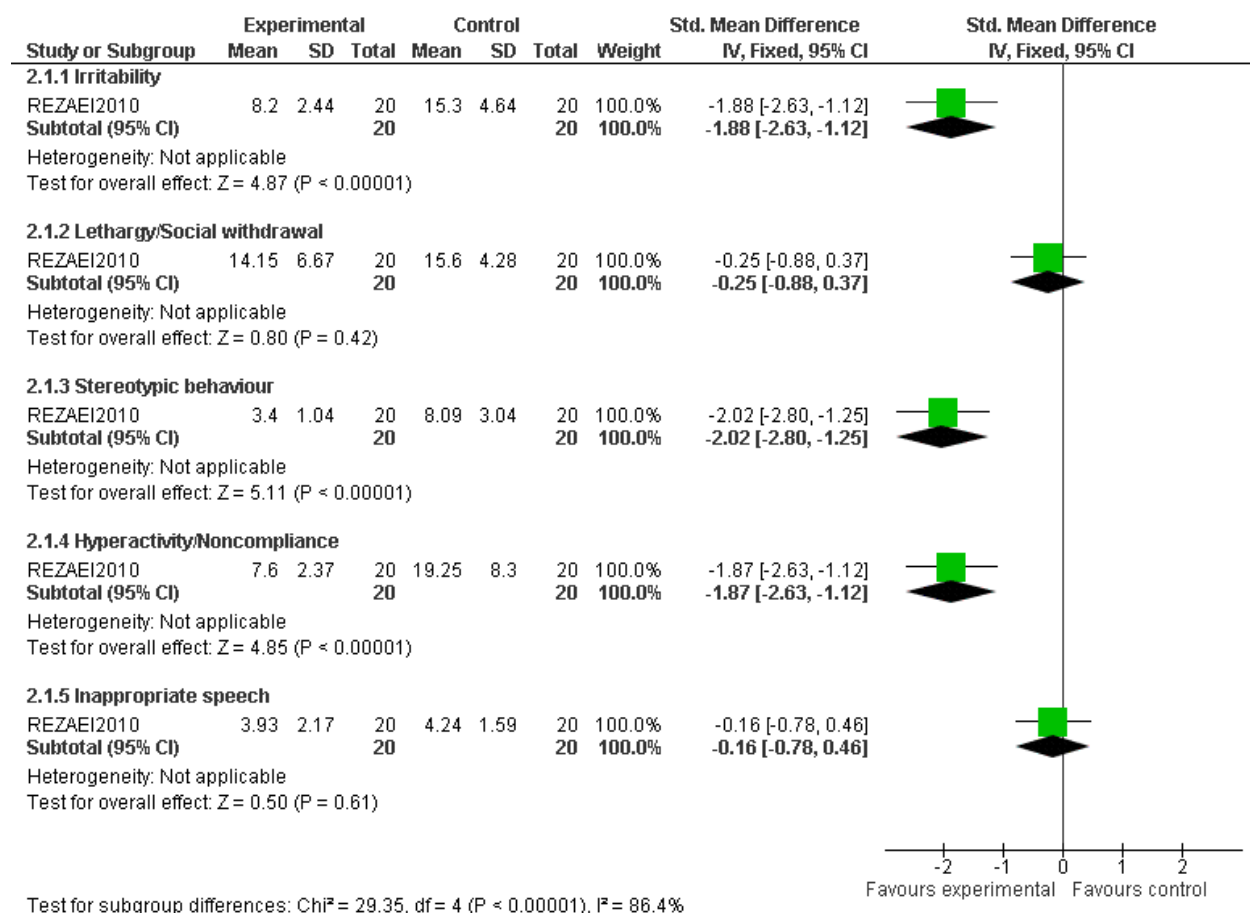
Global improvement (CGI-I)



Global improvement ('much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)

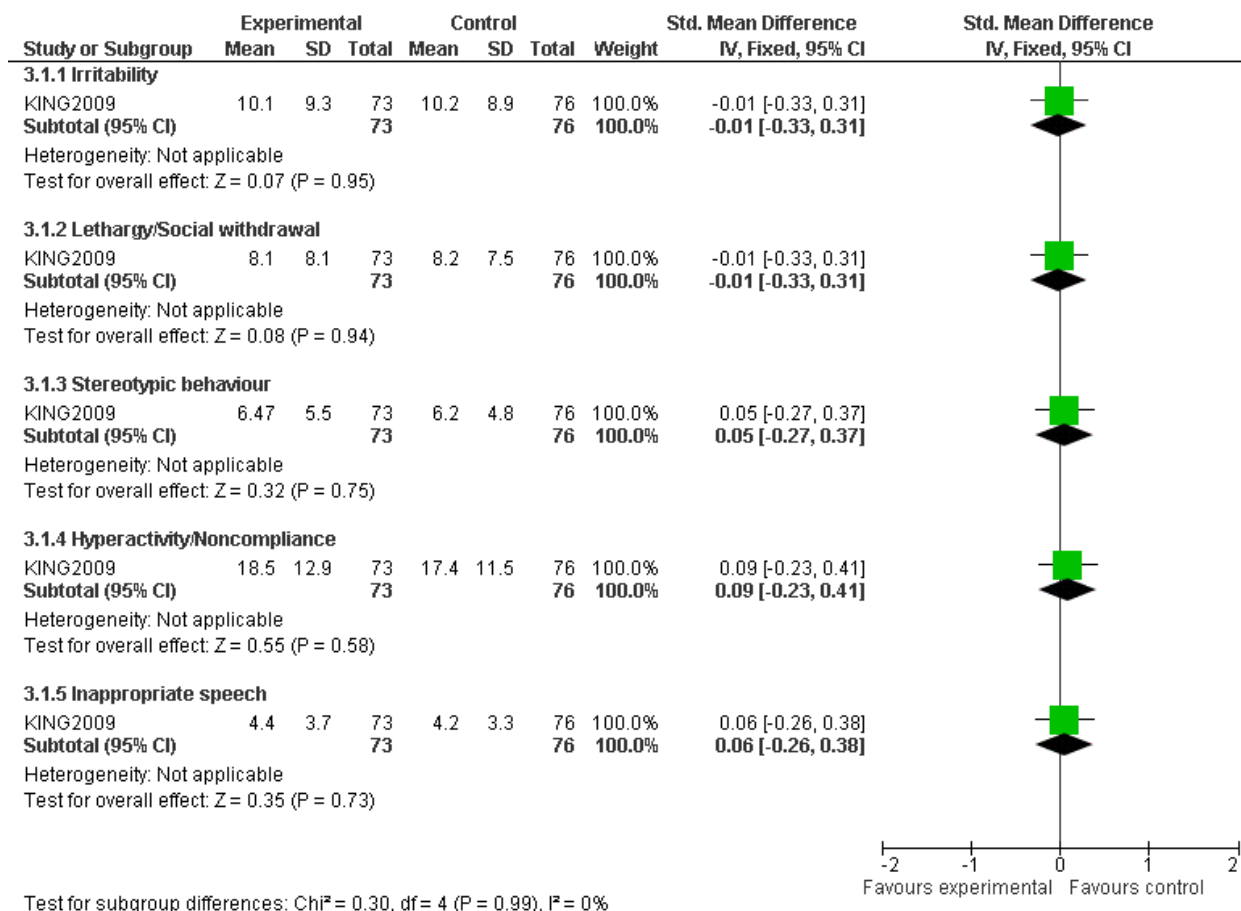


Topiramate and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



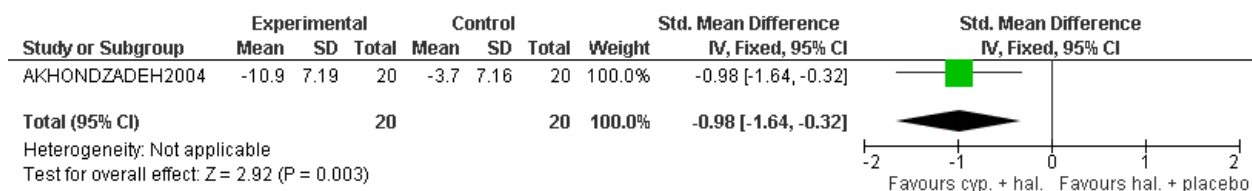
1.11.2 Antidepressants for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Citalopram versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



1.11.3 Antihistamines for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

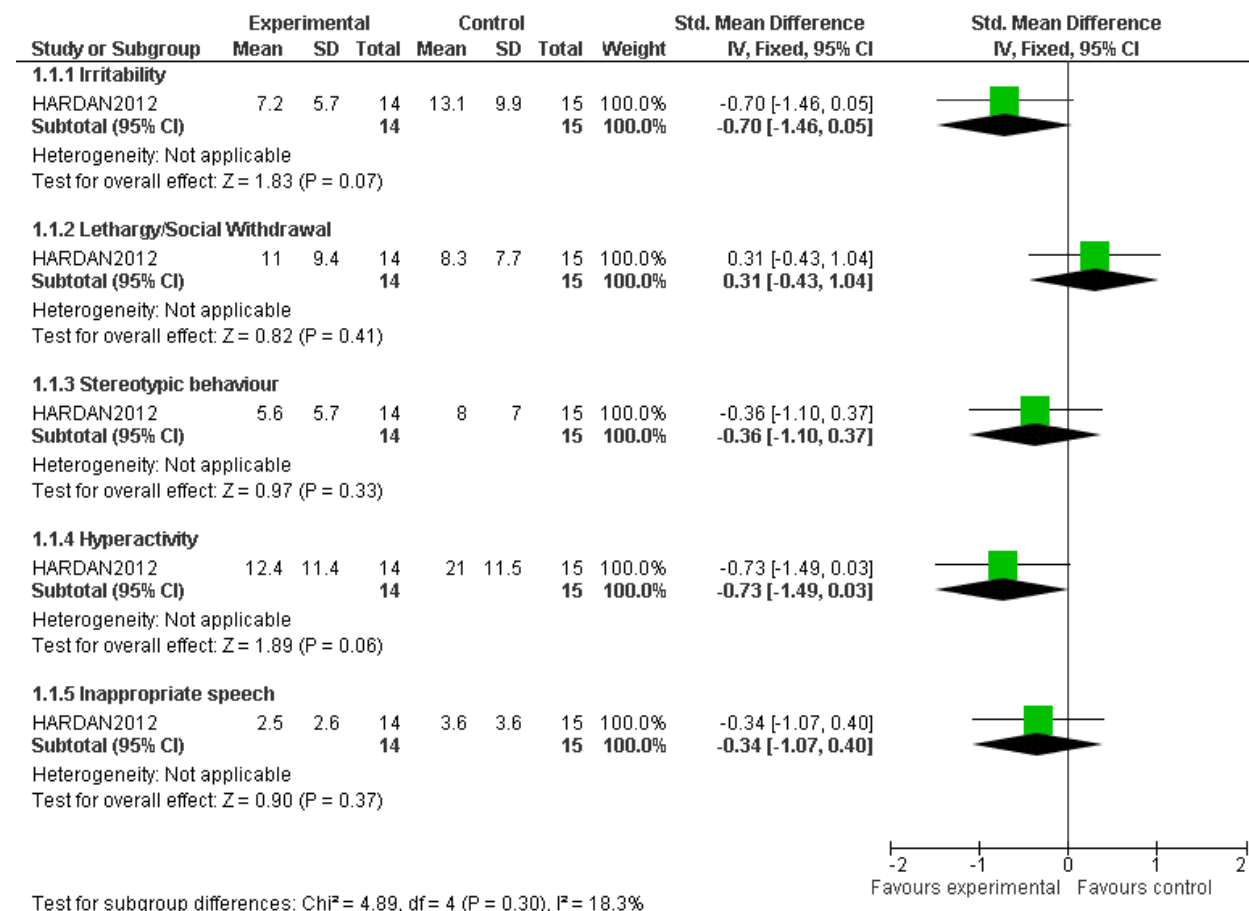
Cyproheptadine and haloperidol versus placebo and haloperidol for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



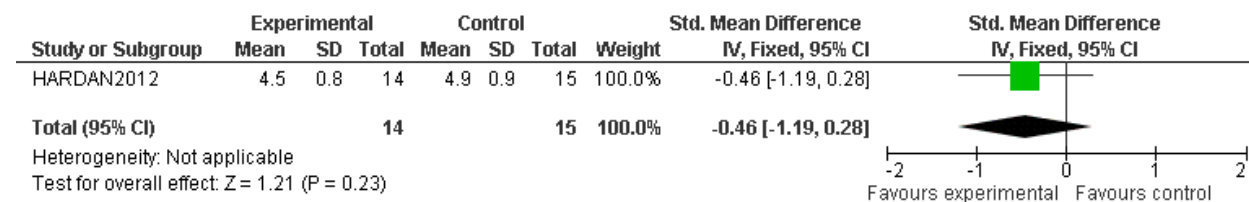
1.11.4 Antioxidants for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

N-acetylcysteine versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

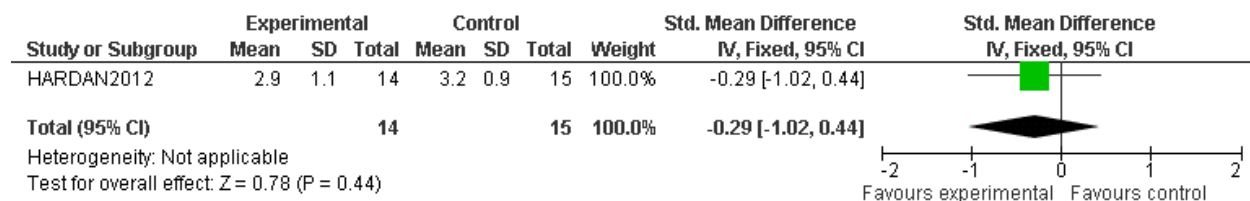
Behaviour that challenges (ABC)



Global severity (CGI-S)



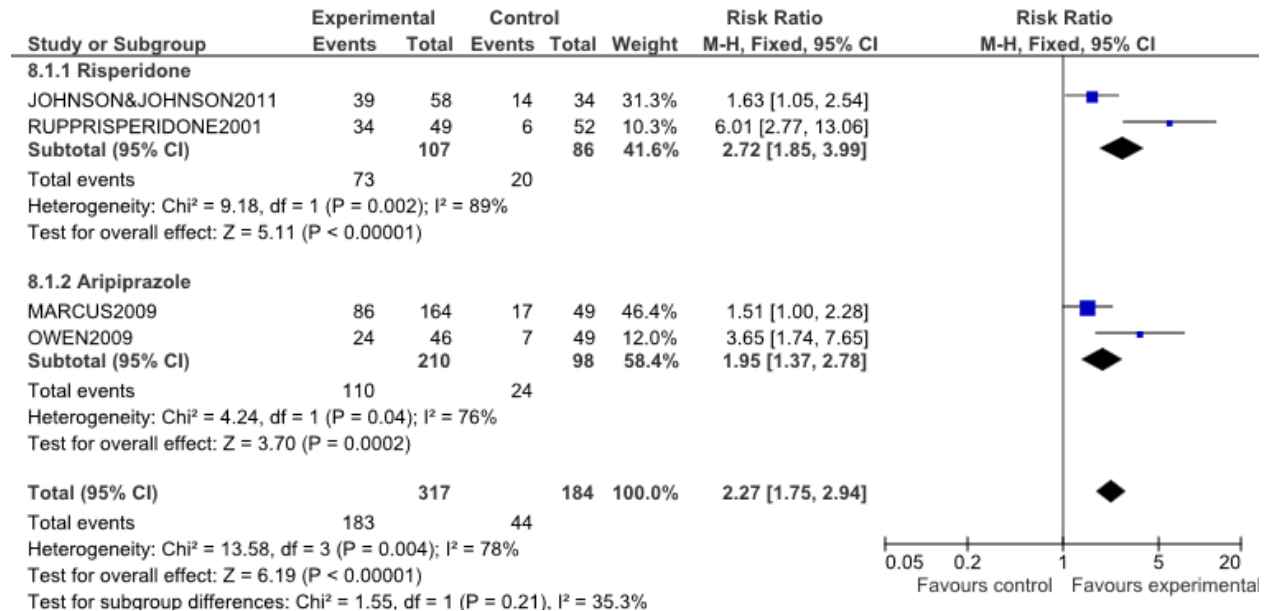
Global improvement (CGI-I)



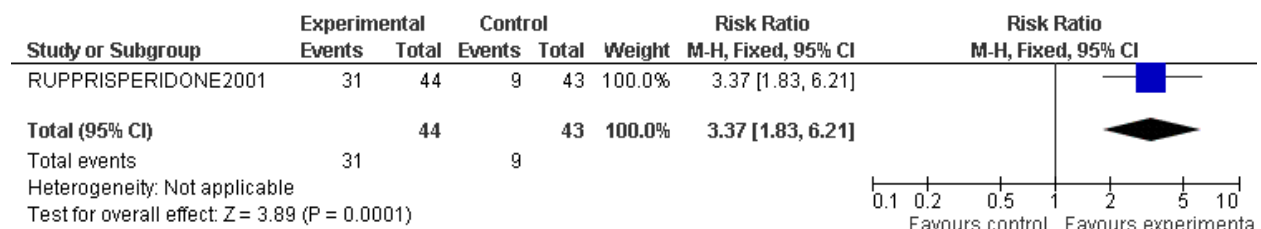
1.11.5 Antipsychotics for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

Antipsychotic (risperidone or aripiprazole) versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

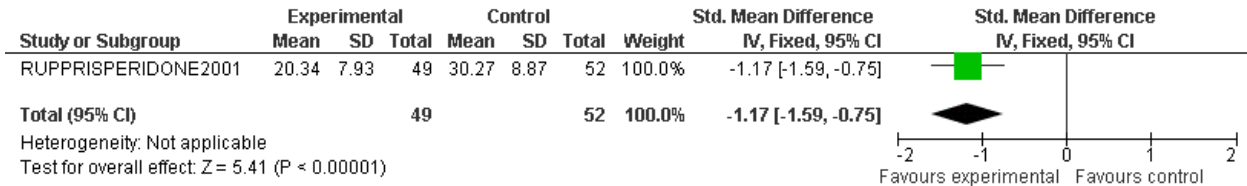
Positive treatment response (clinician-rated: >25% improvement on ABC-Irritability with or without 'much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)



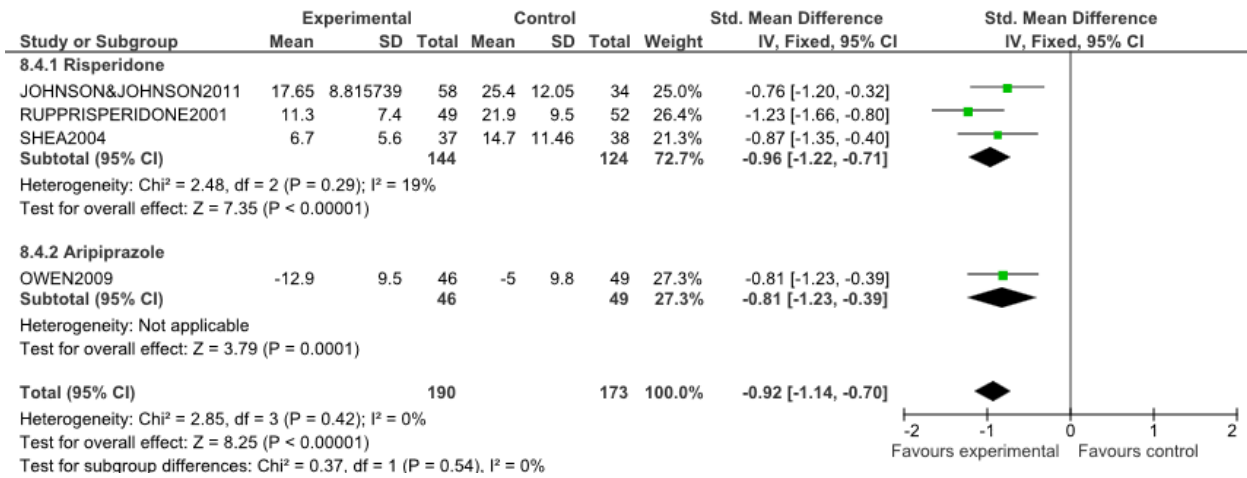
Positive treatment response (parent-defined target symptoms)



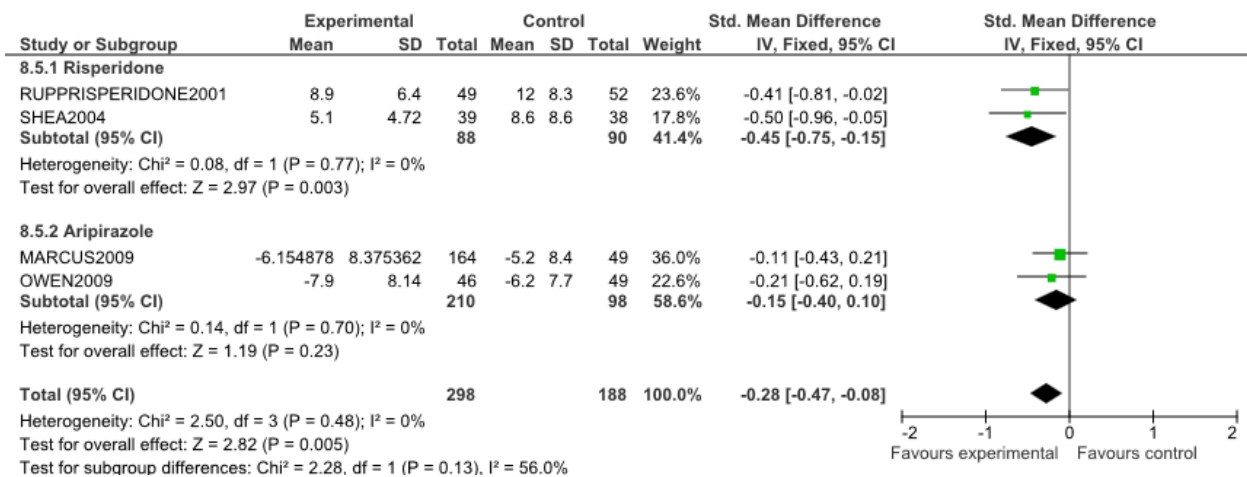
Maladaptive behaviour (VABS)



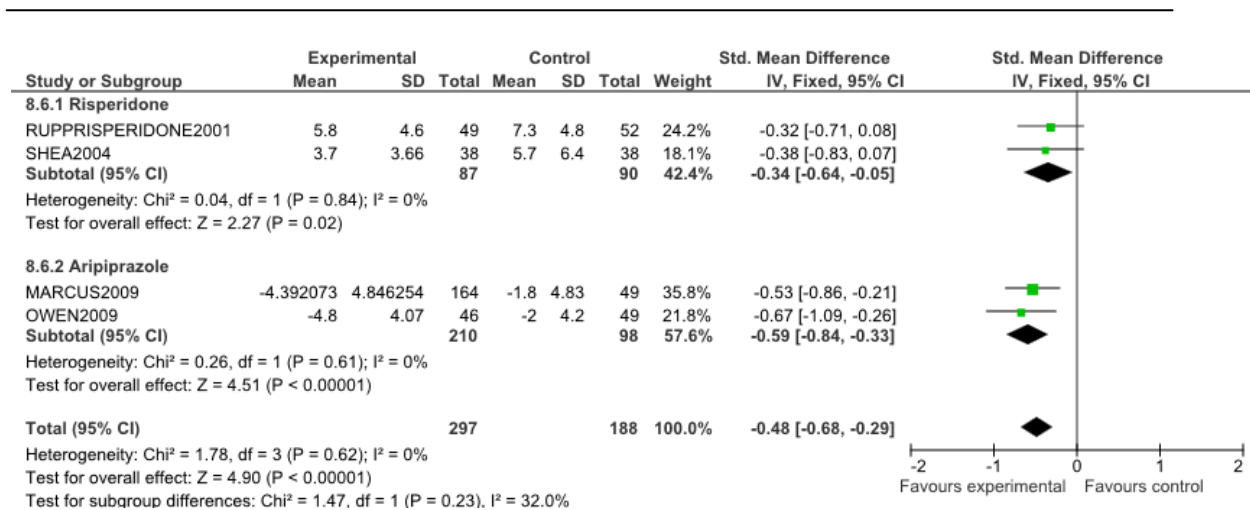
Irritability (ABC)



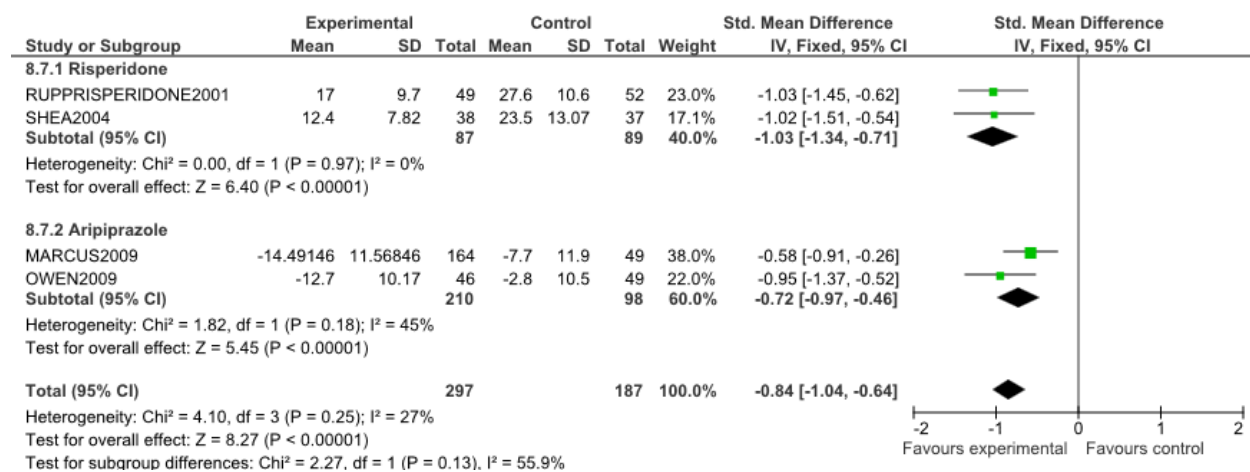
Lethargy/Social withdrawal (ABC)



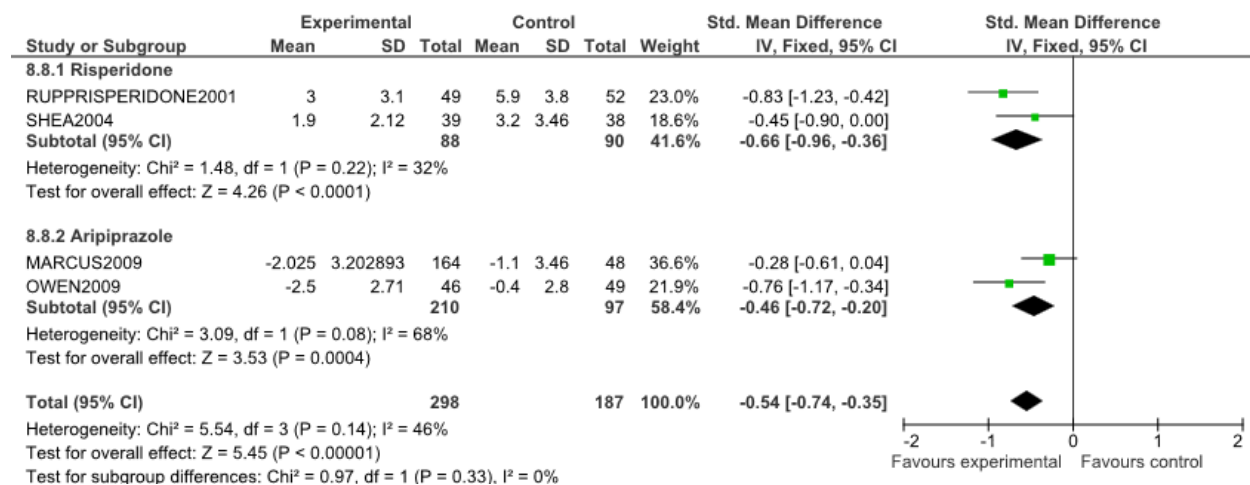
Stereotypic behaviour (ABC)



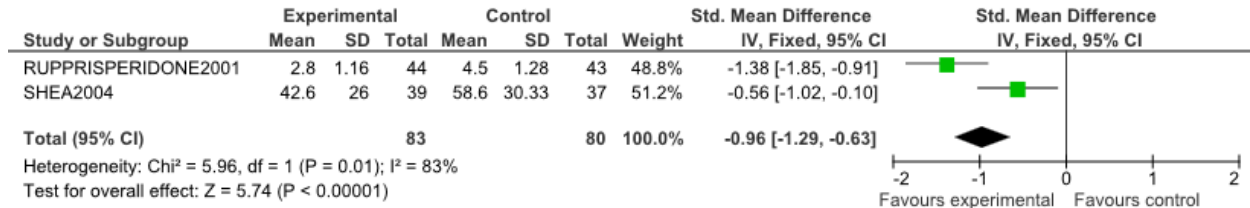
Hyperactivity (ABC)



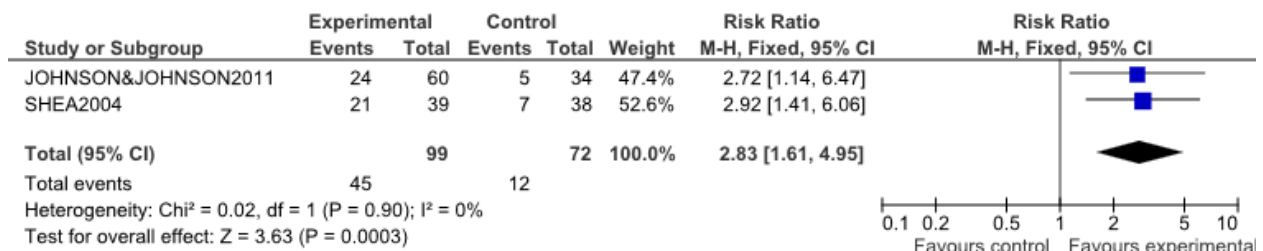
Inappropriate speech (ABC)



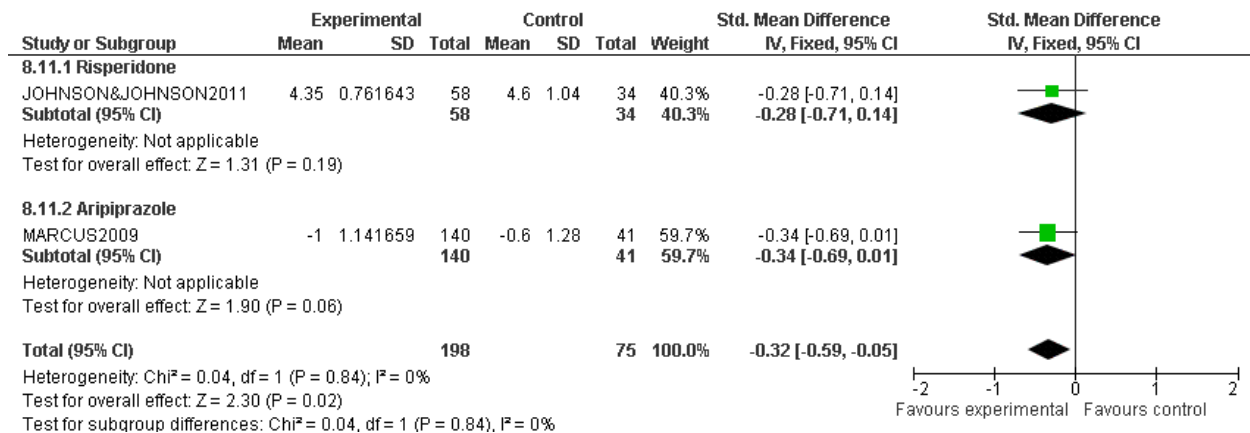
Parent-defined target symptoms



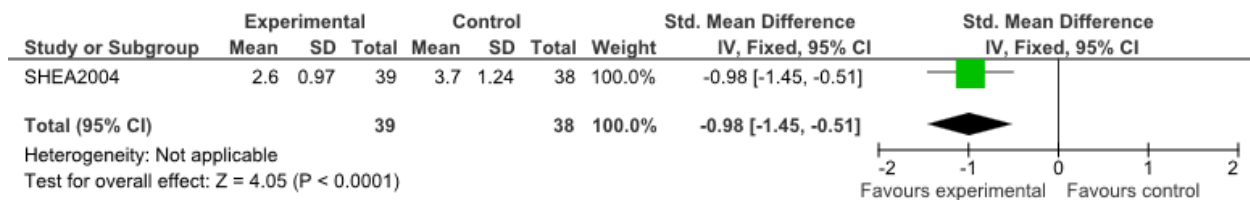
Global state: Positive treatment response (CGI)



Global severity (CGI-S)

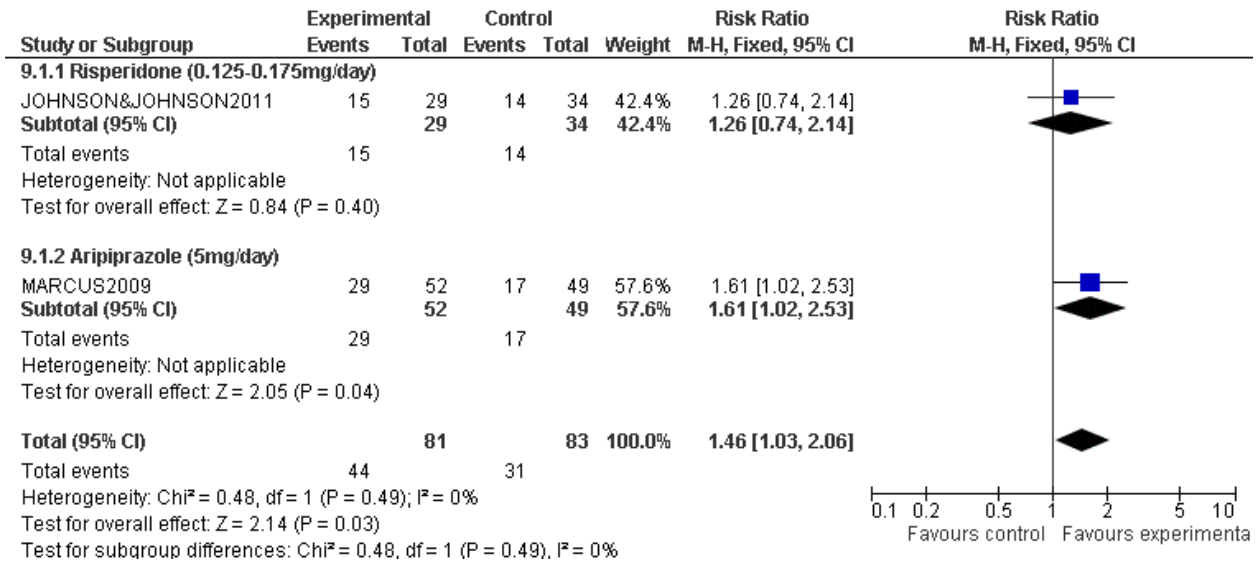


Global improvement (CGI-I)

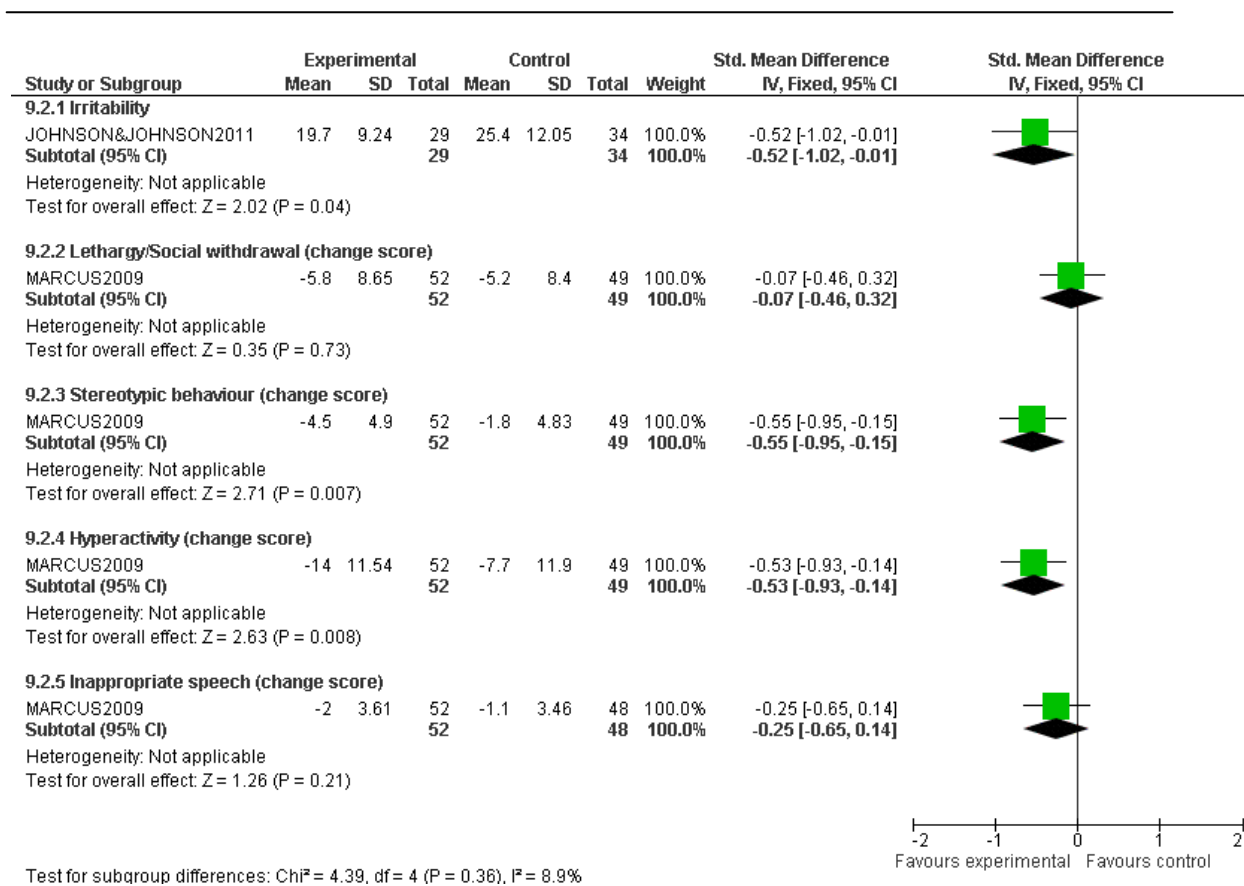


Low dose antipsychotic (risperidone or aripiprazole) versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

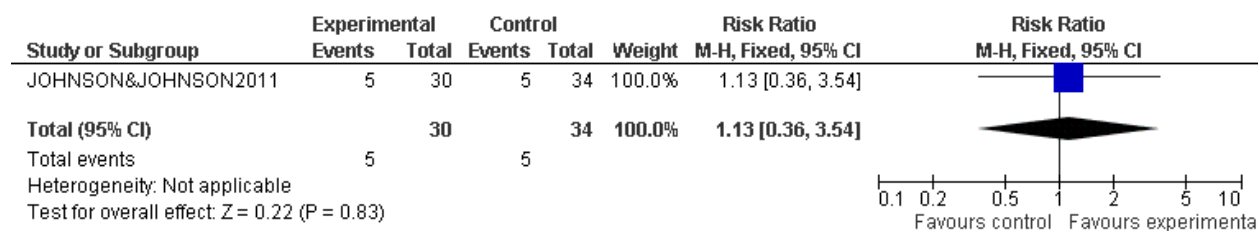
Positive treatment response (clinician-rated: >25% improvement on ABC-Irritability with or without 'much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)



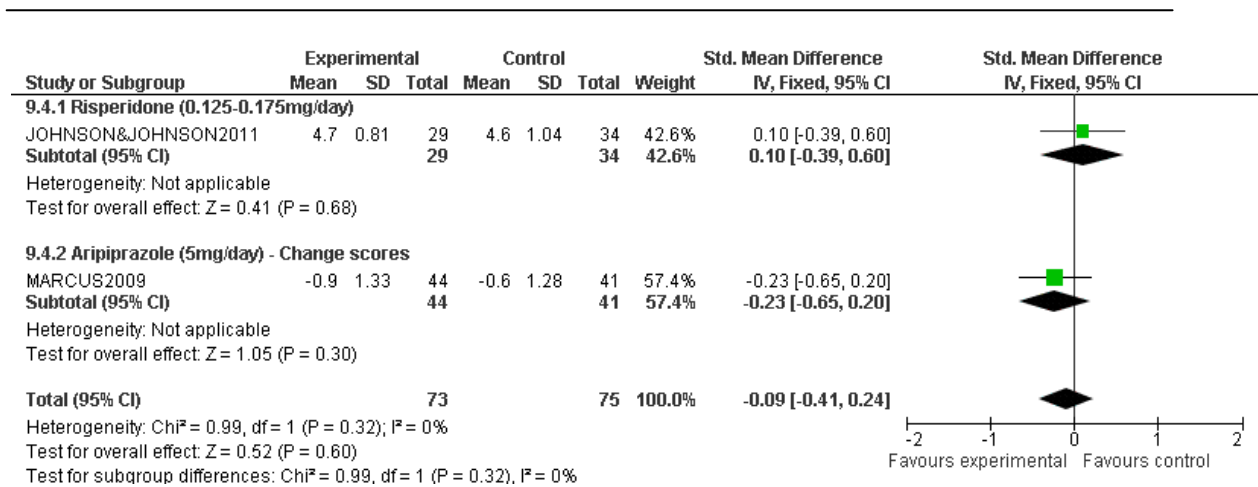
Behaviour that challenges (ABC)



Global state: Positive treatment response (CGI)

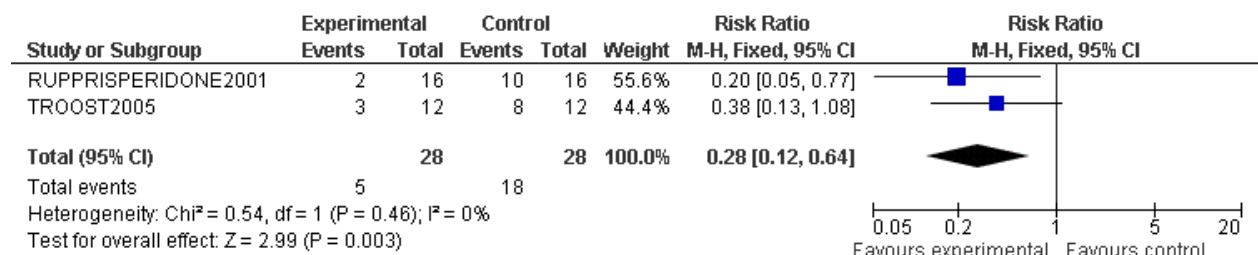


Global severity (CGI-S)

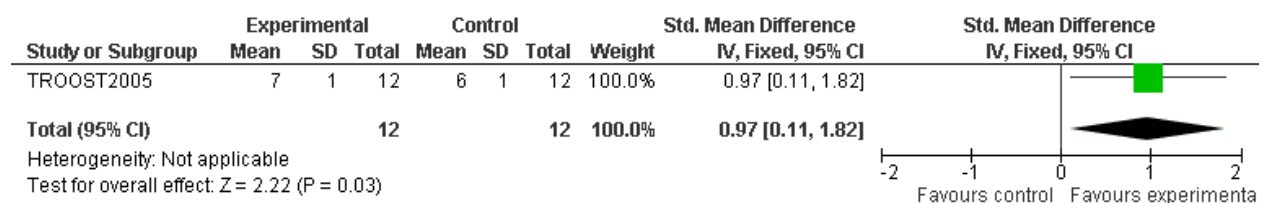


Continued risperidone versus switch to placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

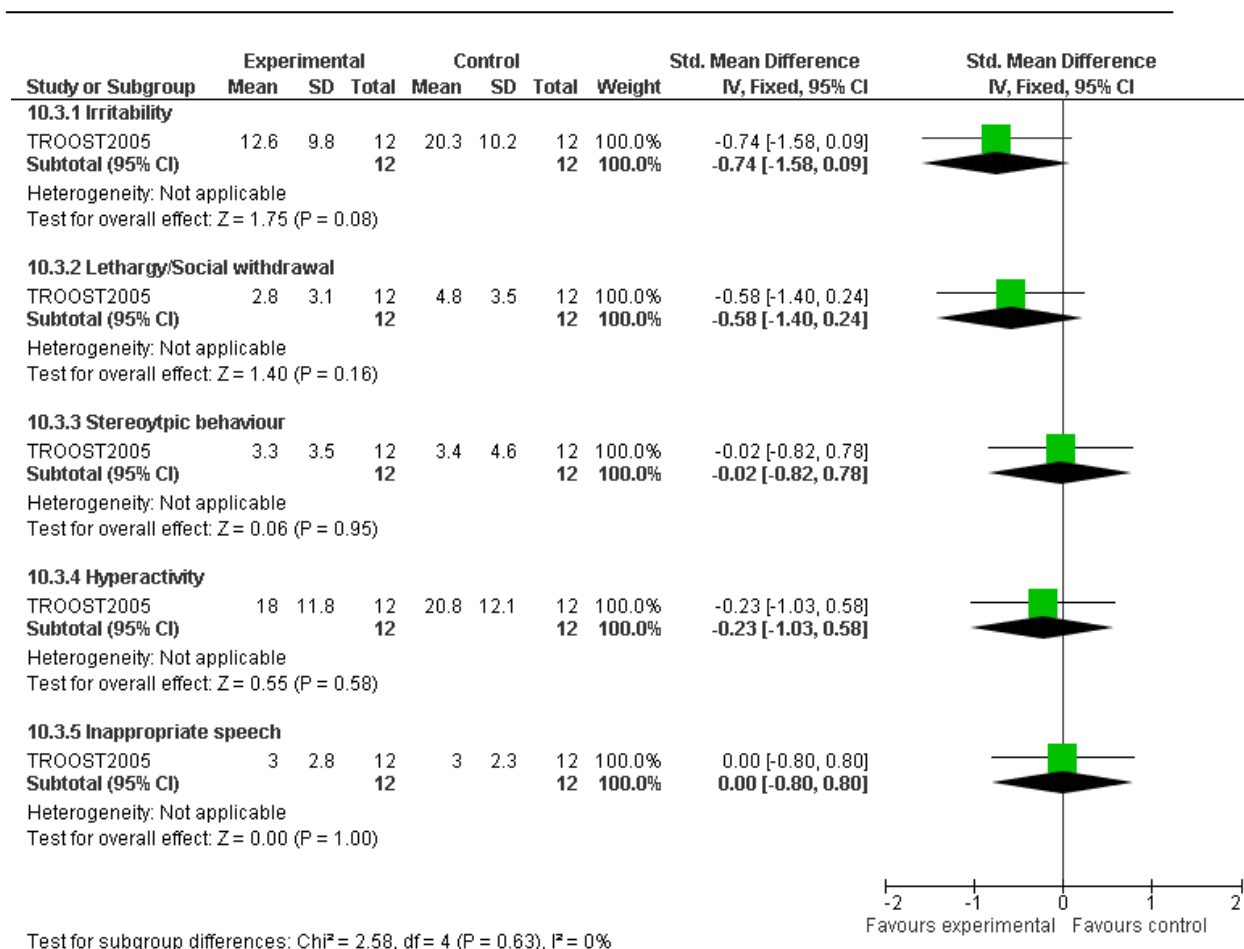
Relapse rate after discontinuation



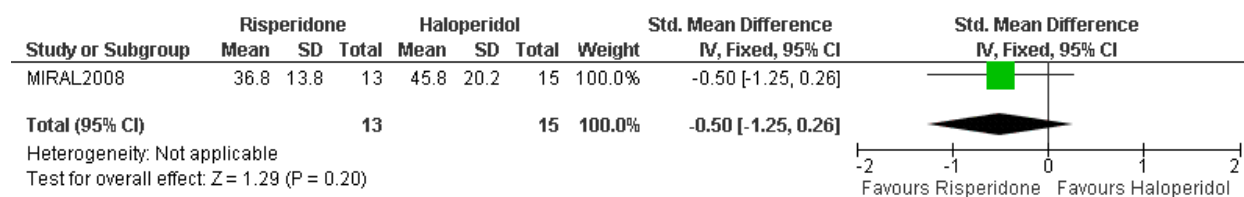
Time to relapse after discontinuation (in weeks)



Behaviour that challenges (ABC)



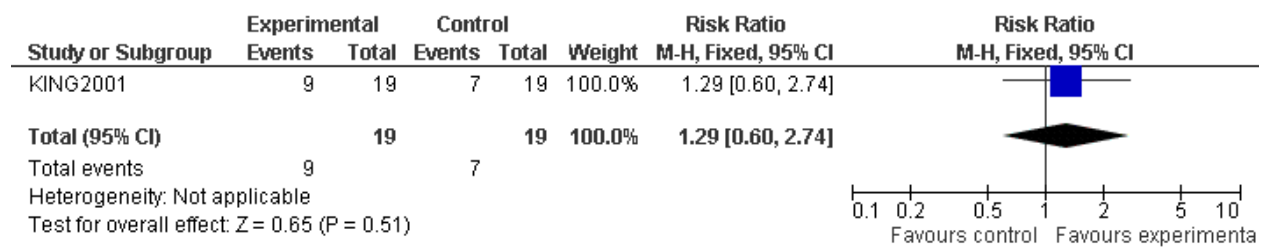
Risperidone versus haloperidol for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



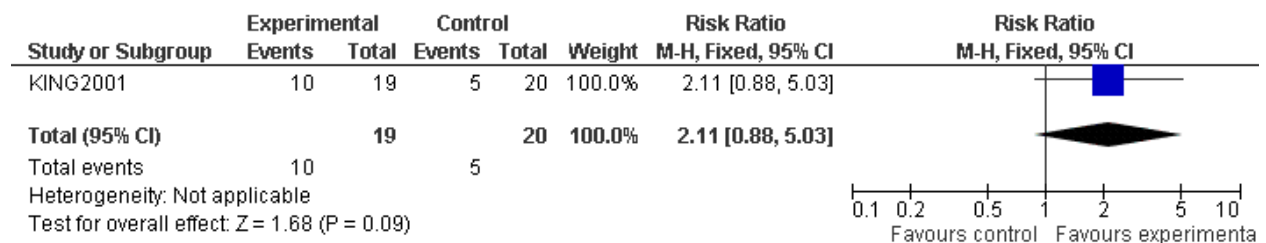
1.11.6 Antivirals for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Amantadine hydrochloride versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Positive parent-rated treatment response (>25% improvement on ABC-Irritability and/or hyperactivity)

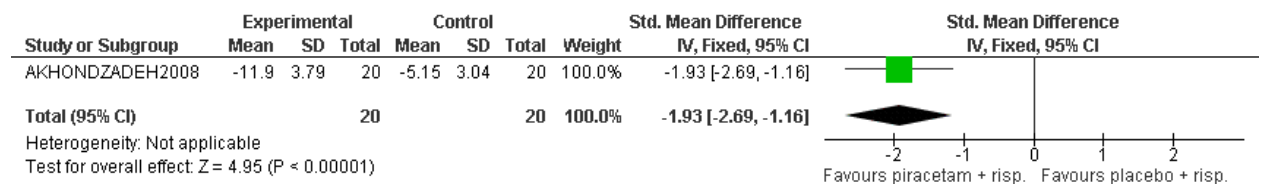


Positive investigator-rated treatment response ('much improved/very improved' on CGI-improvement)



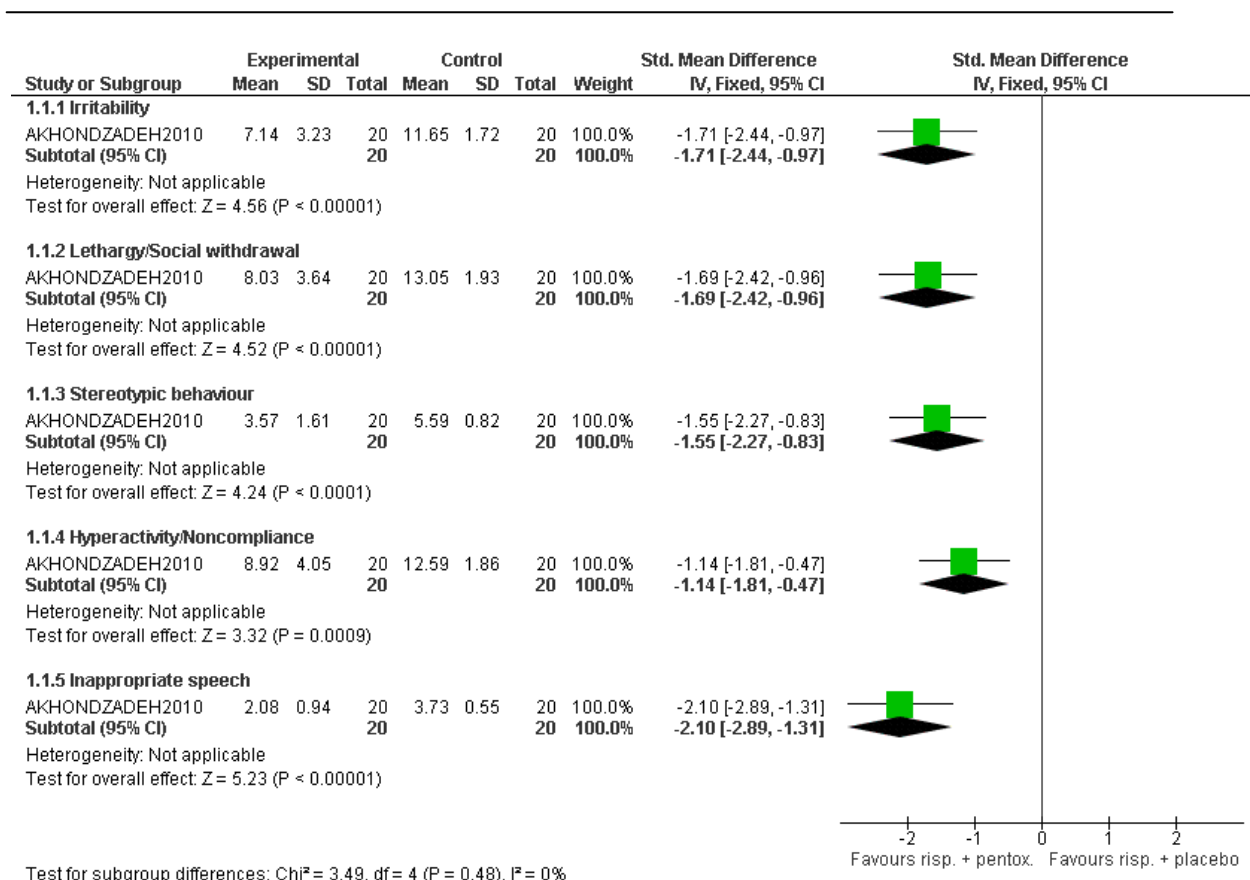
1.11.7 Cognitive enhancers for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Piracetam and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



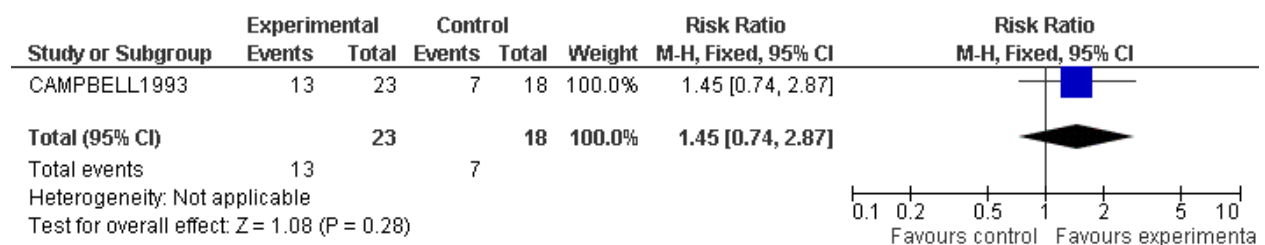
1.11.8 Methylxanthines for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Pentoxifylline and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



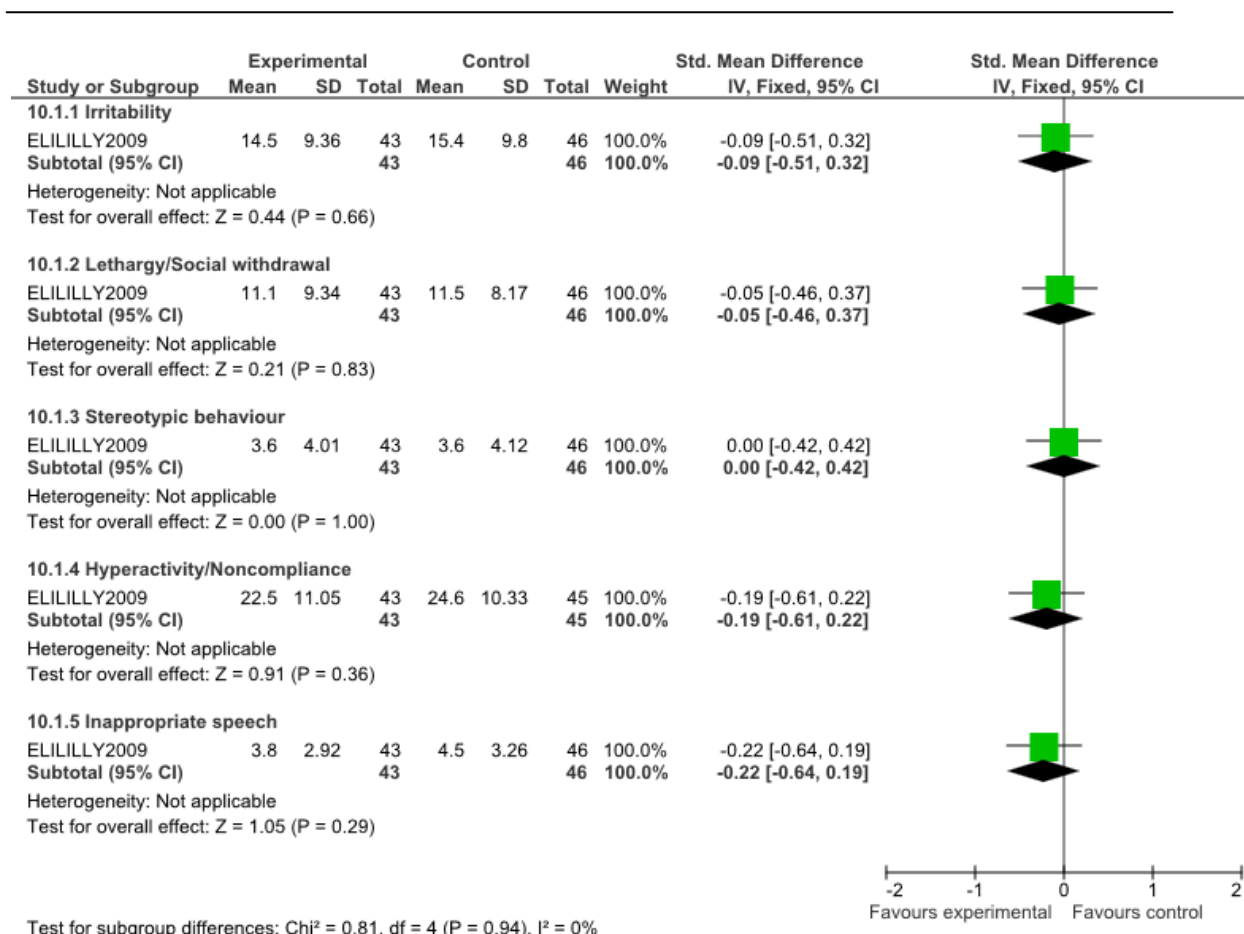
1.11.9 Opioid antagonists for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

Naltrexone versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



1.11.10 Selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Atomoxetine versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

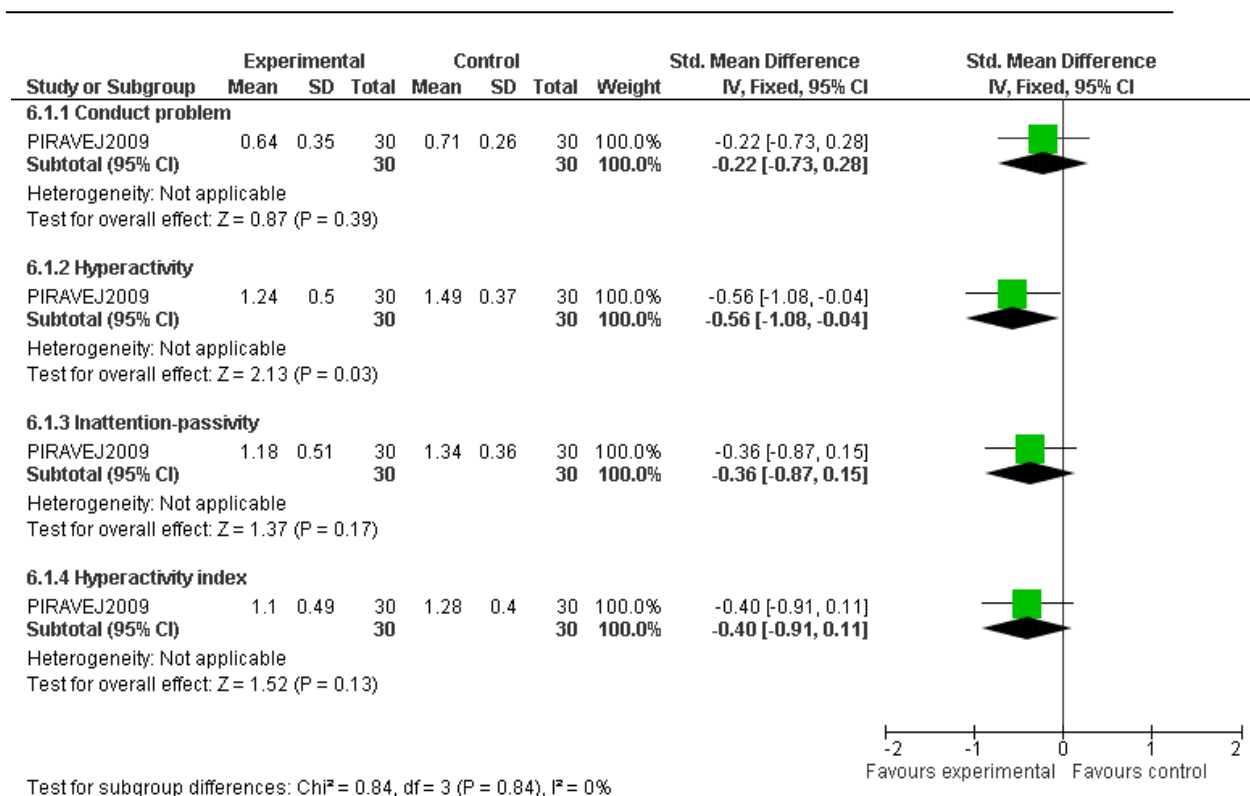


1.12 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT BEHAVIOUR THAT CHALLENGES

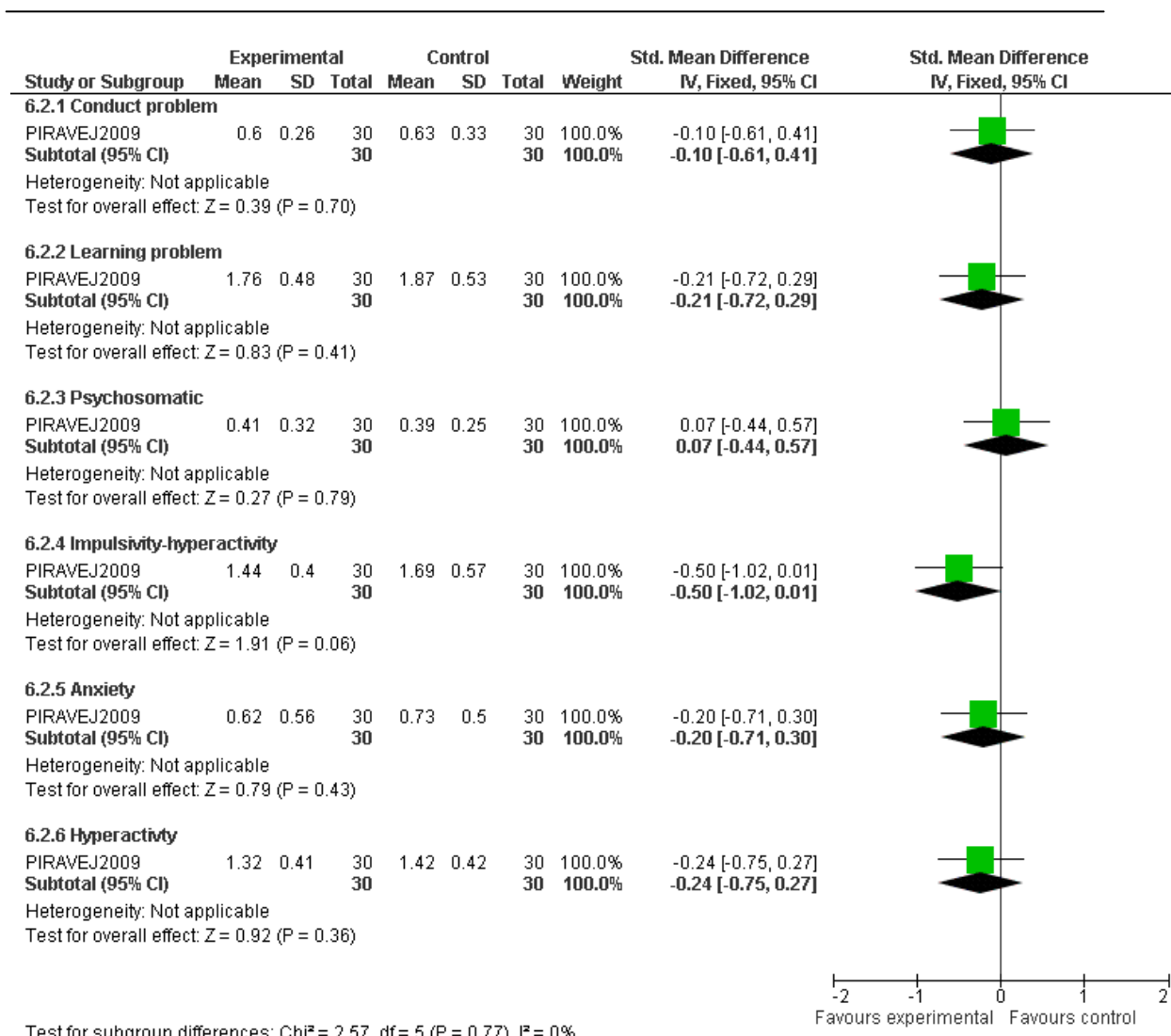
1.12.1 Complementary therapies for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

Thai massage and sensory integration therapy versus sensory integration therapy only for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

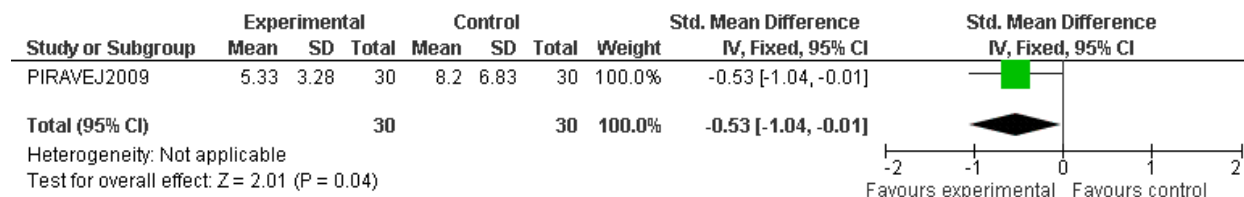
Teacher-rated behaviour that challenges (CTRS)



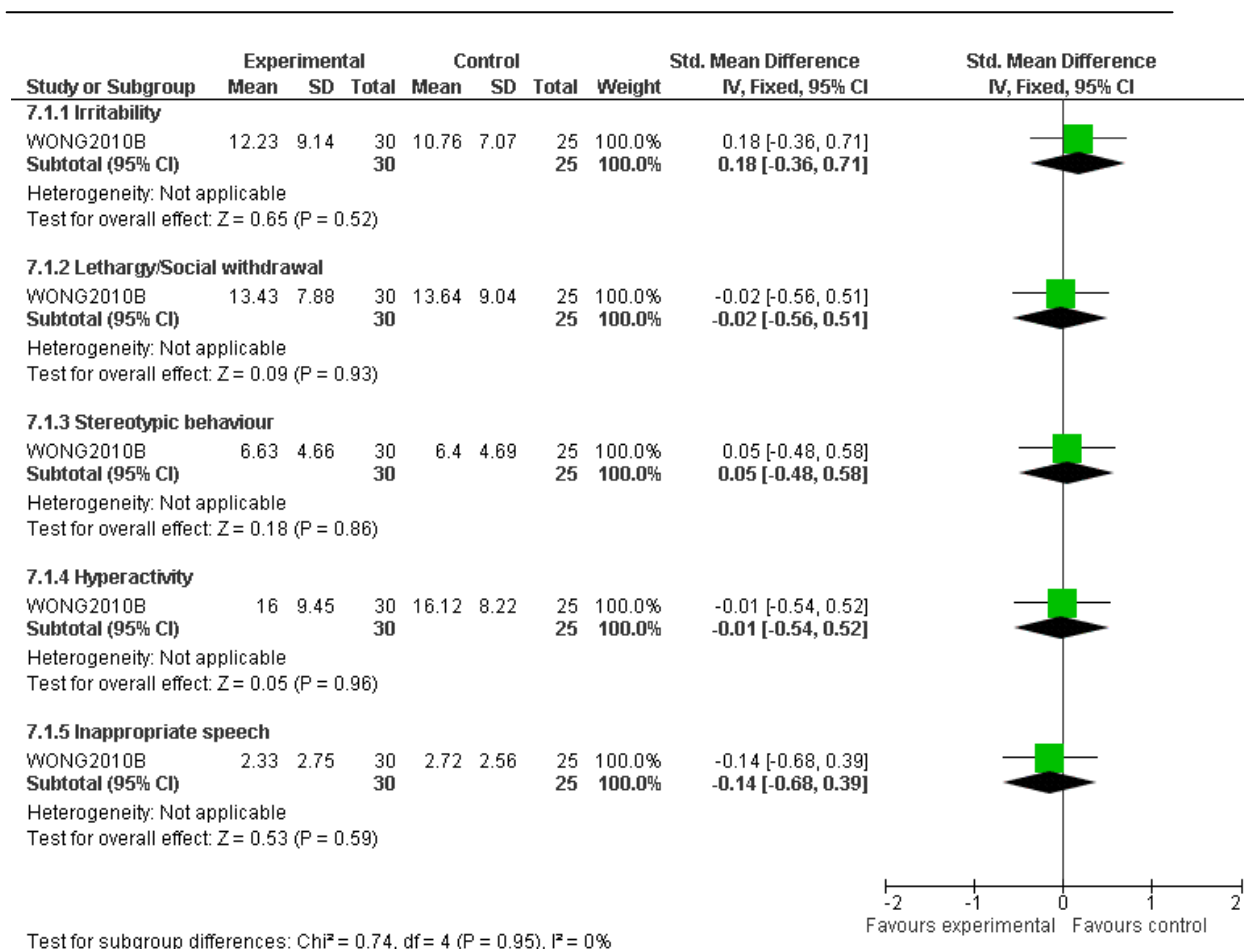
Parent-rated behaviour that challenges (CPRS)



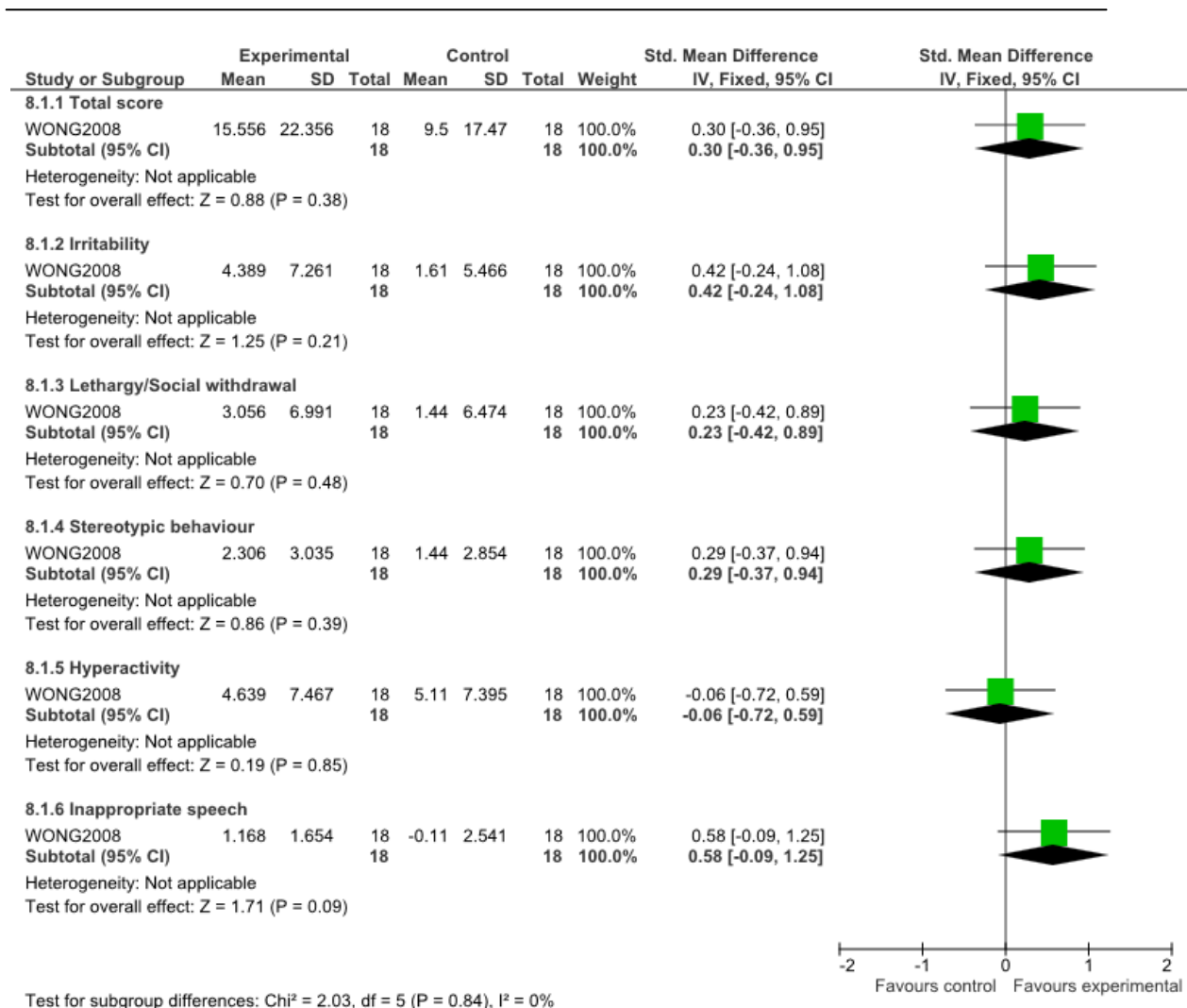
Parent-rated sleep-related problems (sleep diary)



Electro-acupuncture versus sham electro-acupuncture for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



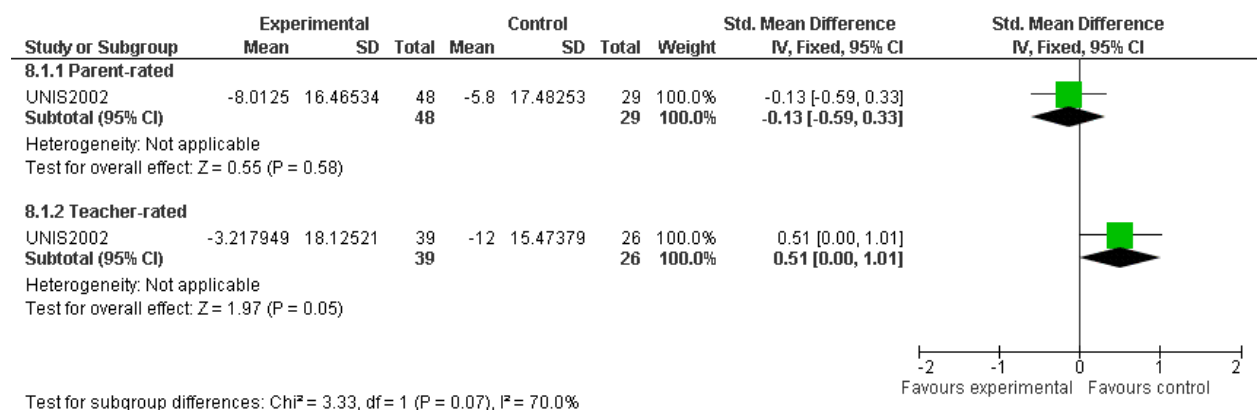
Electro-acupuncture and conventional educational programme versus conventional educational programme only for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



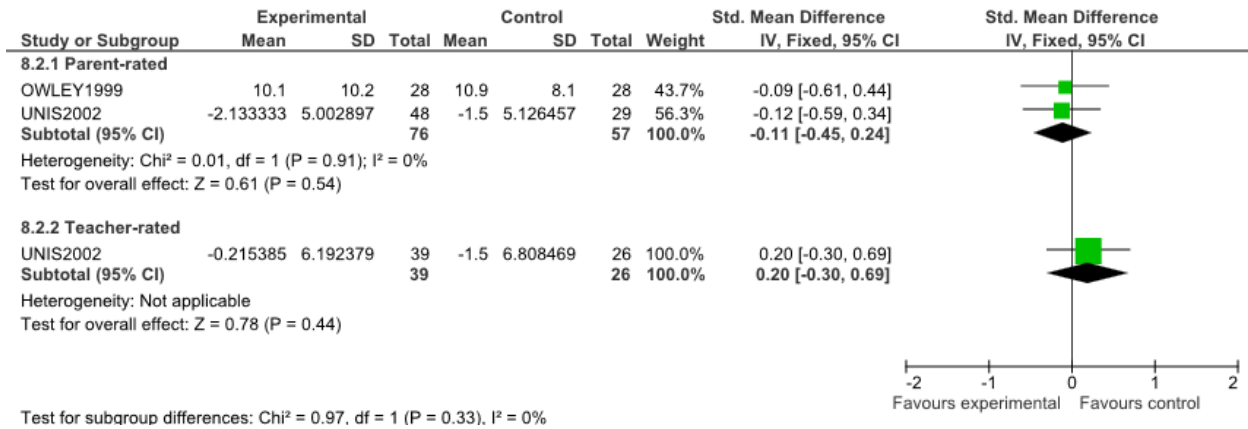
1.12.2 Hormones for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

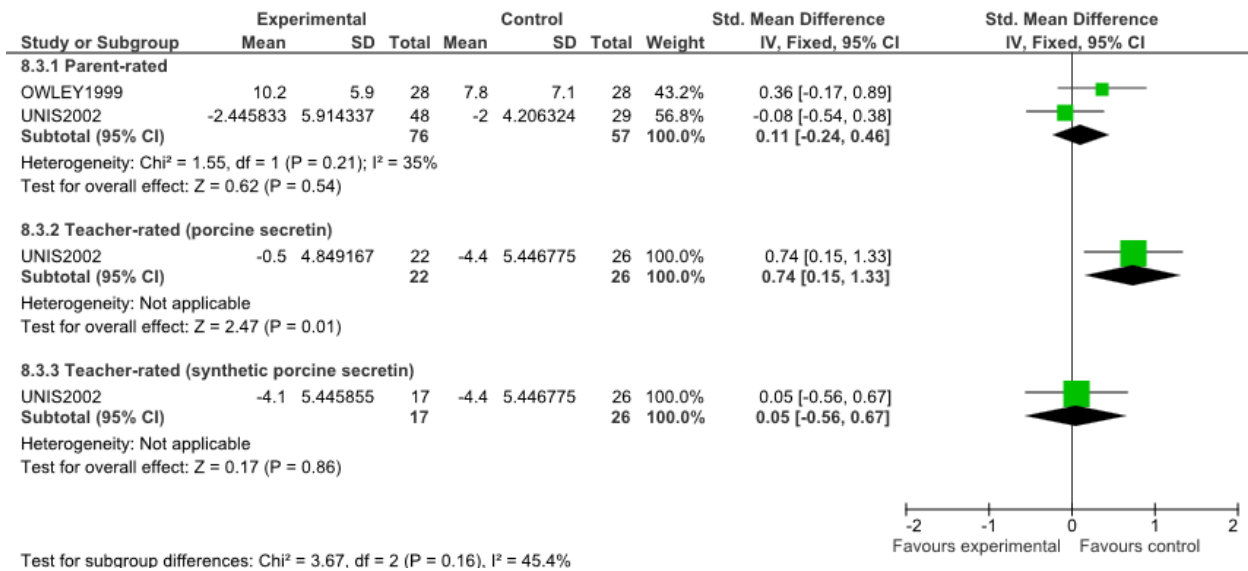
Behaviour that challenges (ABC total change score; porcine+synthetic groups combined)



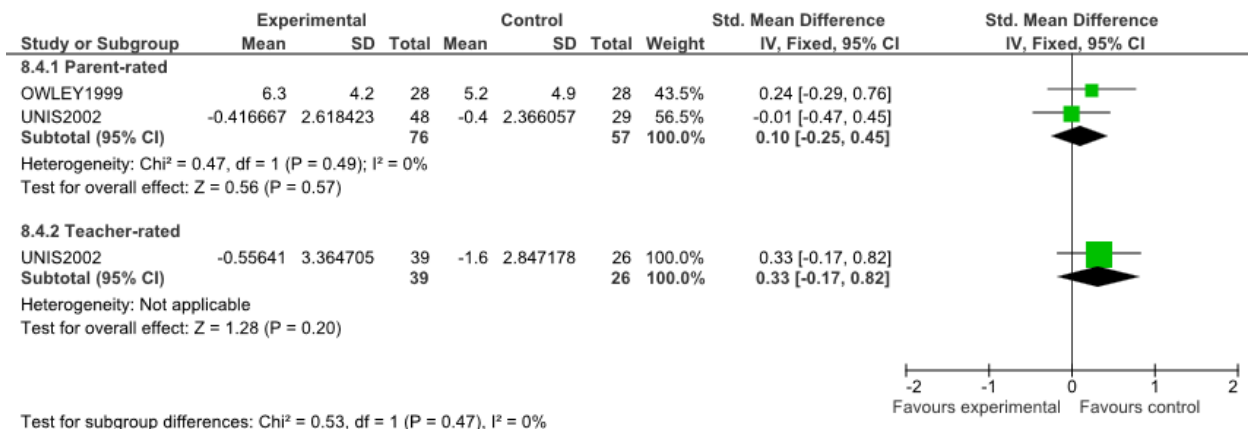
Irritability (ABC; endpoint and change scores)



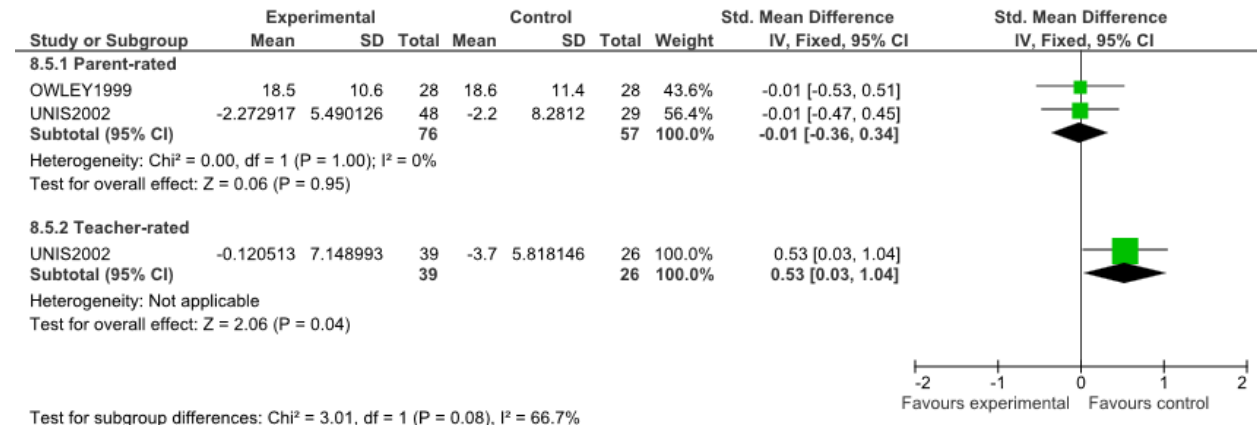
Lethargy (ABC; endpoint and change scores)



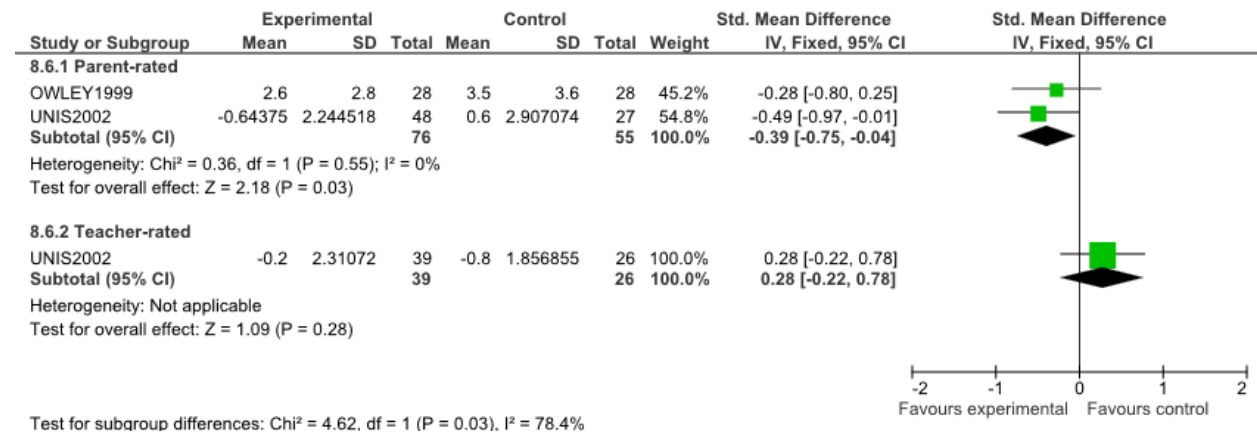
Stereotyped behaviour (ABC; endpoint and change scores)



Hyperactivity (ABC; endpoint and change scores)



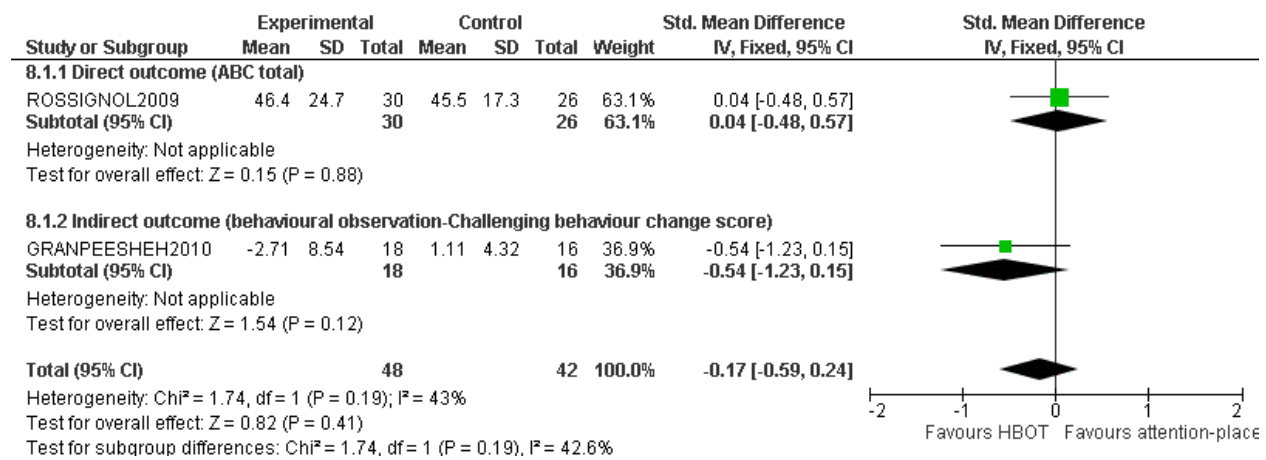
Inappropriate speech (ABC; endpoint and change scores)



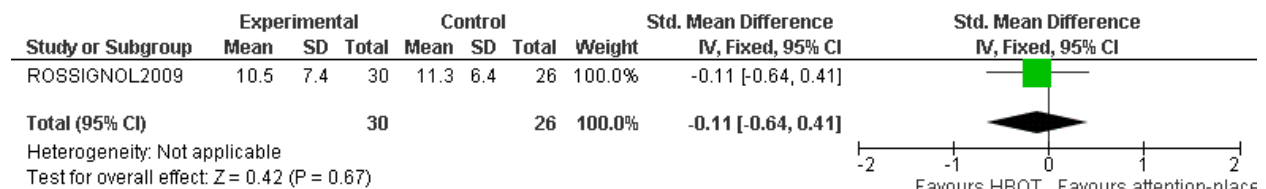
1.12.3 Medical procedures for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

HBOT versus attention-placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

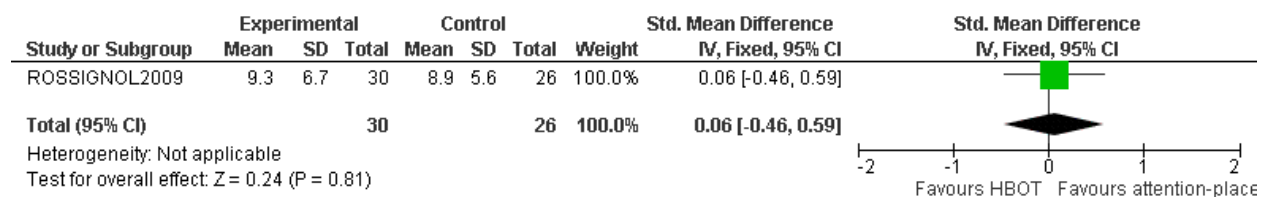
Behaviour that challenges



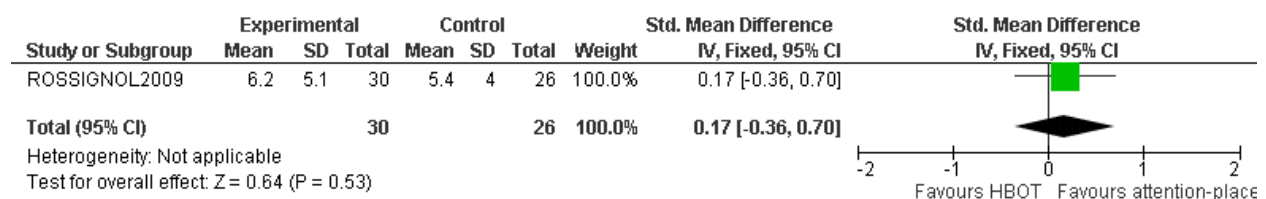
Irritability (ABC; direct outcome)



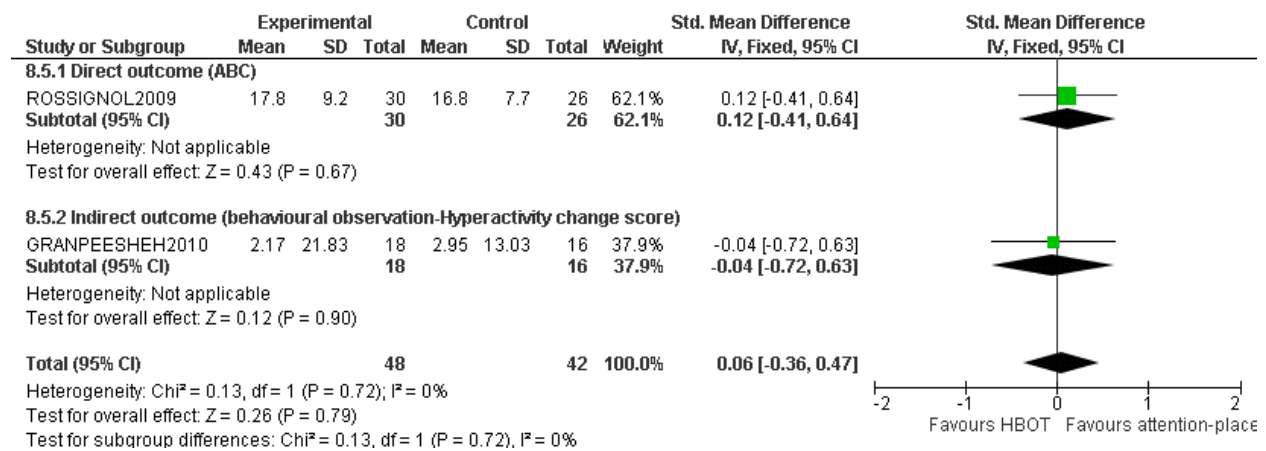
Lethargy/Social withdrawal (ABC; direct outcome)



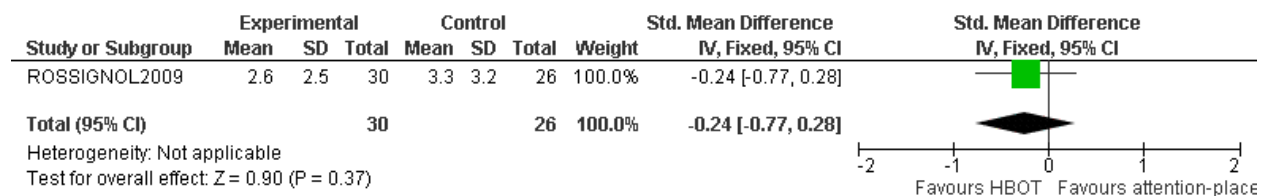
Stereotypy (ABC; direct outcome)



Hyperactivity

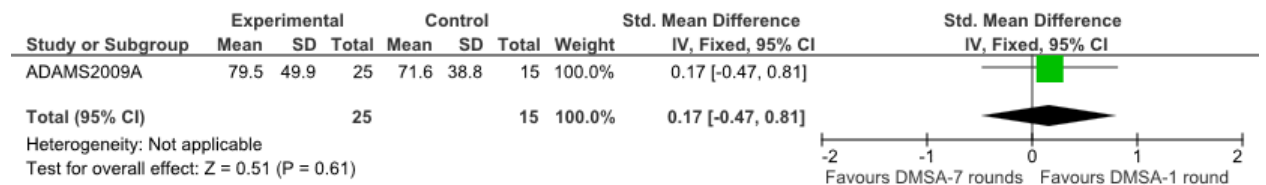


Inappropriate speech (ABC; direct outcome)

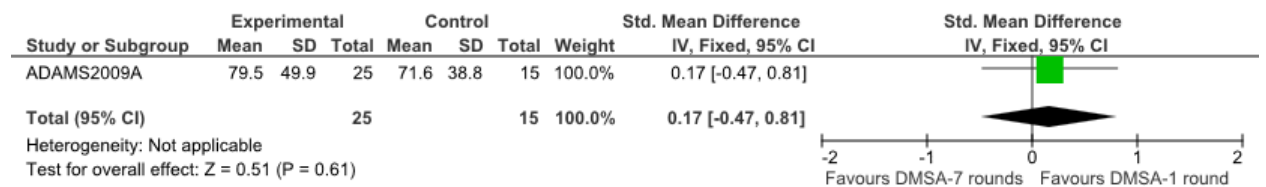


Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

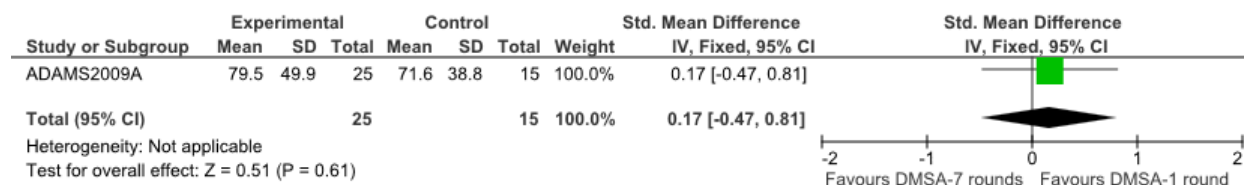
Maladaptive Behaviours Composite (PDDBI)



Arousal Regulation Problems (PDDBI)



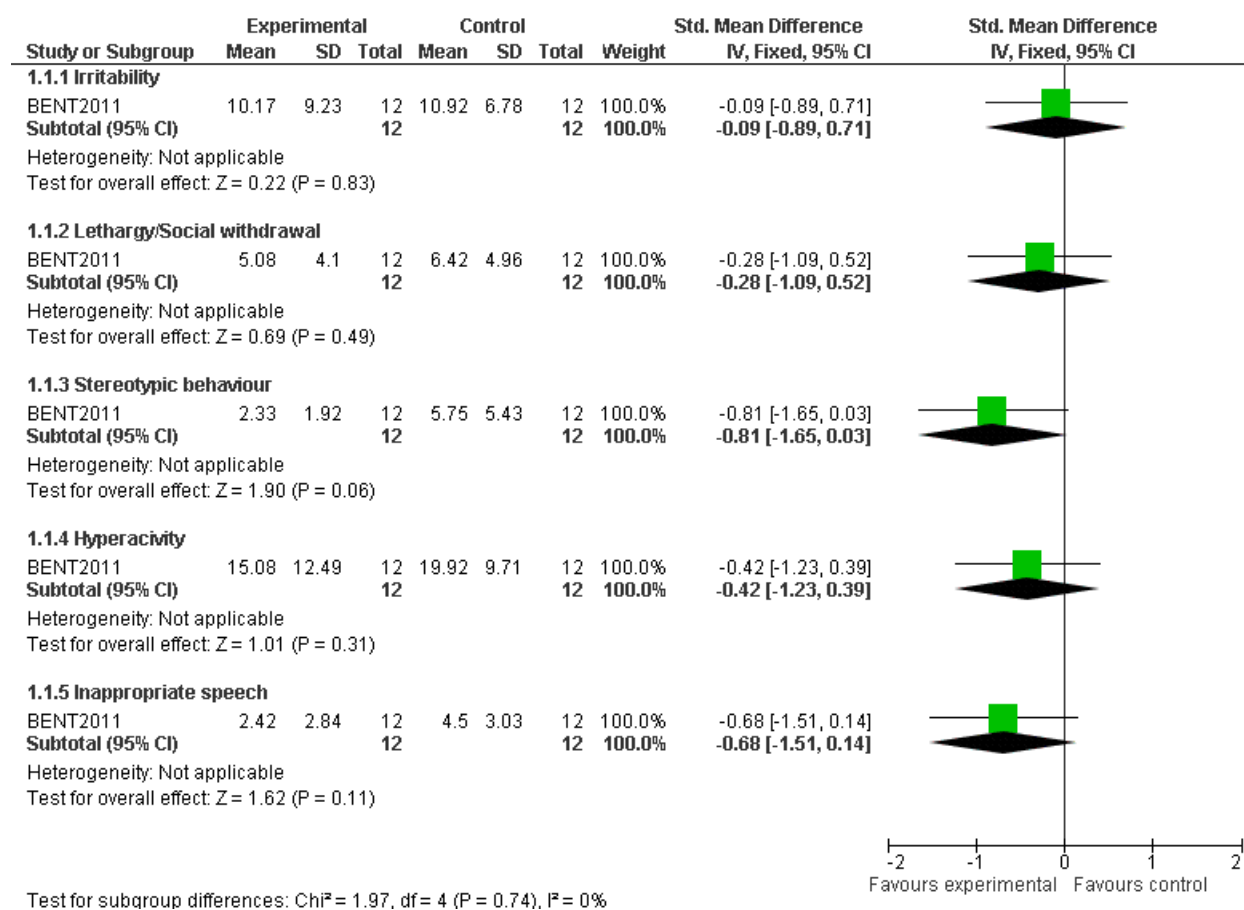
Aggressiveness (PDDBI)



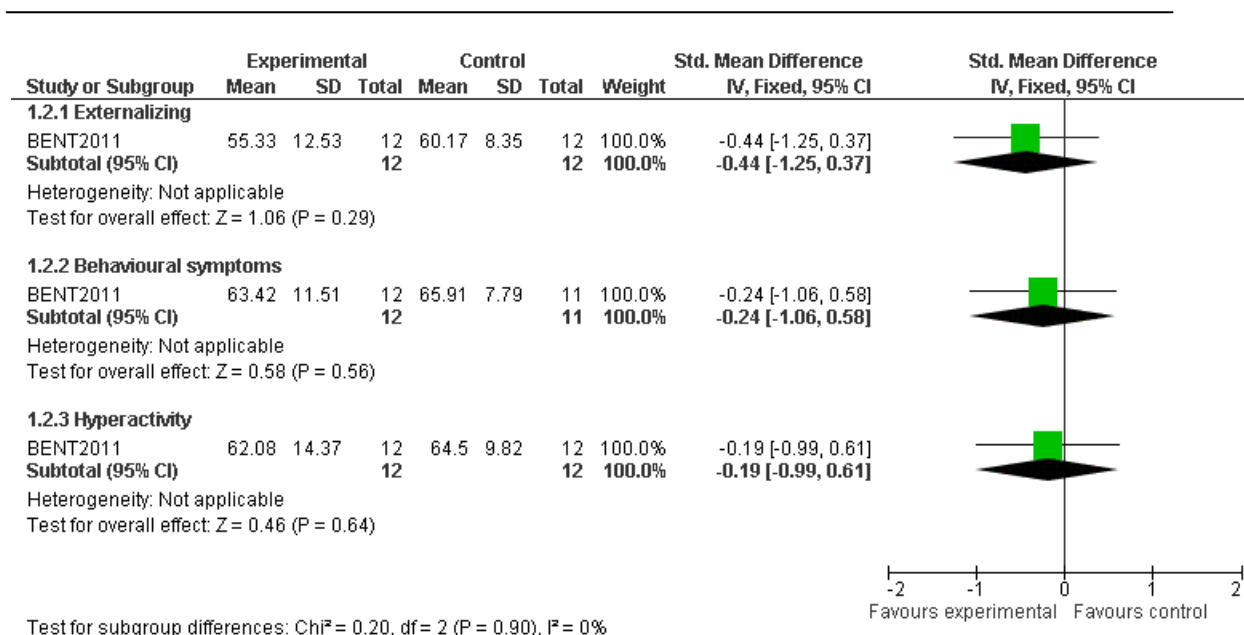
1.12.4 Nutritional interventions for behaviour that challenges as a direct or indirect outcome

Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

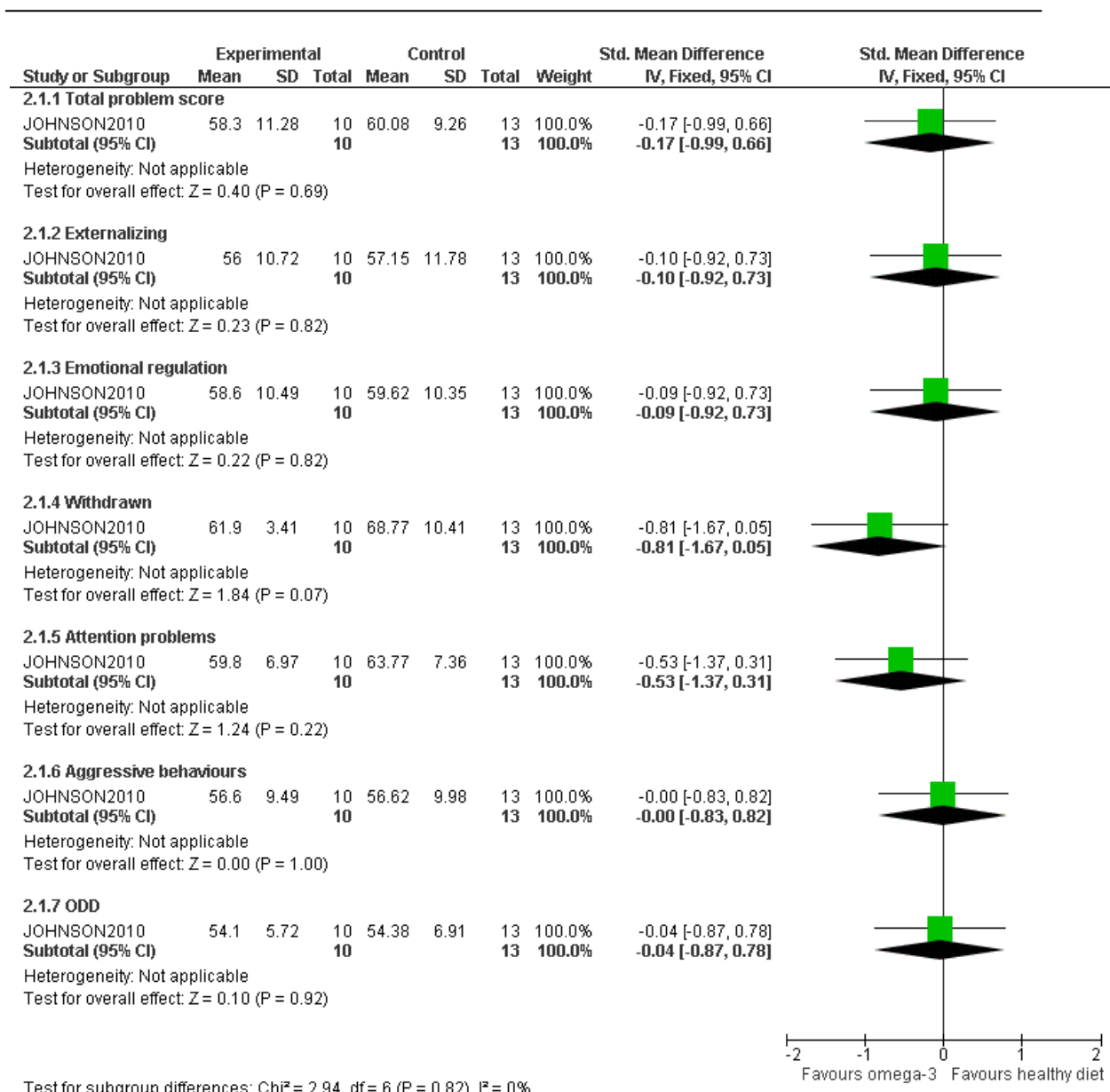
Behaviour that challenges (ABC)



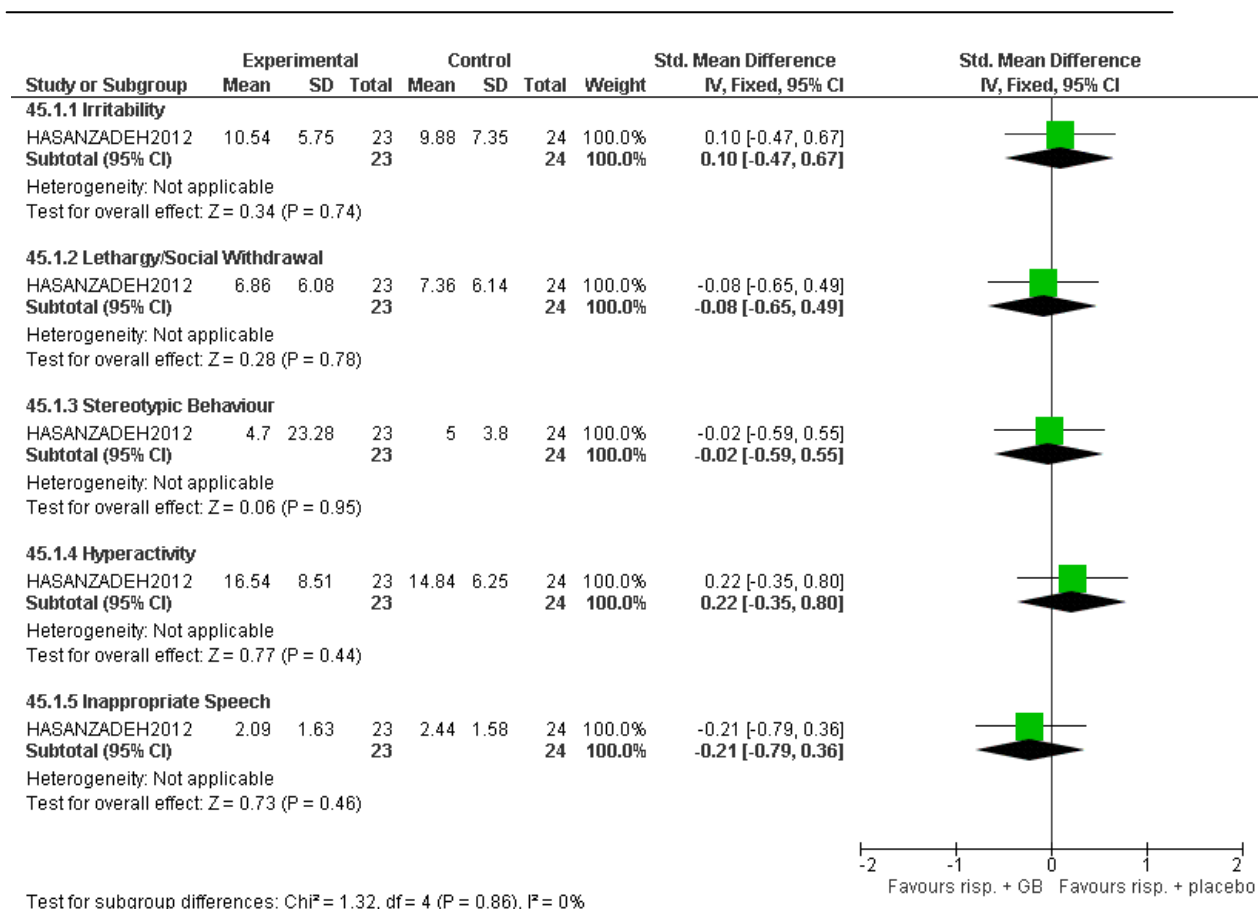
Behaviour that challenges (BASC)



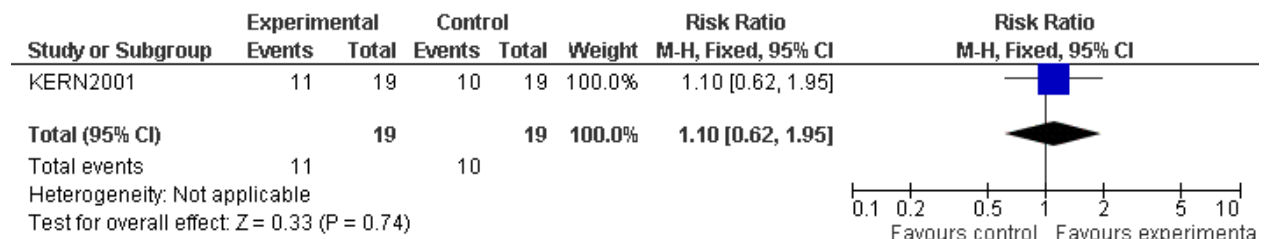
Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome



Ginkgo biloba and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

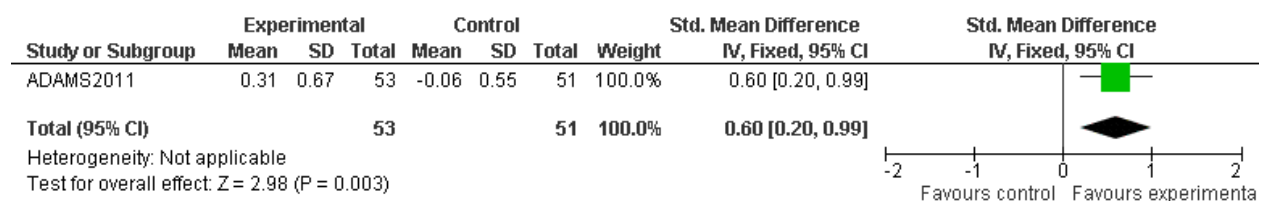


Dimethylglycine supplement versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as a direct outcome

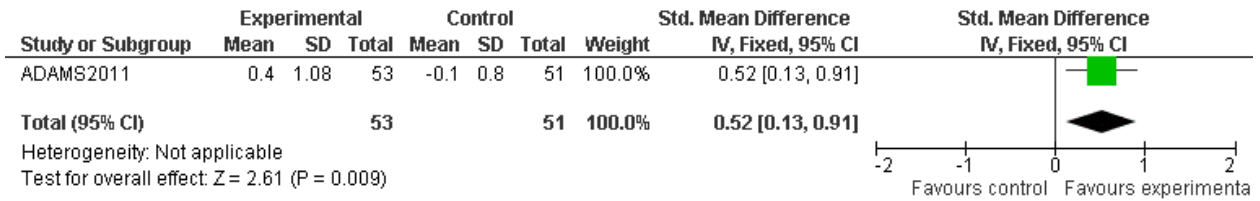


Multivitamin/mineral supplement versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

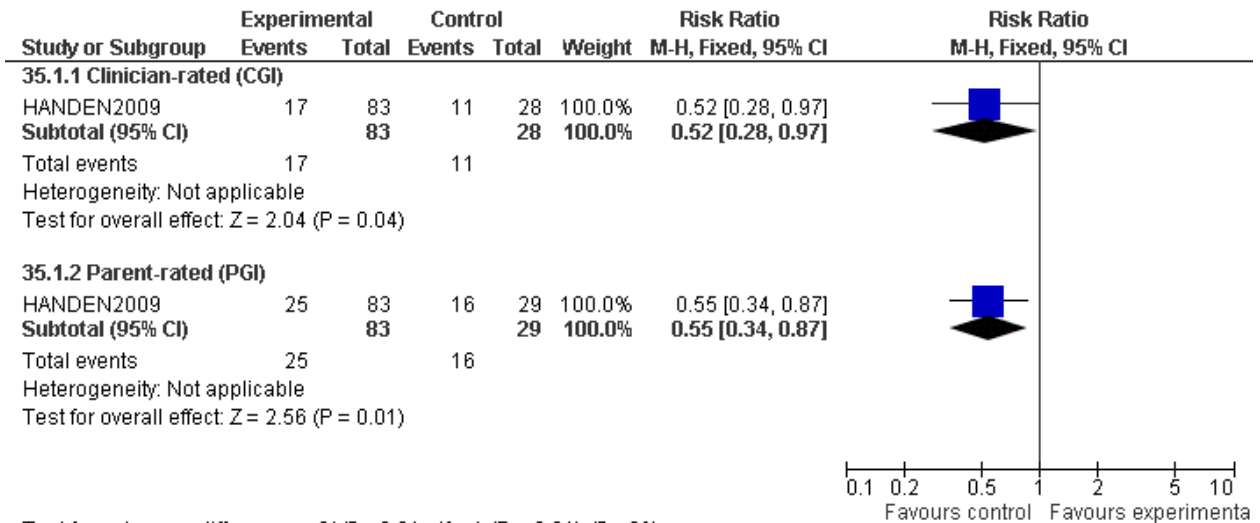
Hyperactivity improvement (PGI-R)



Tantrumming improvement (PGI-R)



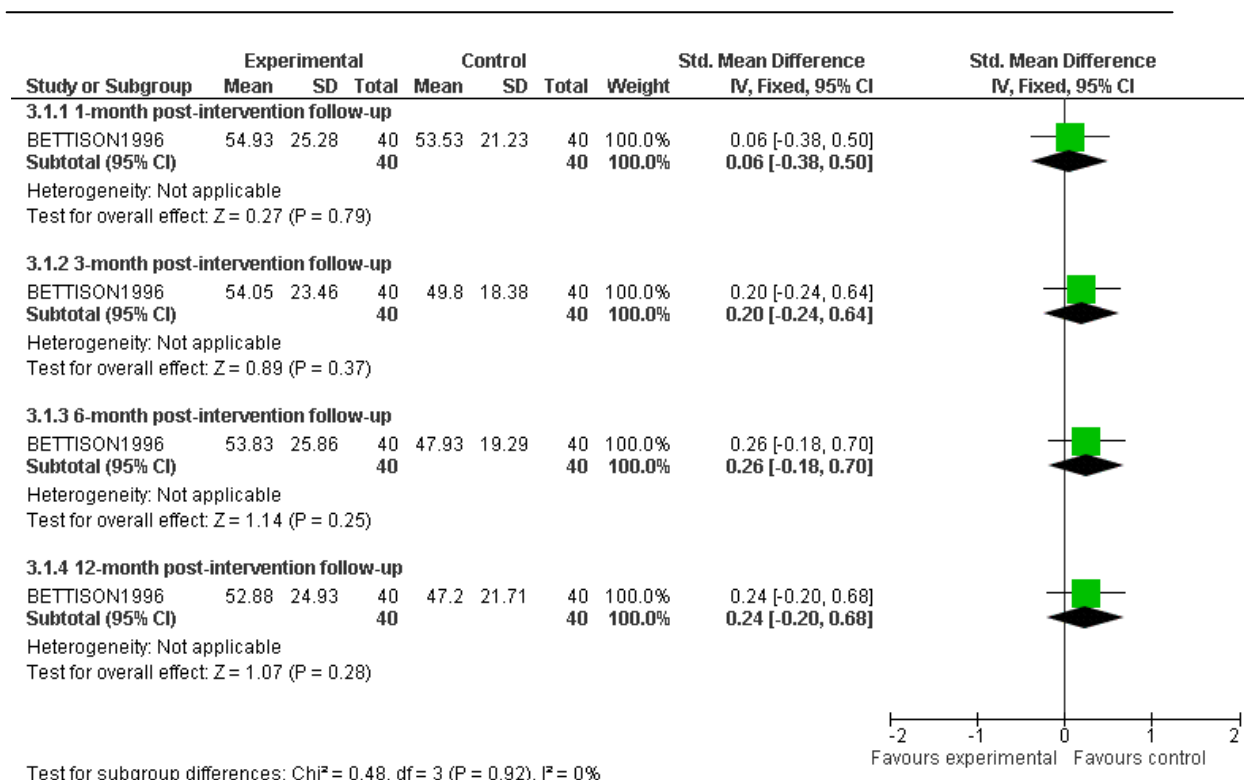
Immunoglobulin (dosages combined) versus placebo for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome



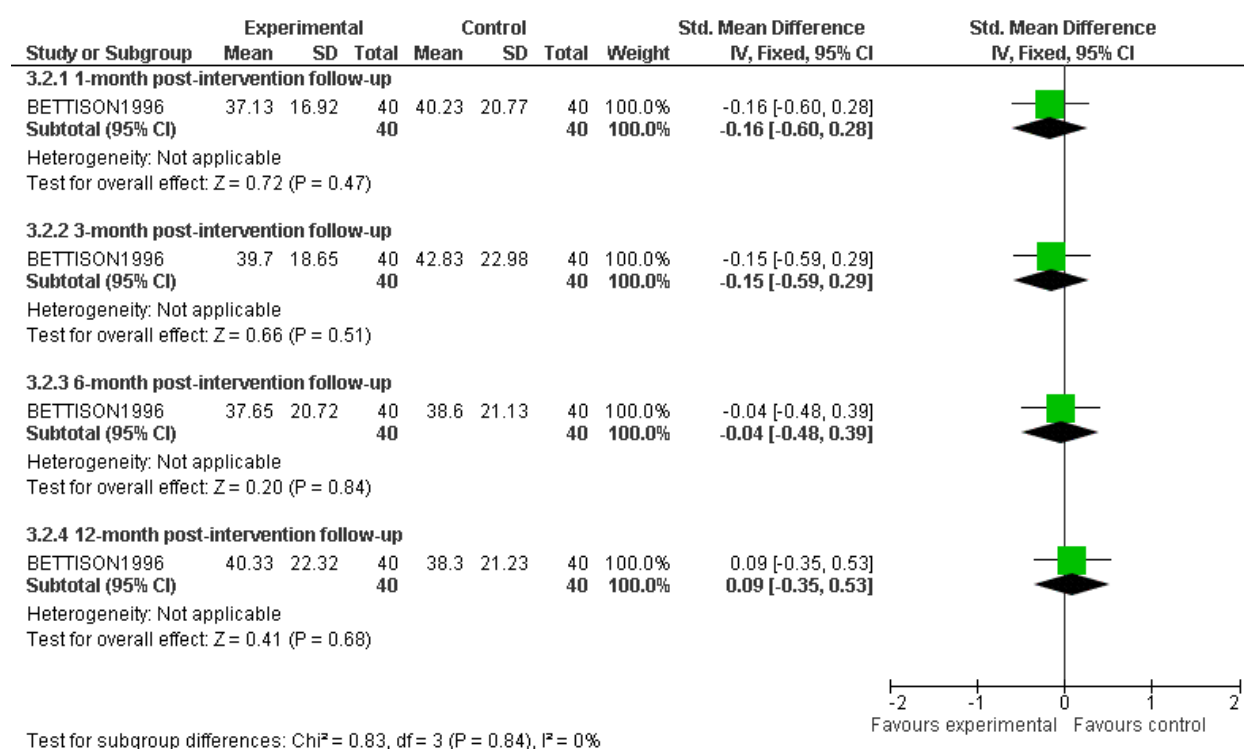
1.12.5 Sensory interventions for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Auditory integration training versus attention-placebo (structured listening) for behaviour that challenges as an indirect outcome

Parent-rated behaviour that challenges (DBC)



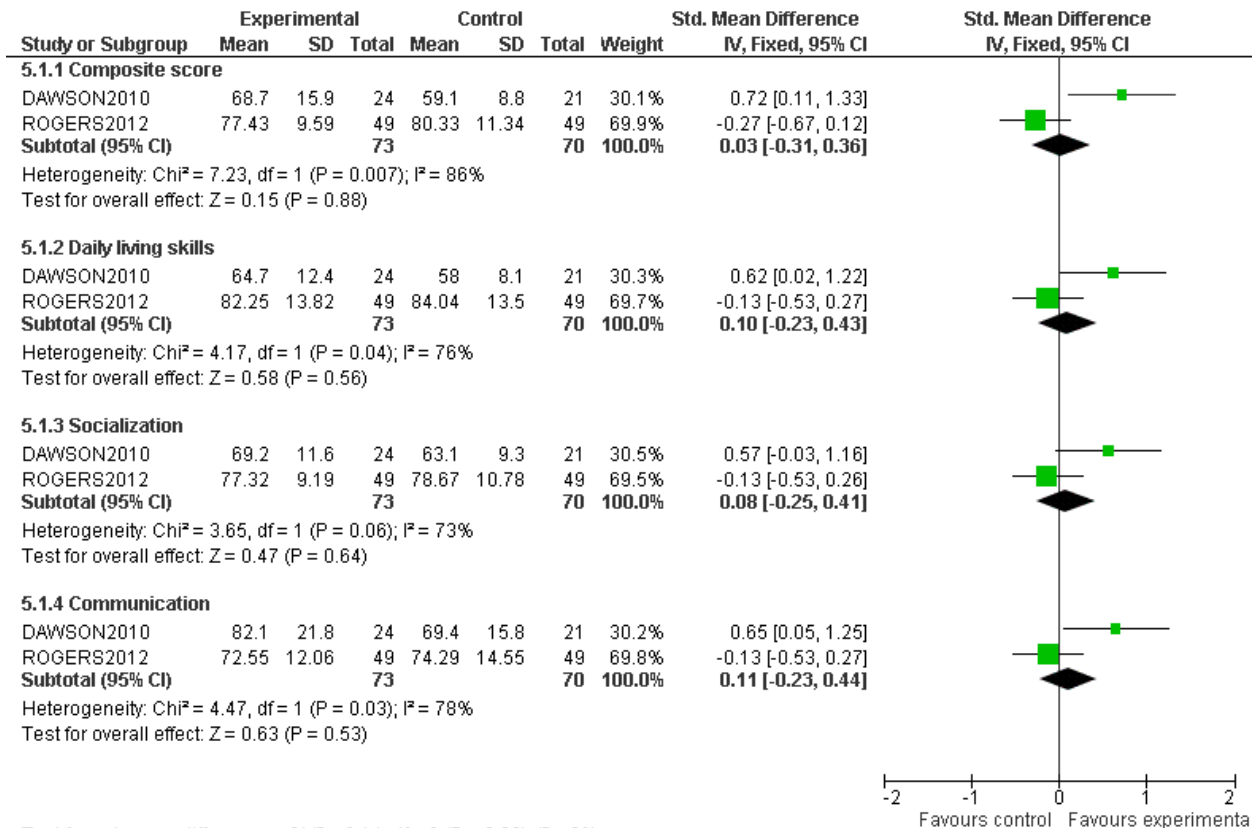
Teacher-rated behaviour that challenges (DBC)



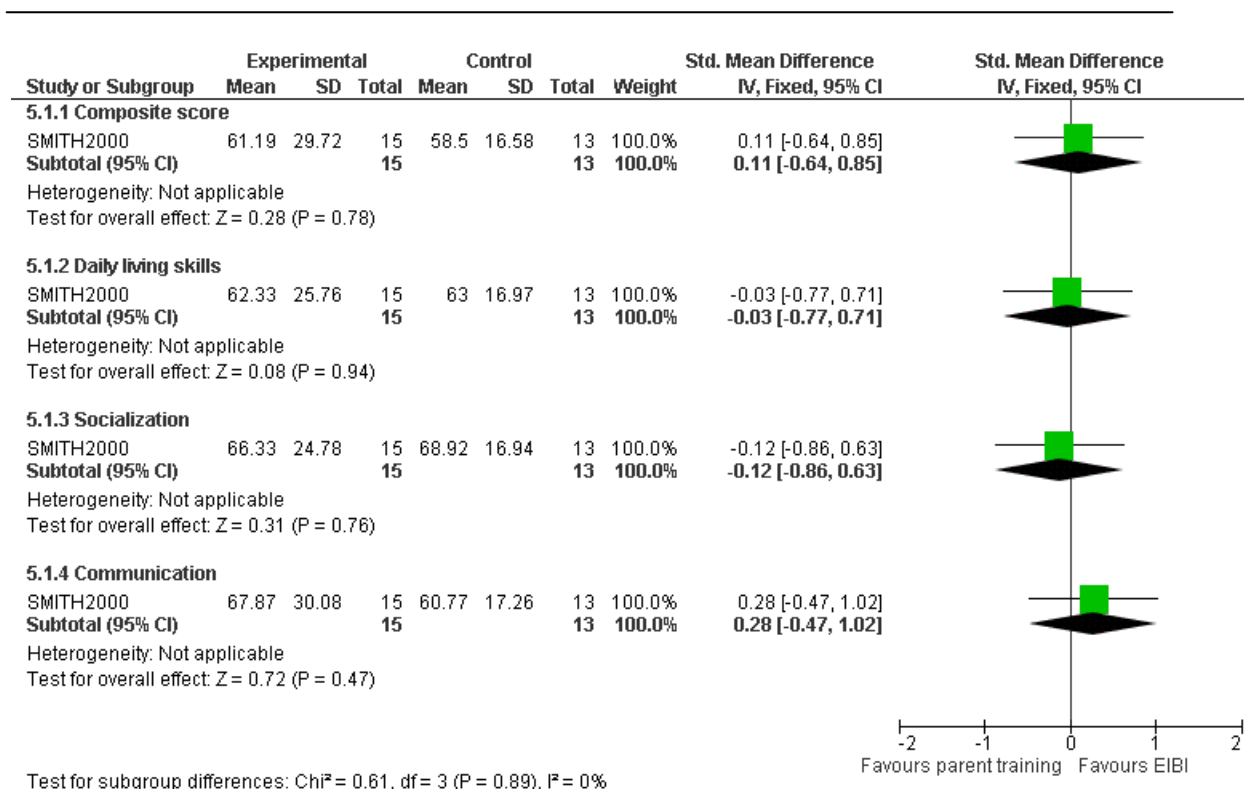
1.13 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR

1.13.1 Behavioural interventions for adaptive behaviour as a direct or indirect outcome

EIBI or EBI (ESDM or P-ESDM) versus treatment-as-usual for adaptive behaviour as a direct or indirect outcome

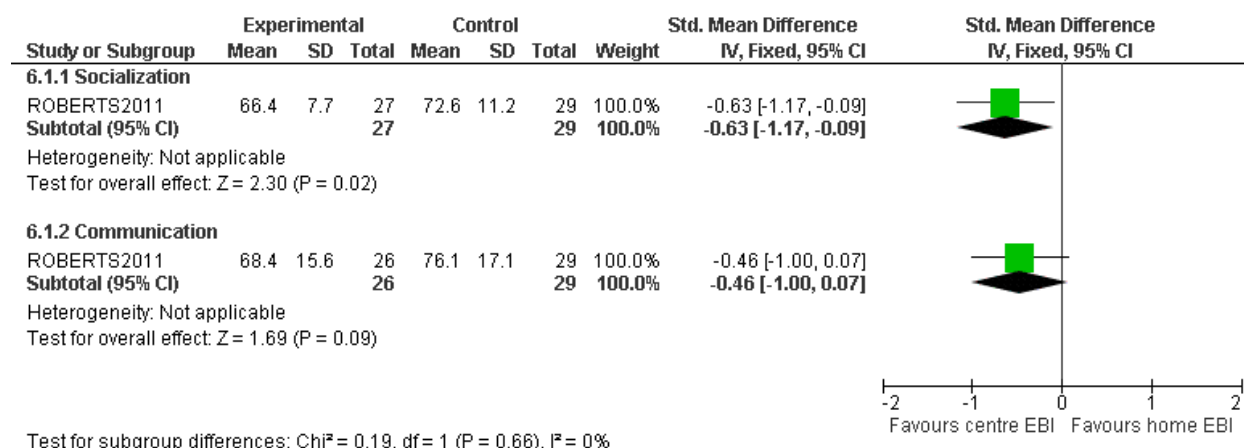


EIBI versus parent training for adaptive behaviour as a direct outcome

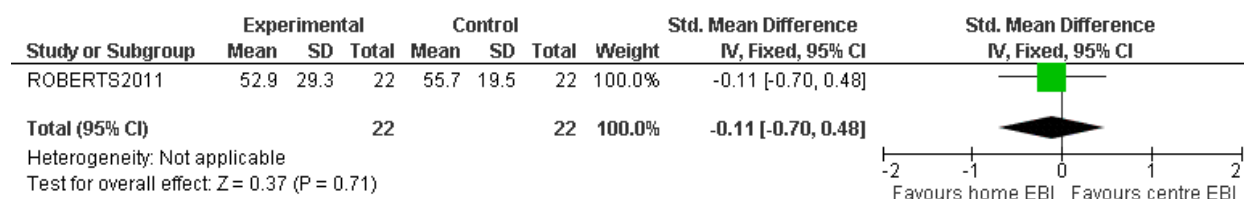


Home-based EBI versus centre-based EBI for adaptive behaviour as a direct outcome

Adaptive behaviour (VABS)

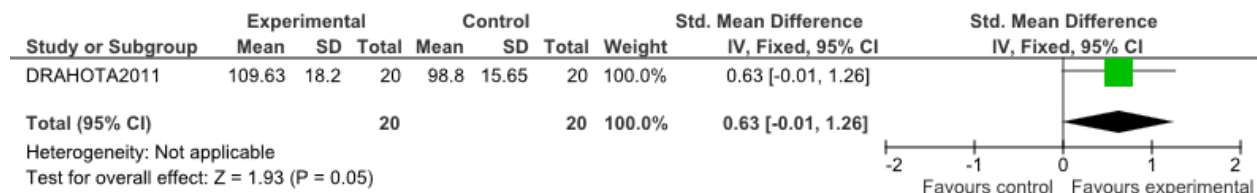


Adaptive functioning and psychopathology (DBC total)



1.13.2 Cognitive-behavioural interventions for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

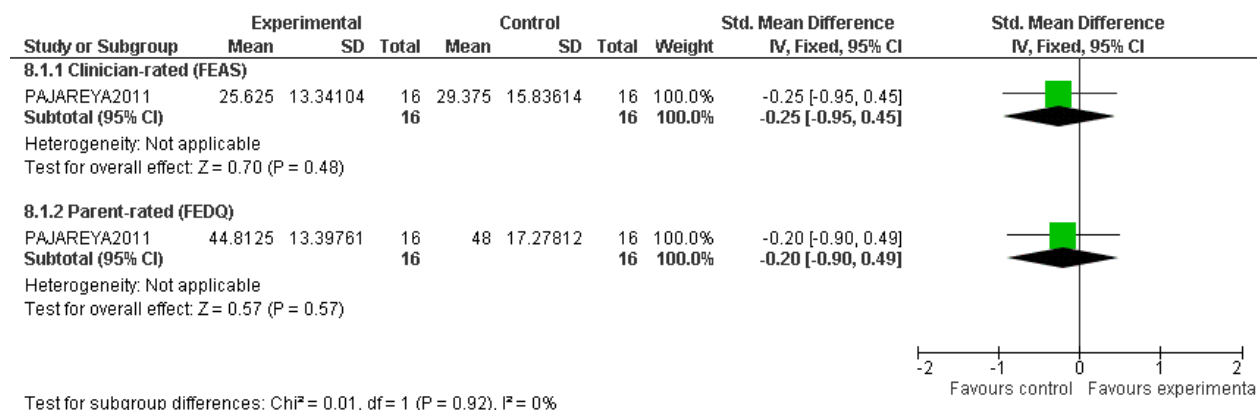
CBT versus waitlist for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



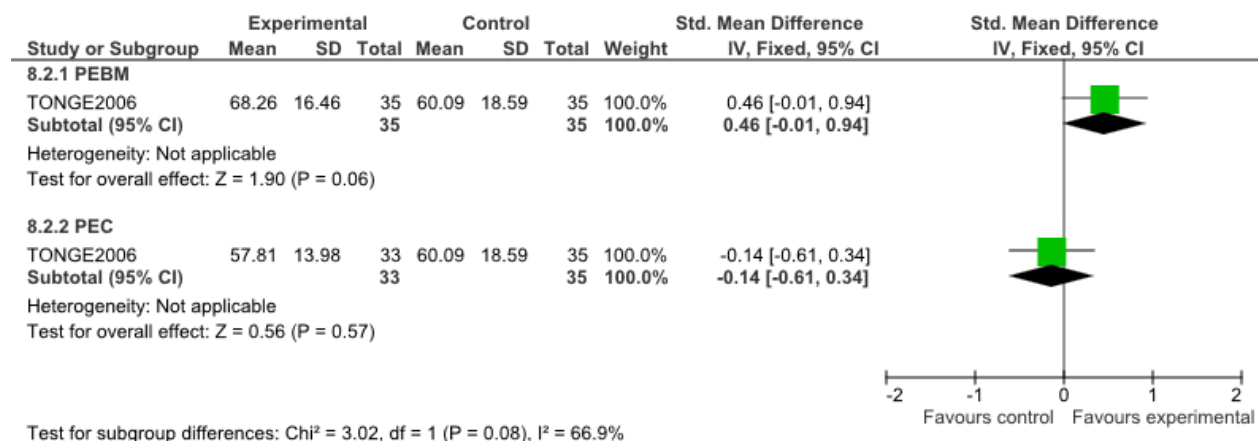
1.13.3 Parent training for adaptive behaviour as a direct or indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for adaptive behaviour as a direct or indirect outcome

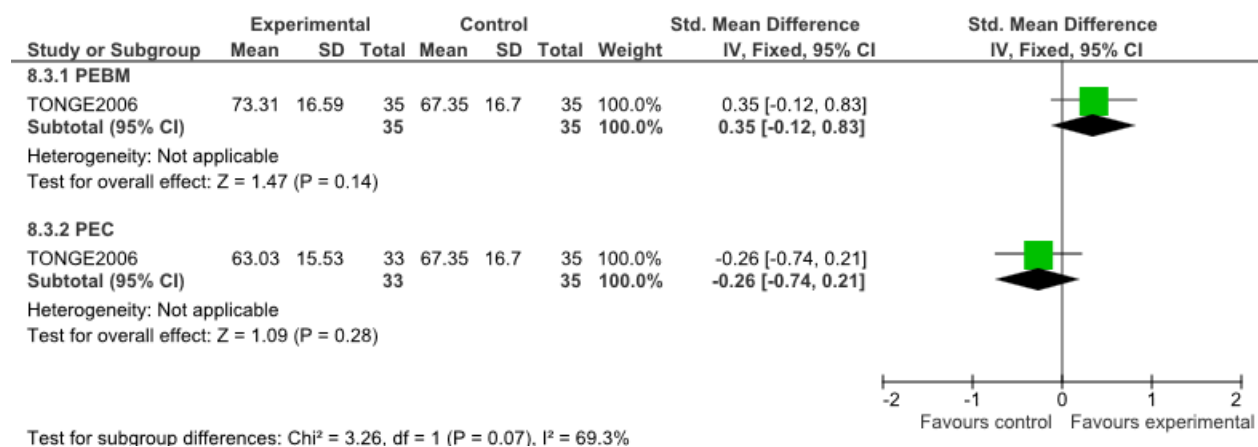
Functional emotional development (direct outcome)



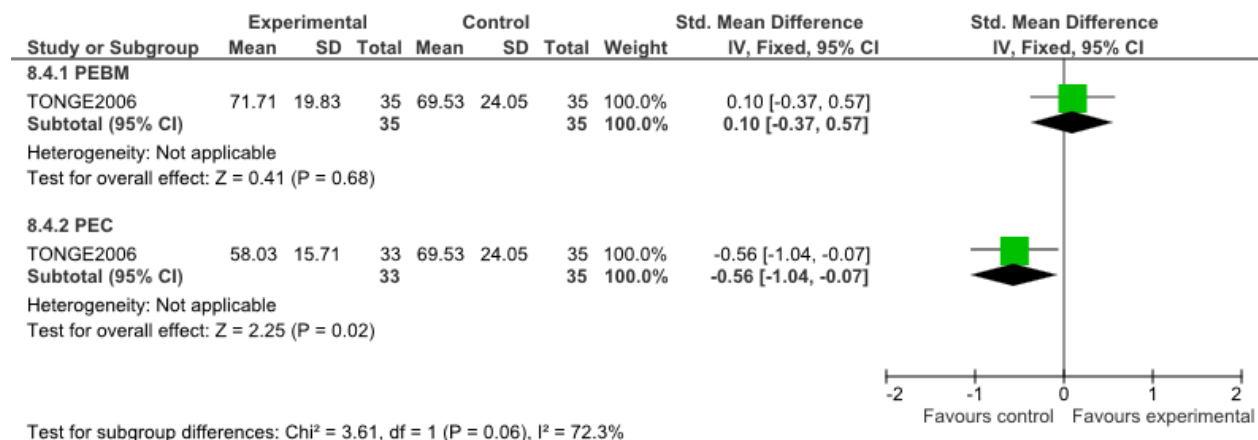
Daily living skills (VABS; 6-month follow-up; indirect outcome)



Socialization (VABS; 6-month follow-up; indirect outcome)

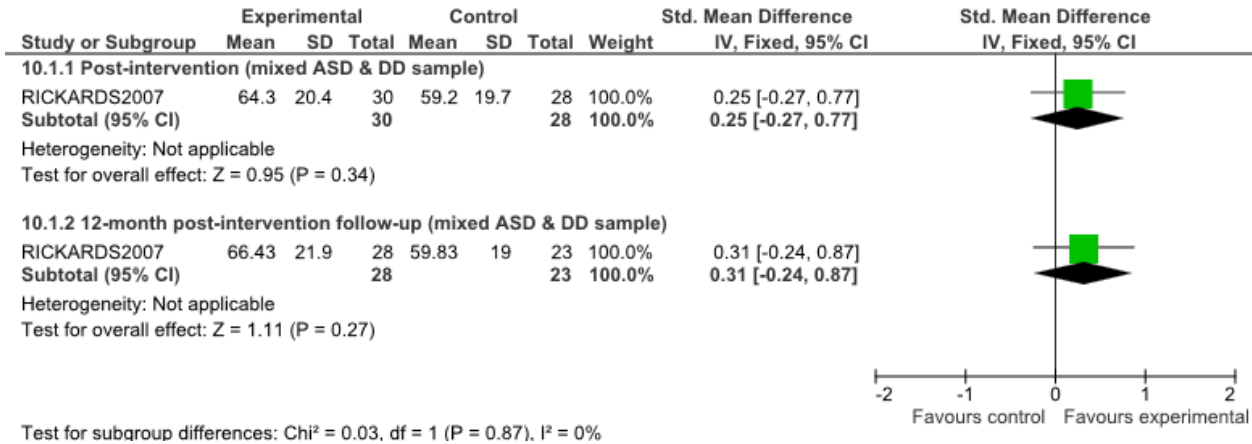


Communication (VABS; 6-month follow-up; indirect outcome)

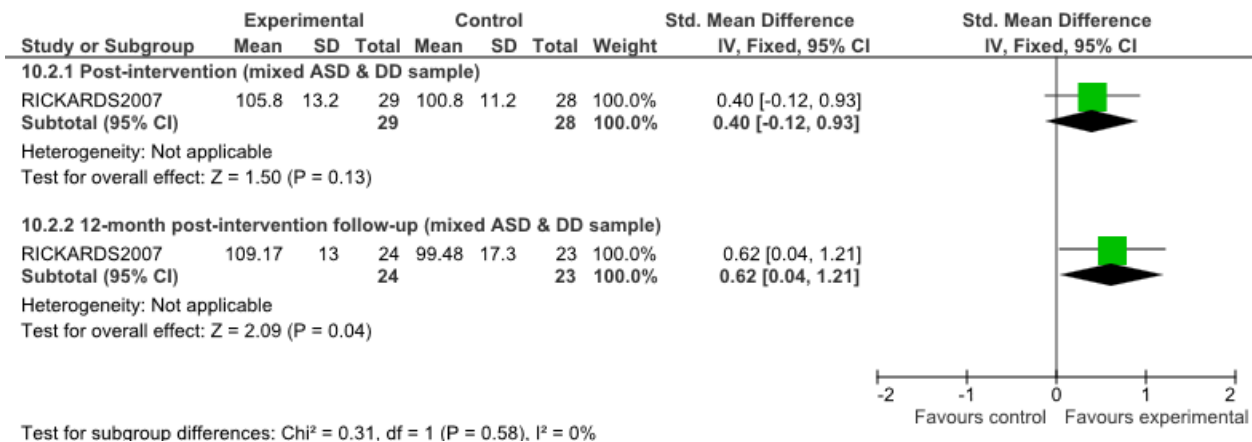


Combined parent training and early intervention centre programme versus early intervention centre programme only for adaptive behaviour as a direct outcome

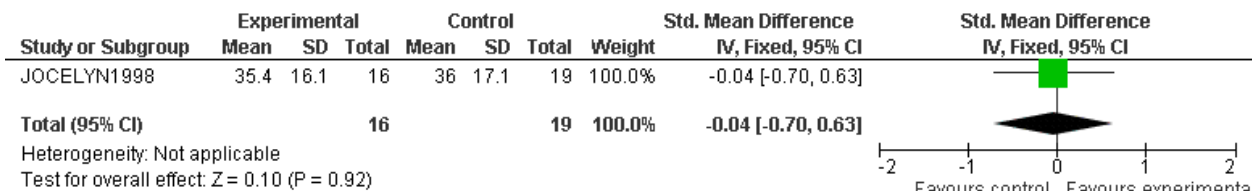
Parent-reported adaptive behaviour (VABS)



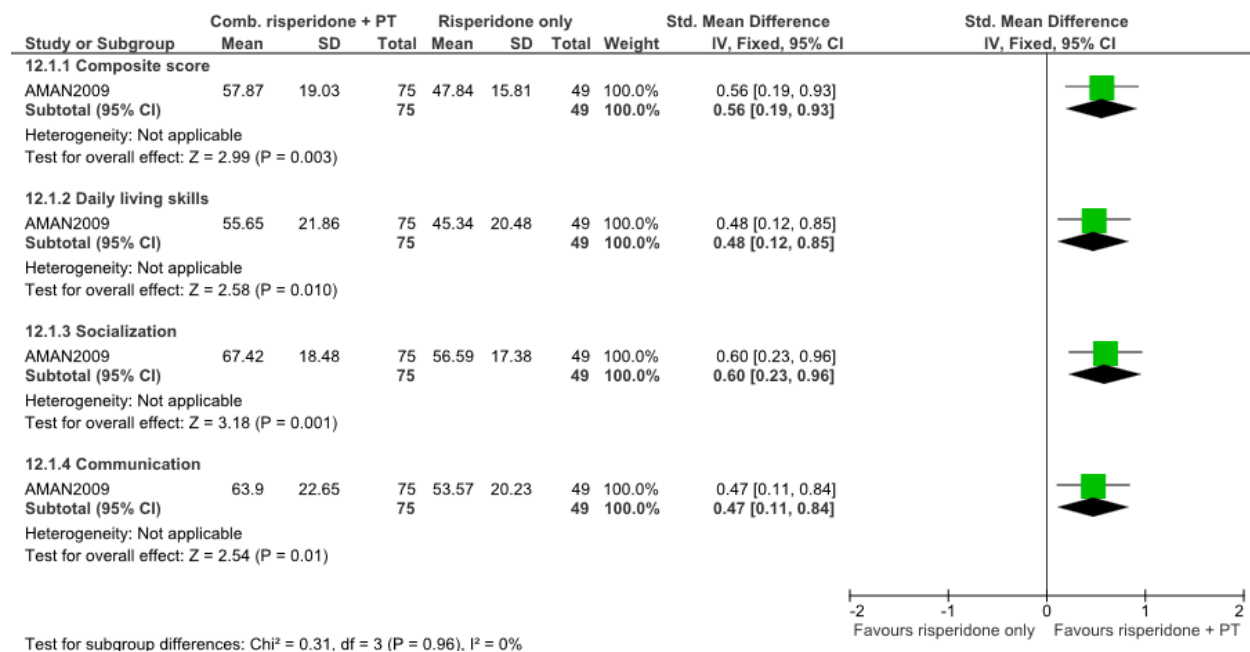
Clinician-rated adaptive behaviour (Bayley BRS)



Parent and day-care staff training versus standard day-care for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

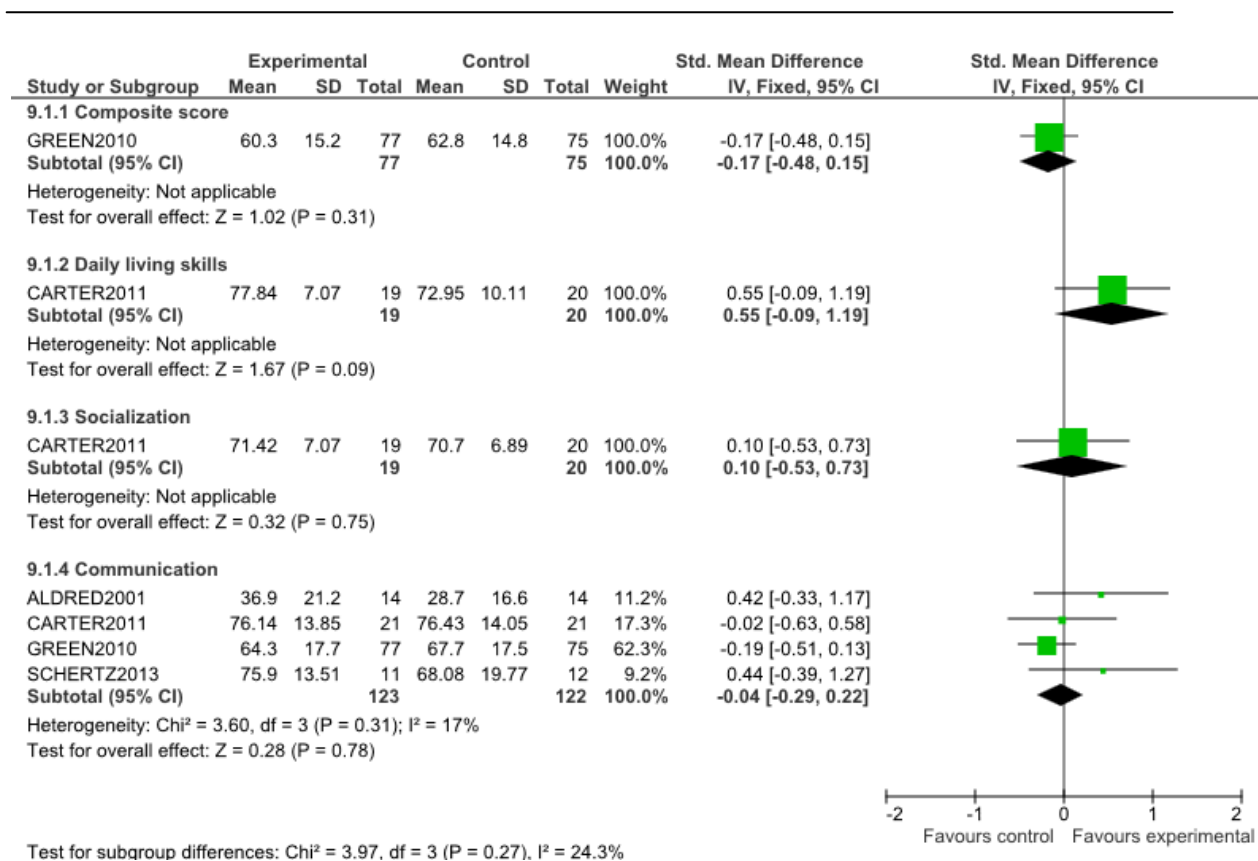


Combined parent training and antipsychotic versus antipsychotic-only for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

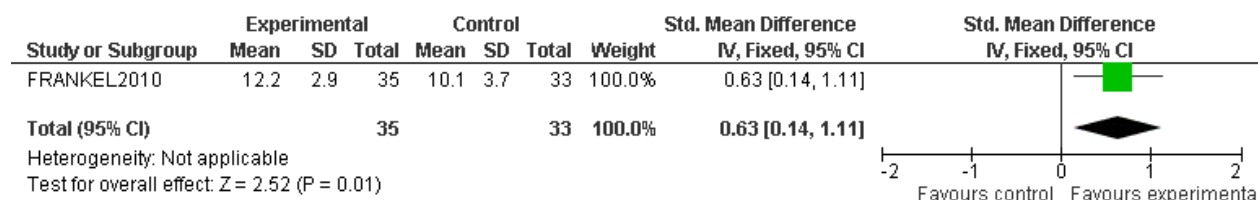


1.13.4 Social-communication interventions for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

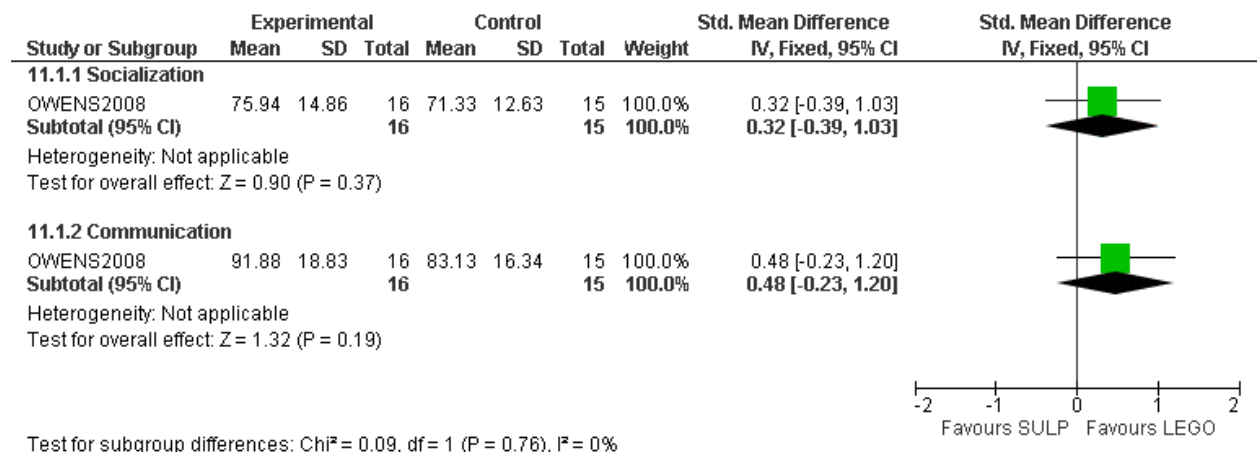
Caregiver-mediated social communication intervention versus treatment-as-usual for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



Social skills group versus treatment-as-usual for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



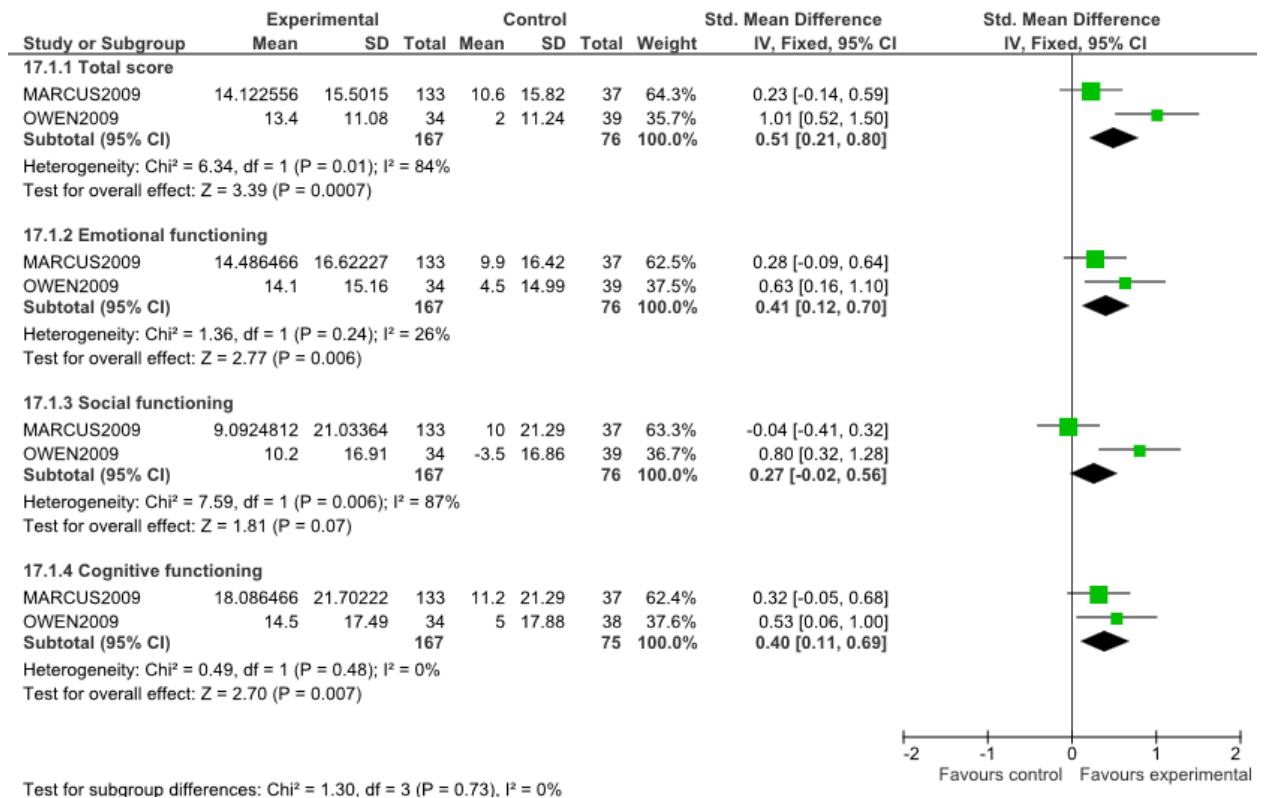
LEGO® therapy versus SLP for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



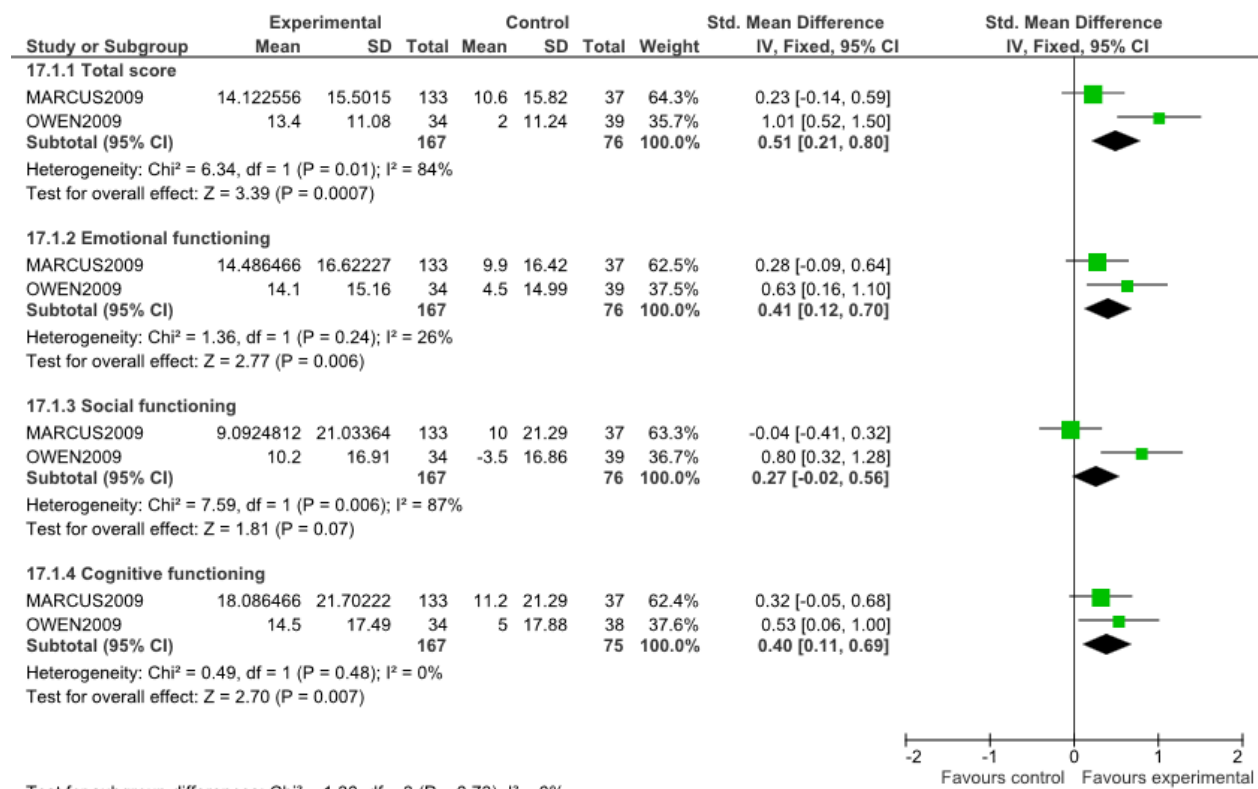
1.14 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR

1.14.1 Antipsychotics for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

Aripiprazole versus placebo for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



Low dose aripiprazole versus placebo for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

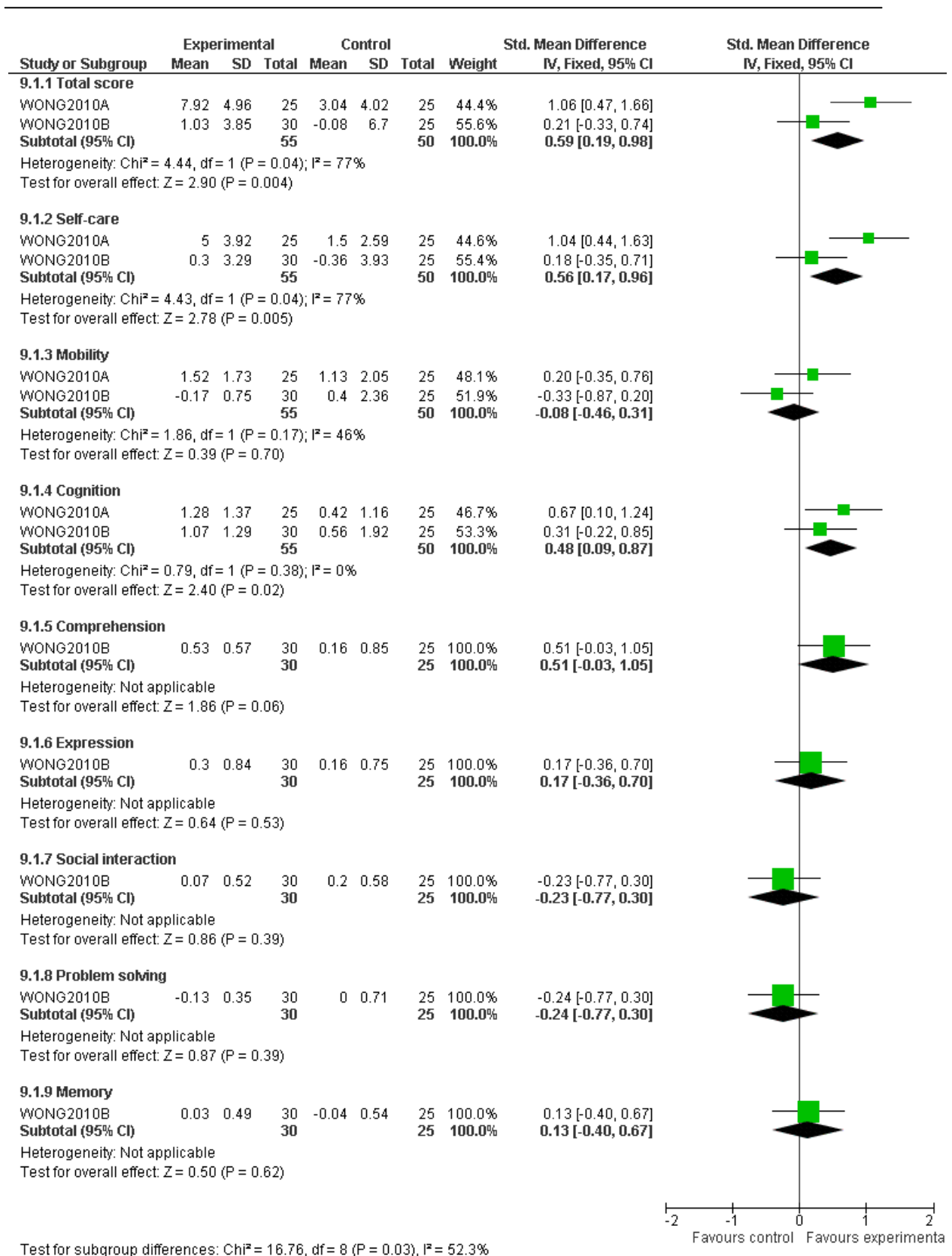


1.15 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR

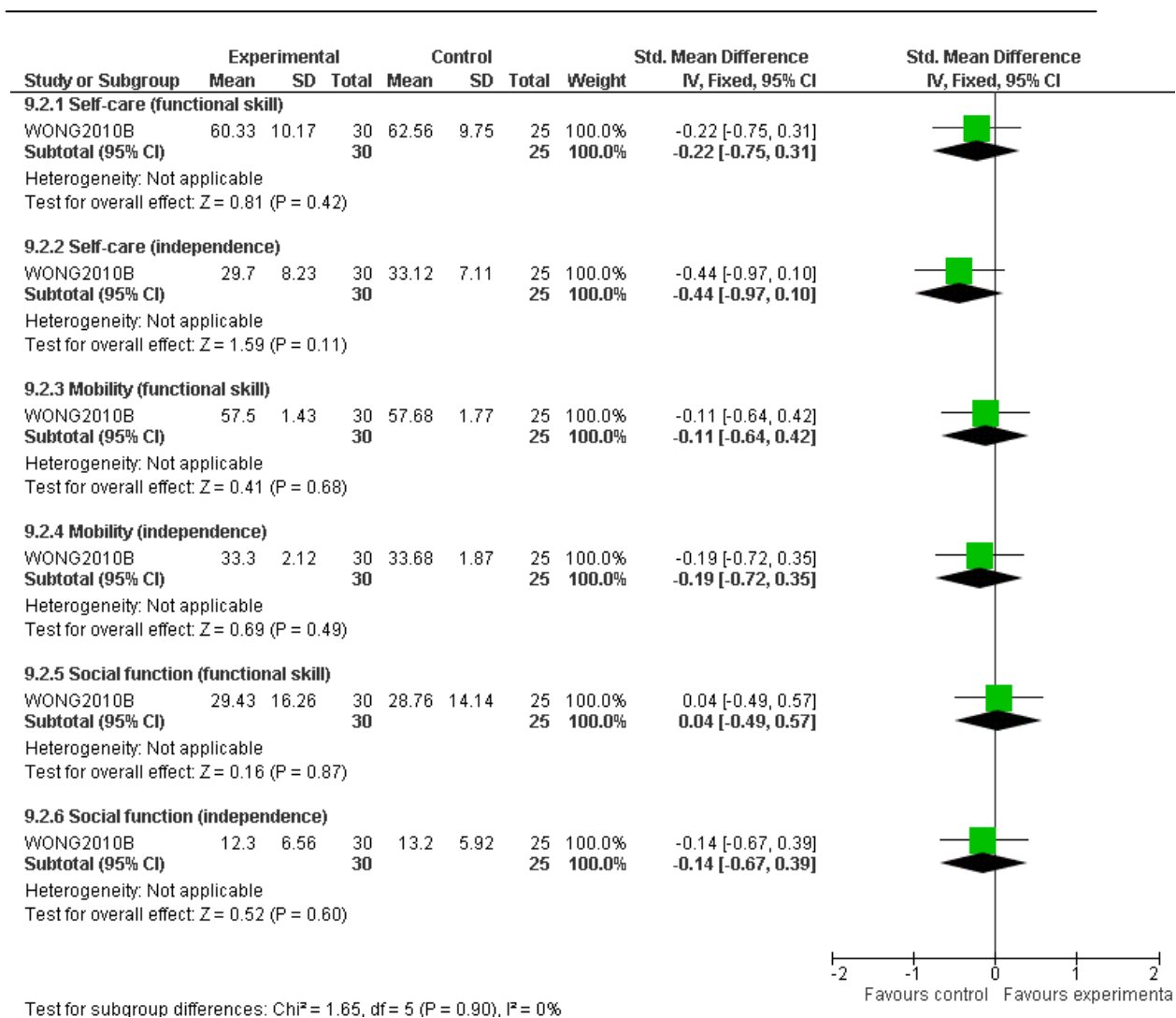
1.15.1 Complementary therapies for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture versus sham acupuncture/electro-acupuncture for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

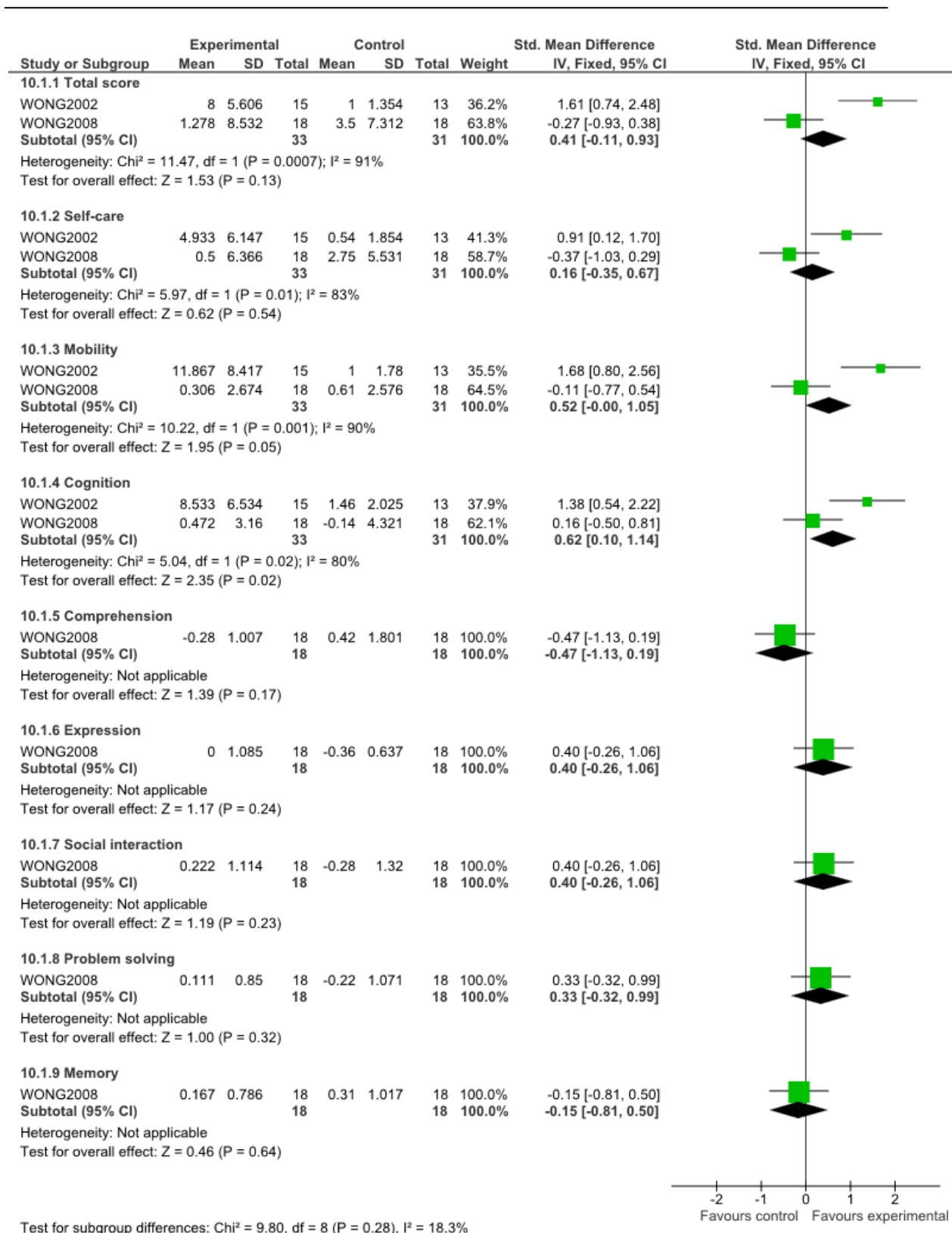
Adaptive behaviour (WeeFIM; change scores)



Adaptive behaviour (PEDI)



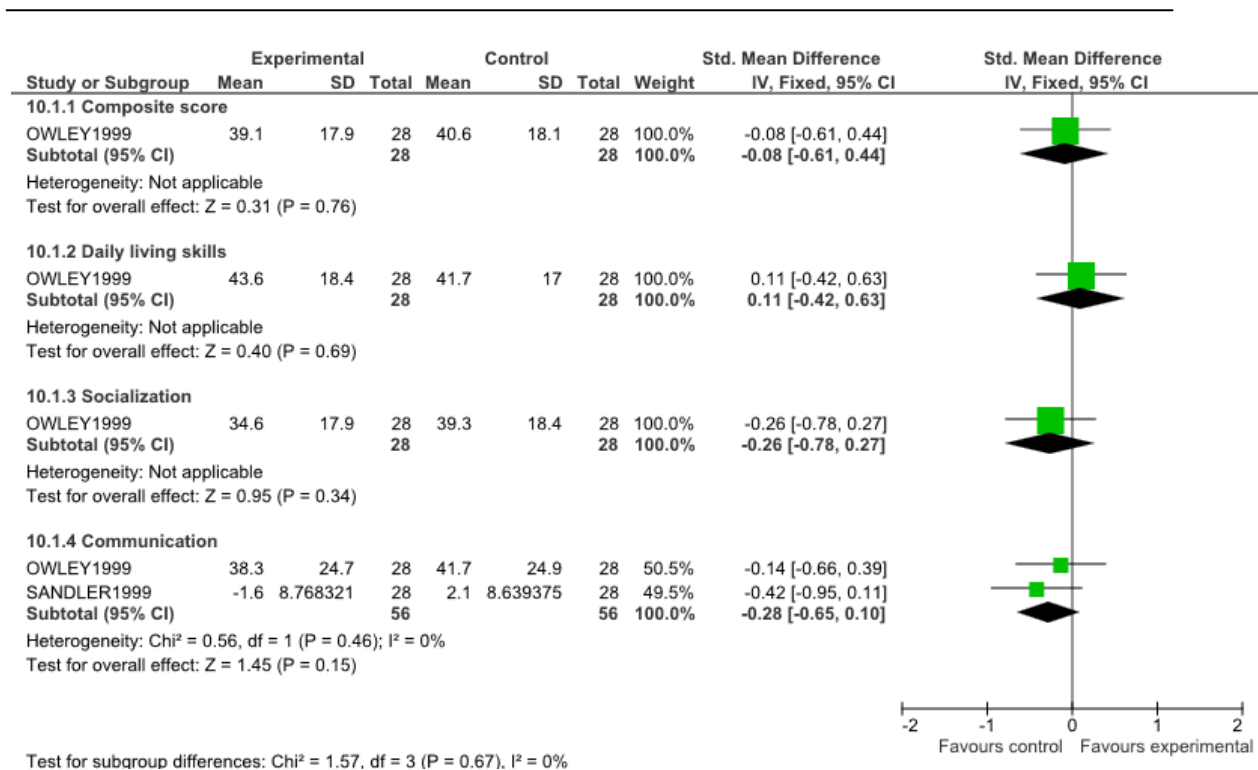
Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture and conventional educational programme versus conventional educational programme only for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



1.15.2 Hormones for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

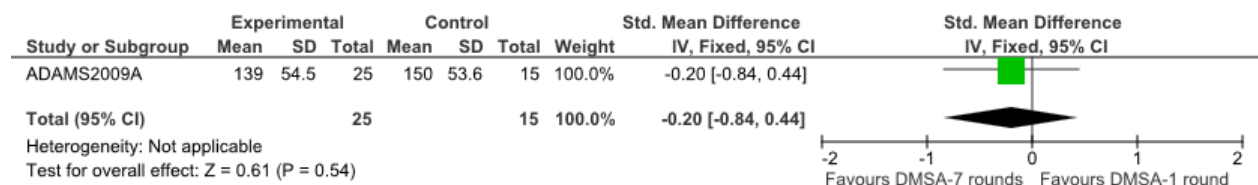
Secretin versus placebo for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



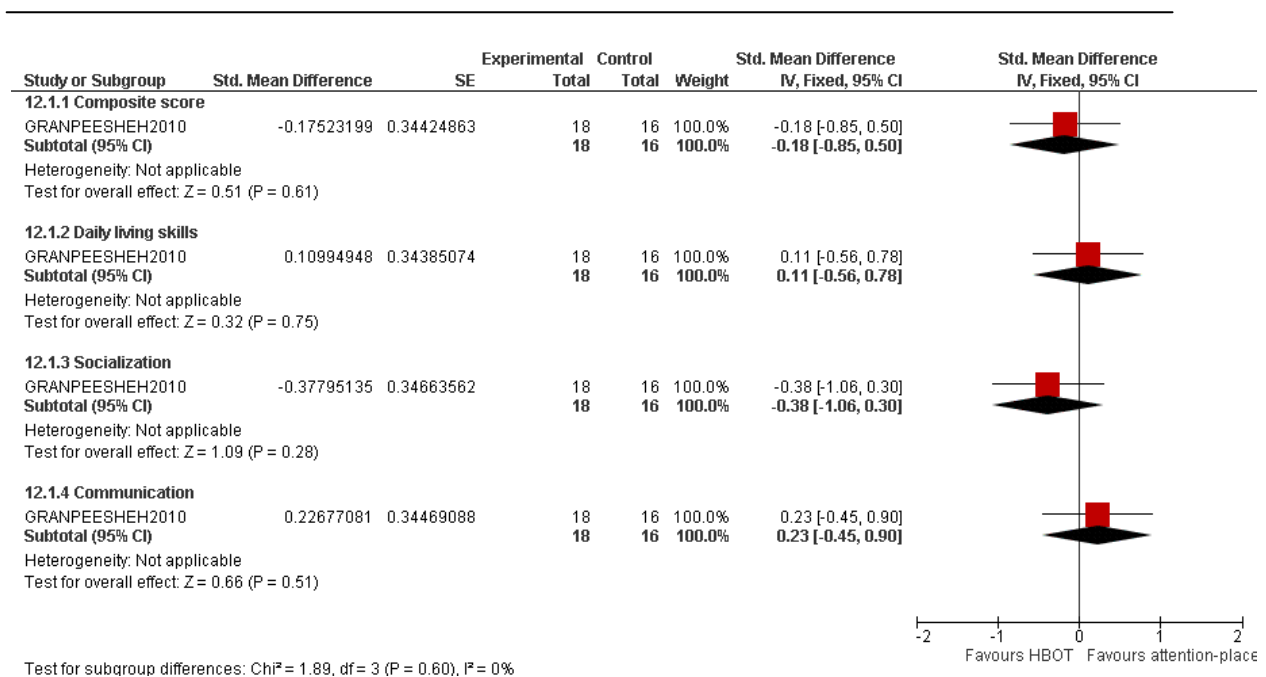
1.15.3 Medical procedures for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

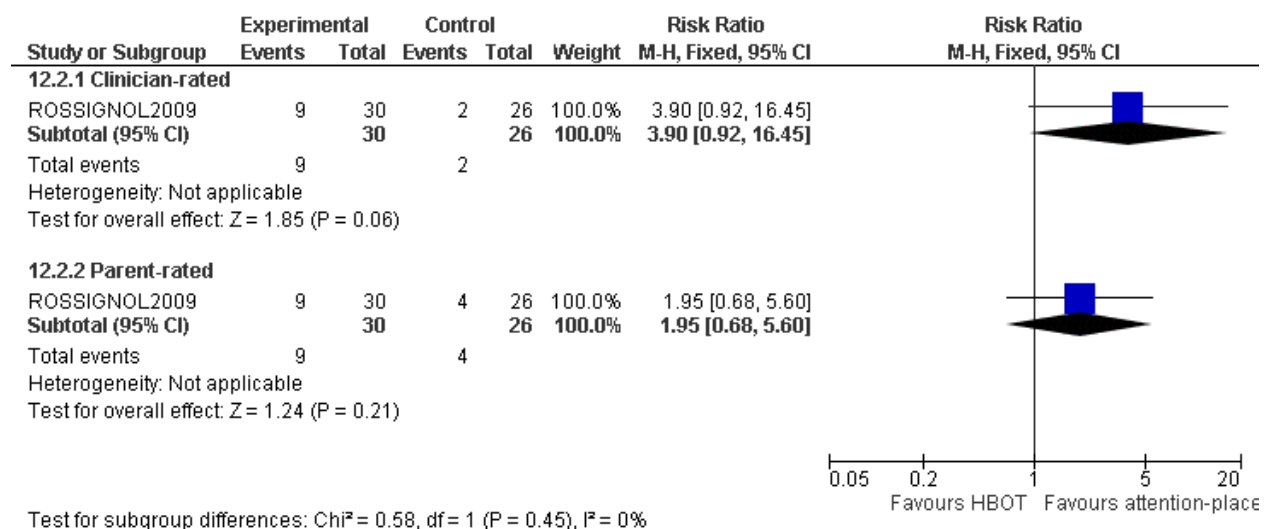


HBOT versus attention-placebo for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

Adaptive behaviours (VABS; change scores)

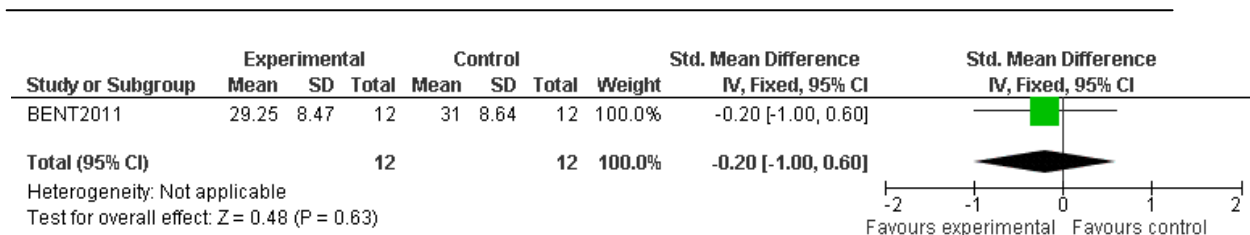


Positive treatment response ('much improved/very improved' on CGI/PGI-improvement for overall functioning)

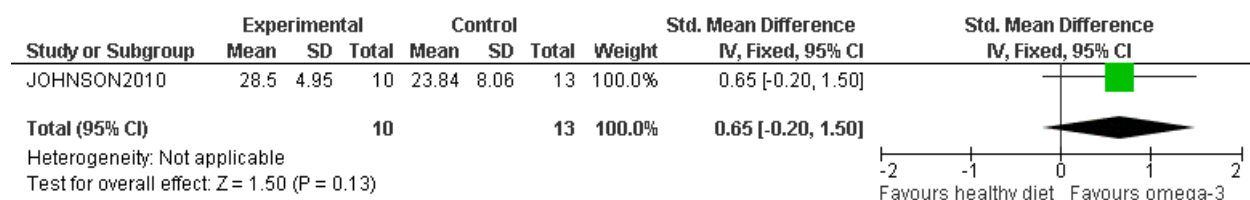


1.15.4 Nutritional interventions for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome

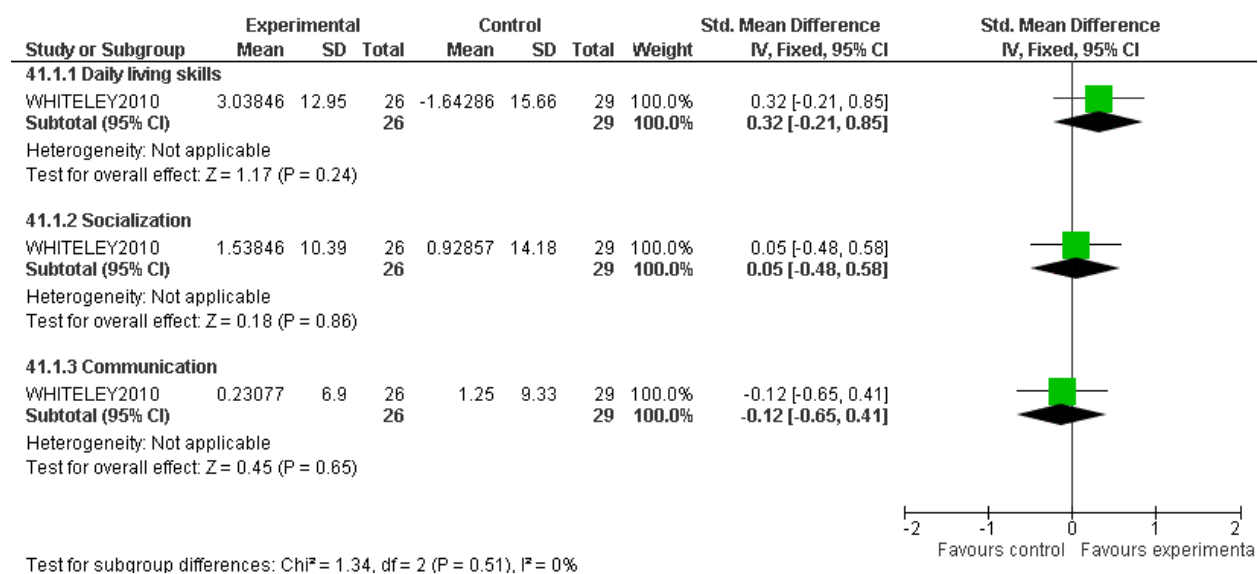
Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for adaptive behaviour as an indirect outcome



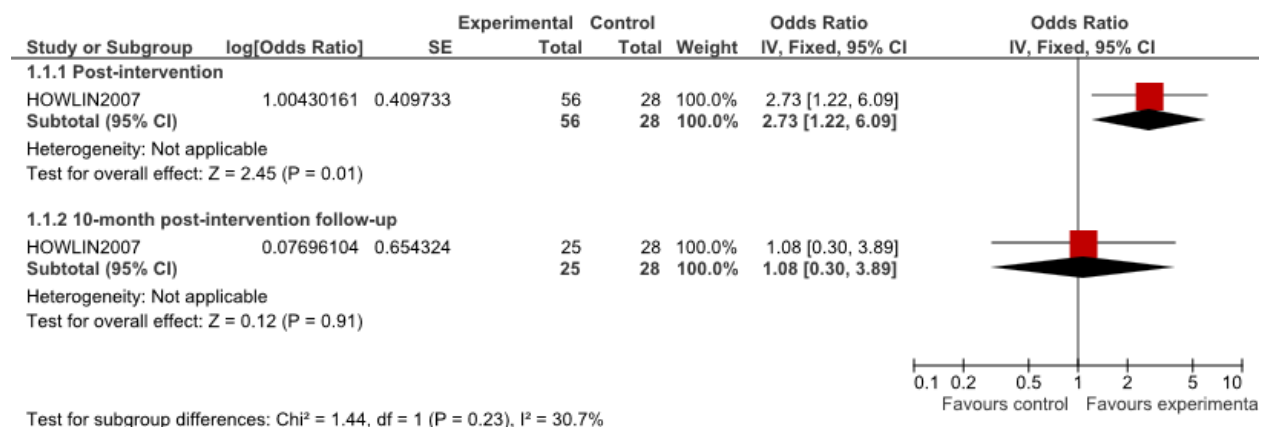
1.16 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT SPEECH AND LANGUAGE

1.16.1 AAC interventions for speech and language as a direct outcome

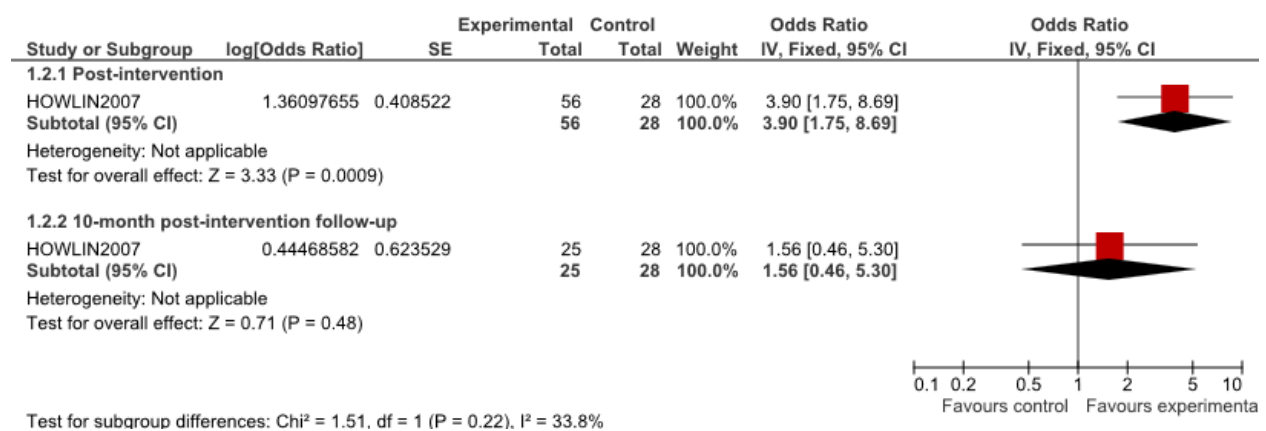
PECS training for teachers versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as a direct outcome

Spontaneous child communicative initiations (odds of being in a higher initiation category)

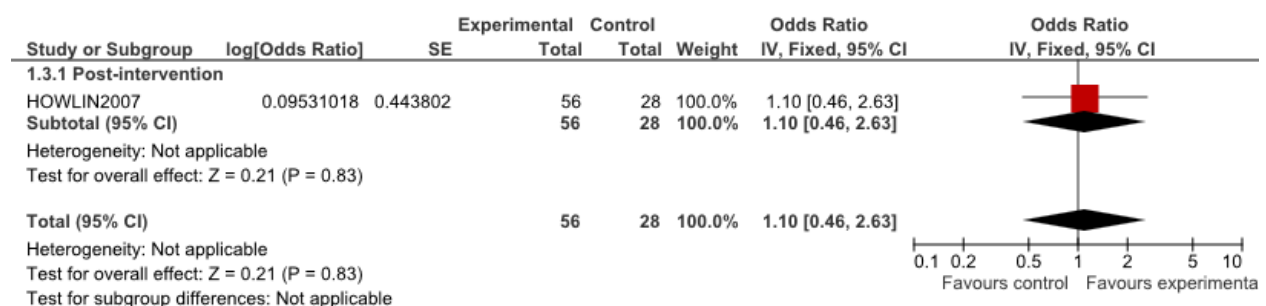
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



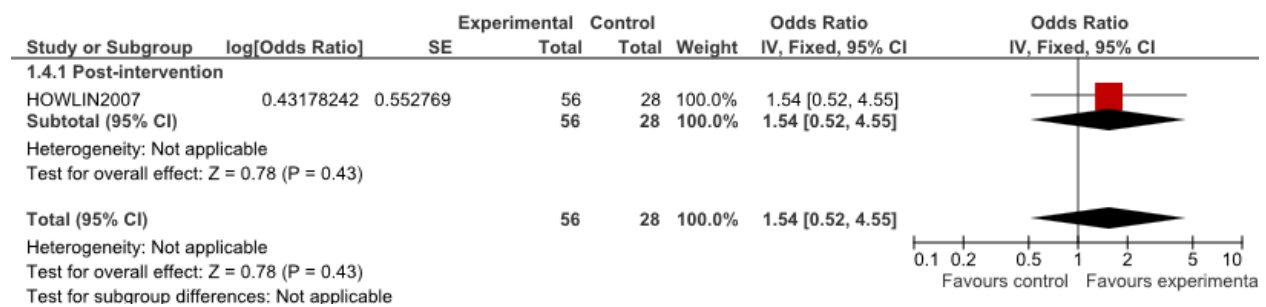
PECS use (odds of being in a higher category for rate of PECS use)



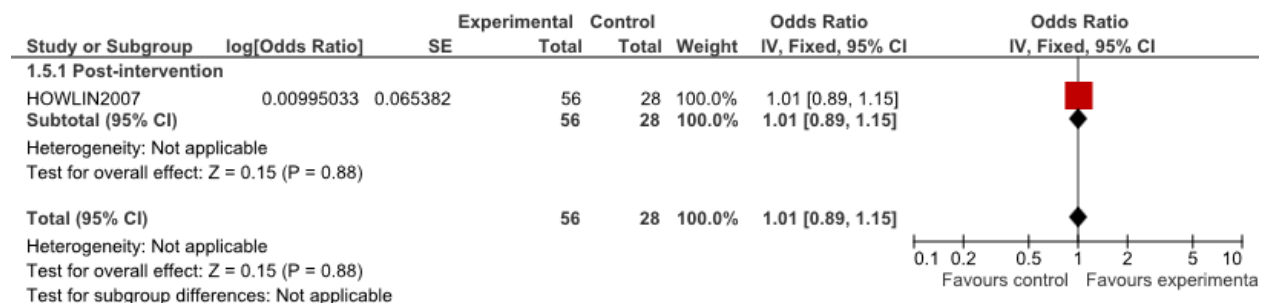
Speech/vocalisation use (odds of being in a higher category for rate of speech/vocalisation use)



Receptive language (odds of being in a higher category on BPVS)

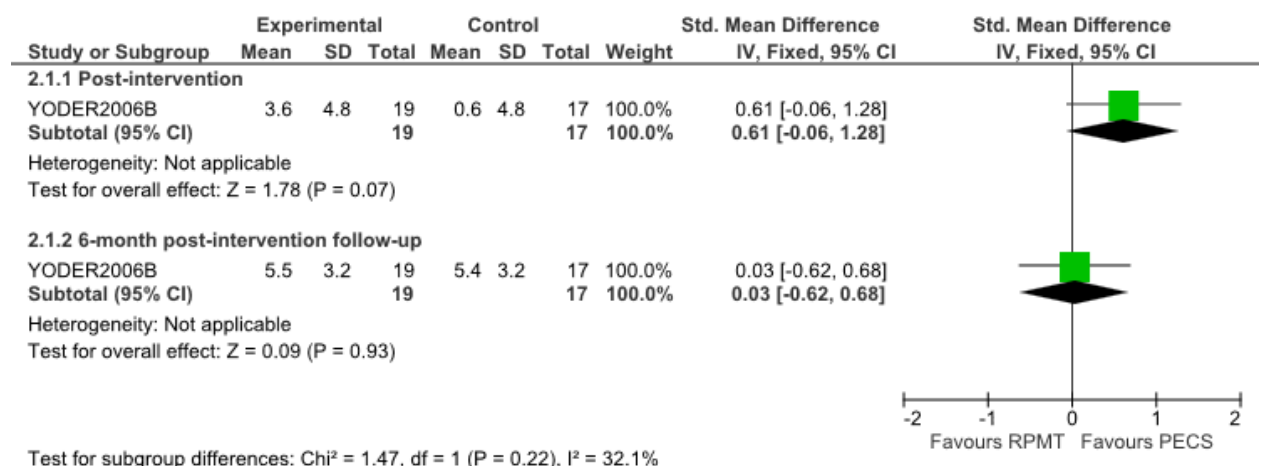


Expressive language (odds of being in a higher category on EOWPVT)

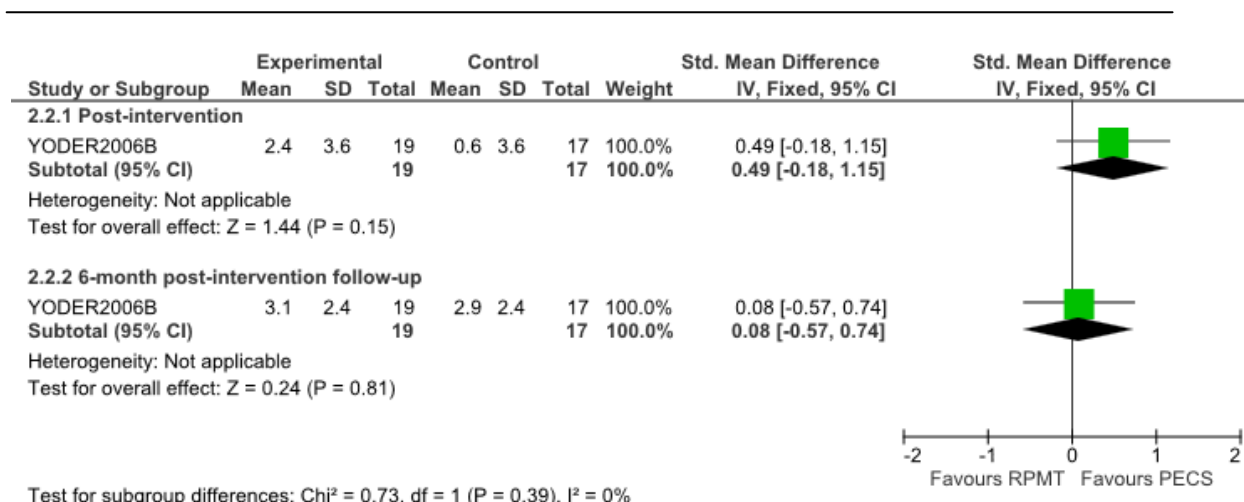


PECS versus RPMT for speech and language as a direct outcome

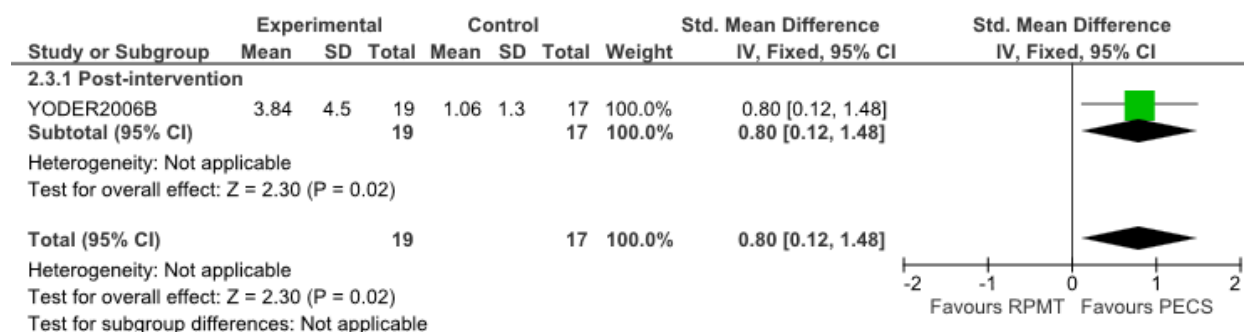
Frequency of nonimitative spoken acts



Number of different nonimitative words



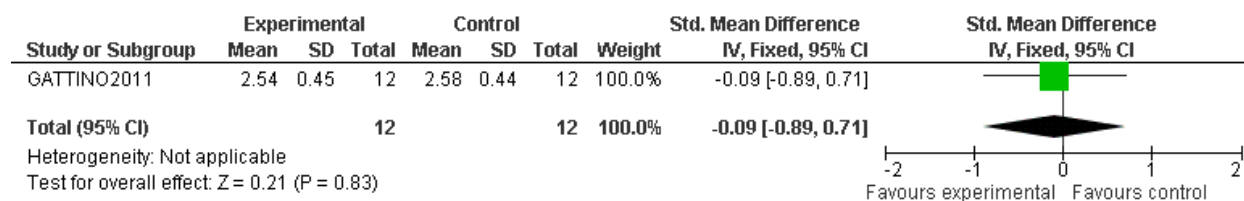
Number of picture exchanges (ESCs-Abridged)



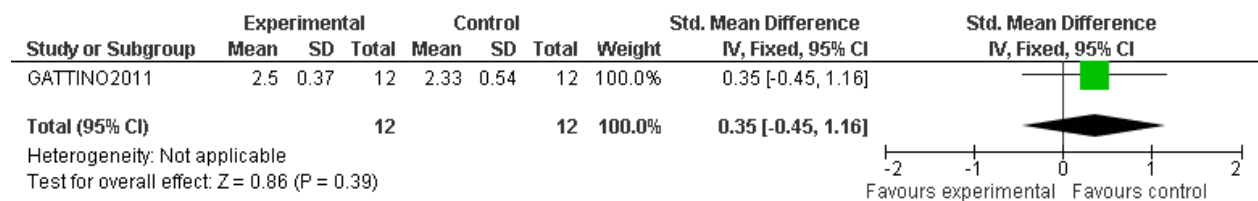
1.16.2 Arts-based interventions for speech and language as a direct outcome

Music therapy versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as a direct outcome

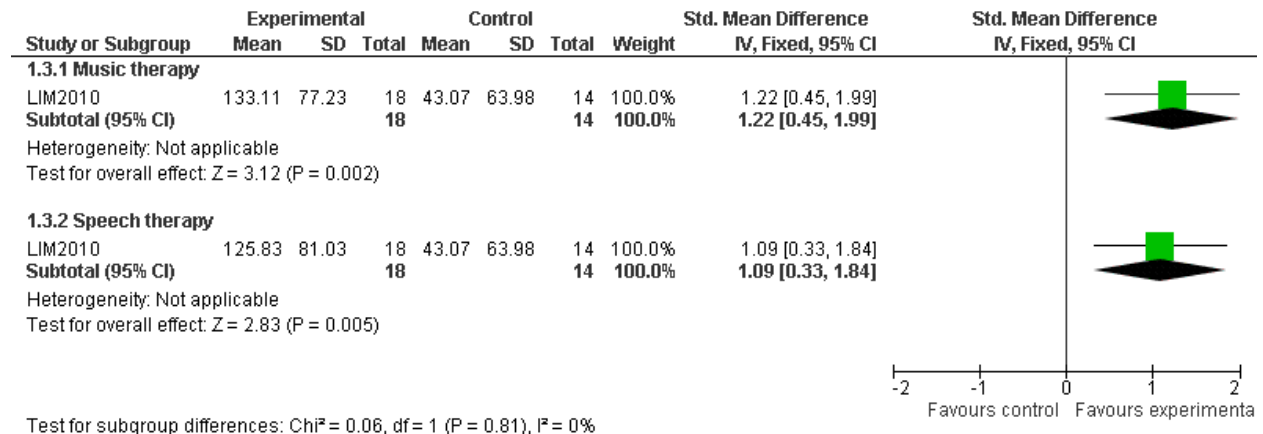
Verbal communication (CARS-BR)



Non-verbal communication (CARS-BR)



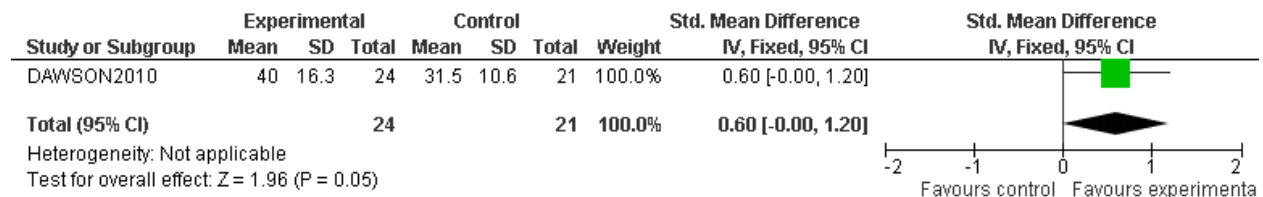
Expressive language (study-specific VPES)



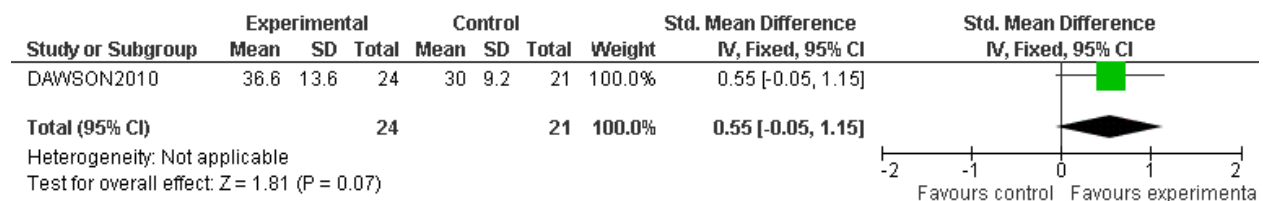
1.16.3 Behavioural interventions for speech and language as an indirect outcome

EIBI (ESDM) versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as an indirect outcome

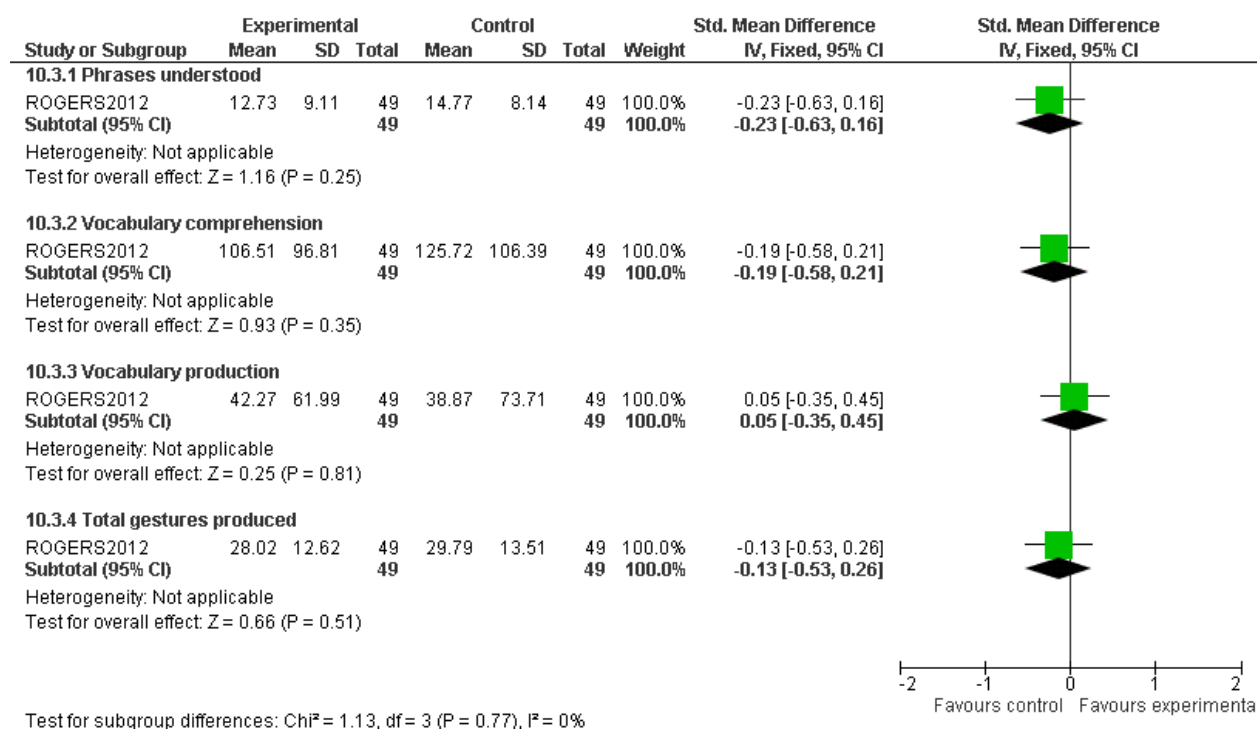
Receptive language (MSEL)



Expressive language (MSEL)

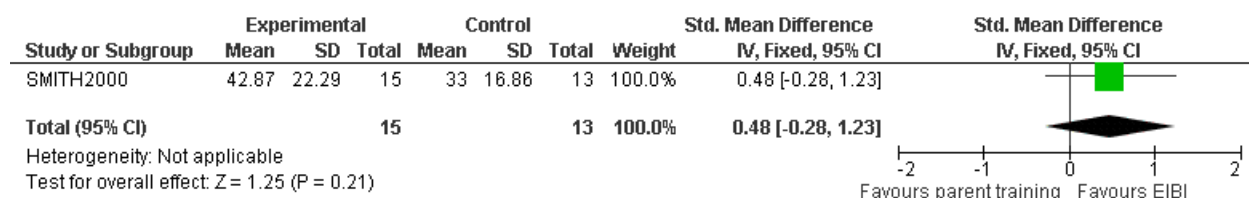


EBI (P-ESDM) versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as an indirect outcome

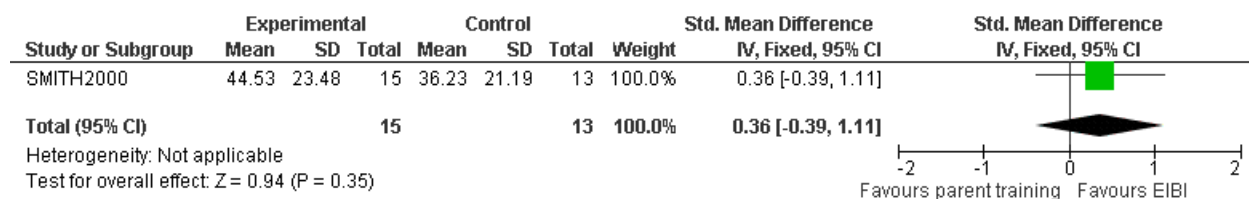


EIBI versus parent training for speech and language as an indirect outcome

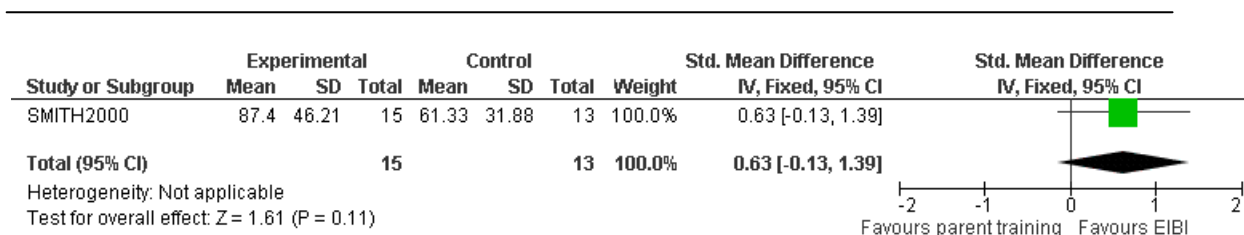
Receptive language (Reynell Developmental Language Scale-Comprehension)



Expressive language (Reynell Developmental Language Scale-Expressive)

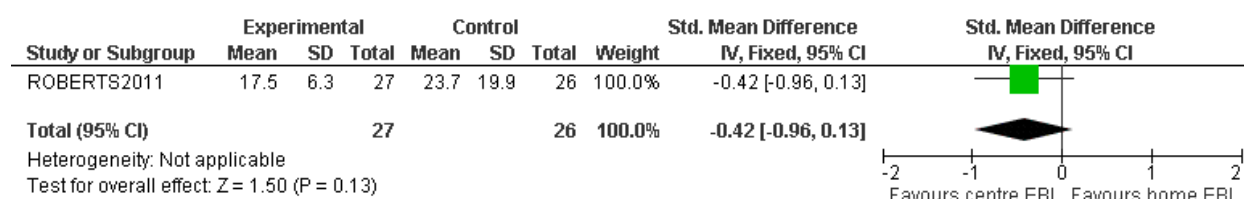


Receptive + Expressive language (Reynell Developmental Language Scale-Comprehension+Expression)

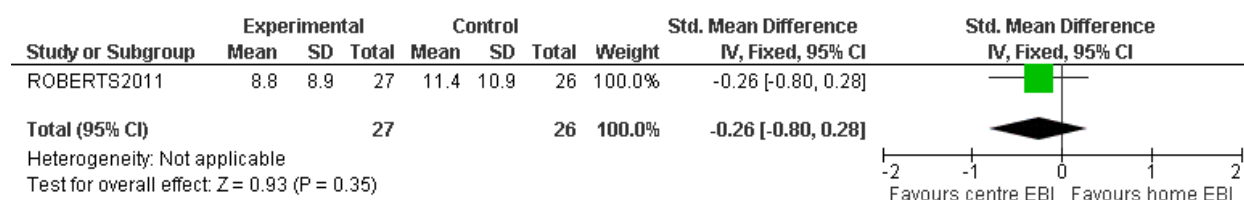


Home-based EBI versus centre-based EBI for speech and language as an indirect outcome

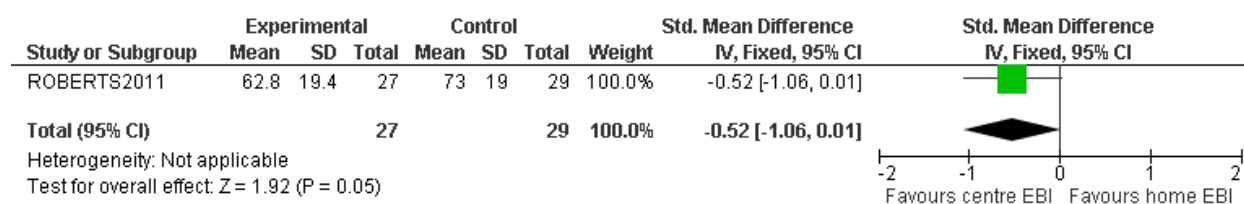
Receptive language (Reynell Developmental Language Scale-Comprehension)



Expressive language (Reynell Developmental Language Scale-Expressive)



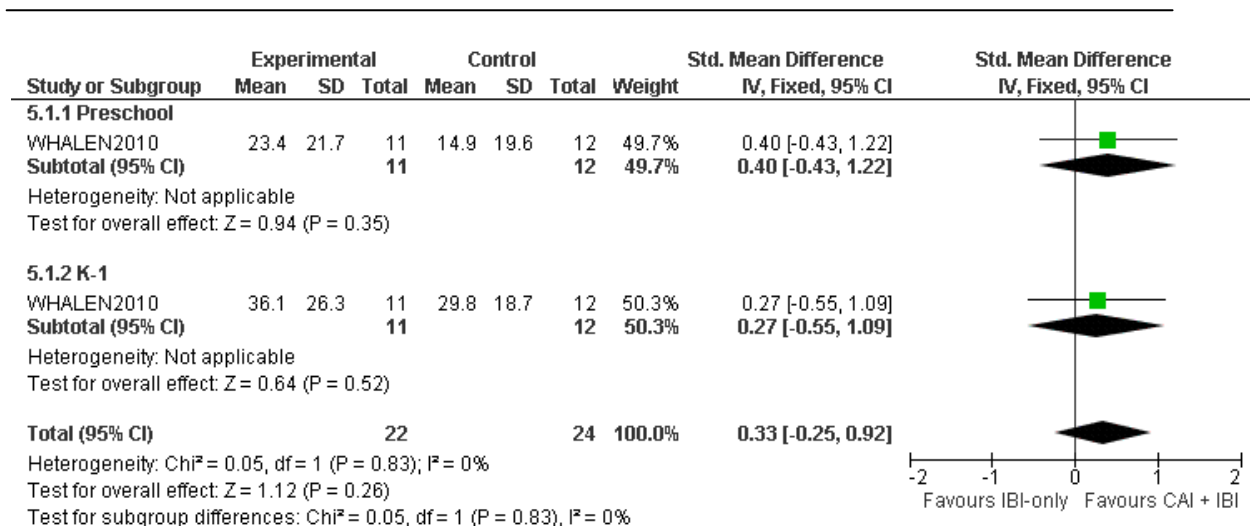
Everyday language functioning (Pragmatics Profile)



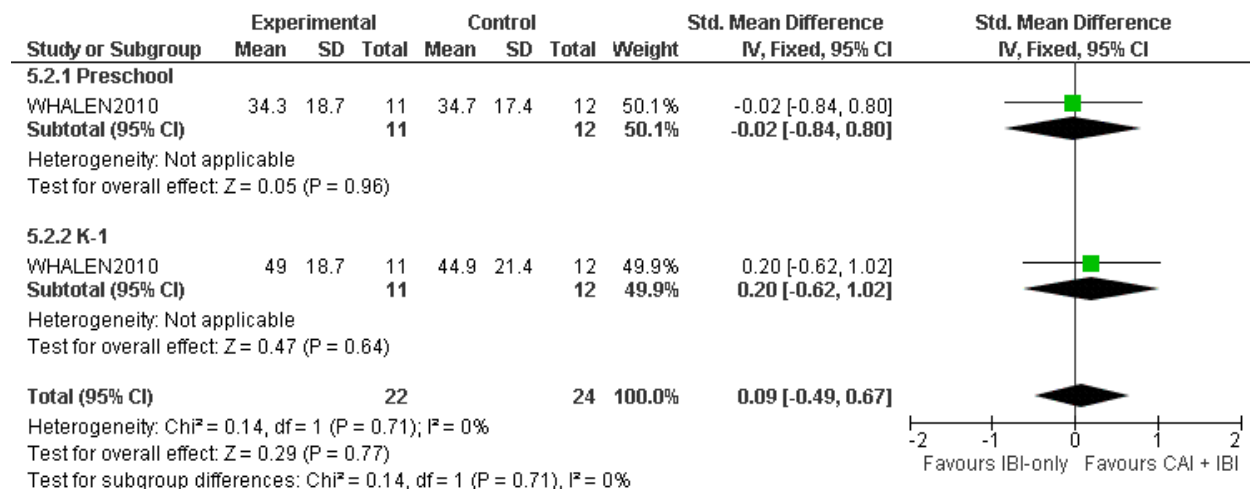
1.16.4 Educational interventions for speech and language as a direct or indirect outcome

Combined TeachTown and IBI versus IBI-only for speech and language as a direct outcome

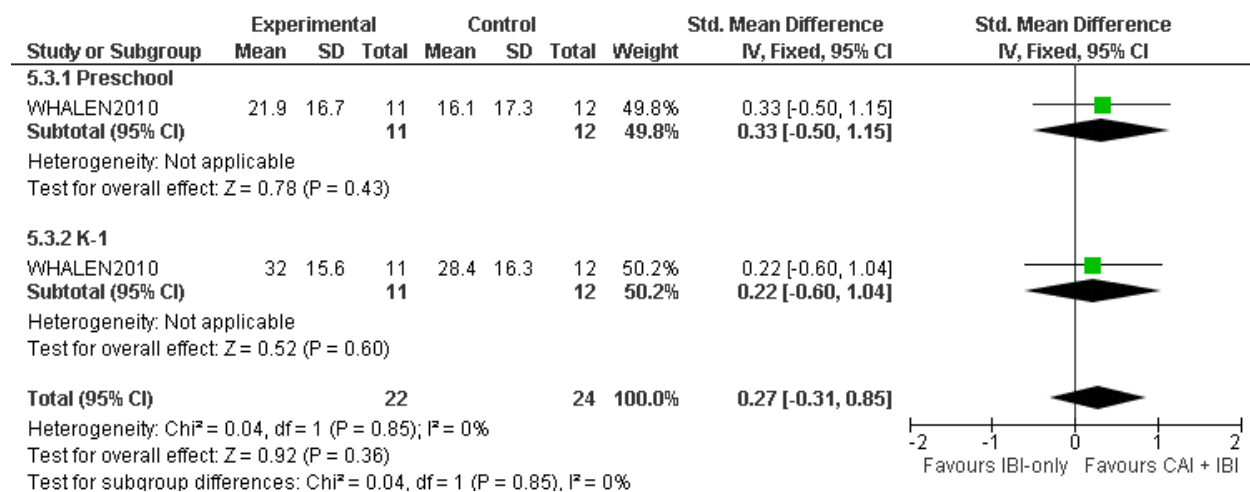
Receptive language (PPVT-III)



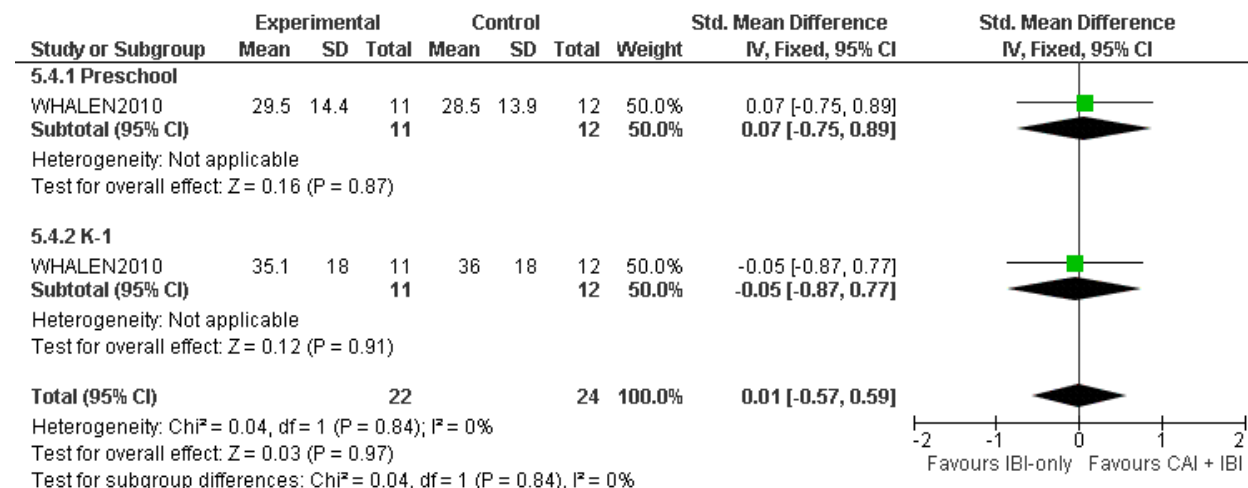
Receptive language (Brigance Inventory of Child Development)



Expressive language (EVT)

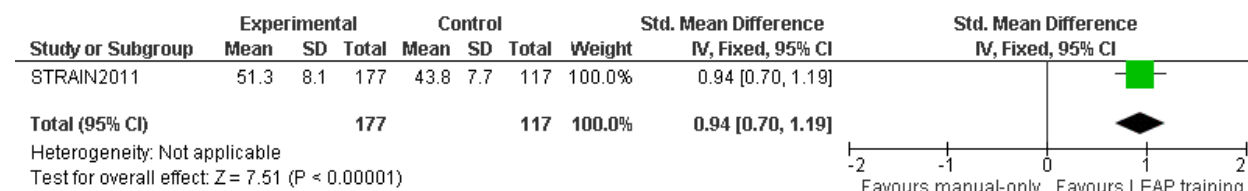


Expressive language (Brigance Inventory of Child Development)

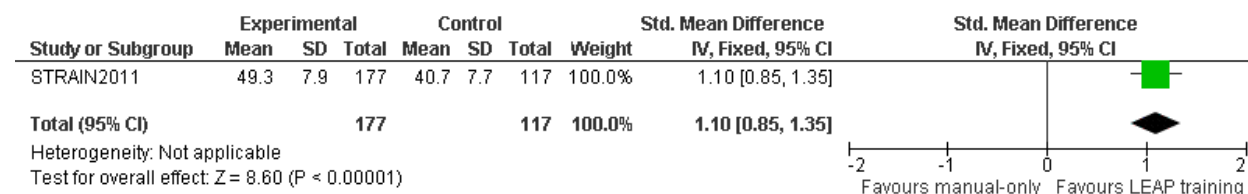


LEAP training versus manual-only control for speech and language as an indirect outcome

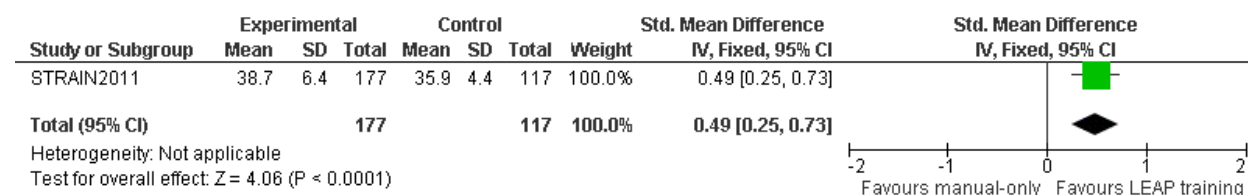
Total language score (PLS-4)



Receptive language (MSEL; language age in months)



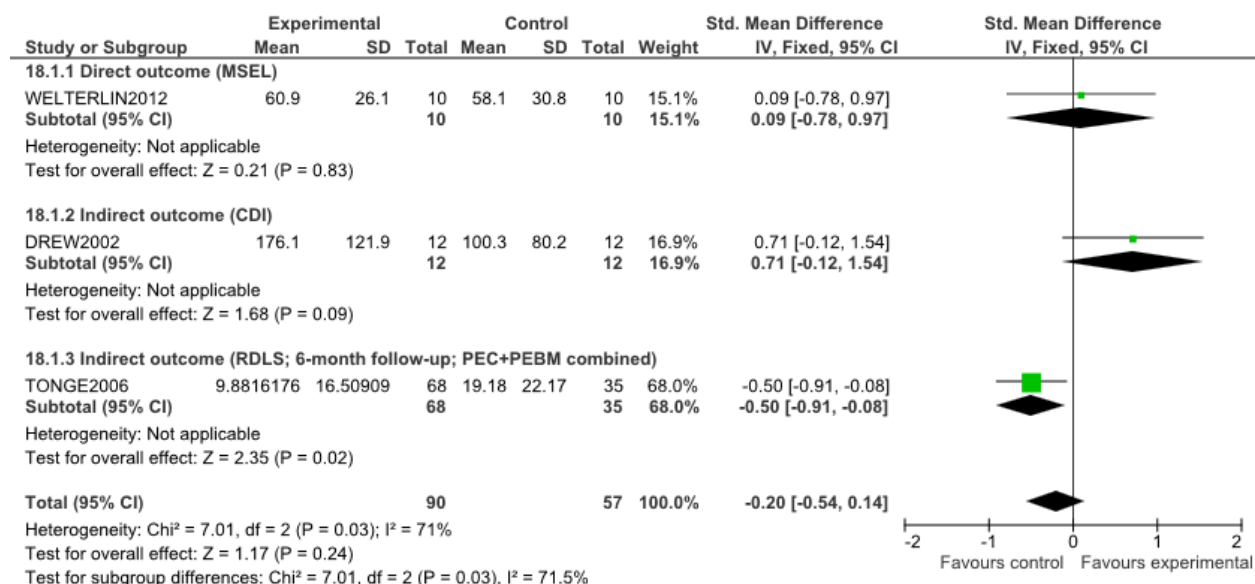
Expressive language (MSEL; language age in months)



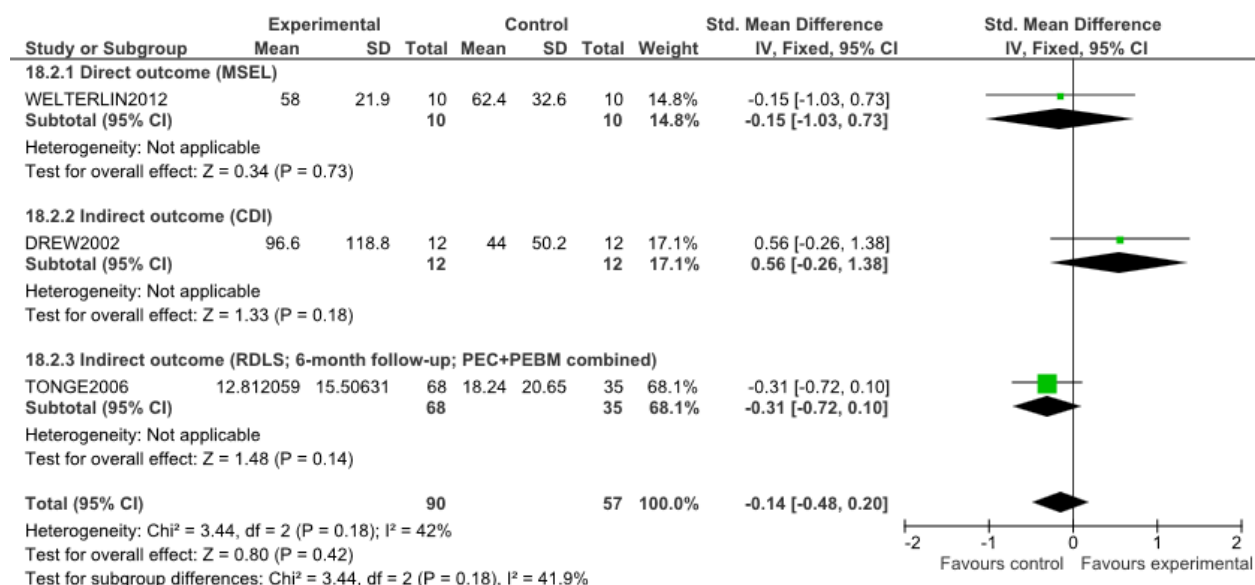
1.16.5 Parent training for speech and language as a direct or indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as a direct or indirect outcome

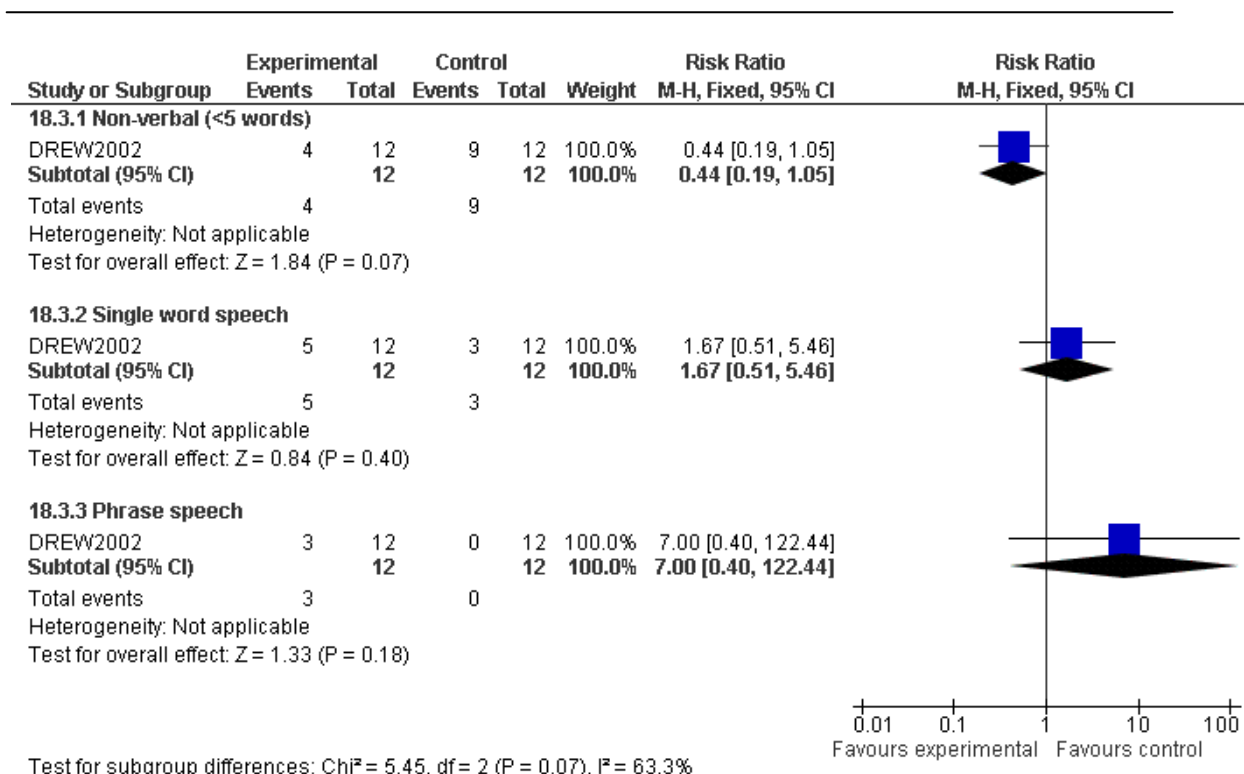
Receptive language



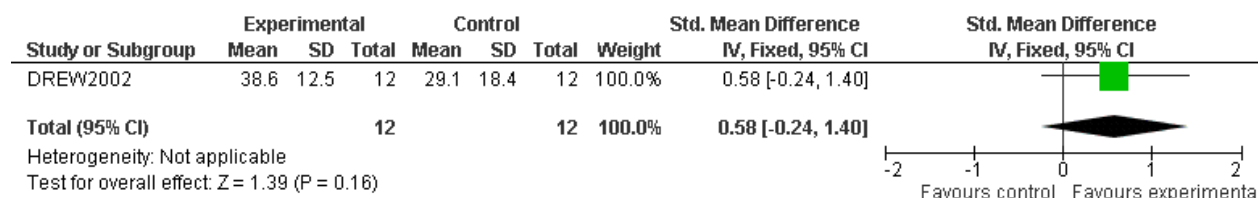
Expressive language



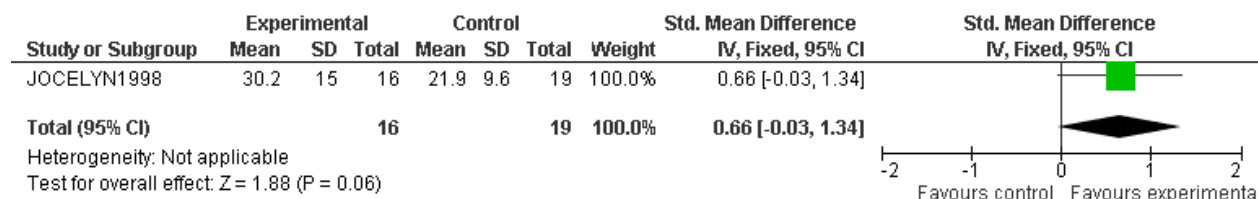
Overall language rating (ADI-R; indirect outcome)



Total gestures produced (CDI; indirect outcome)



Parent and day-care staff training versus standard day-care for speech and language as an indirect outcome

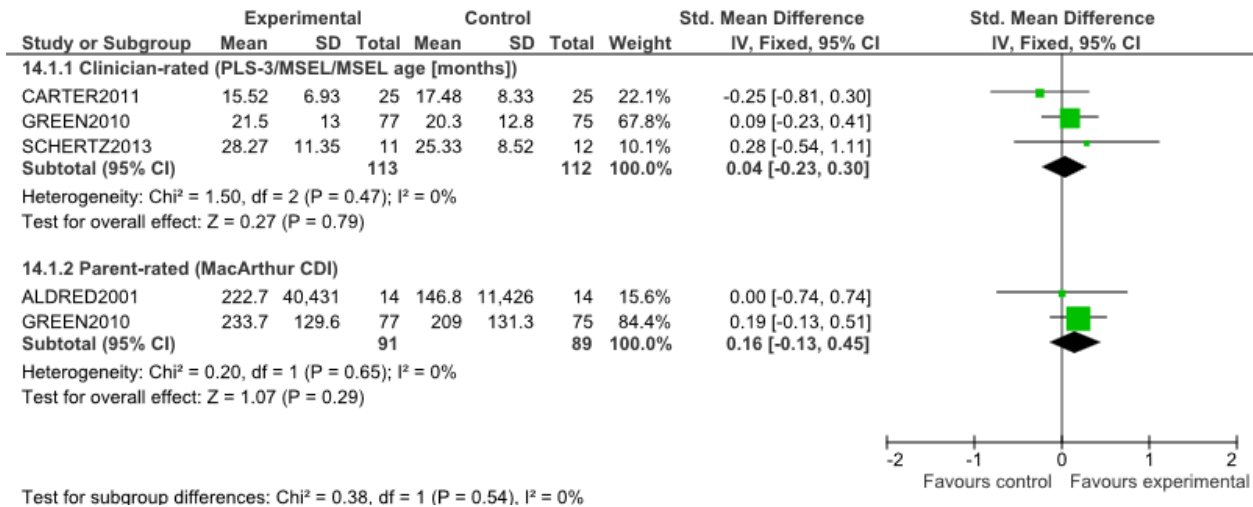


1.16.6 Social-communication interventions for speech and language as an indirect outcome

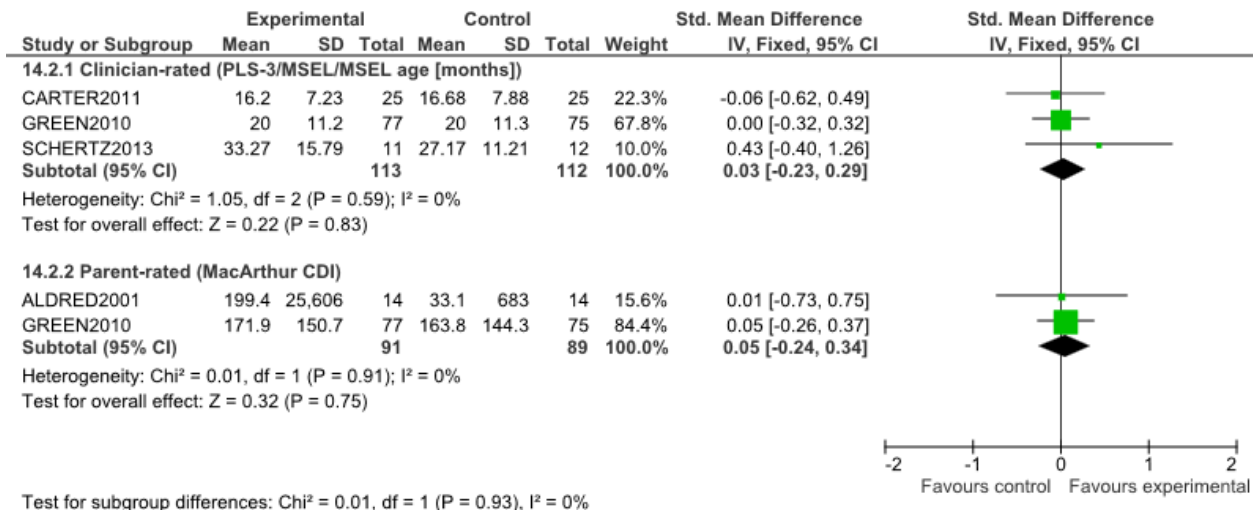
Caregiver-mediated social communication intervention versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language

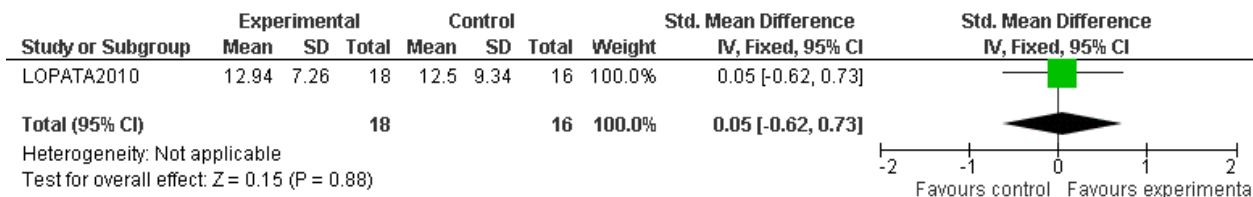
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



Expressive language

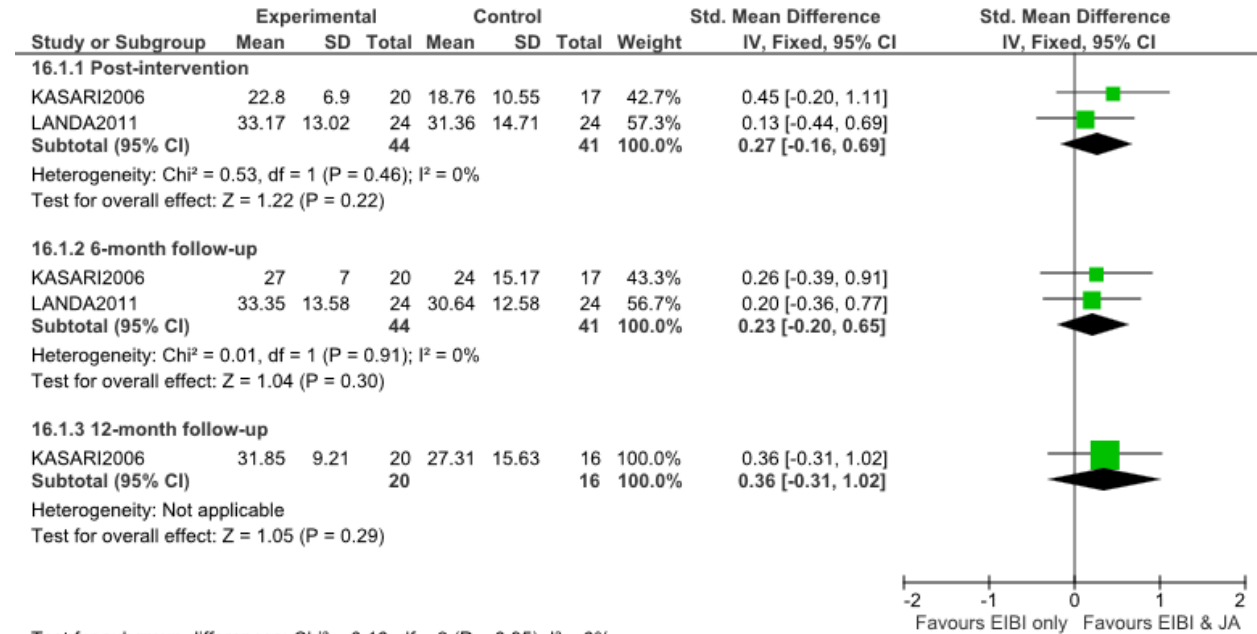


Social skills group versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as an indirect outcome

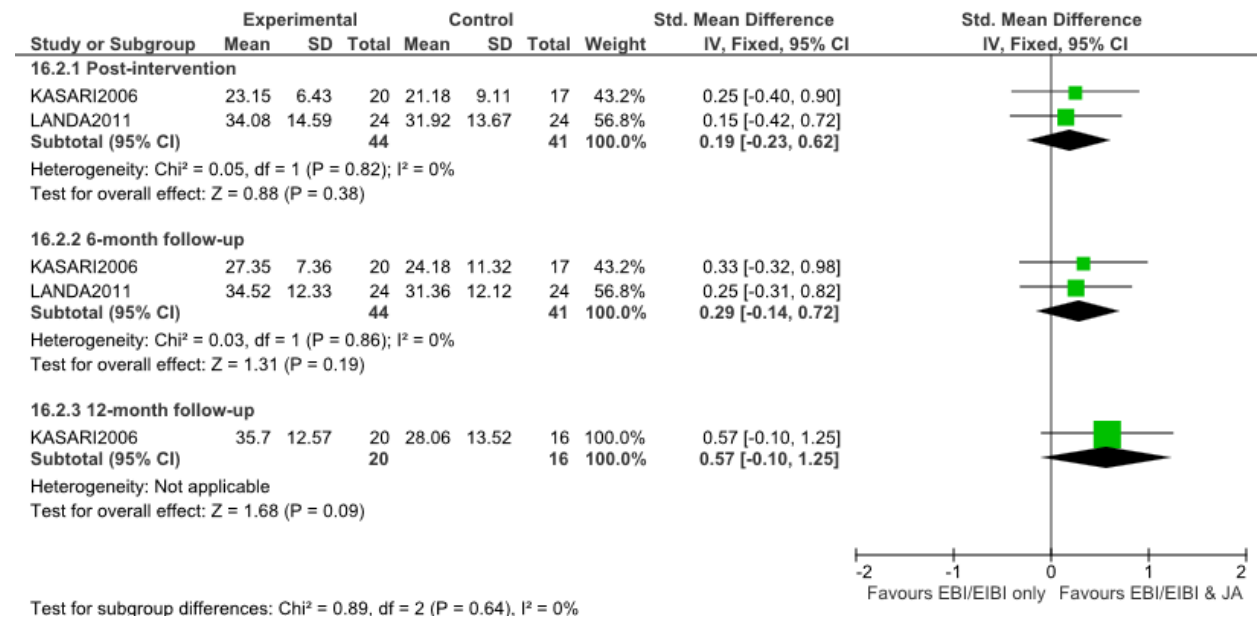


Joint attention training and EBI/EIBI versus EBI/EIBI only for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language (Reynell or MSEL)



Expressive language (Reynell or MSEL)

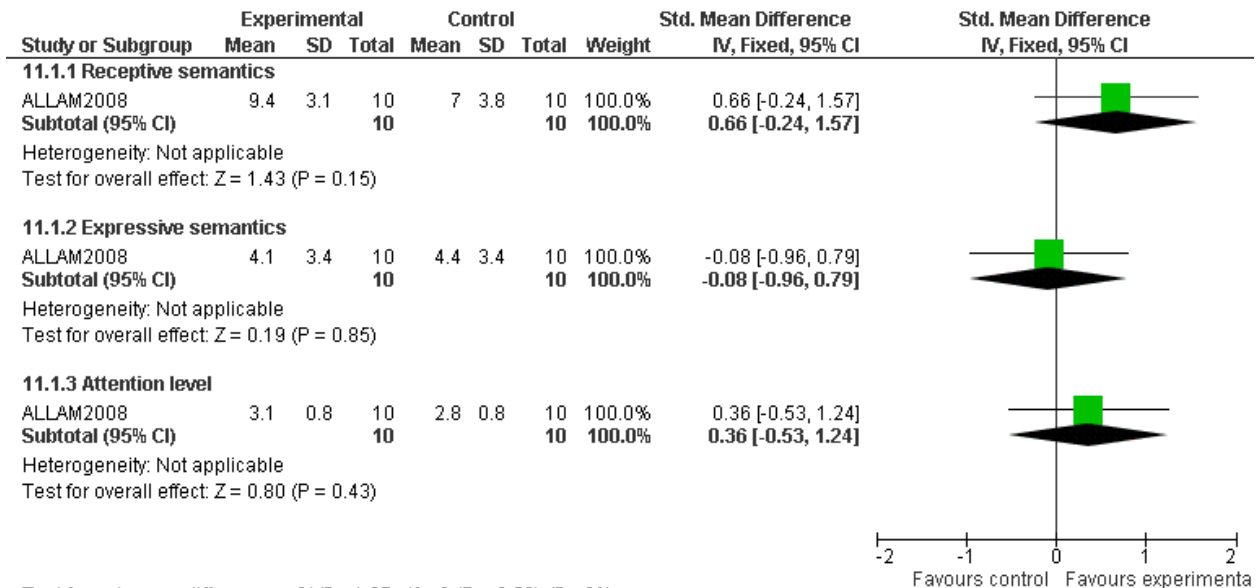


1.17 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT SPEECH AND LANGUAGE

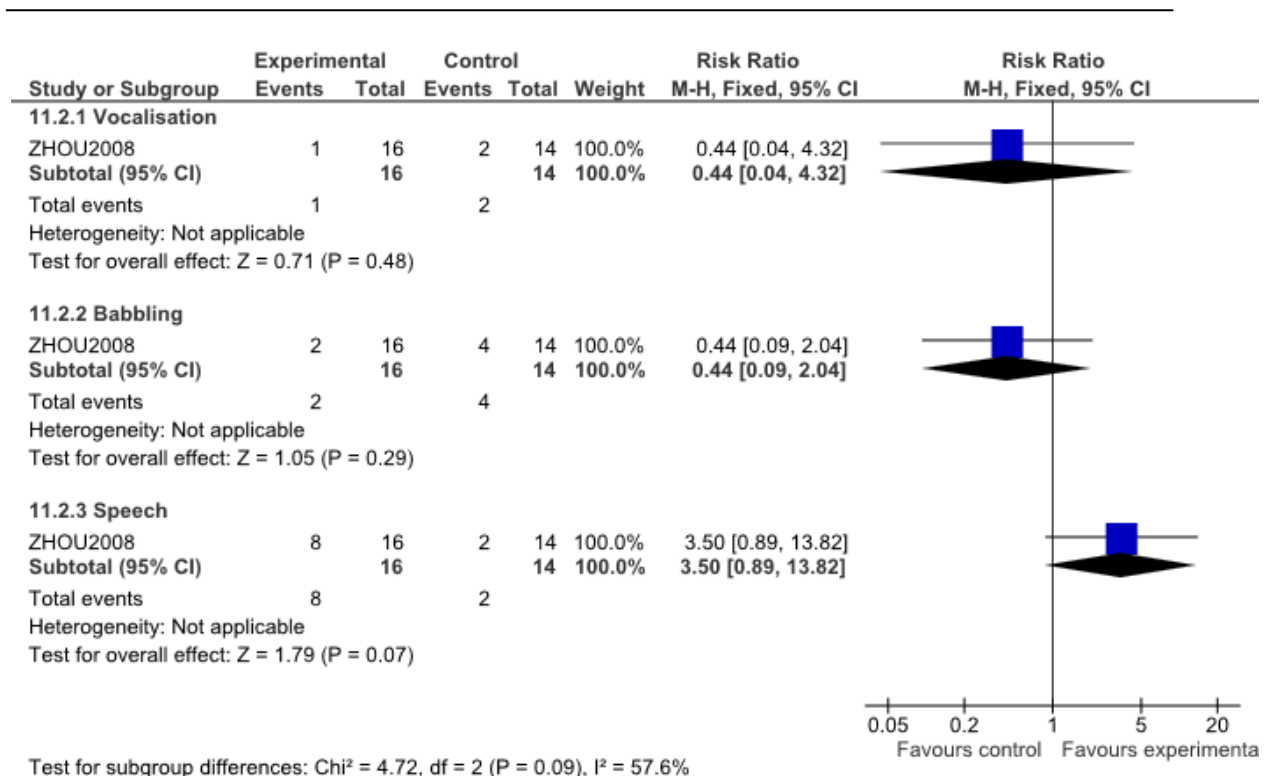
1.17.1 Complementary therapies for speech and language as a direct or indirect outcome

Acupuncture/acupressure and language therapy versus language therapy only for speech and language as a direct outcome

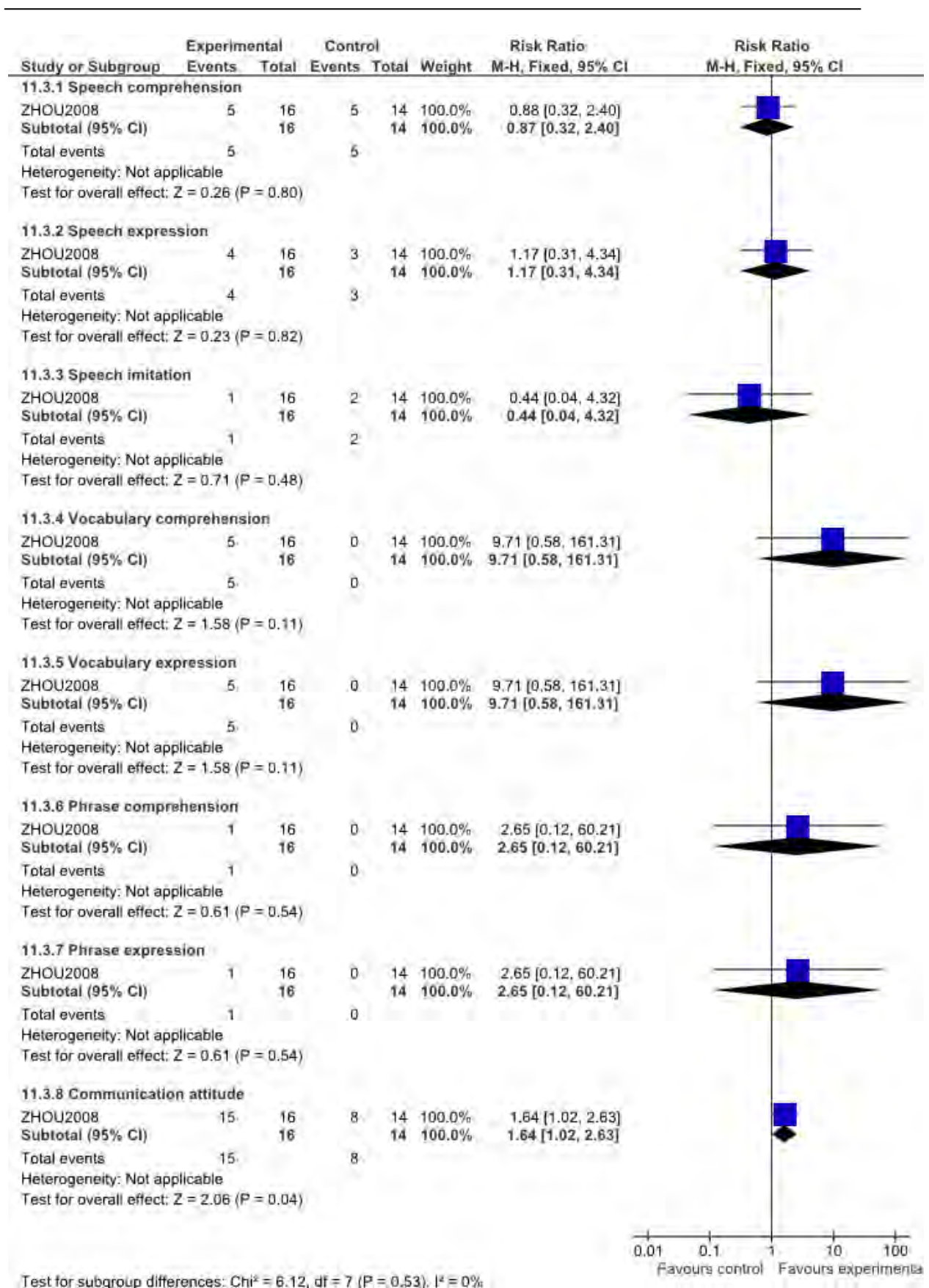
Language and attention (Arabic Language Test)



Positive treatment response (improvement in basic developmental assessment)

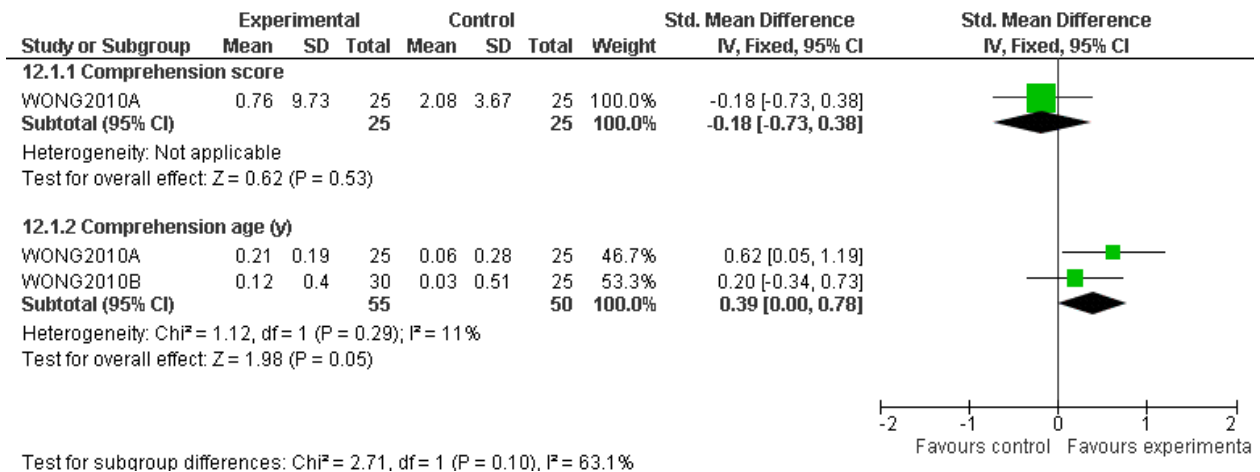


Positive treatment response (number of participants improved on CRRC significance relations scale)

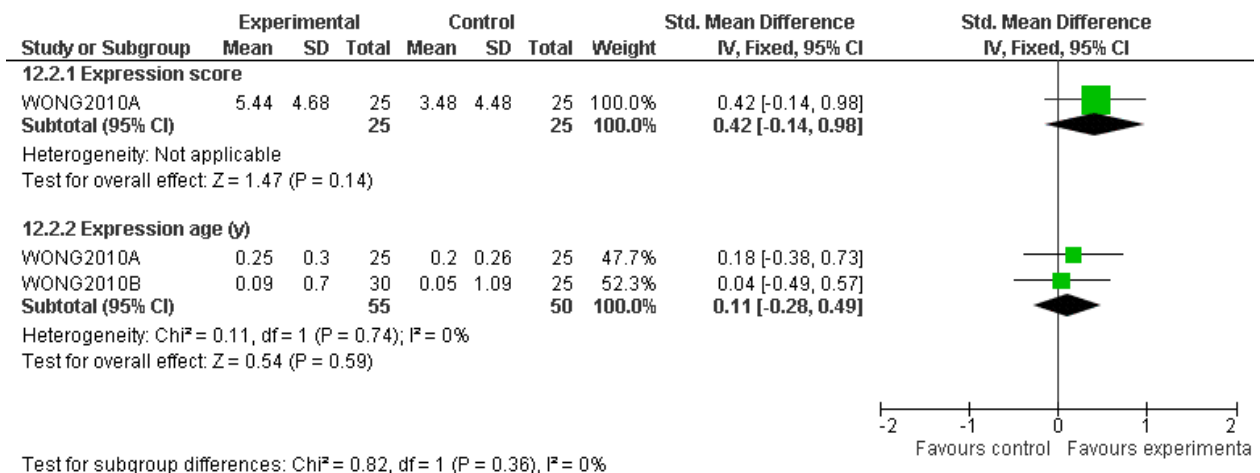


Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture versus sham acupuncture/electro-acupuncture for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language (RDLS; change score)



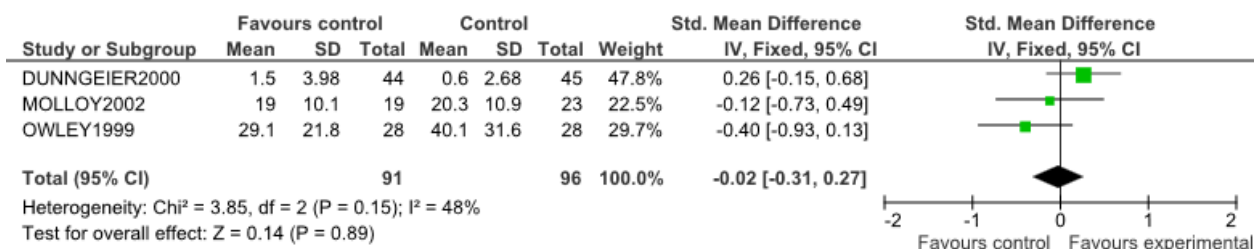
Expressive language (RDLS; change score)



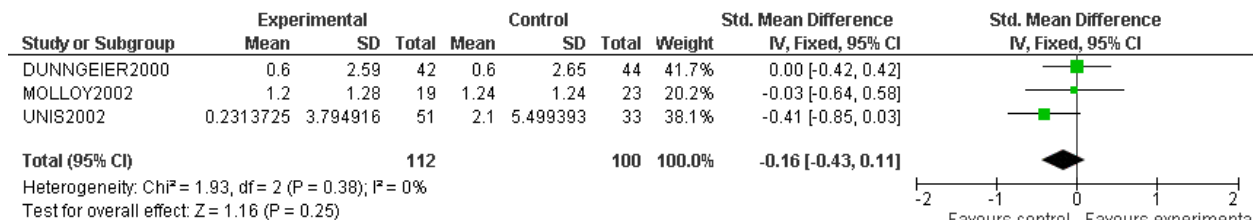
1.17.2 Hormones for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for speech and language as an indirect outcome

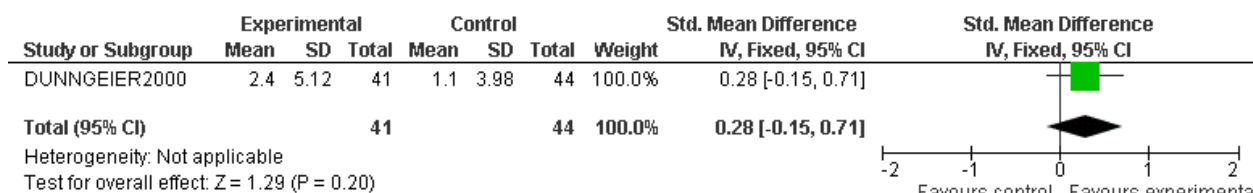
Receptive Language (PLS-3/MSEL/PPVT-III or MSEL)



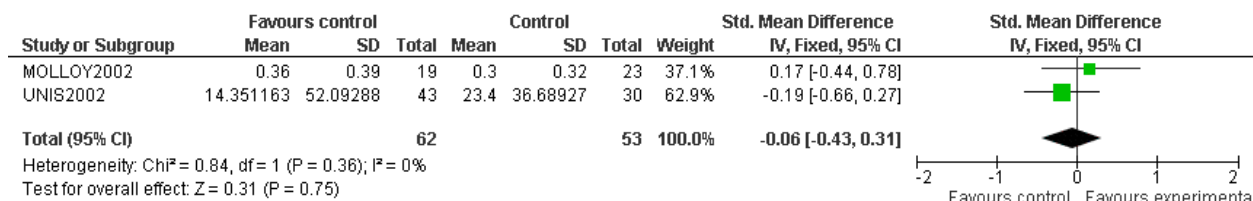
Expressive language (PLS-3 change score/MLU behavioural observation/EOWPVT-R change score)



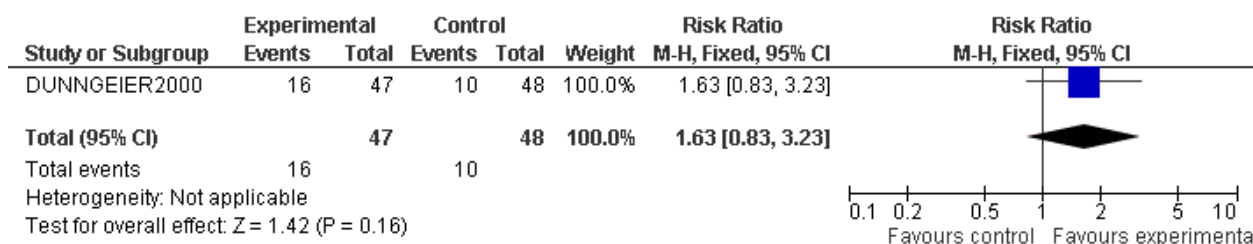
Receptive and expressive language (PLS-3 total; change score)



Vocabulary (type-token ratio behavioural observation or CDI vocabulary)

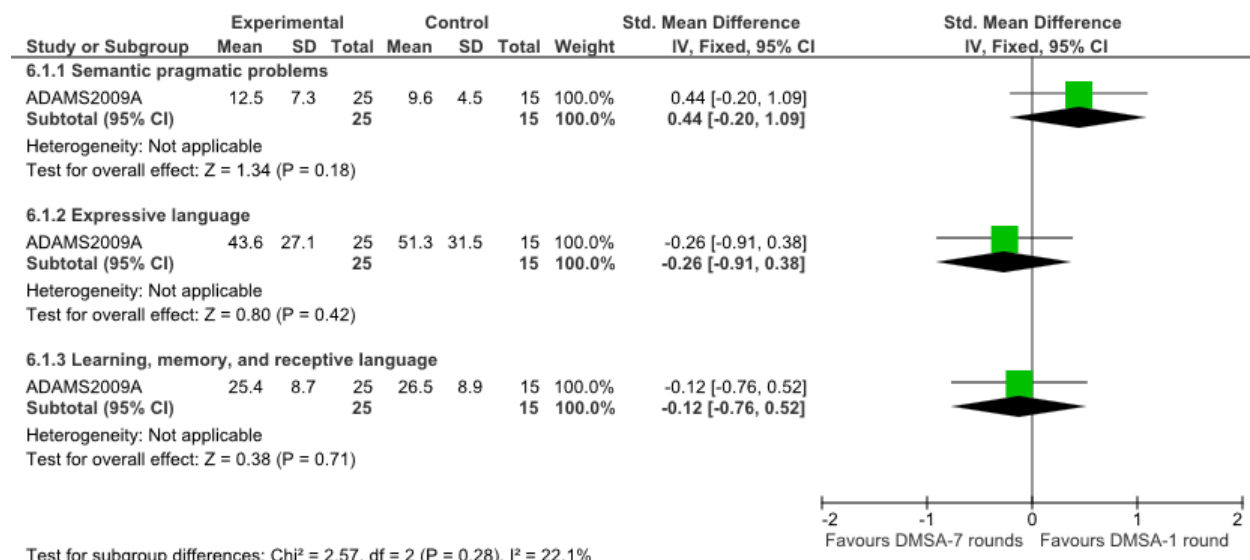


Positive treatment response (>=4 points improvement on PLS-3)

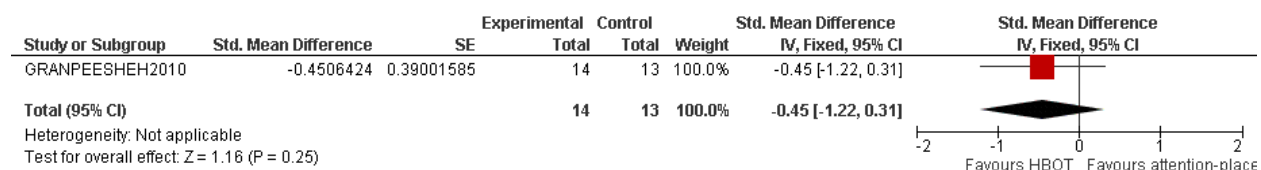


1.17.3 Medical procedures for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for speech and language as an indirect outcome



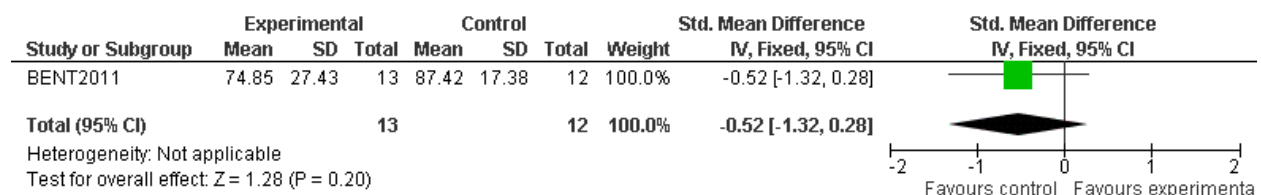
HBOT versus attention-placebo for speech and language as an indirect outcome



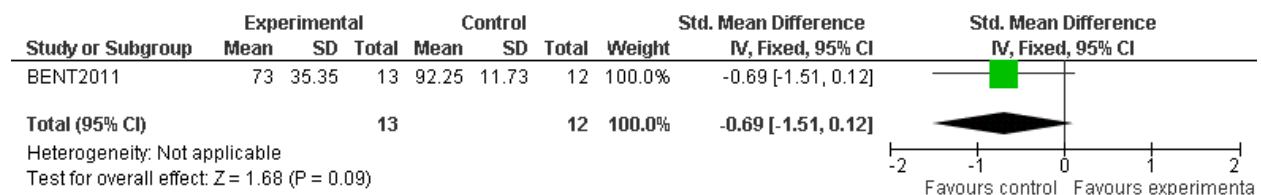
1.17.4 Nutritional interventions for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language (PPVT)

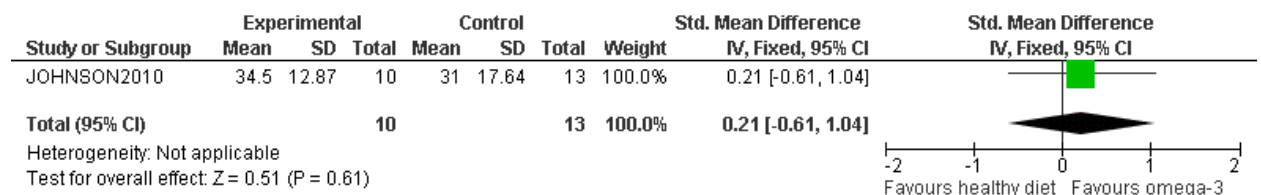


Expressive language (EVT)

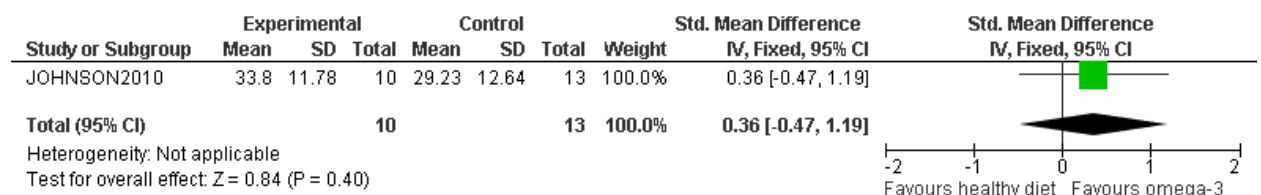


Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language (MSEL)

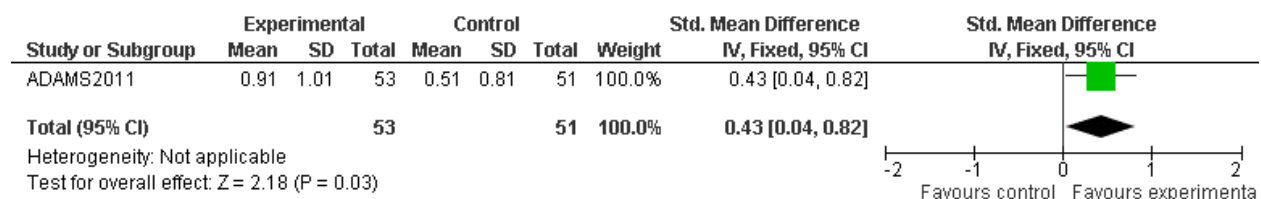


Expressive language (MSEL)

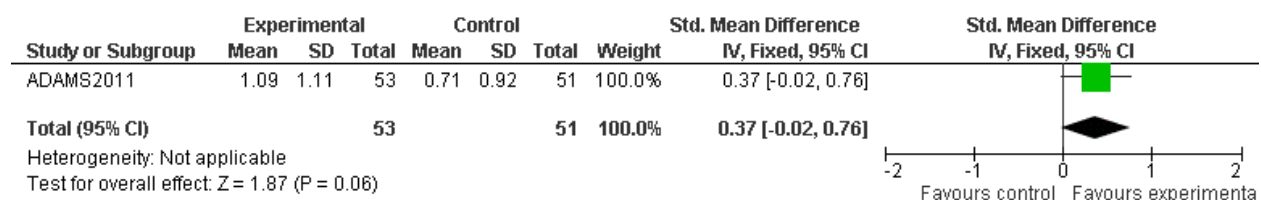


Multivitamin/ mineral supplement versus placebo for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language improvement (PGI-R)

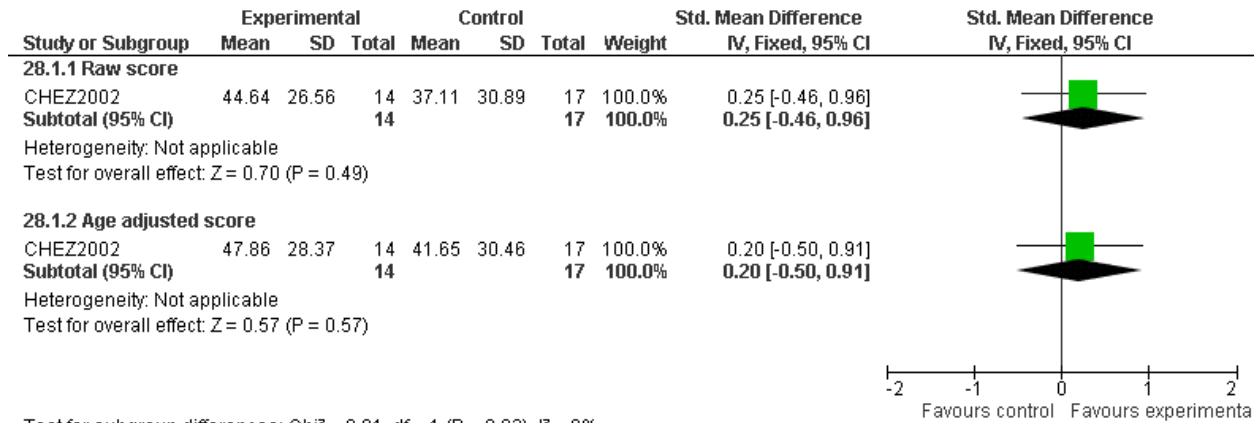


Expressive language improvement (PGI-R)



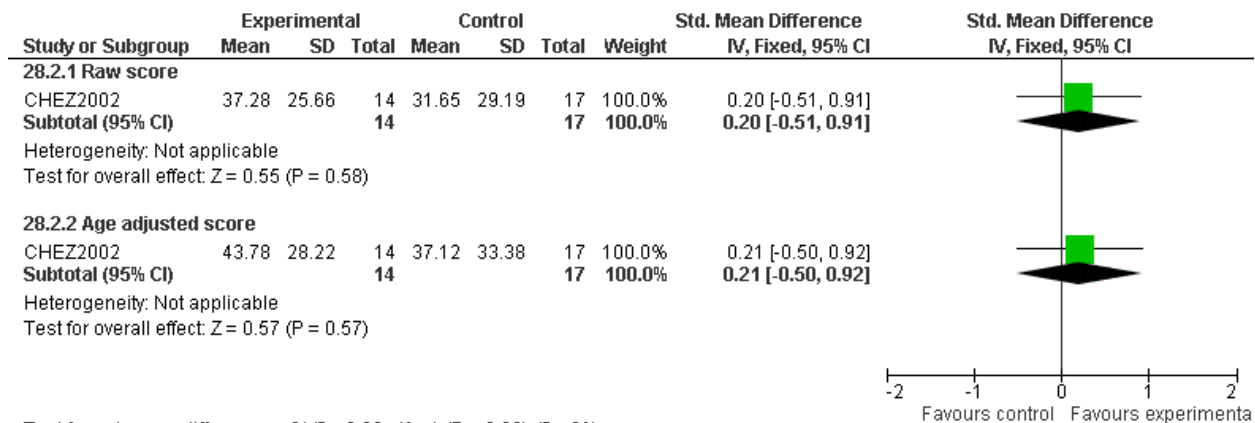
L-carnosine supplement versus placebo for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Receptive language (ROWPVT)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.01, df = 1 (P = 0.93), I² = 0%

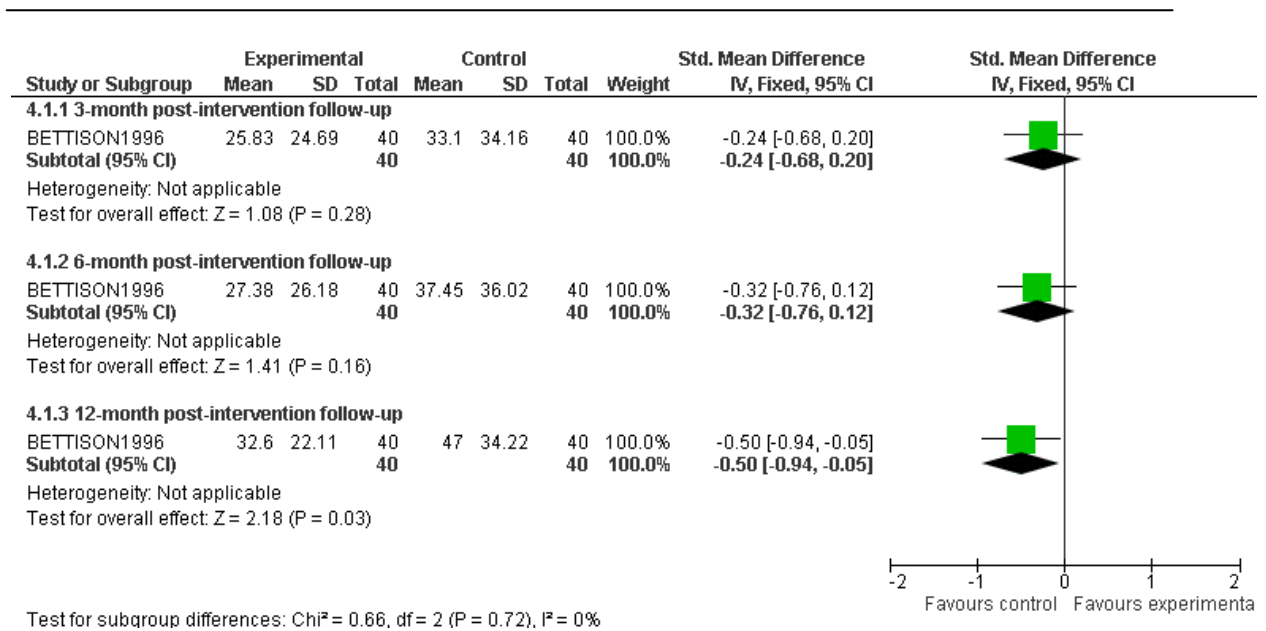
Expressive language (EOWPVT)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.00, df = 1 (P = 0.98), I² = 0%

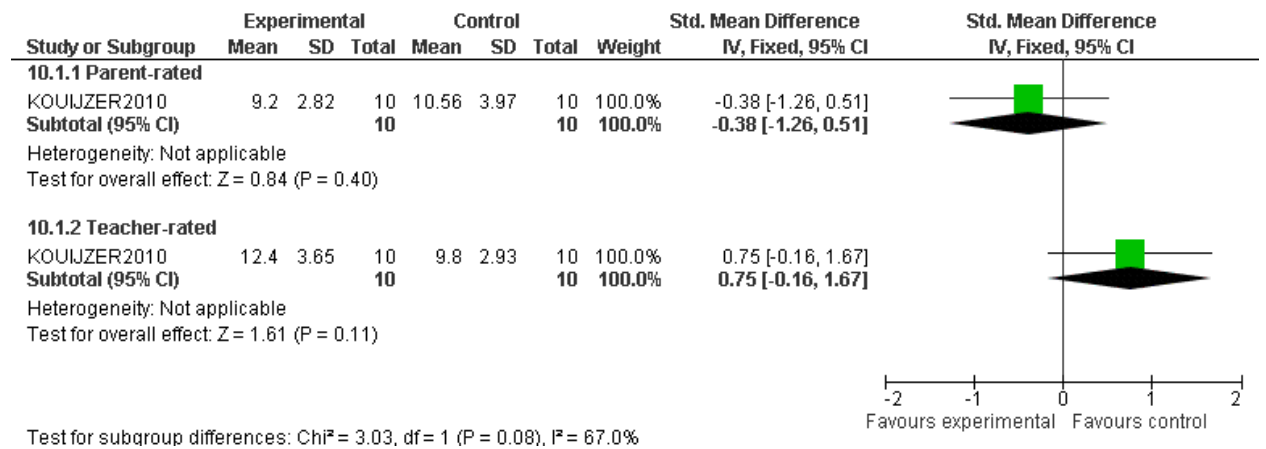
1.17.5 Sensory interventions for speech and language as an indirect outcome

Auditory integration training versus attention-placebo (structured listening) for speech and language as an indirect outcome

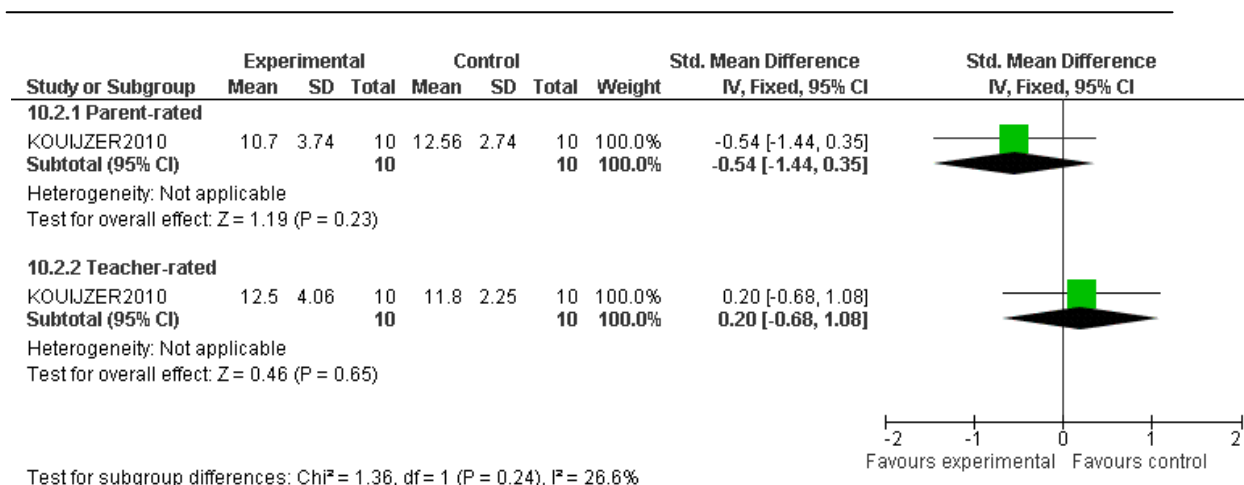


Neurofeedback versus treatment-as-usual for speech and language as an indirect outcome

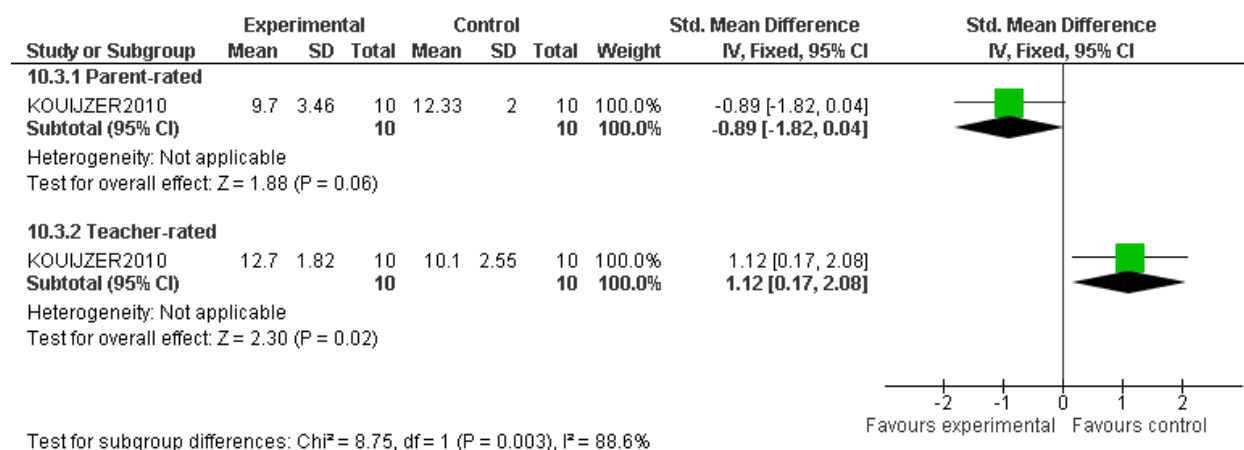
Speech production (CCC-2)



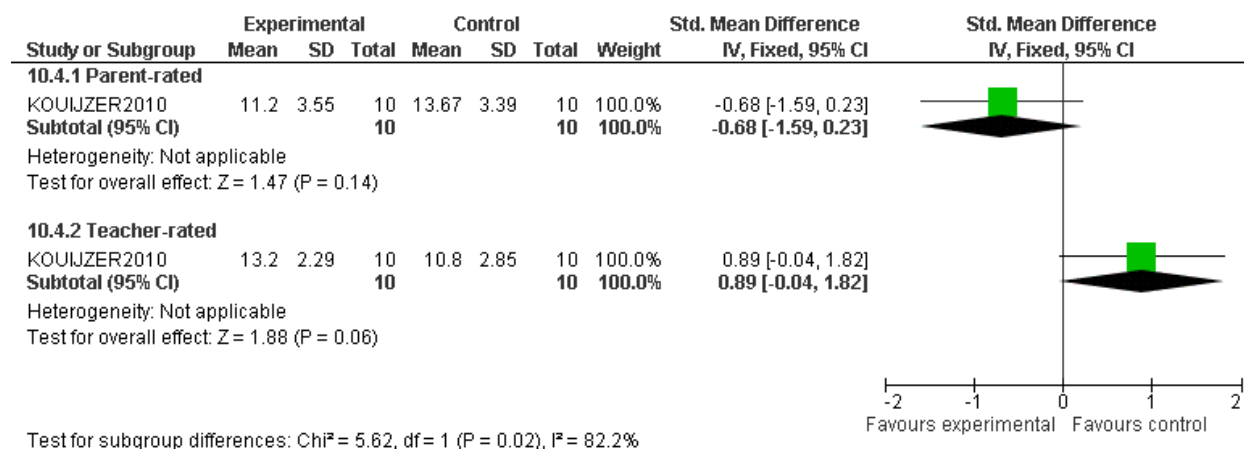
Syntax (CCC-2)



Semantics (CCC-2)



Coherence (CCC-2)

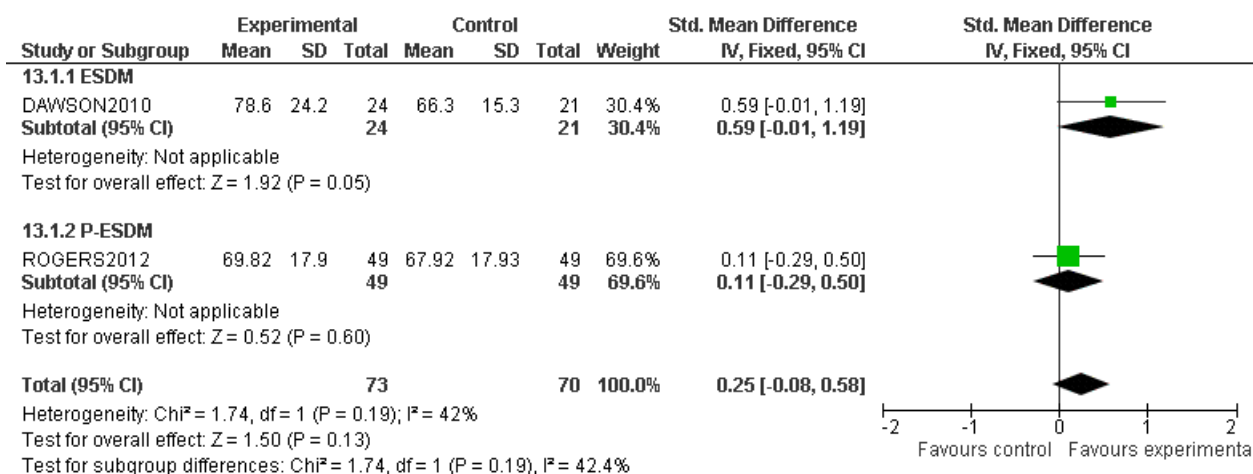


1.18 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IQ AND ACADEMIC SKILLS

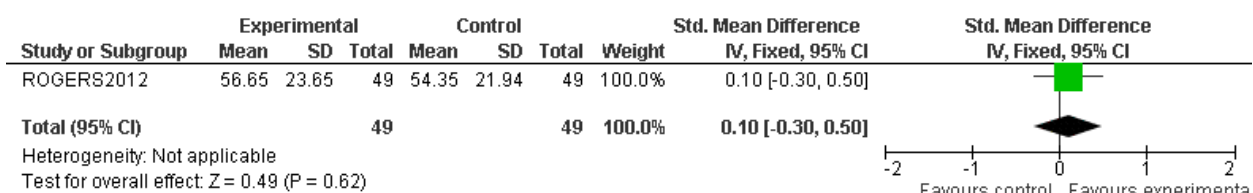
1.18.1 Behavioural interventions for IQ and/or academic skills as a direct or indirect outcome

EIBI or EBI (ESDM or P-ESDM) versus treatment-as-usual for IQ as a direct or indirect outcome

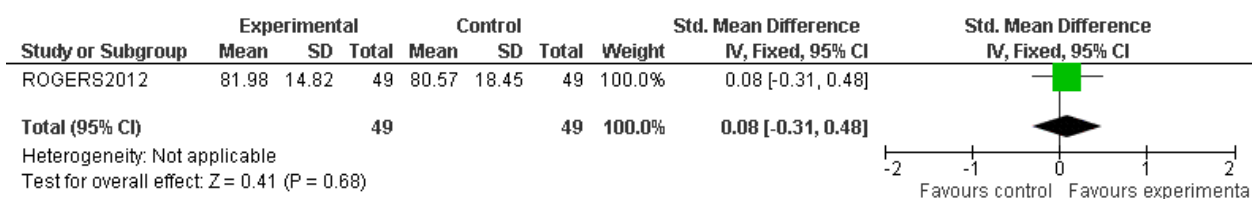
IQ (MSEL - Early-learning composite score; Developmental quotient)



Verbal developmental quotient (MSEL)

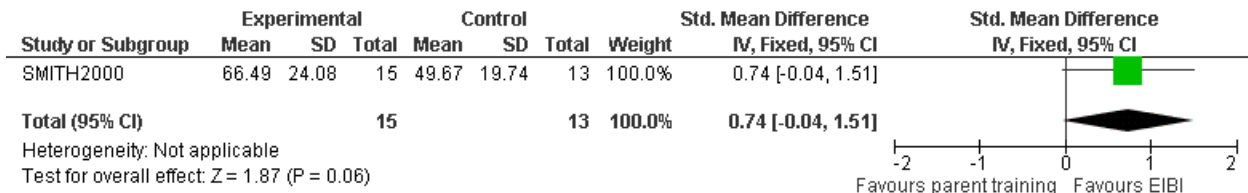


Non-verbal developmental quotient (MSEL)

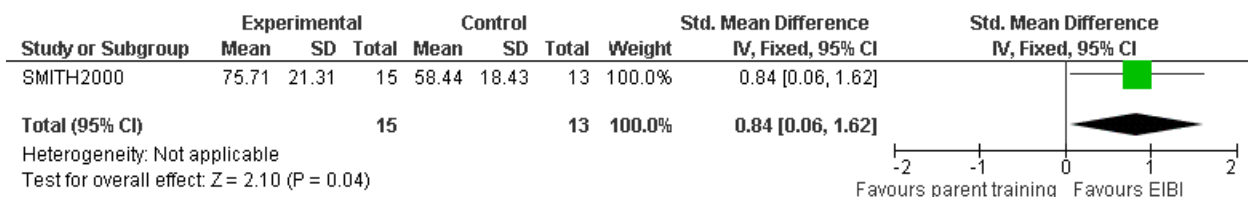


EIBI versus parent training for IQ and academic skills as an indirect outcome

IQ (Bayley Scales of Infant Development - Mental Development Index)

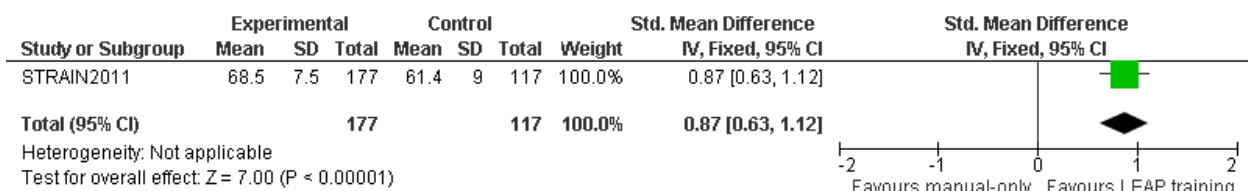


Academic skills (WIAT total score)



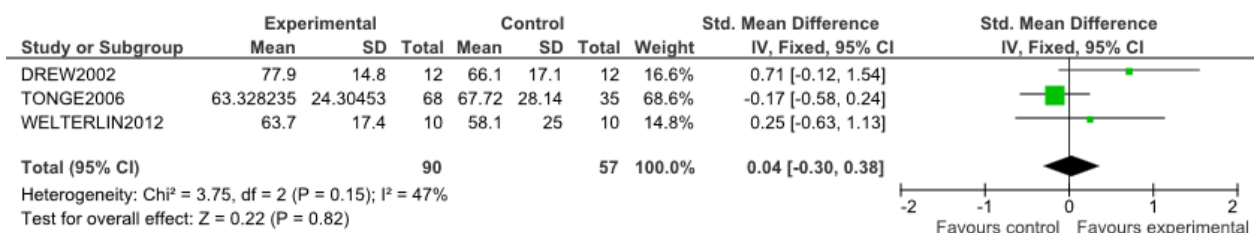
1.18.2 Educational interventions for IQ as an indirect outcome

LEAP training versus manual-only control for IQ as an indirect outcome

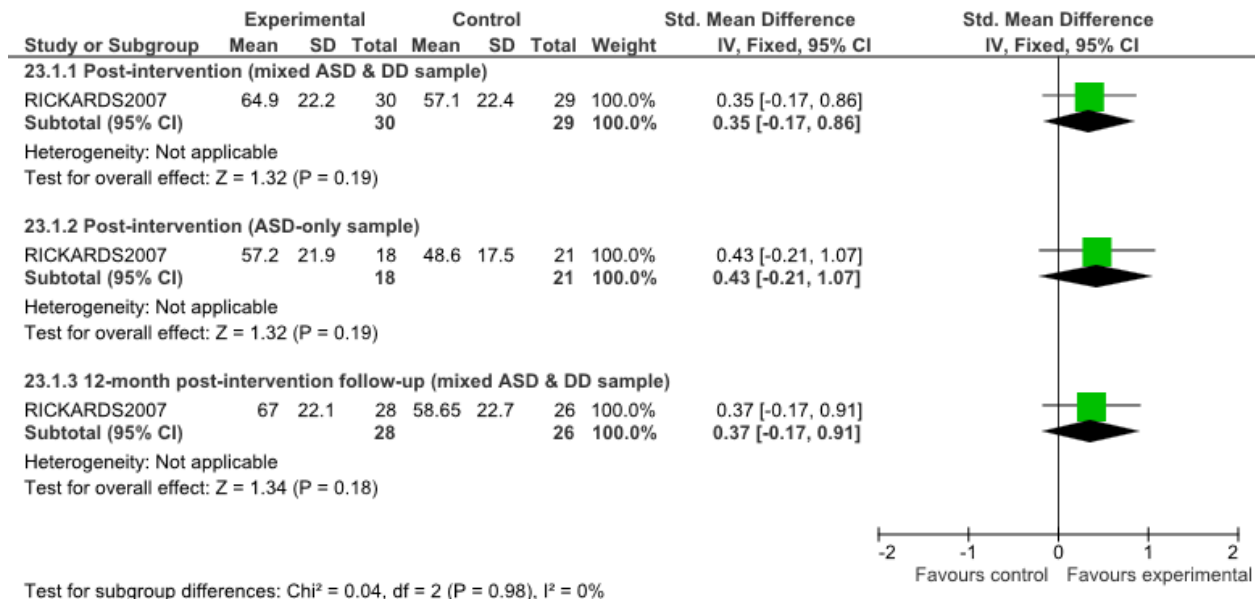


1.18.3 Parent training for IQ as an indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for IQ as an indirect outcome

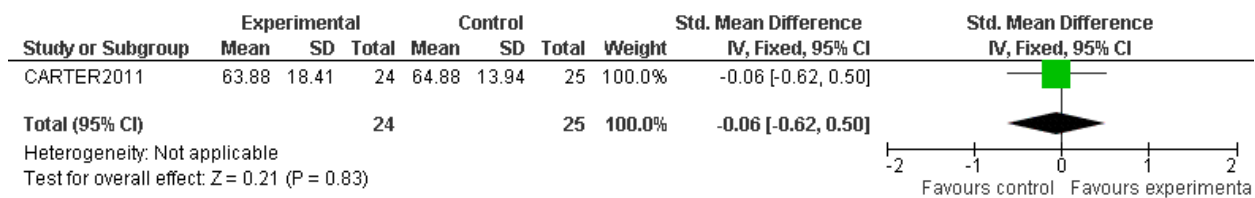


Combined parent training and early intervention centre programme versus early intervention centre programme only for IQ as an indirect outcome

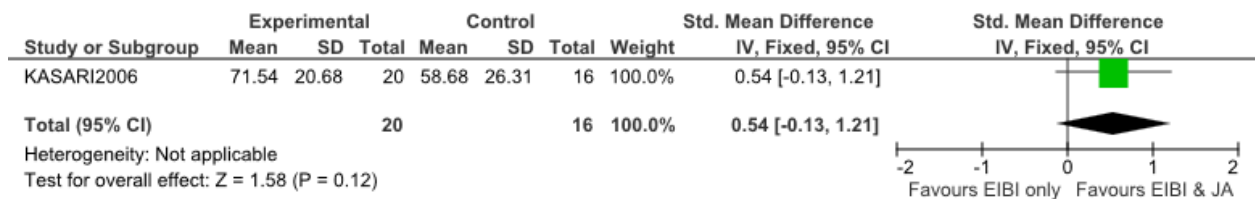


1.18.4 Social-communication interventions for IQ as an indirect outcome

Caregiver-mediated social communication intervention versus treatment-as-usual for IQ as an indirect outcome



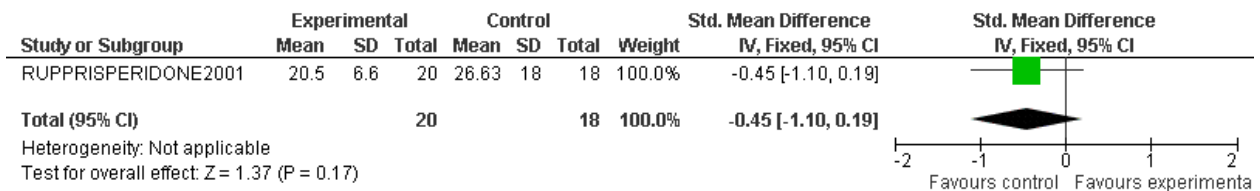
Joint attention training and EIBI versus EIBI only for IQ as an indirect outcome



1.19 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT ACADEMIC SKILLS

1.19.1 Antipsychotics for academic skills as an indirect outcome

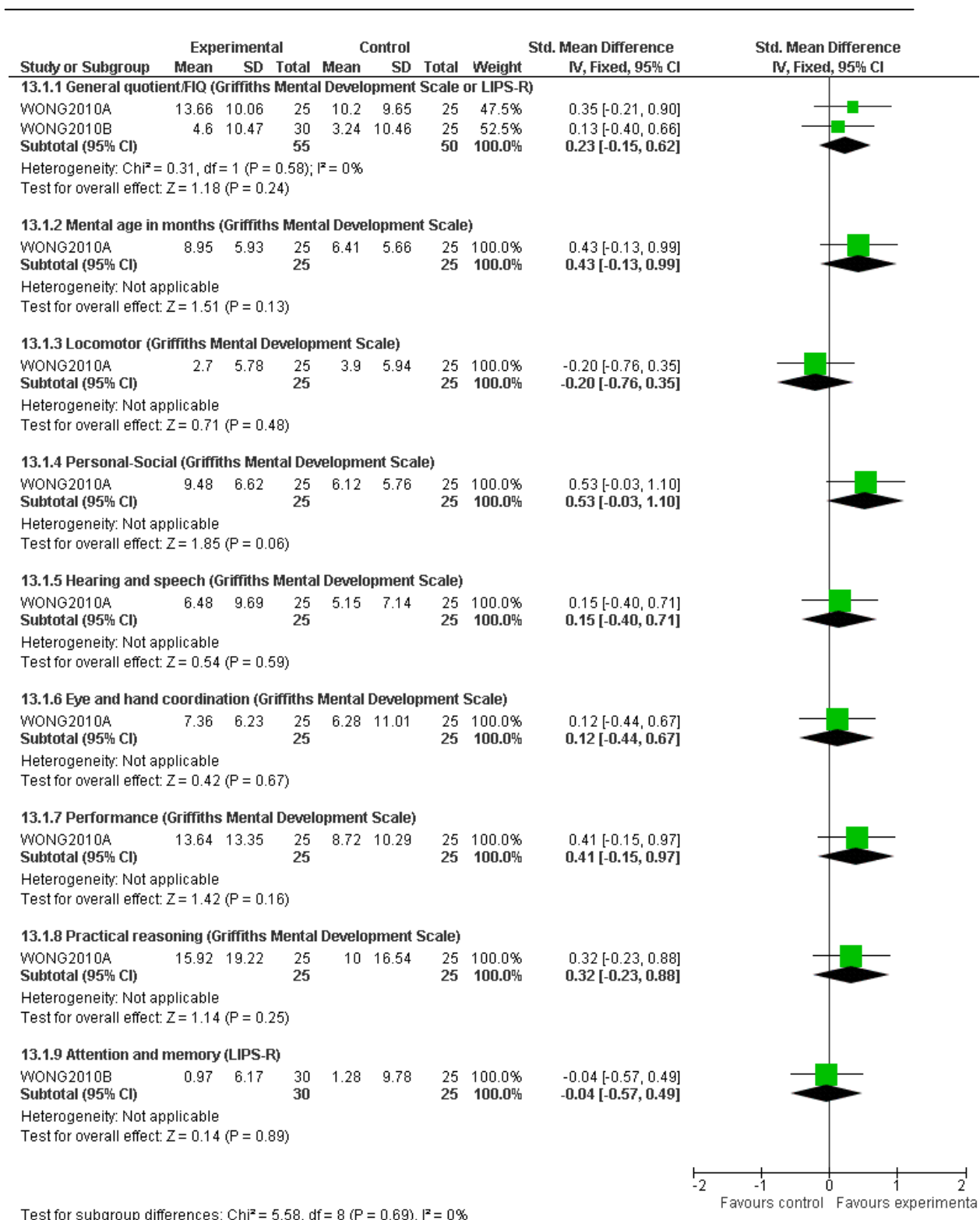
Risperidone versus placebo for academic skills as an indirect outcome



1.20 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IQ

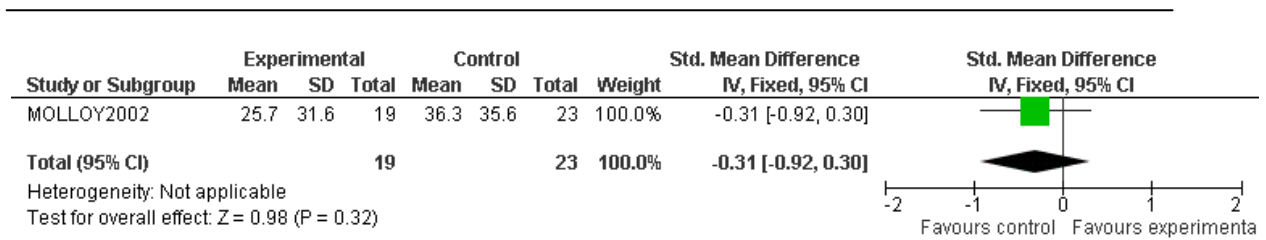
1.20.1 Complementary therapies for IQ as a direct outcome

Acupuncture/electro-acupuncture versus sham acupuncture/electro-acupuncture for IQ as a direct outcome



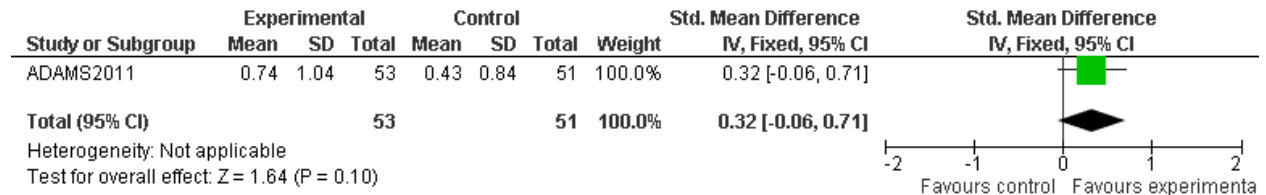
1.20.2 Hormones for IQ as an indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for IQ as an indirect outcome



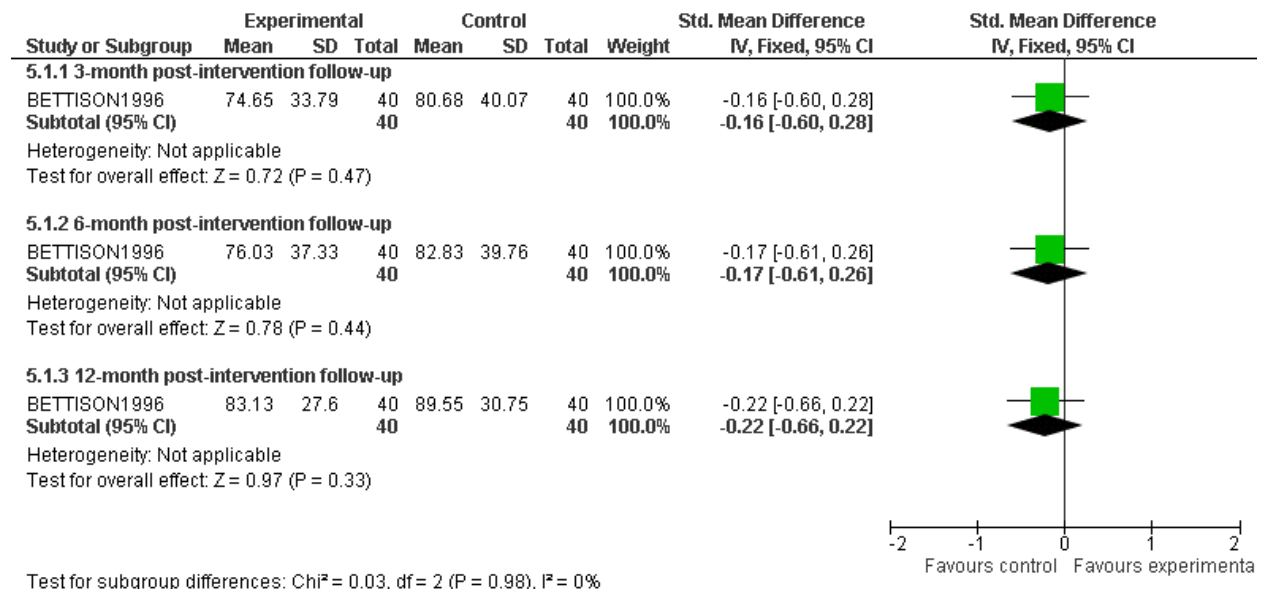
1.20.3 Nutritional intervention for IQ as an indirect outcome

Multivitamin/ mineral supplement versus placebo for IQ as an indirect outcome



1.20.4 Sensory intervention for IQ as an indirect outcome

Auditory integration training versus attention-placebo (structured listening) for IQ as an indirect outcome

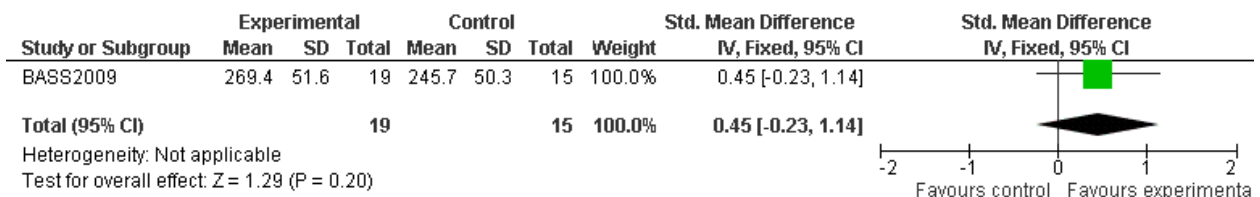


1.21 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT SENSORY SENSITIVITIES

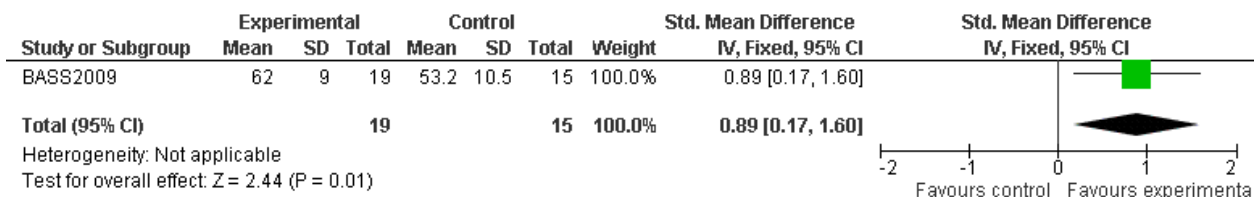
1.21.1 Animal-based interventions for sensory sensitivities as an indirect outcome

Horseback riding versus waitlist control for sensory sensitivities as an indirect outcome

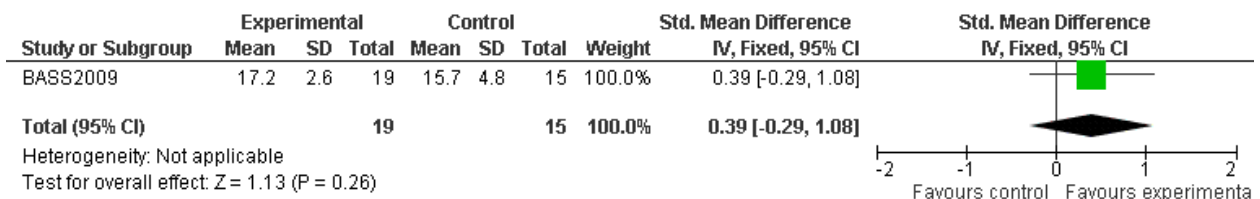
Sensory problems (Sensory Profile Total)



Sensory seeking (Sensory Profile)

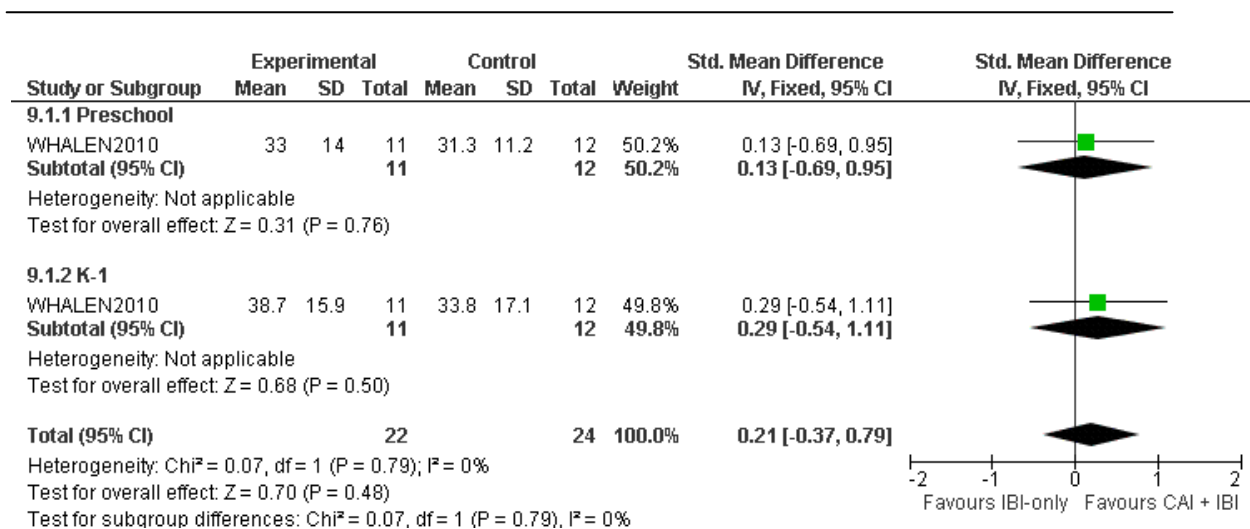


Sensory sensitivity (Sensory Profile)



1.21.2 Educational interventions for sensory sensitivities as an indirect outcome

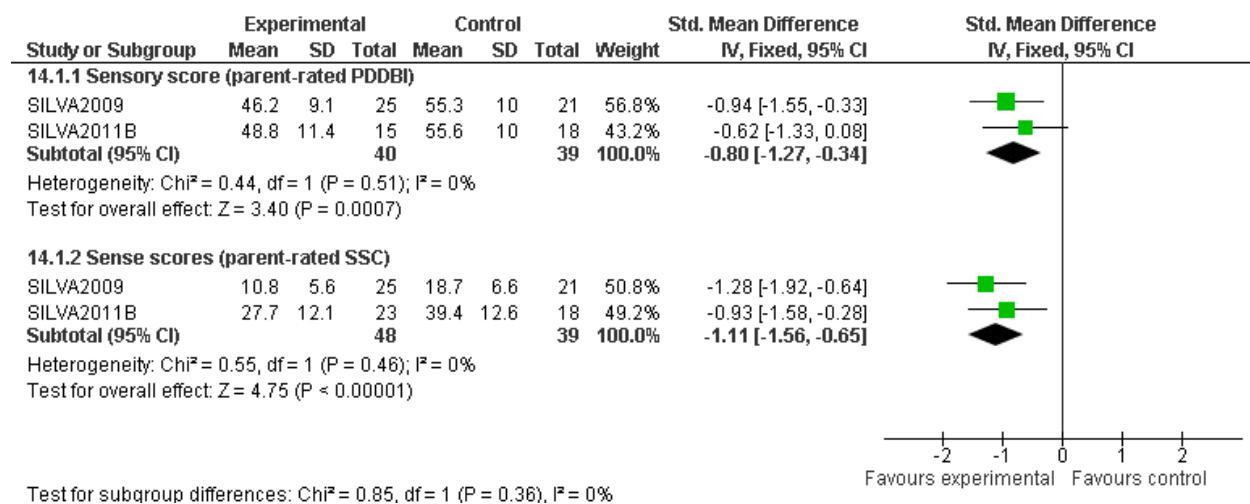
Combined TeachTown and IBI versus IBI-only for sensory sensitivities as an indirect outcome



1.22 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT SENSORY SENSITIVITIES

1.22.1 Complementary therapies for sensory sensitivities as a direct outcome

Qigong massage training versus waitlist for sensory sensitivities as a direct outcome

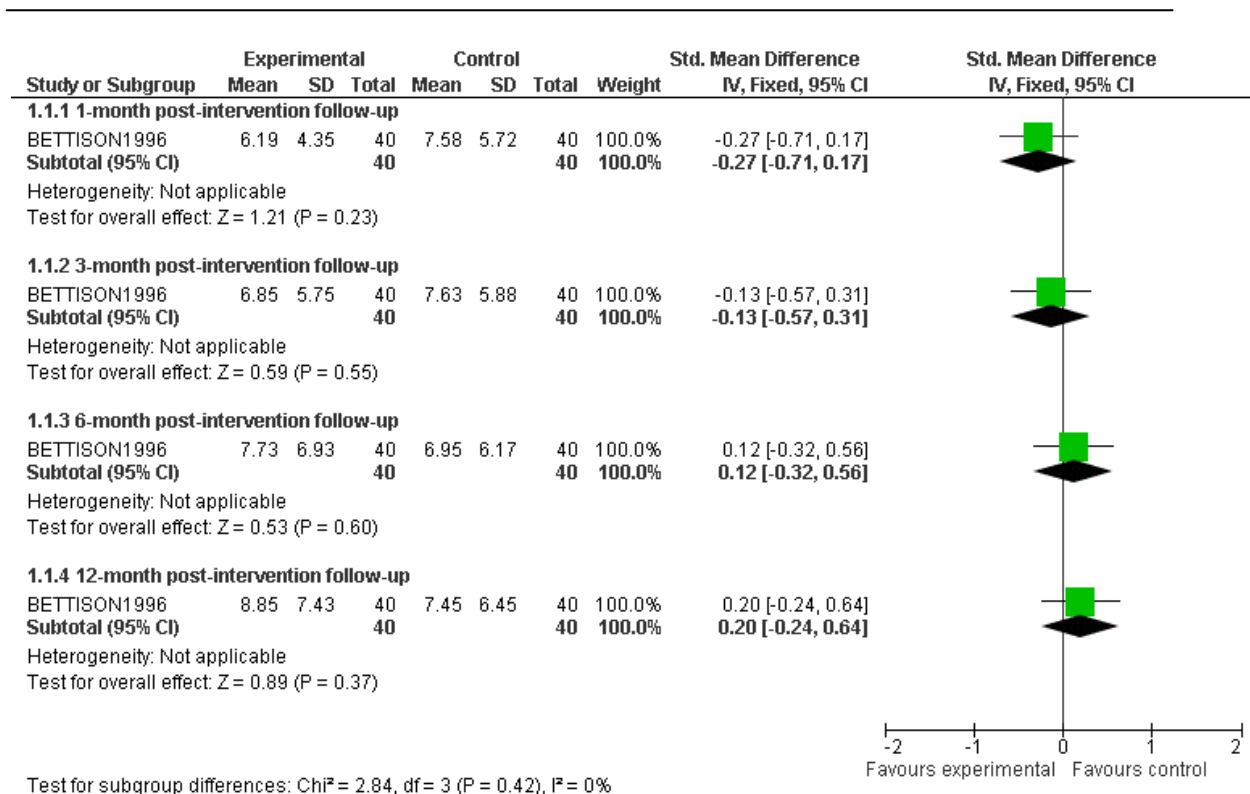


1.22.2 Sensory interventions for sensory sensitivities as a direct outcome

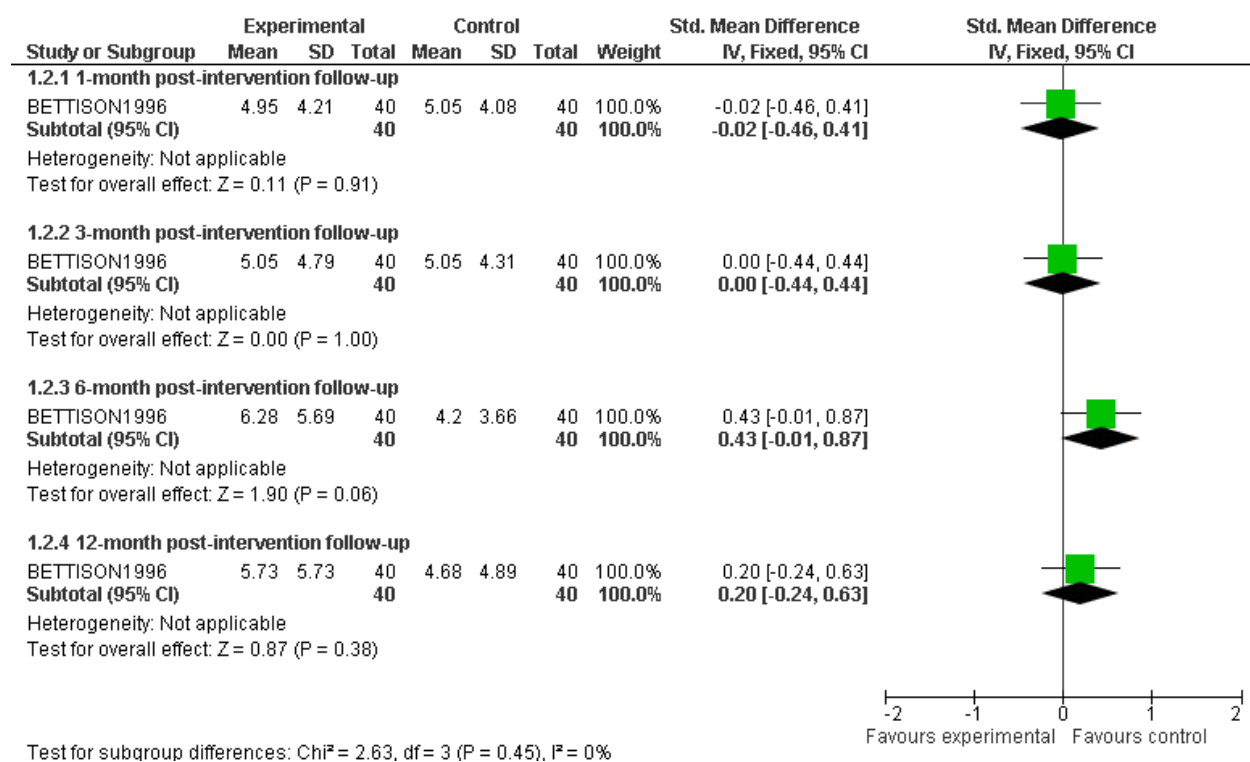
Auditory integration training versus attention-placebo (structured listening) for sensory sensitivities as a direct outcome

Sound sensitivity (SSQ)

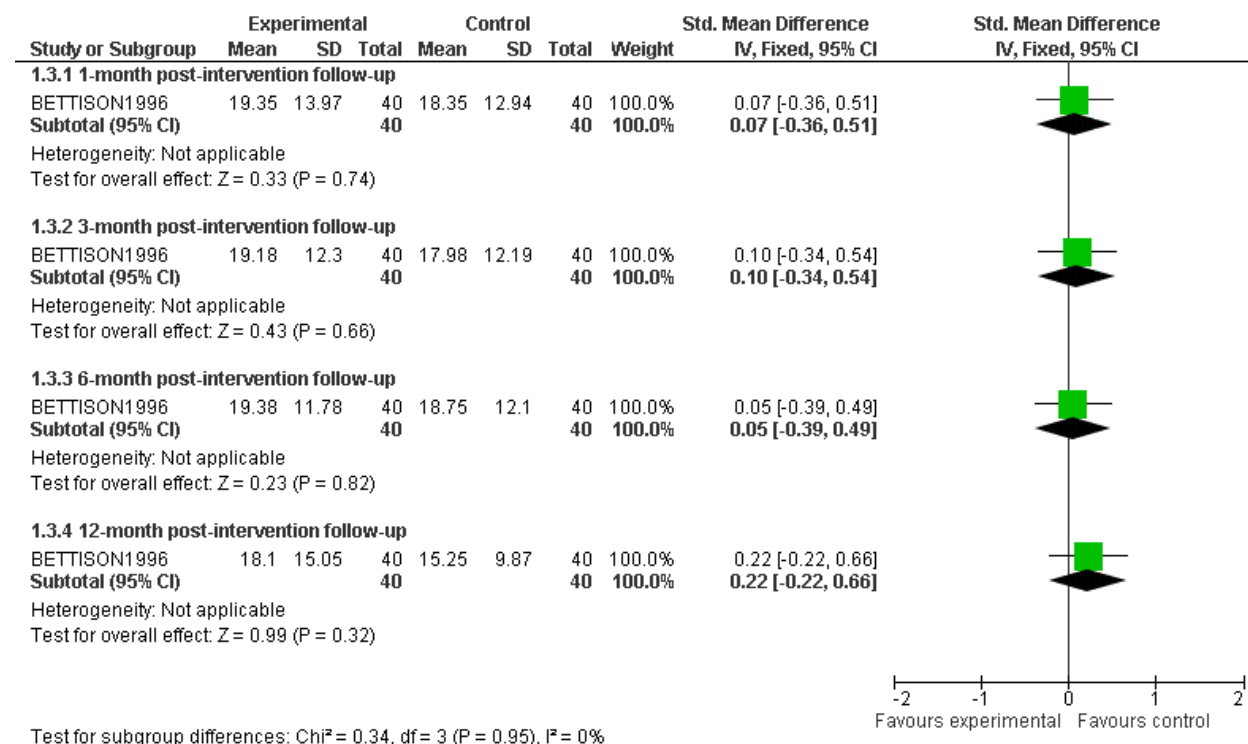
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



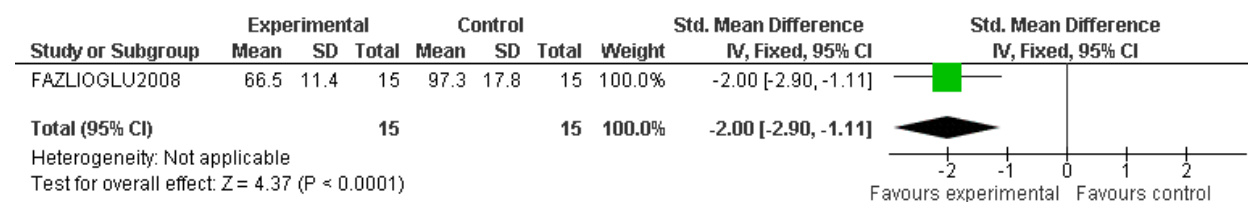
Sound distress (SSQ)



Sensory self-stimulation (SP)



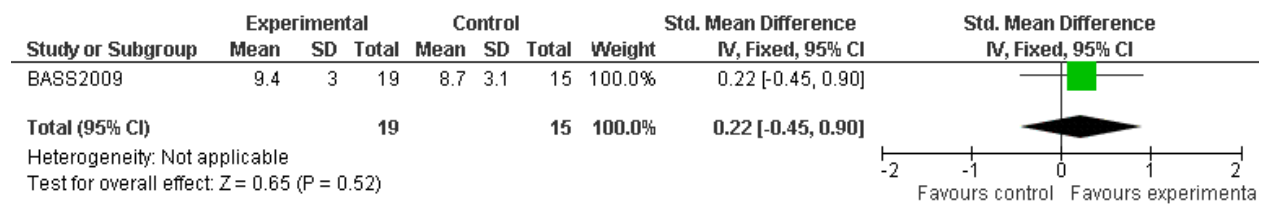
Sensory integration therapy versus treatment-as-usual for sensory sensitivities as a direct outcome



1.23 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT MOTOR SKILLS

1.23.1 Animal-based interventions for motor skills as an indirect outcome

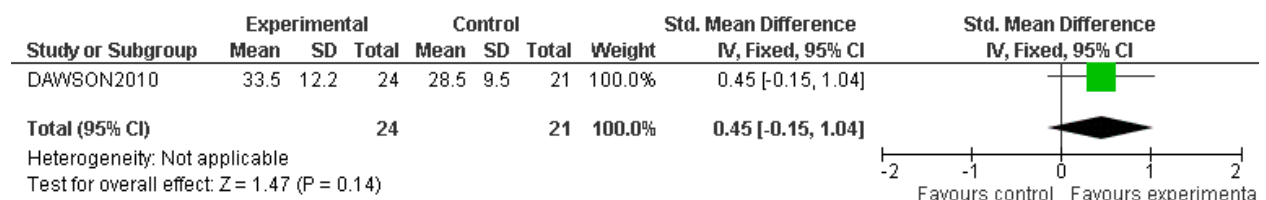
Horseback riding versus waitlist control for motor skills as an indirect outcome



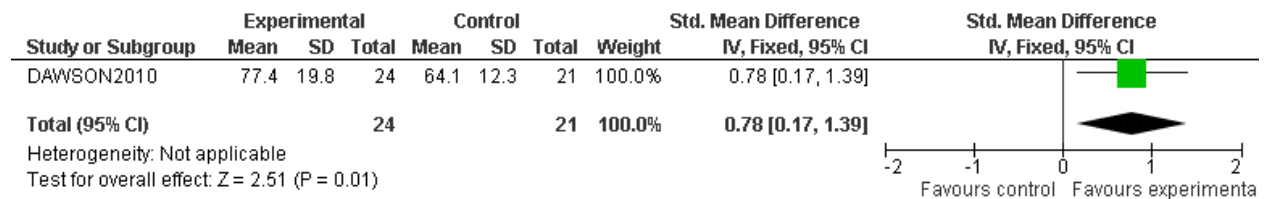
1.23.2 Behavioural interventions for motor skills as an indirect outcome

EIBI (ESDM) versus treatment-as-usual for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Fine motor skills (MSEL)

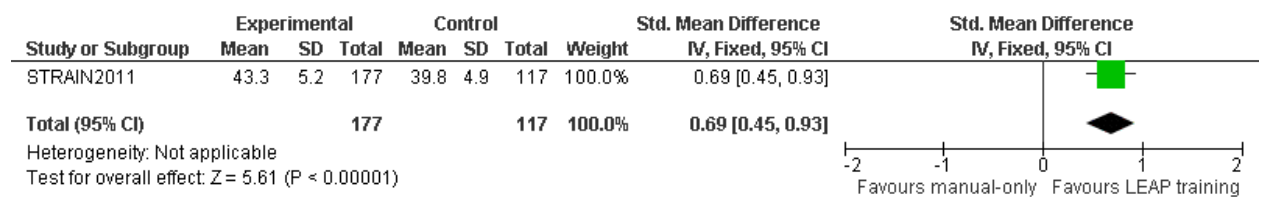


Motor skills (VABS)



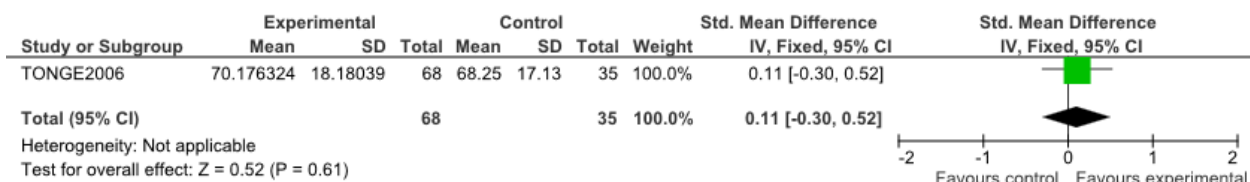
1.23.3 Educational interventions for motor skills as an indirect outcome

LEAP training versus manual-only control for motor skills as an indirect outcome



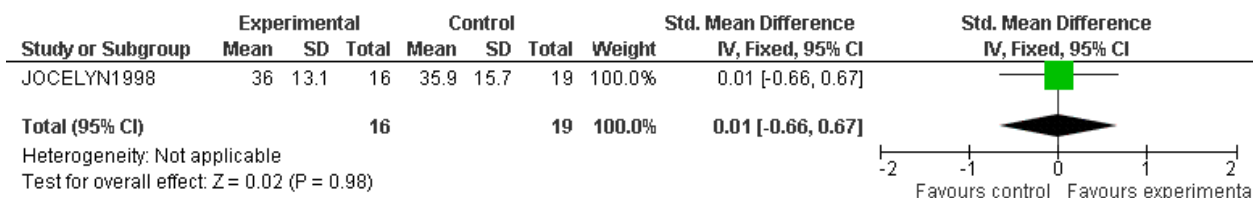
1.23.4 Parent training for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Parent training versus treatment-as-usual for motor skills as an indirect outcome

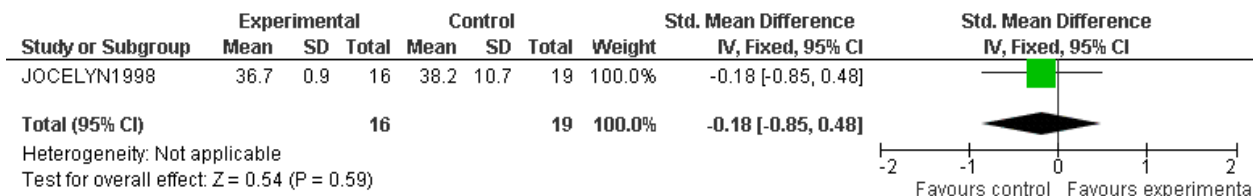


Parent and day-care staff training versus standard day-care for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Perceptual/Fine Motor Skills (EIDP/PSDP developmental age)



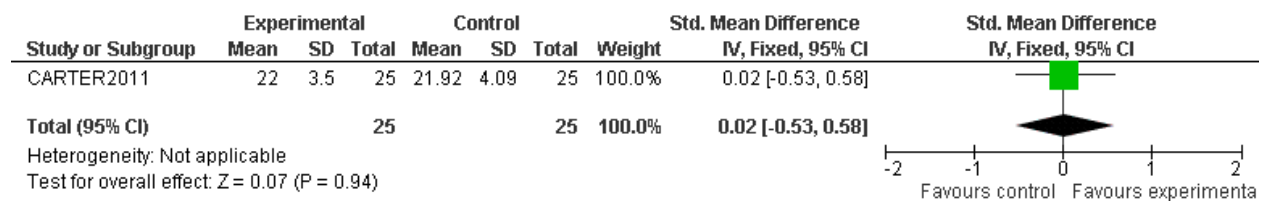
Gross Motor Skills (EIDP/PSDP developmental age)



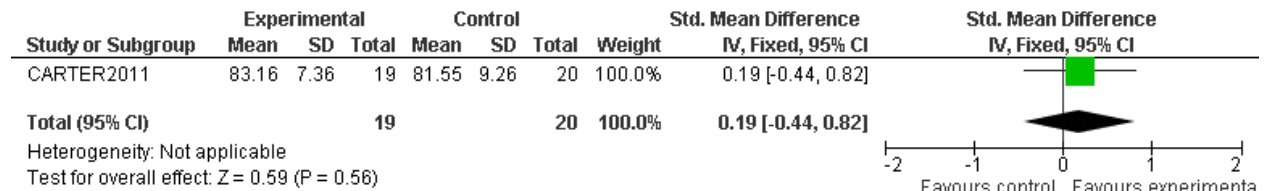
1.23.5 Social-communication interventions for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Caregiver-mediated social-communication intervention versus treatment-as-usual for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Fine motor skills (MSEL age [months])



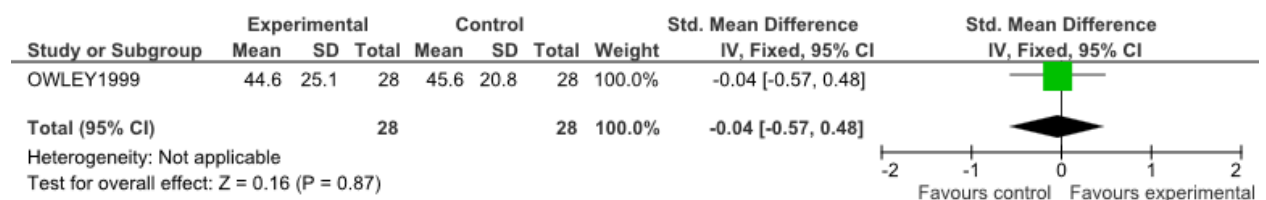
Motor skills (VABS)



1.24 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT MOTOR SKILLS

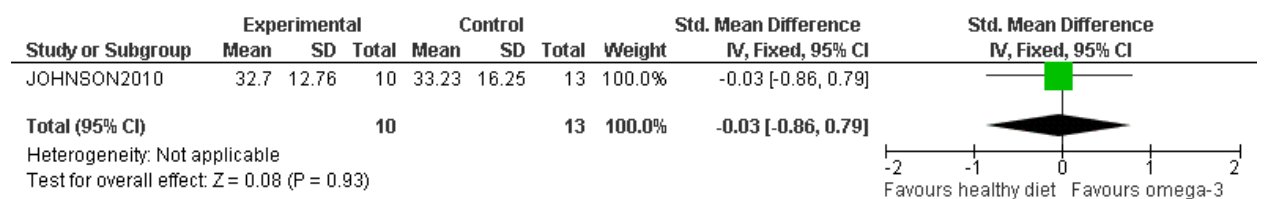
1.24.1 Hormones for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for motor skills as an indirect outcome

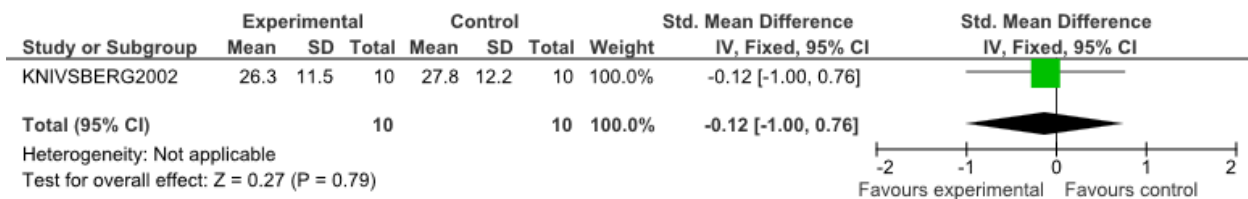


1.24.2 Nutritional interventions for motor skills as an indirect outcome

Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for motor skills as an indirect outcome



Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for motor skills as an indirect outcome

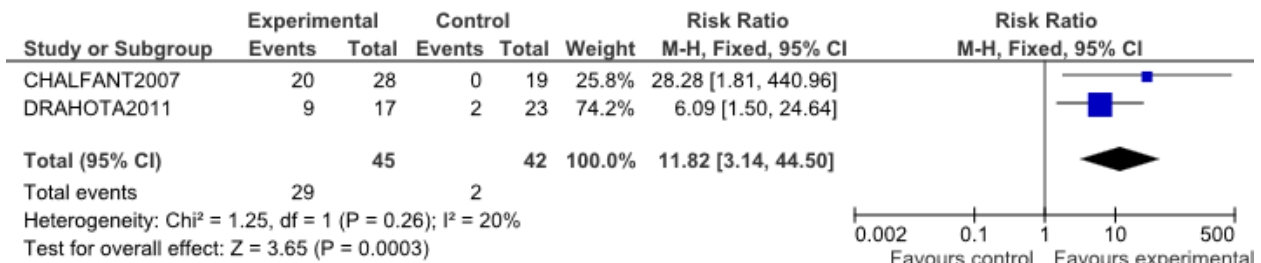


1.25 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

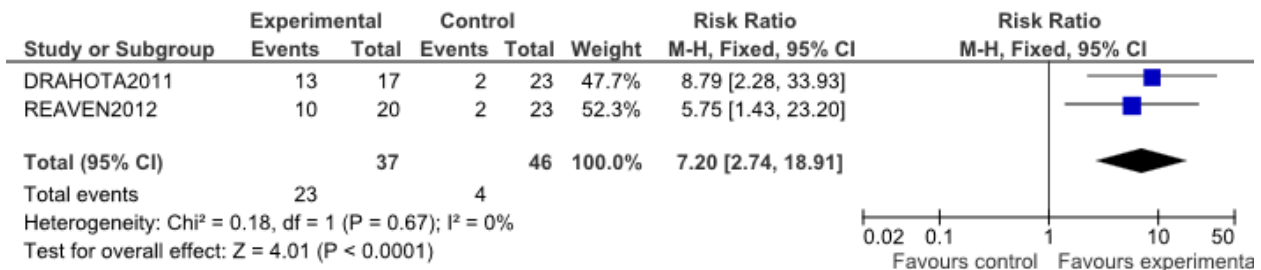
1.25.1 Cognitive-behavioural interventions for anxiety as a direct outcome

CBT versus treatment-as-usual for anxiety as a direct outcome

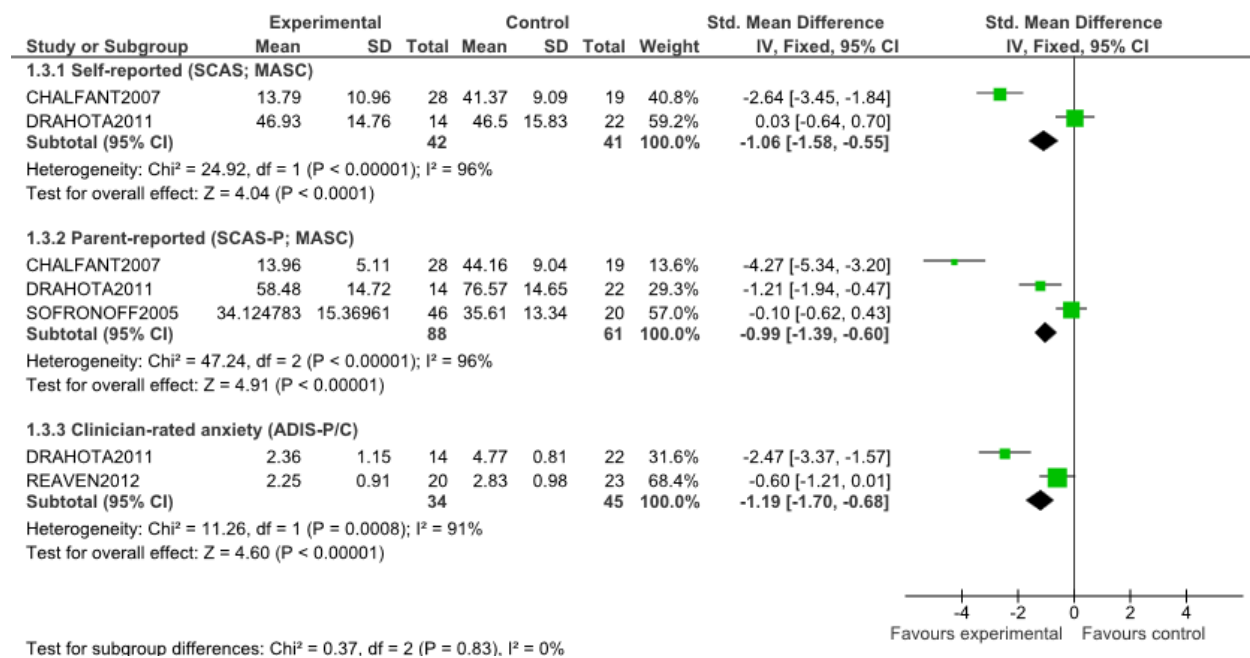
No longer meet anxiety disorder diagnosis



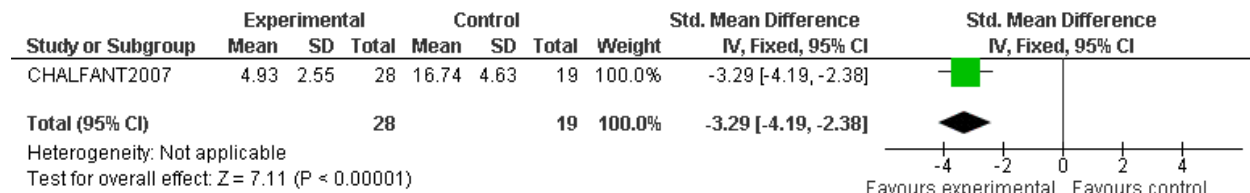
Improvement in anxiety symptoms (CGI- Improvement)



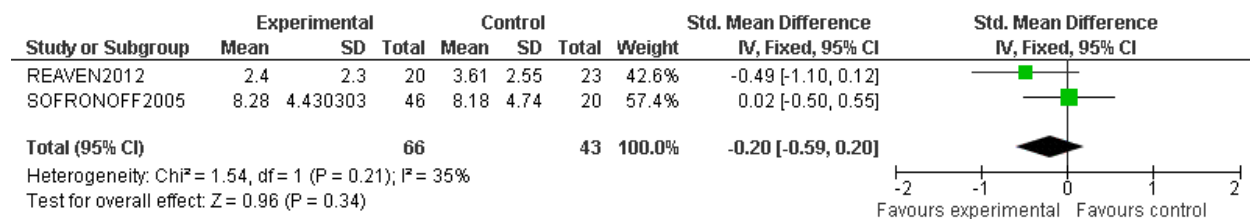
Anxiety



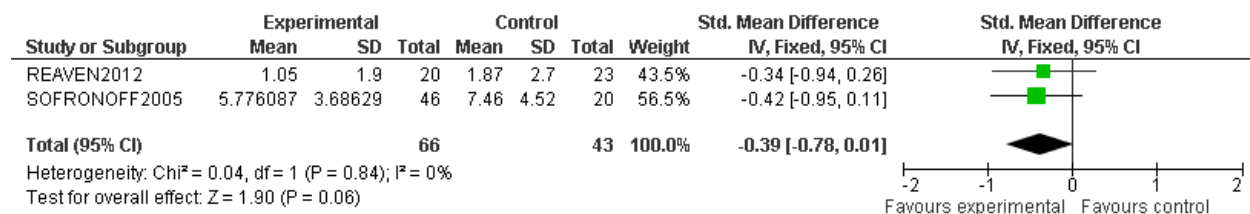
Chronic anxiety (RCMAS)



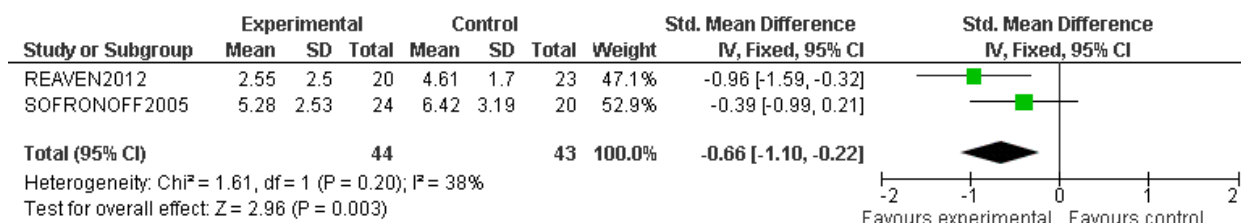
Social anxiety (ADIS-P or SCAS-P; post-treatment)



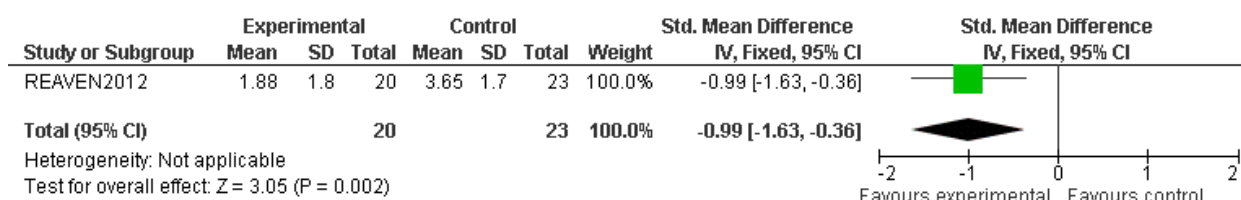
Separation anxiety (ADIS-P or SCAS-P; post-treatment)



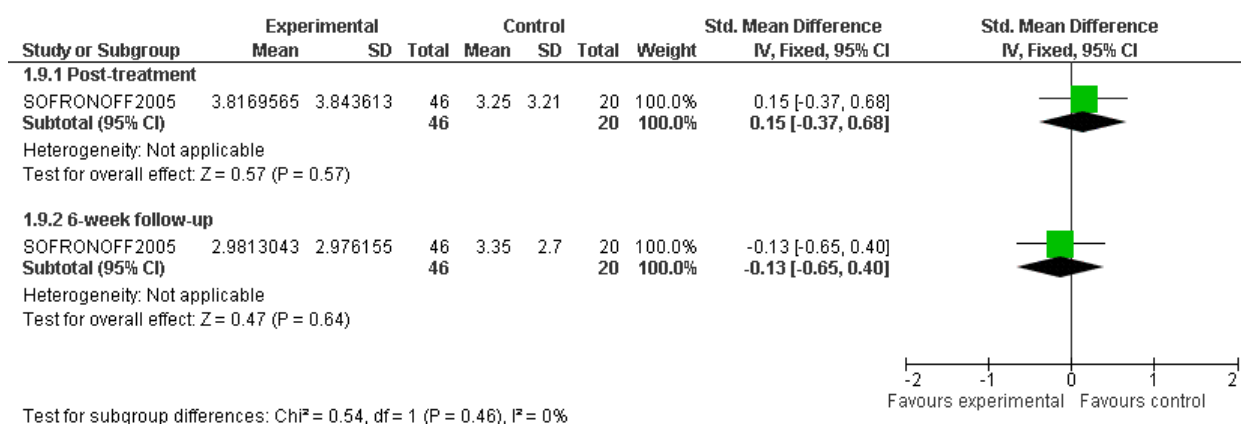
Generalized Anxiety Disorder (ADIS-P or SCAS-P; post-treatment)



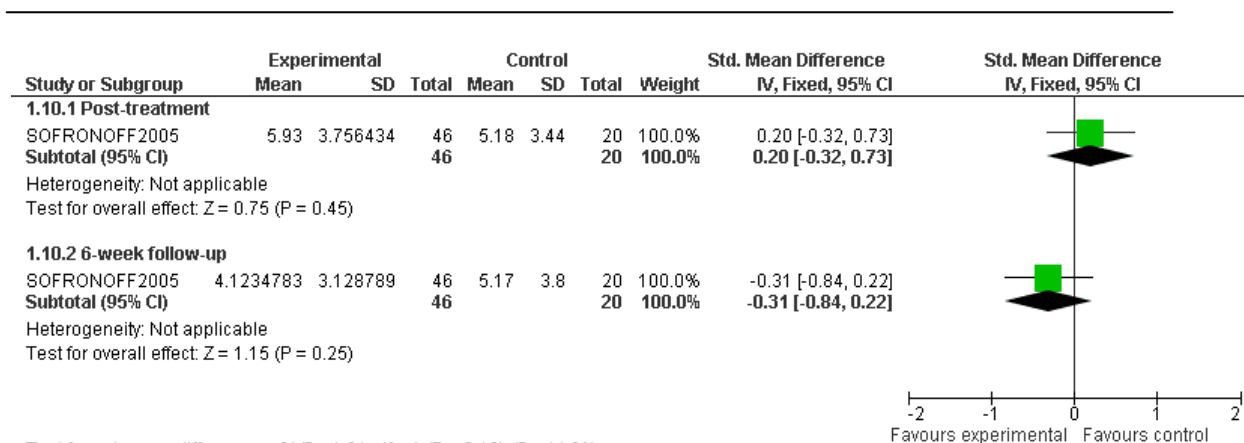
Anxiety relating to a specific phobia (ADIS-P)



Panic (SCAS-P; child-only and child and parent combined)

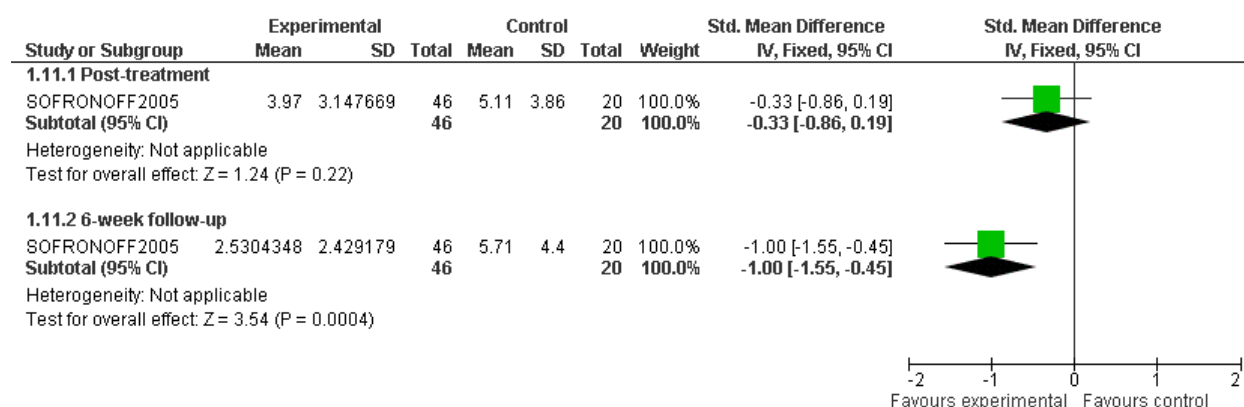


Fear of personal injury (SCAS-P; child-only and child and parent combined)



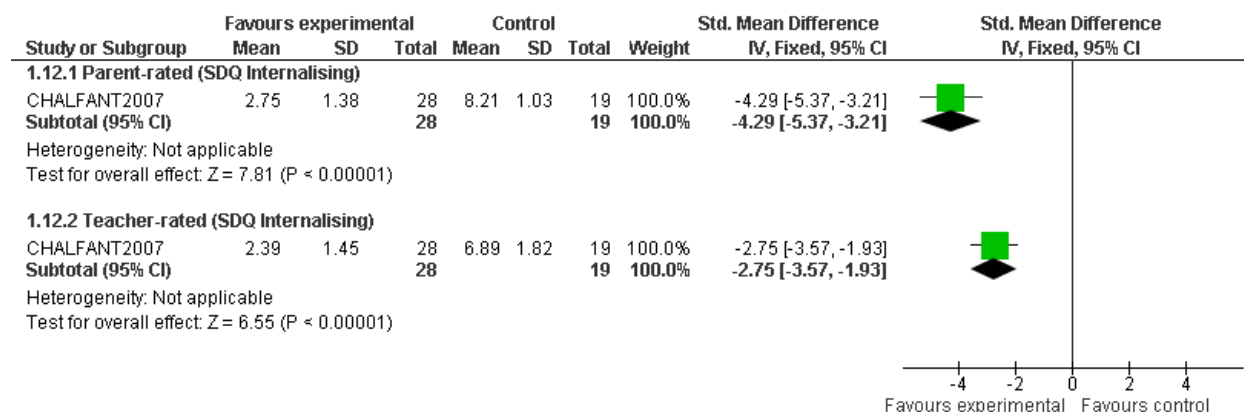
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.81, df = 1 (P = 0.18), I² = 44.8%

OCD (SCAS-P; child-only and child and parent combined)



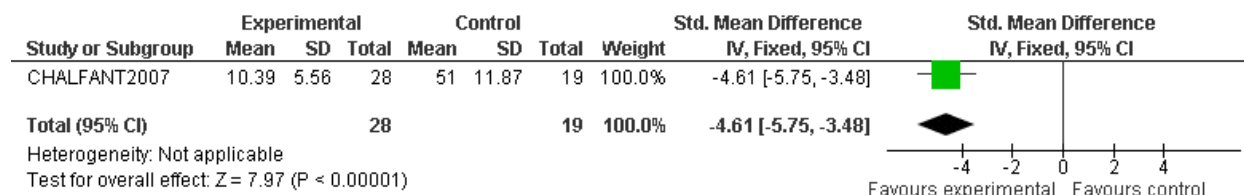
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 2.90, df = 1 (P = 0.09), I² = 65.5%

Emotional symptoms

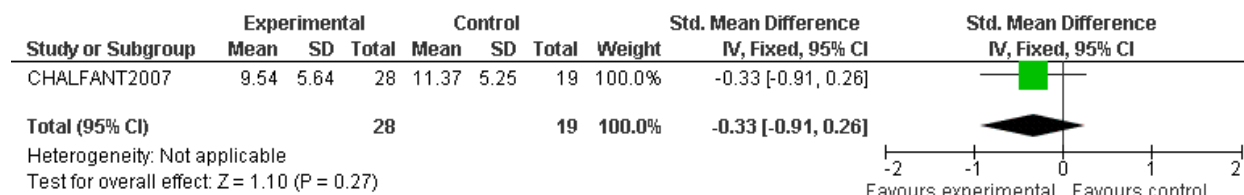


Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 4.94, df = 1 (P = 0.03), I² = 79.8%

Self-directed negative thoughts (CATS: internalising)



Outward-directed negative thoughts (CATS: Hostile Intent)

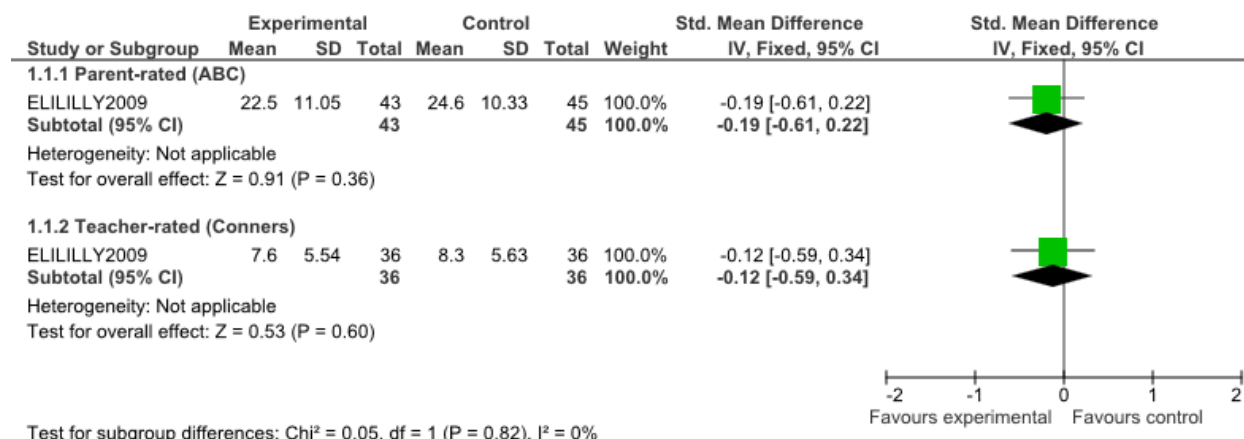


1.26 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

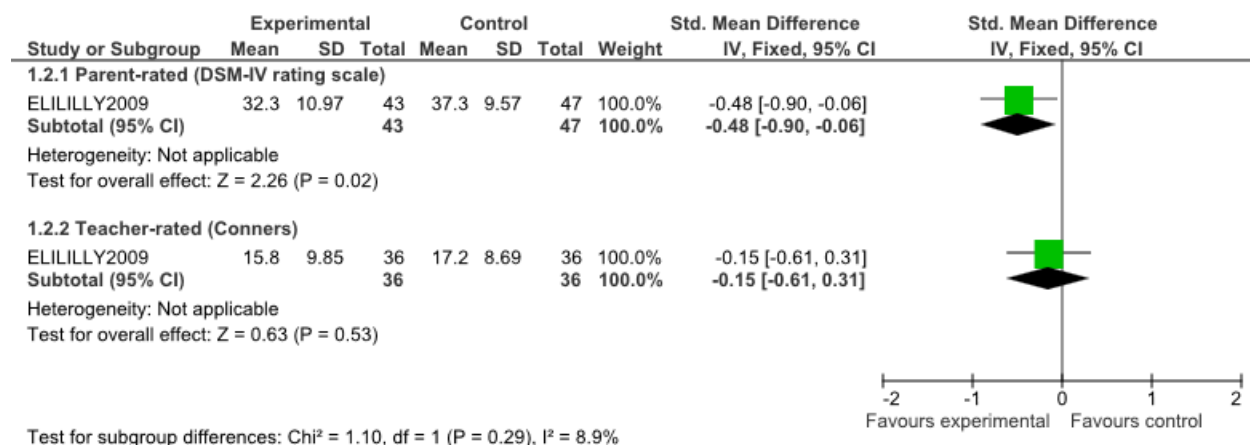
1.26.1 SNRIs for ADHD as a direct outcome

Atomoxetine versus placebo for ADHD as a direct outcome

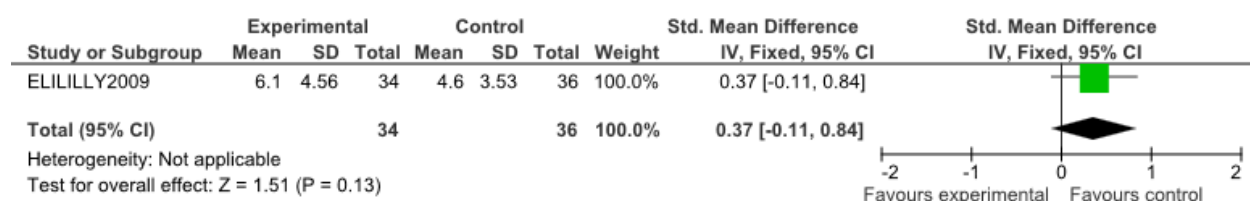
Hyperactivity



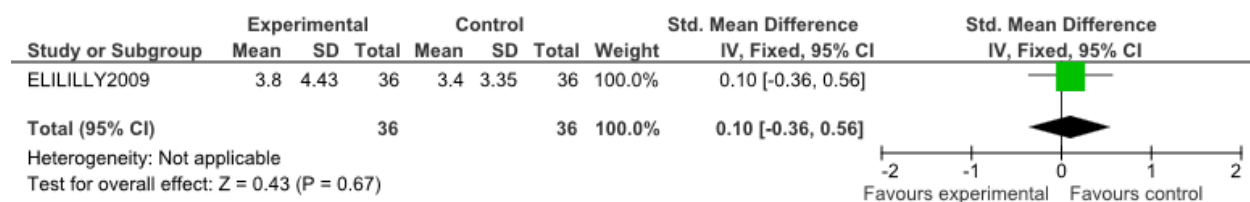
ADHD symptoms



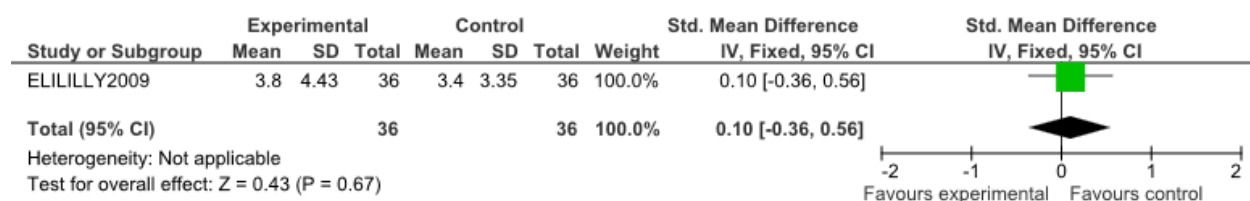
Inattention (Conners)



Oppositional (Conners)



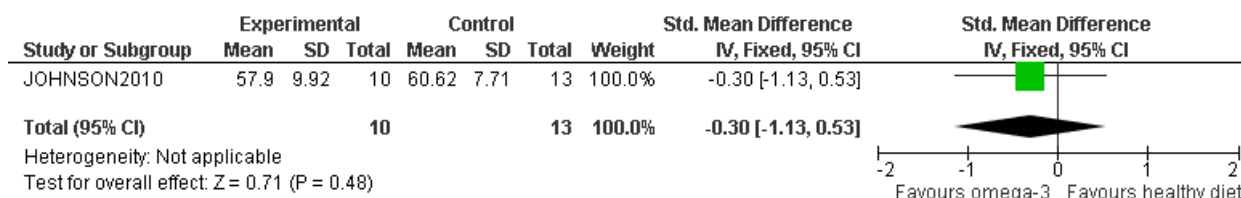
Improvement in ADHD symptoms (CGI-ADHD-I)



1.27 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

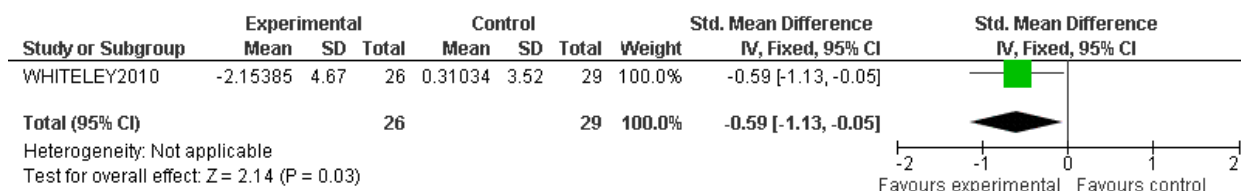
1.27.1 Nutritional interventions for ADHD as an indirect outcome

Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for ADHD as an indirect outcome

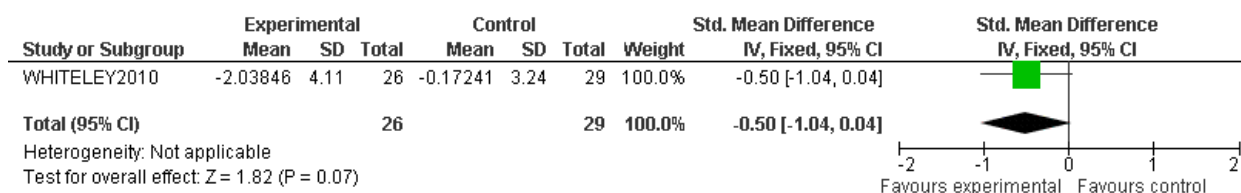


Gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment-as-usual for ADHD as an indirect outcome

Inattention (change score; ADHD-IV)

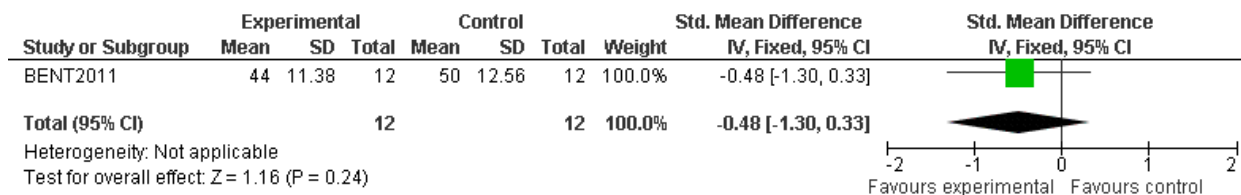


Hyperactivity (change score; ADHD-IV)

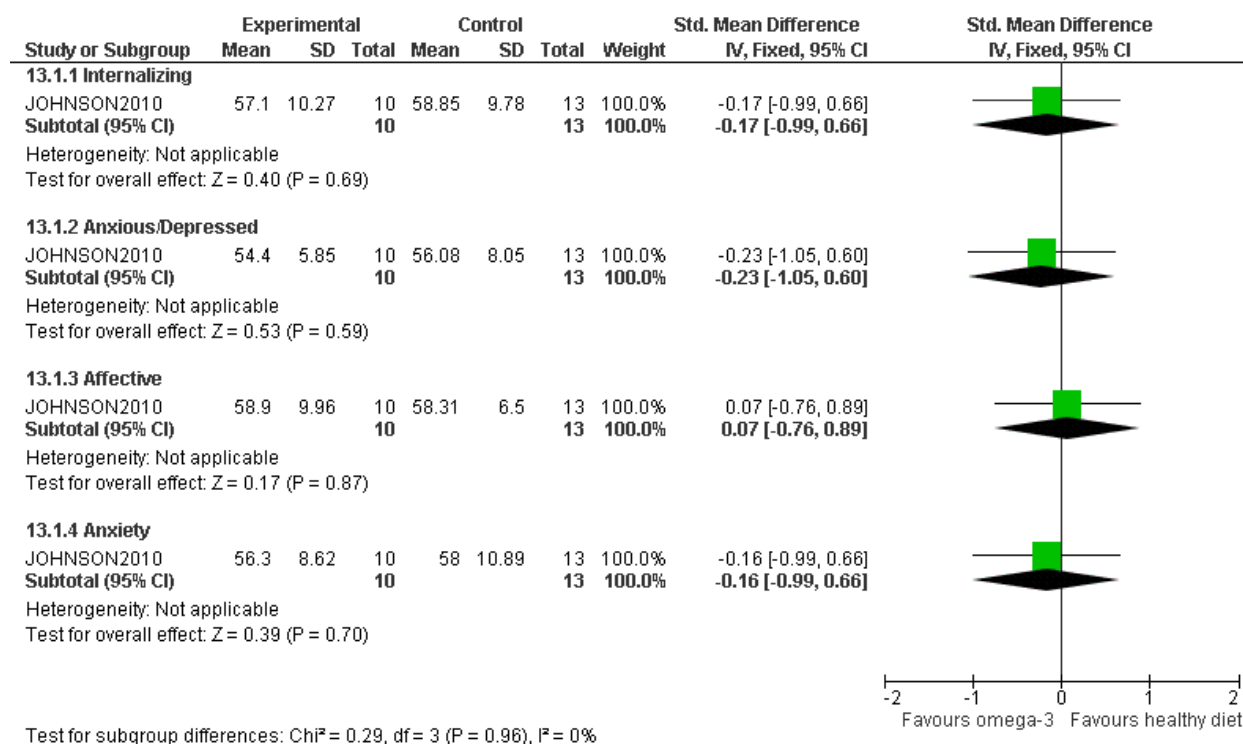


1.27.2 Nutritional interventions for anxiety as an indirect outcome

Omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo for anxiety as an indirect outcome

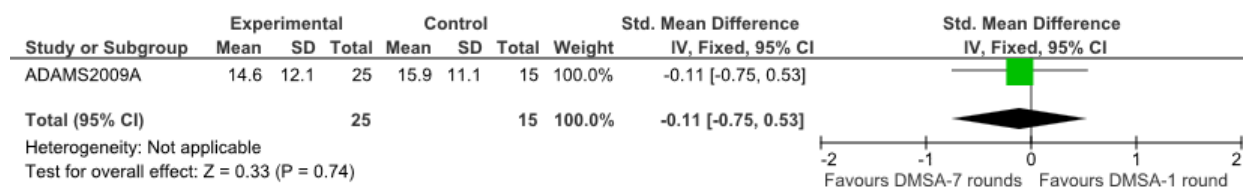


Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for anxiety as an indirect outcome



1.27.3 Medical procedures for anxiety as an indirect outcome

Long-term chelation (7-rounds of DMSA therapy) versus short-term chelation (1-round of DMSA therapy and 6-rounds of placebo) for anxiety as an indirect outcome

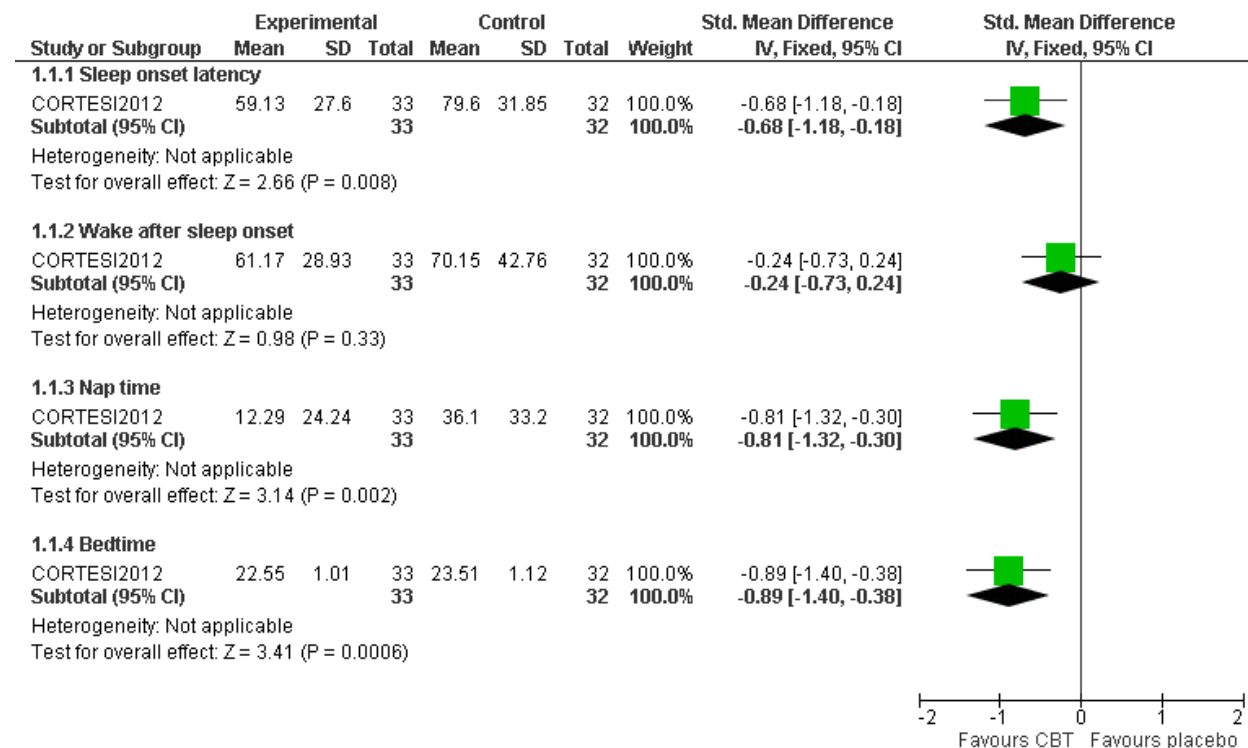


1.28 PSYCHOSOCIAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING MEDICAL OR FUNCTIONAL PROBLEMS

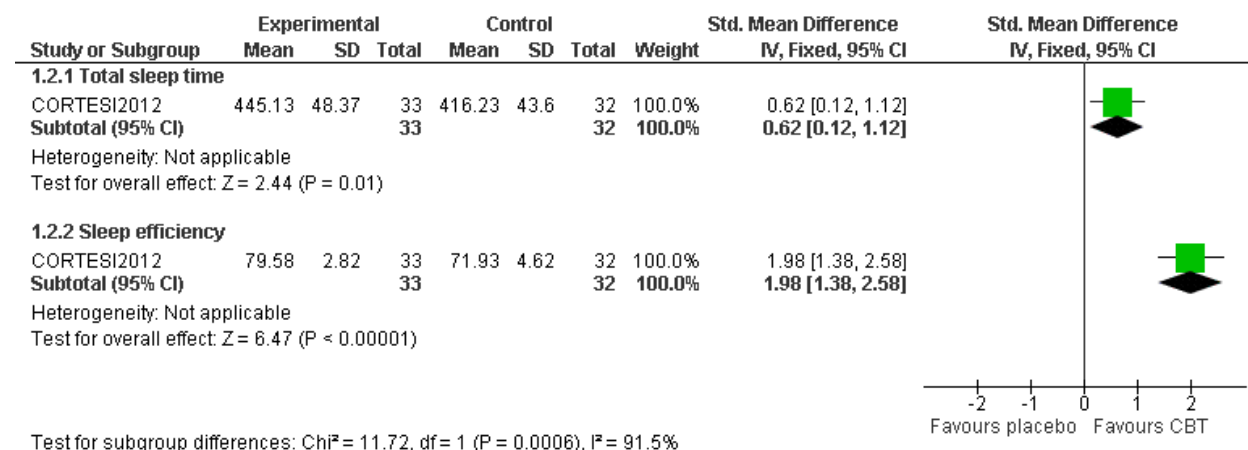
1.28.1 Cognitive-behavioural interventions for sleep problems as a direct outcome

CBT versus placebo for sleep problems as a direct outcome

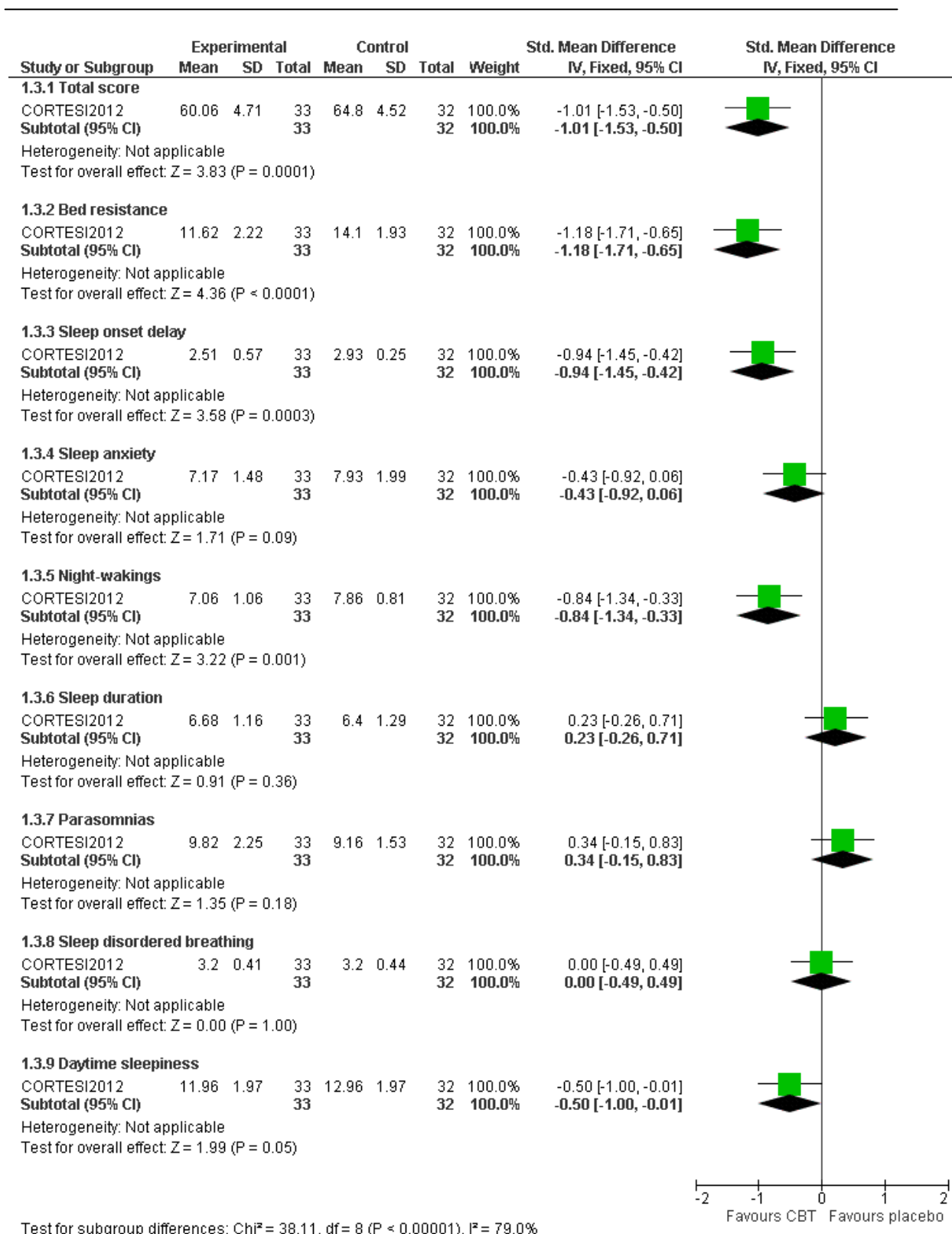
Sleep problems (actigraph)



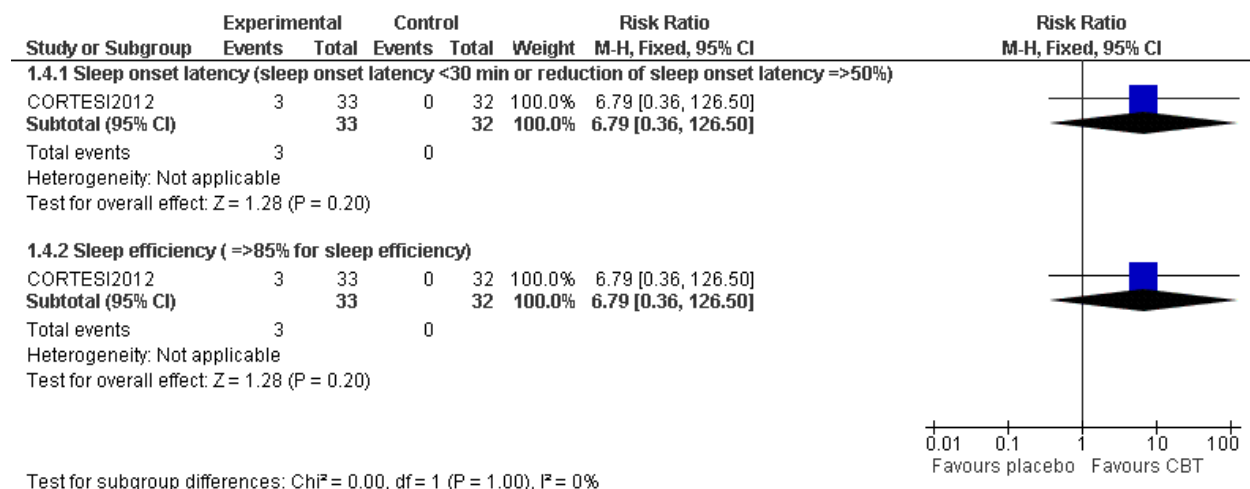
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



Sleep problems (Childrens Sleep Habits Questionnaire)



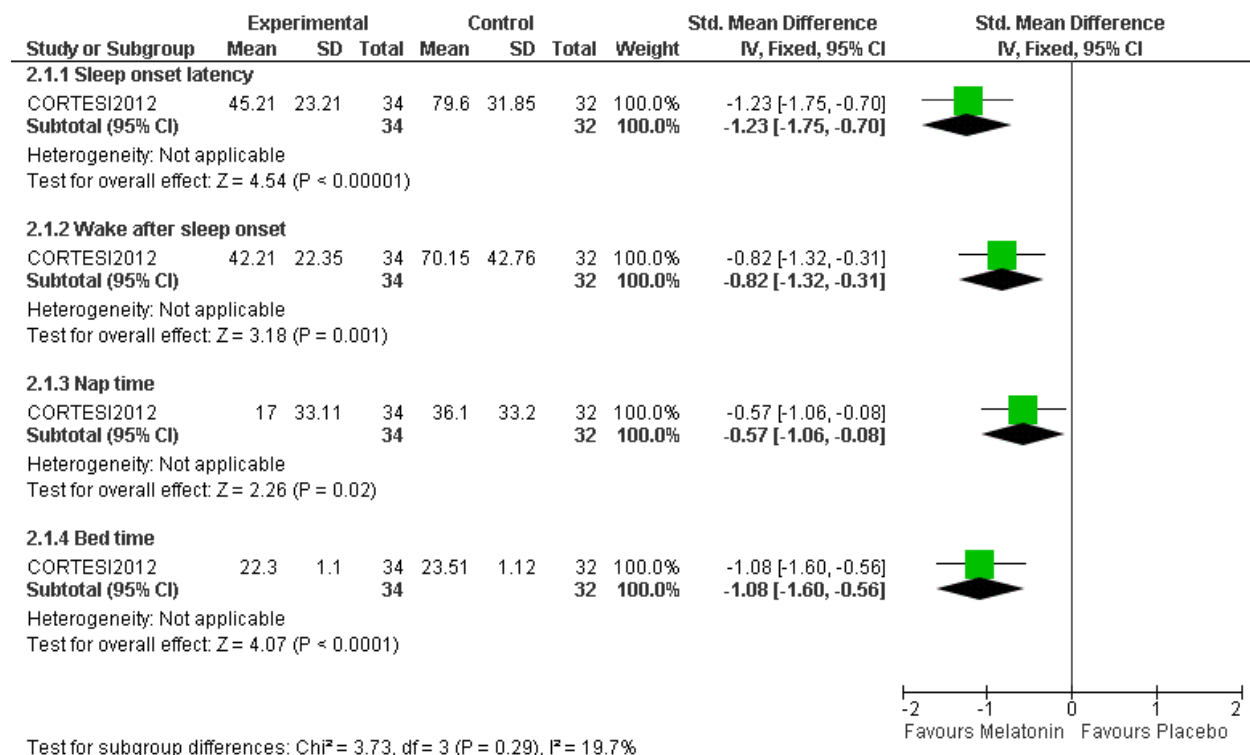
Positive treatment response



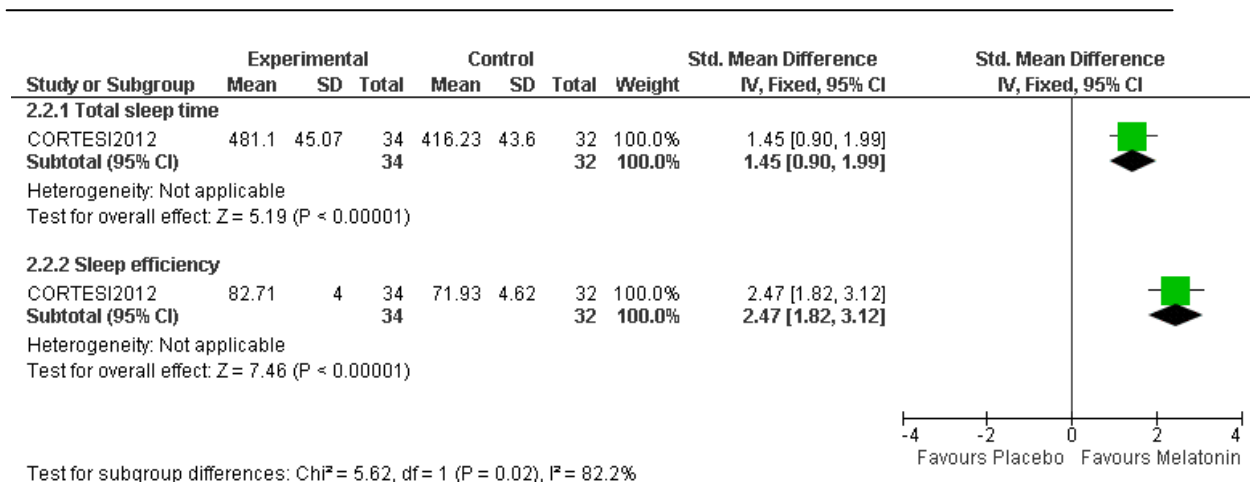
1.28.2 Melatonin for sleep problems as a direct outcome

Melatonin versus placebo for sleep problems as a direct outcome

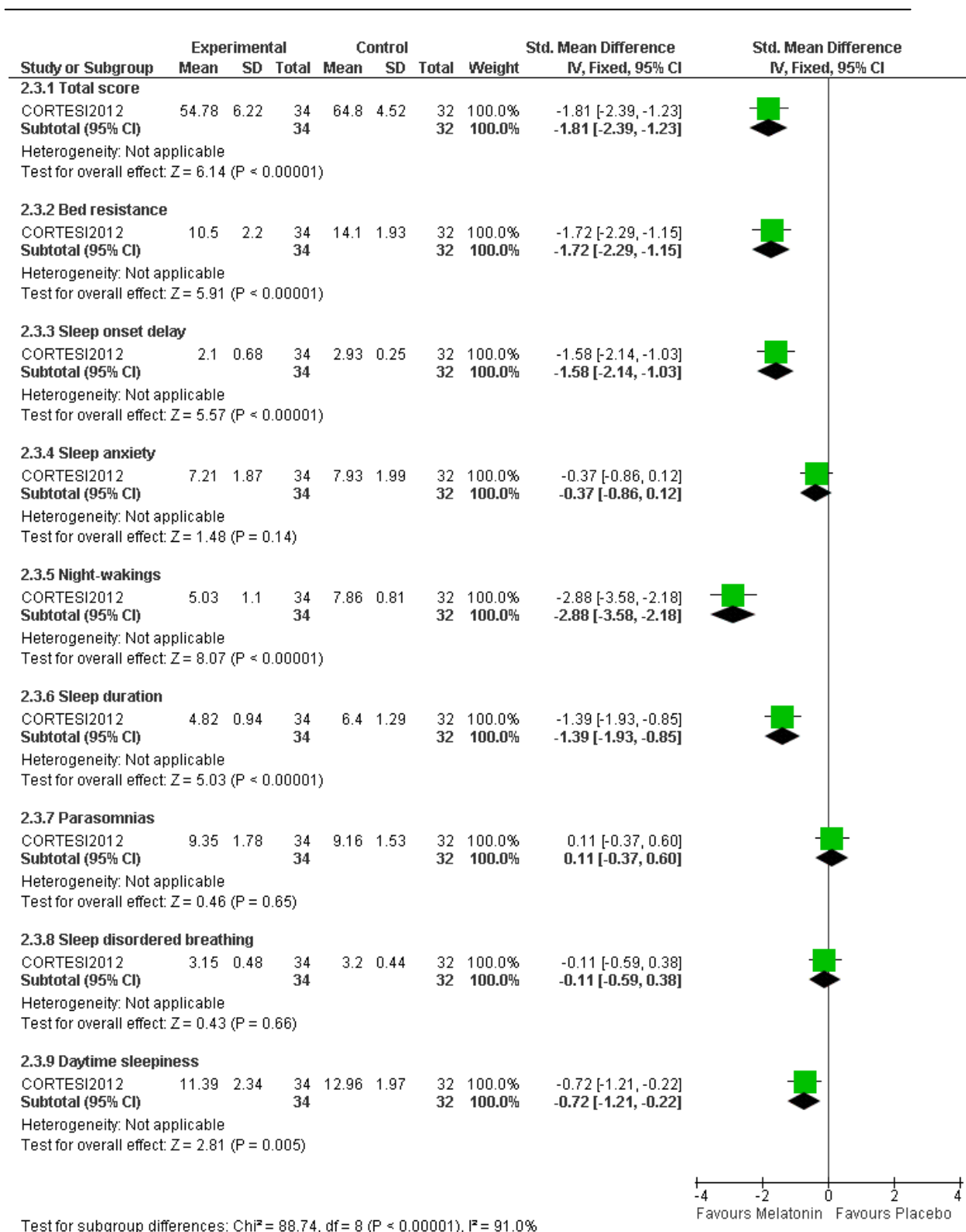
Sleep problems (actigraph)



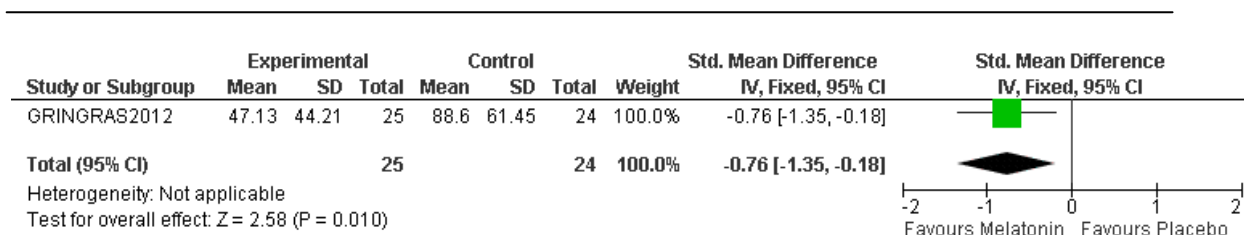
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



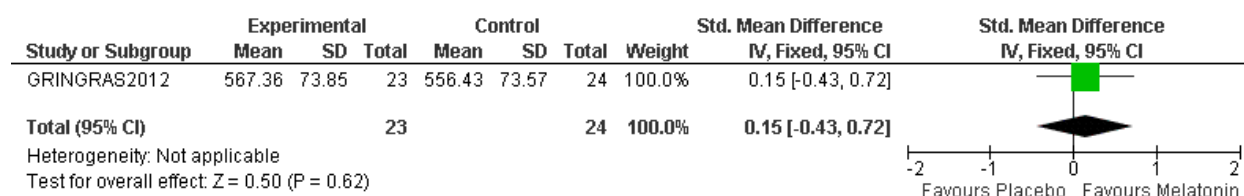
Sleep problems (Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire)



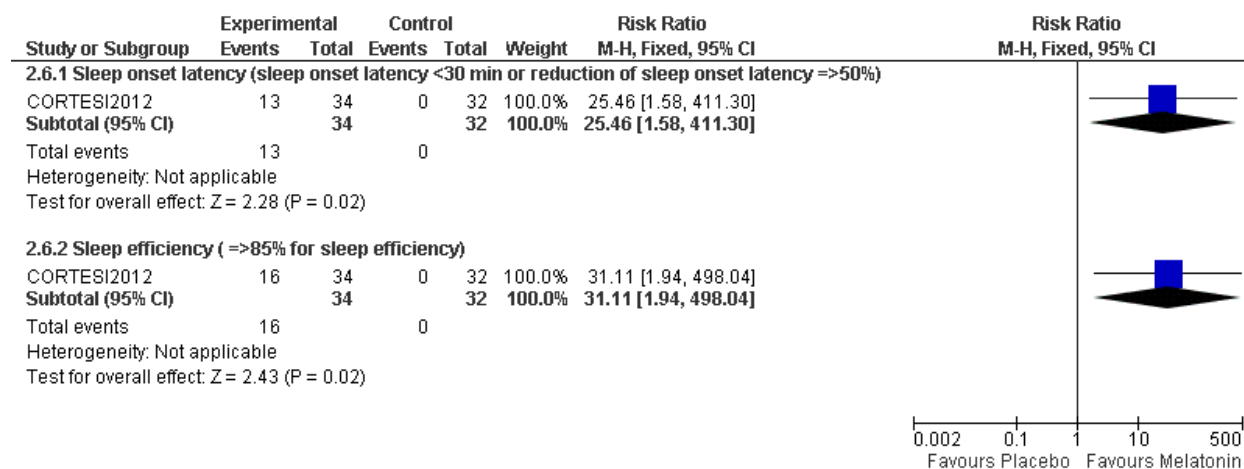
Sleep onset latency (sleep diary)



Total sleep time (sleep diary)

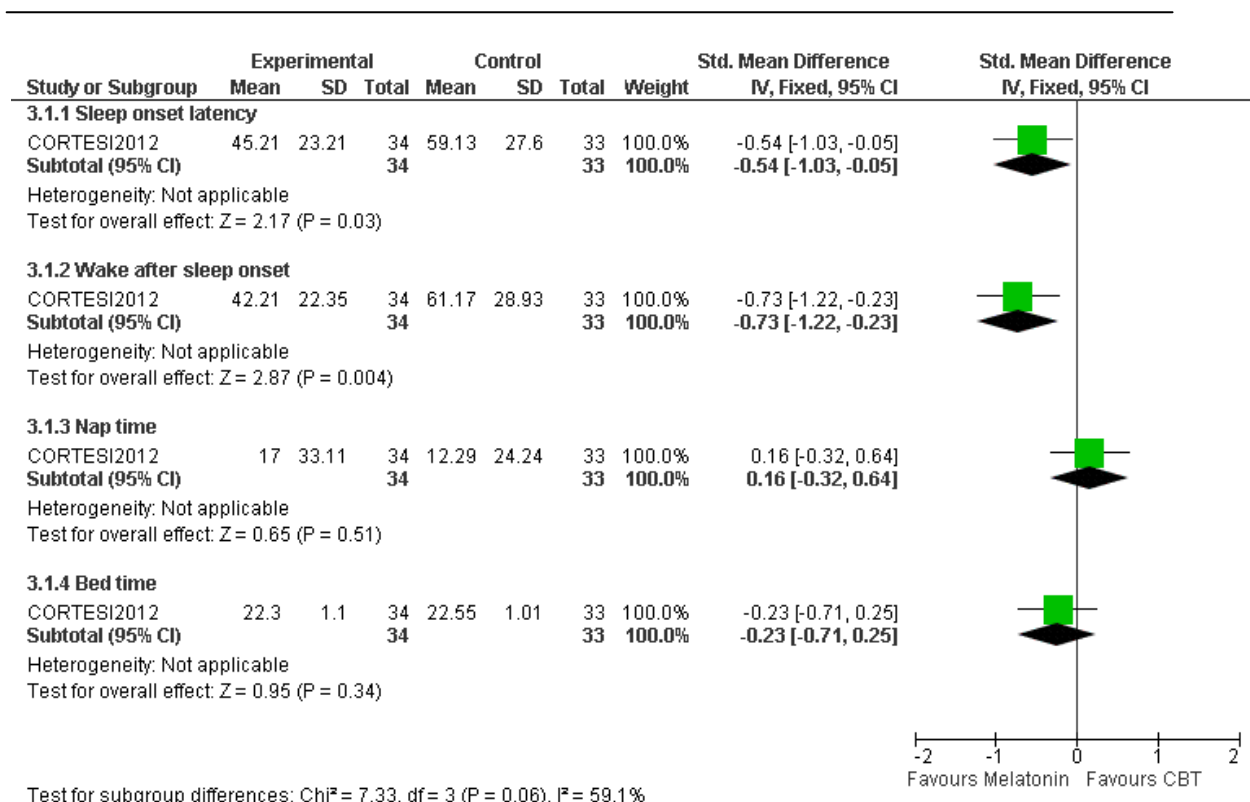


Positive treatment response

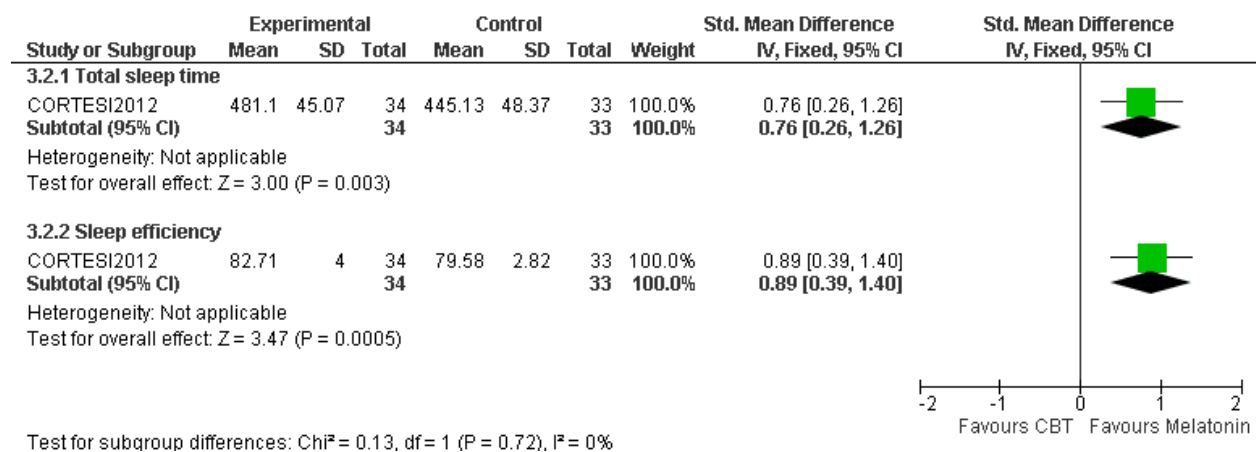


Melatonin versus CBT for sleep problems as a direct outcome

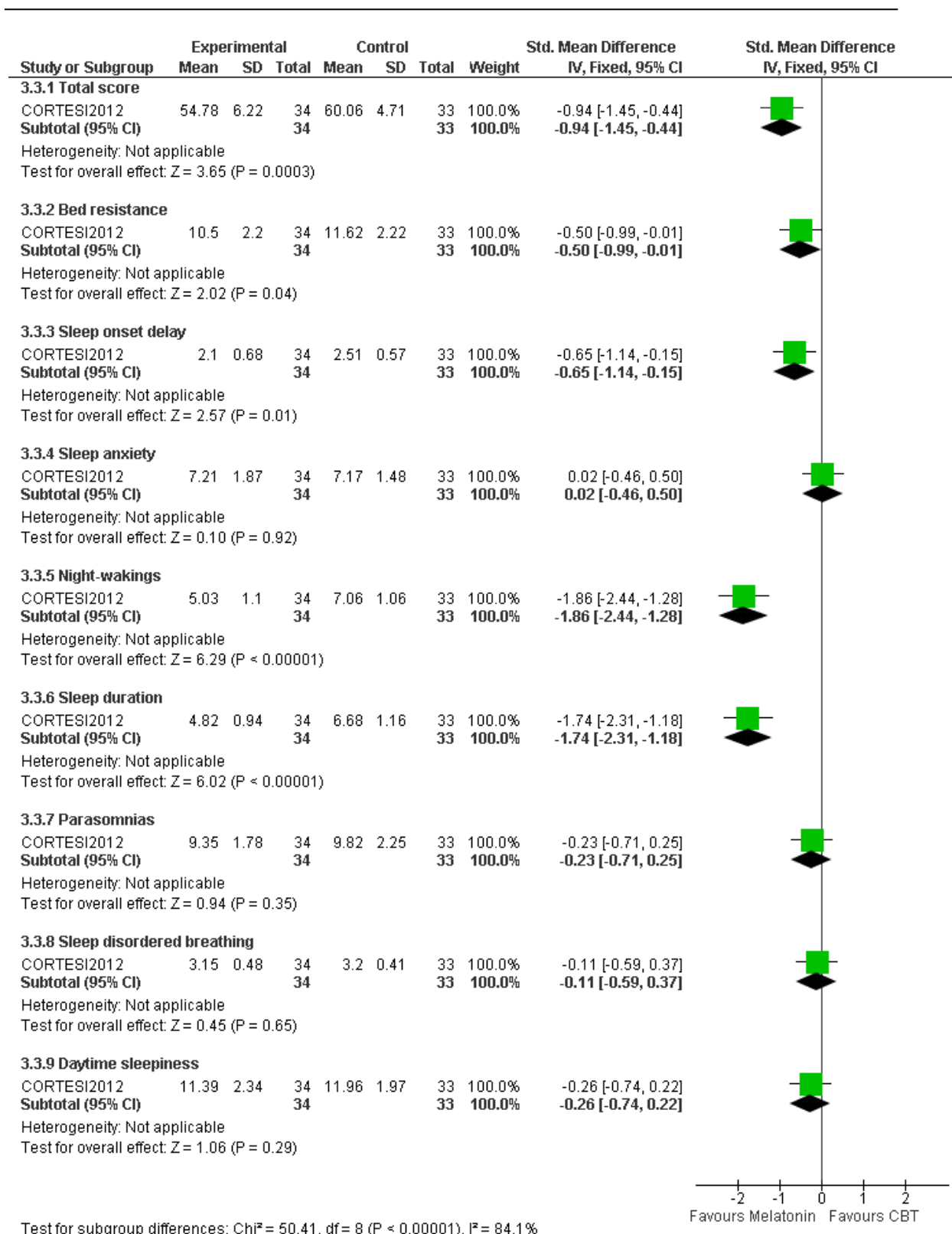
Sleep problems (actigraph)



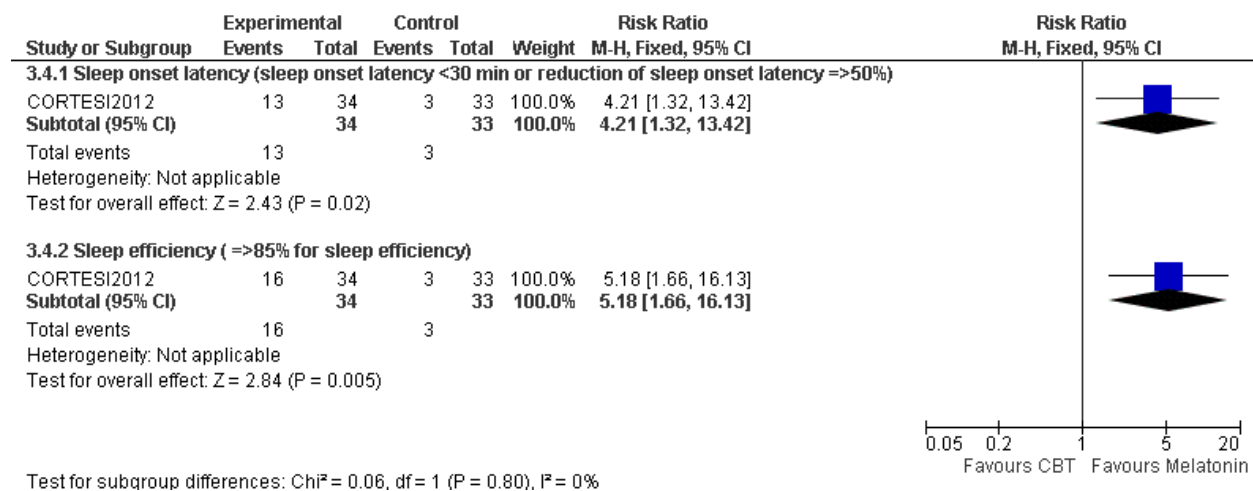
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



Sleep problems (Children's sleep habits questionnaire)



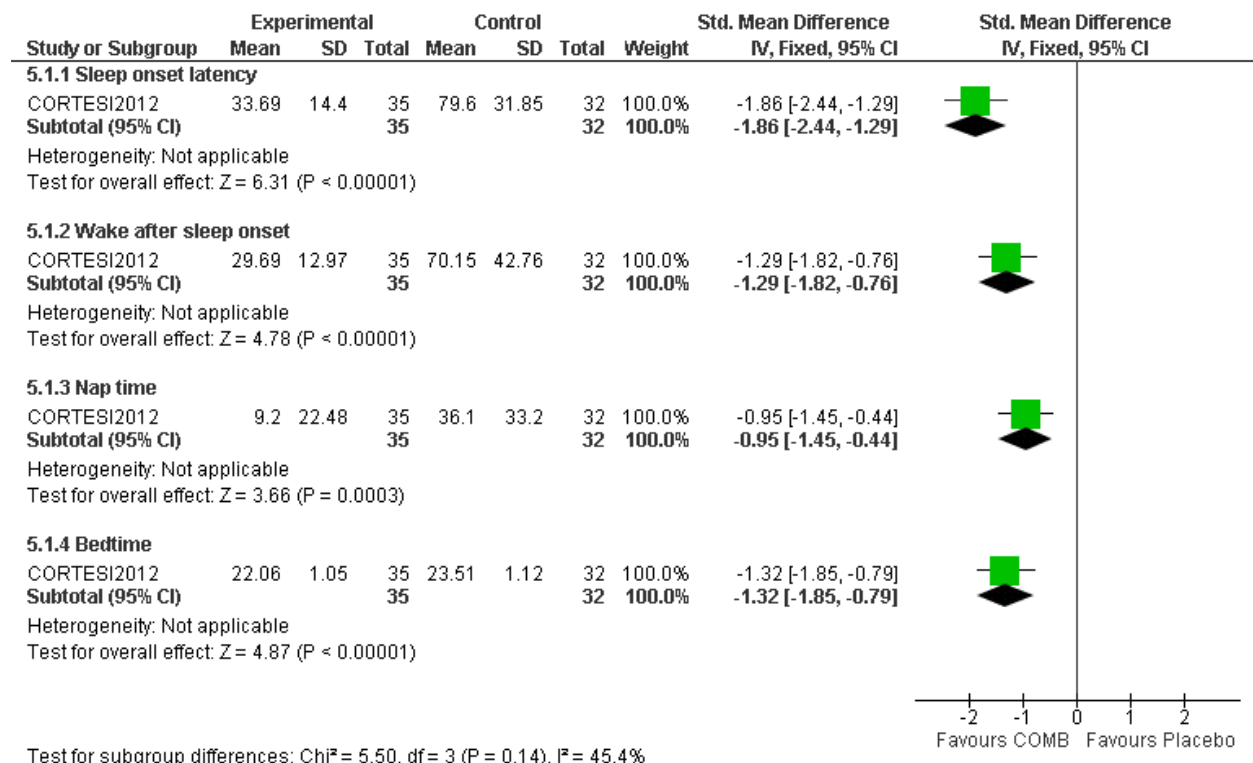
Positive treatment response



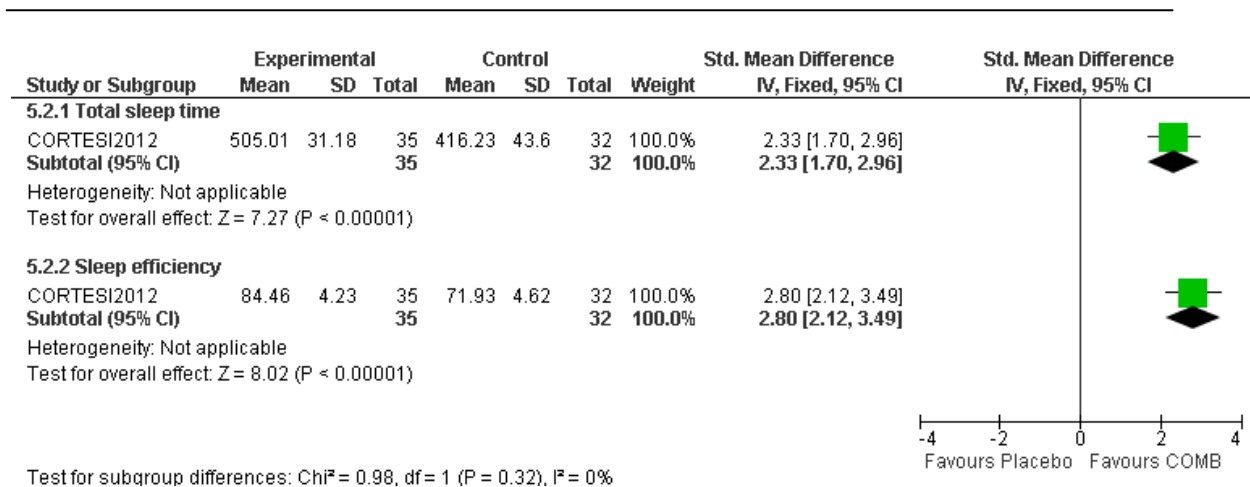
1.28.3 Combined cognitive-behavioural intervention and melatonin for sleep problems as a direct outcome

COMB versus placebo for sleep problems as a direct outcome

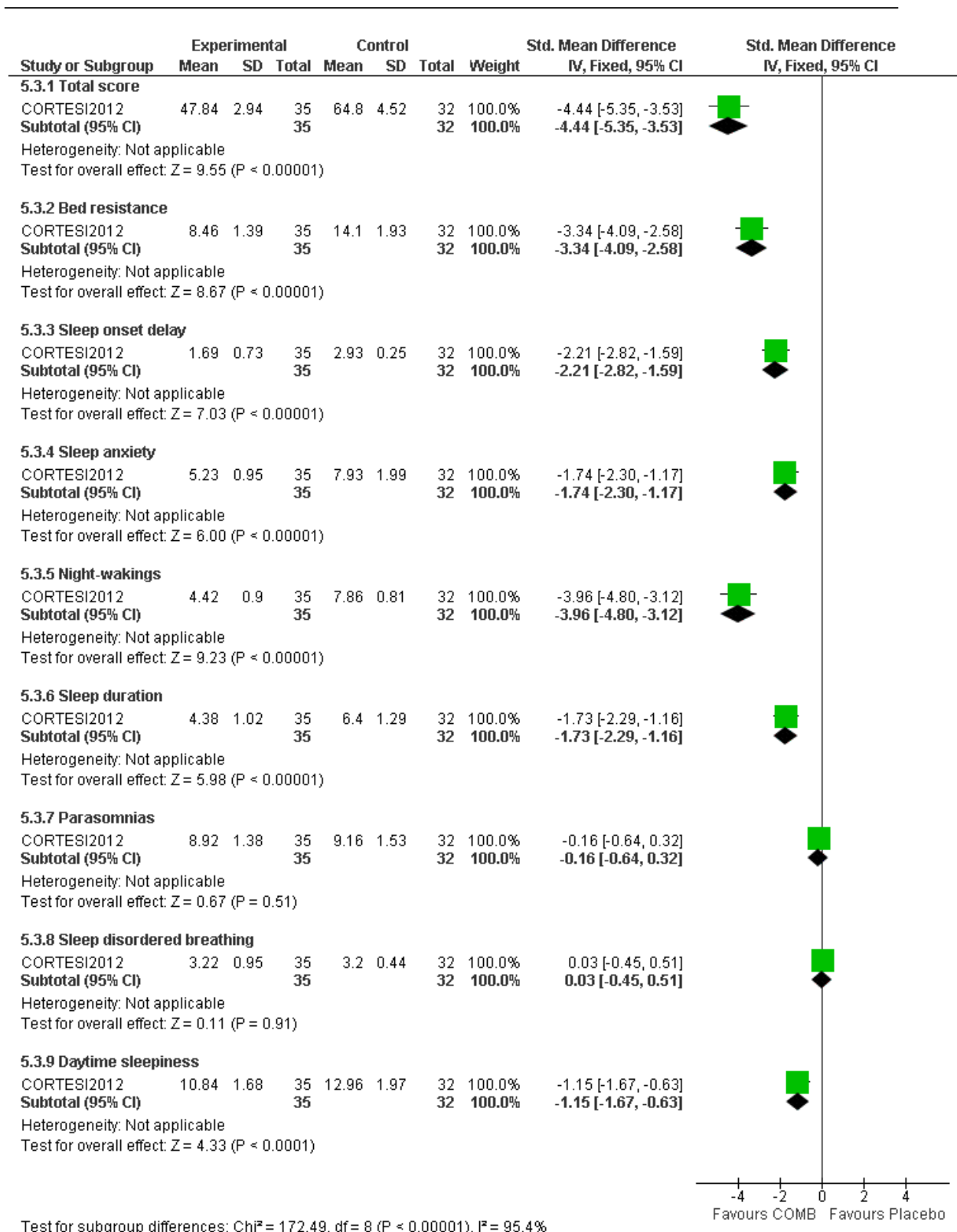
Sleep problems (actigraph)



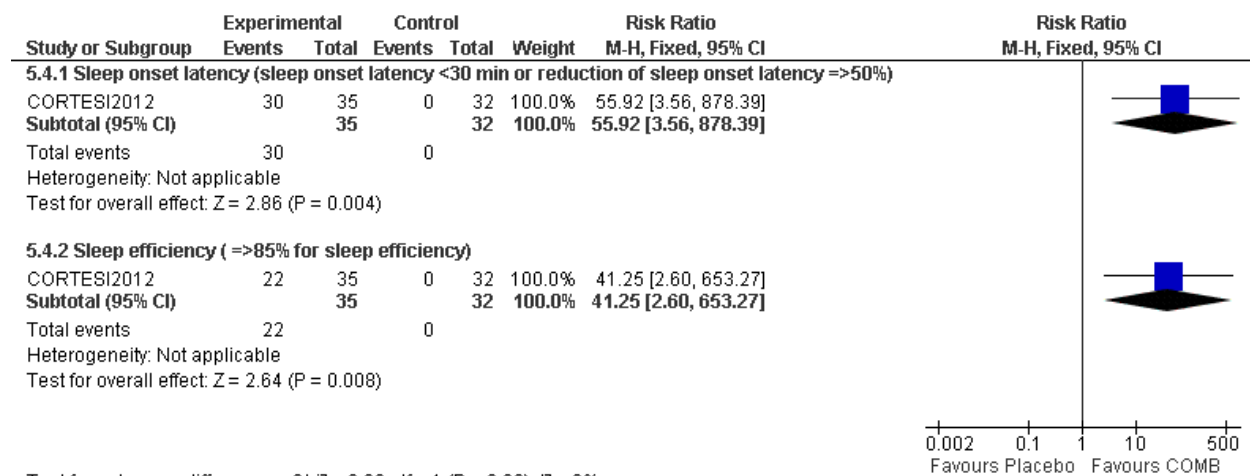
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



Sleep problems (Children's sleep habits questionnaire)

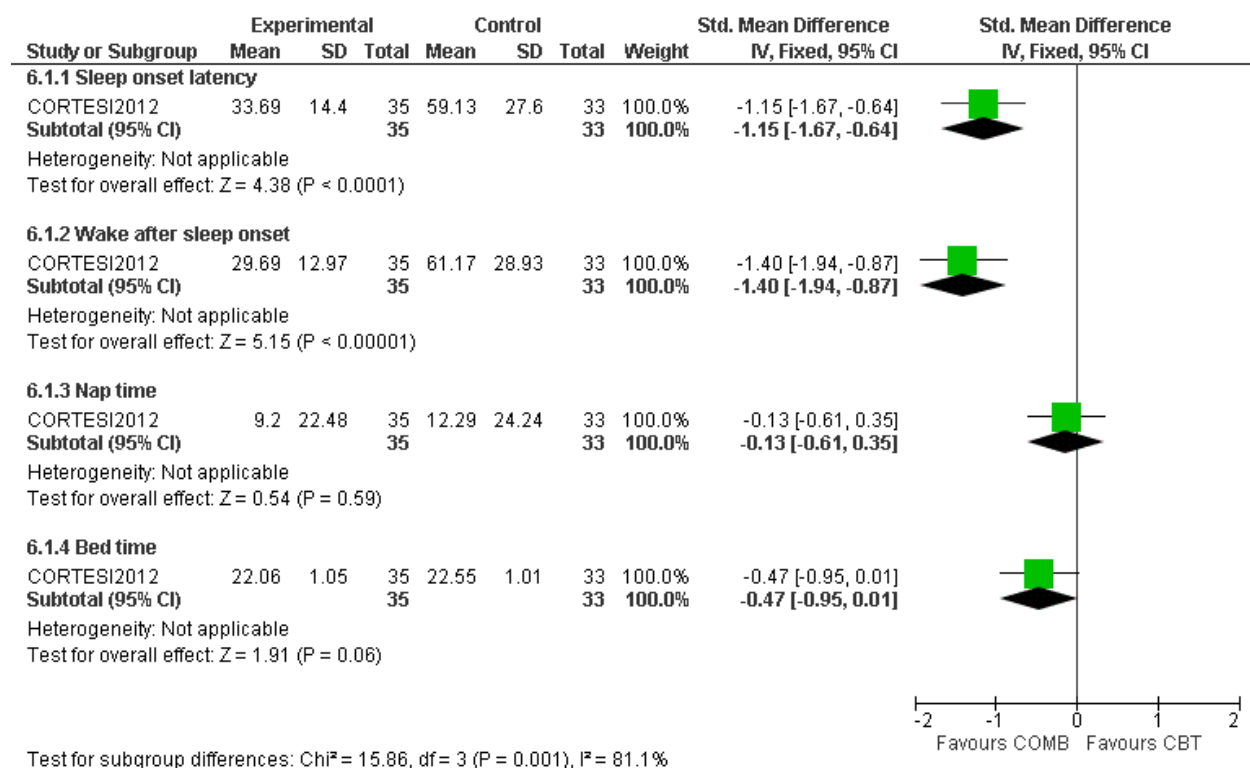


Positive treatment response

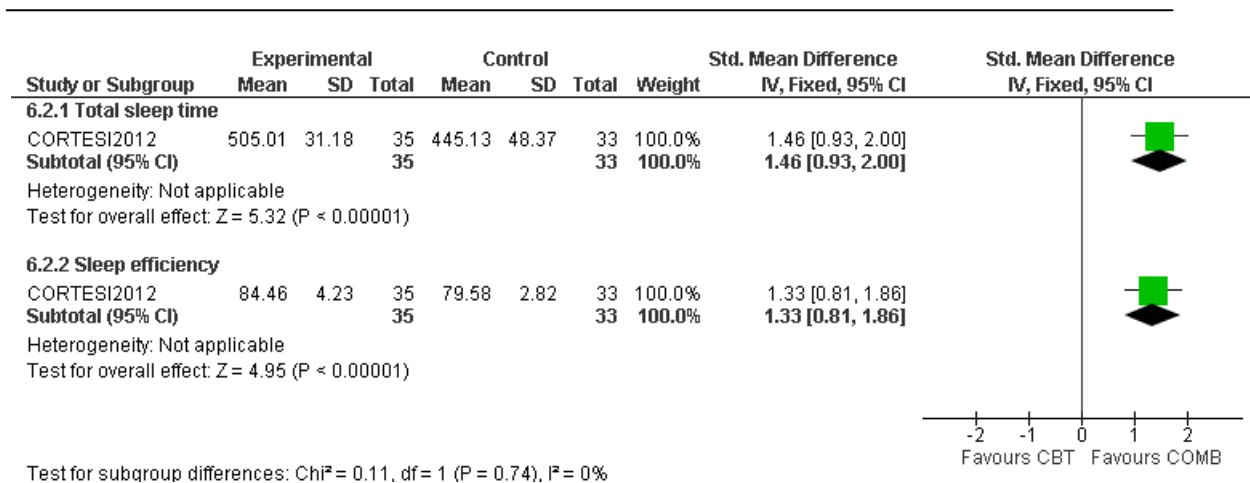


COMB versus CBT-only for sleep problems as a direct outcome

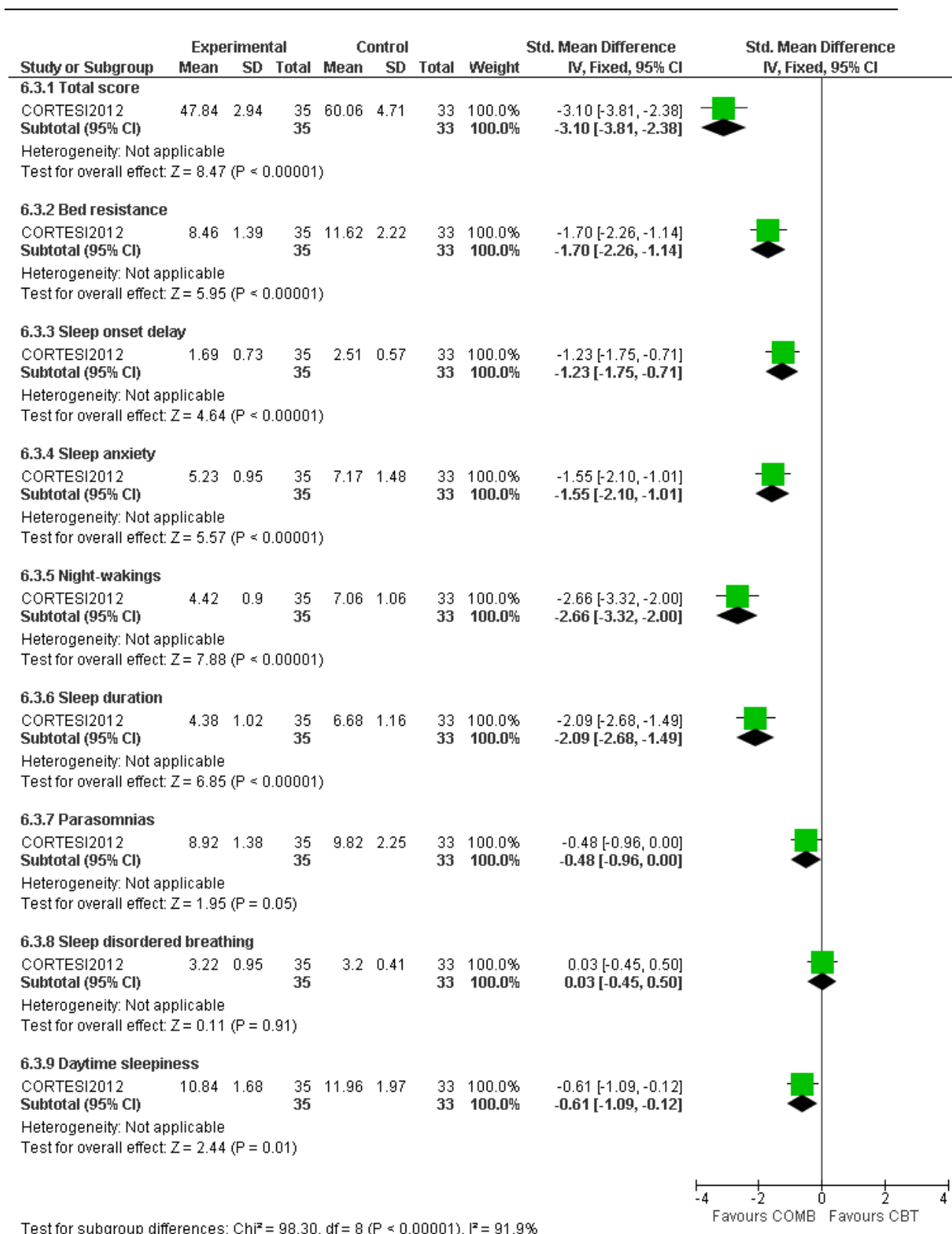
Sleep problems (actigraph)



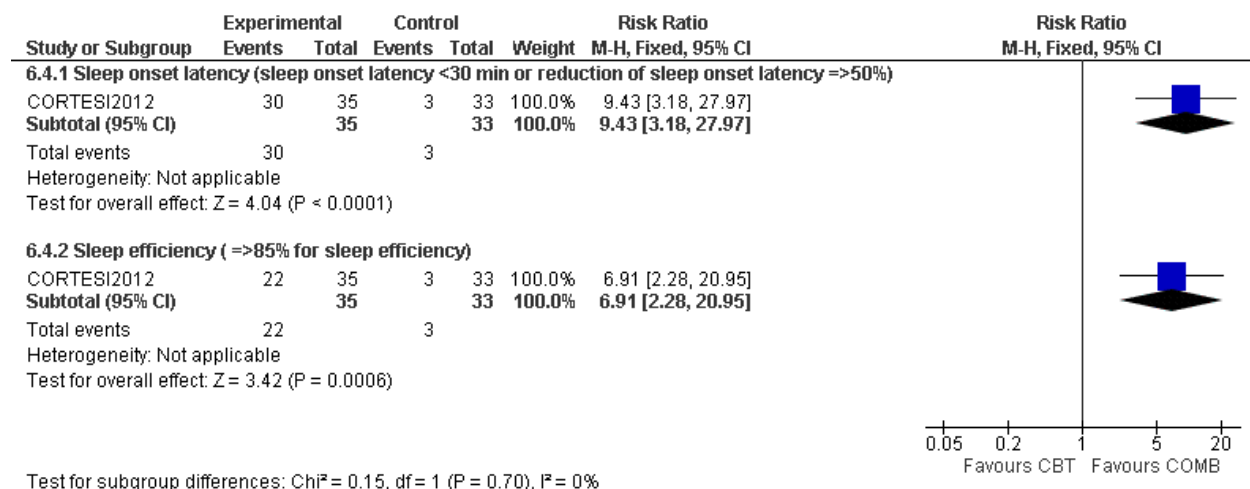
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



Sleep problems (Children's sleep habits questionnaire)

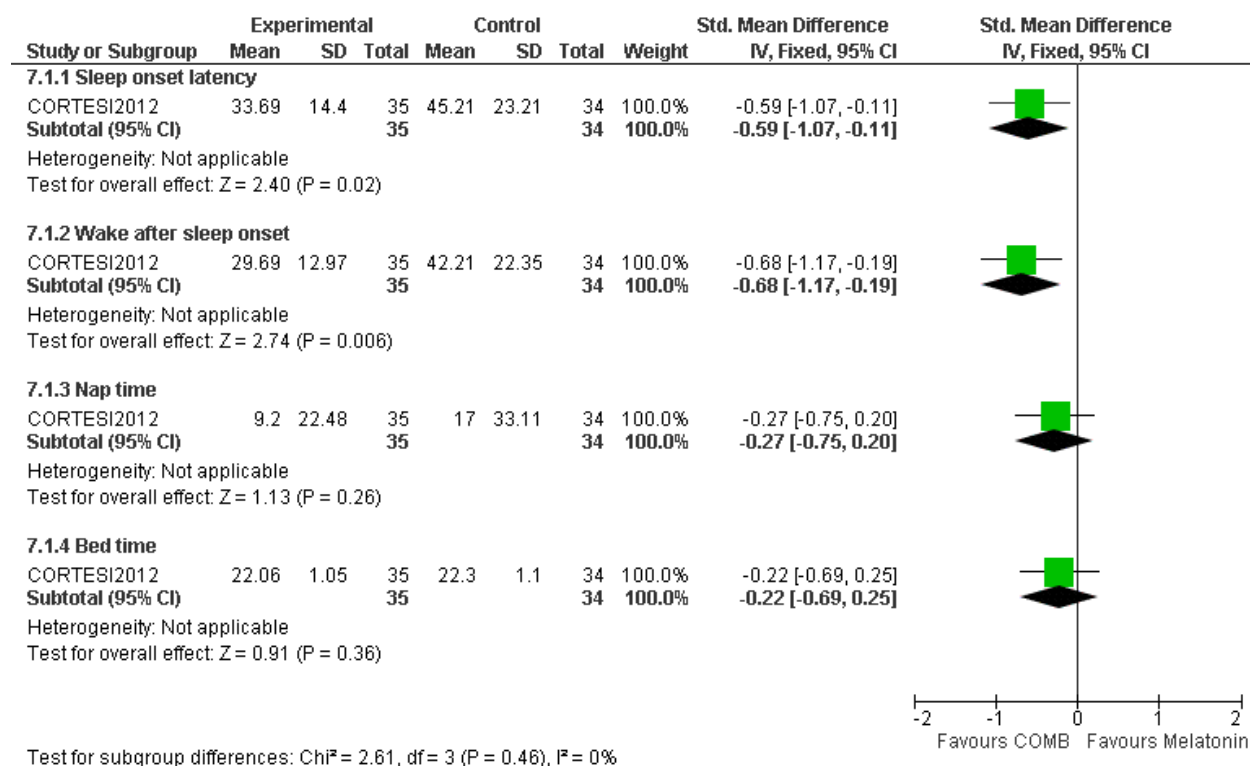


Positive treatment response

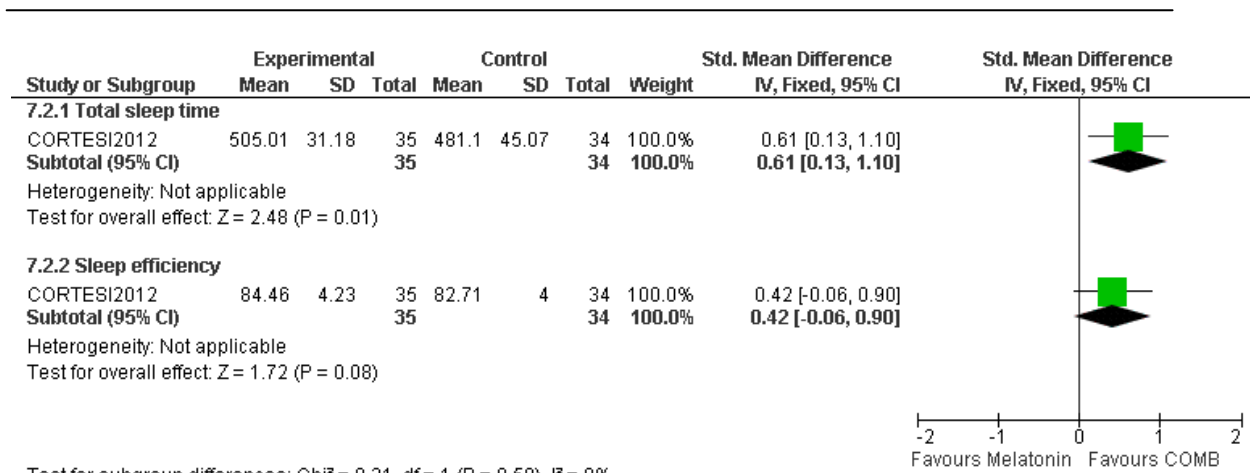


COMB versus melatonin-only for sleep problems as a direct outcome

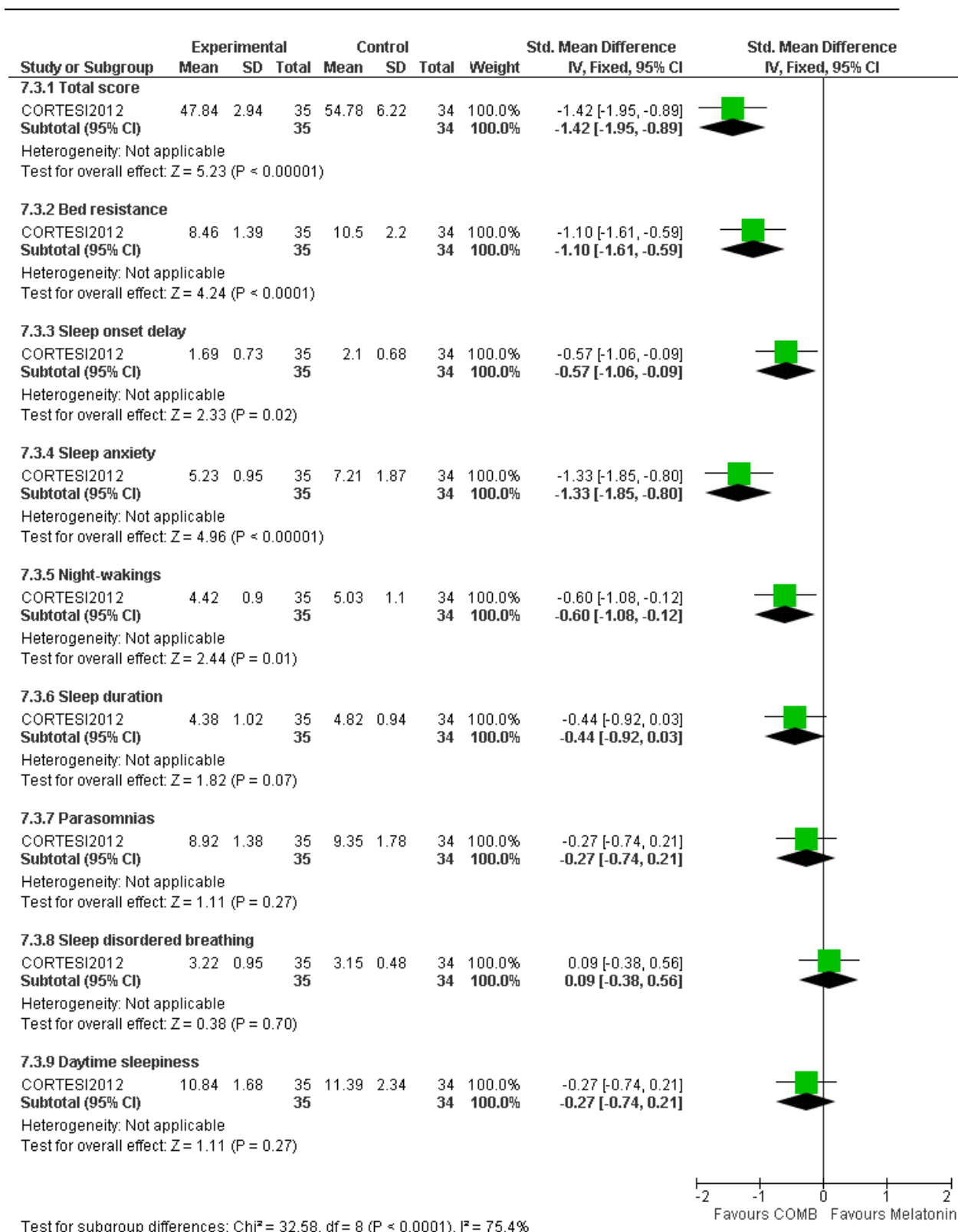
Sleep problems (actigraph)



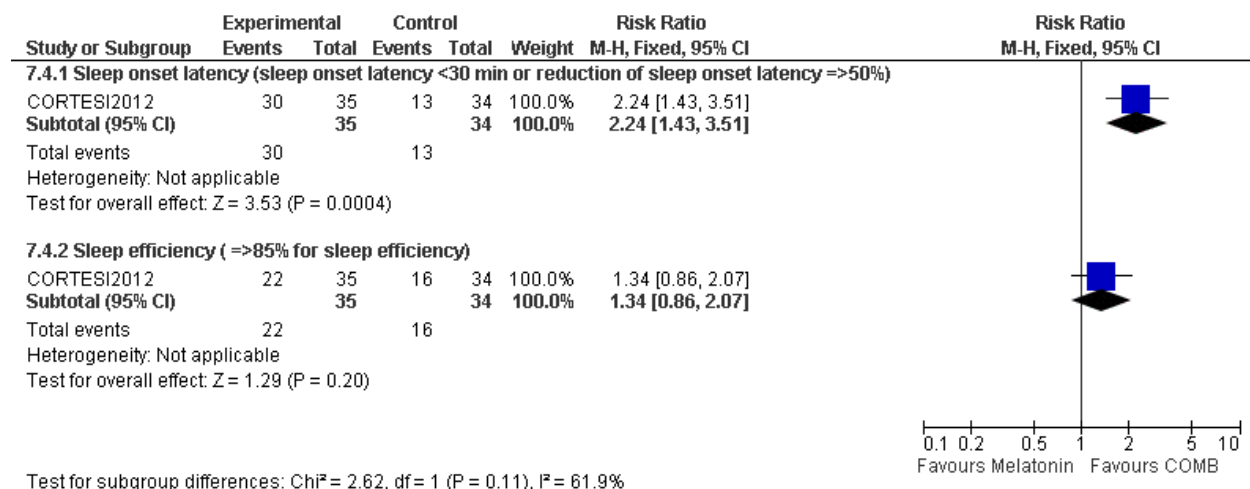
Positive sleep behaviour (actigraph)



Sleep problems (Children's sleep habits questionnaire)



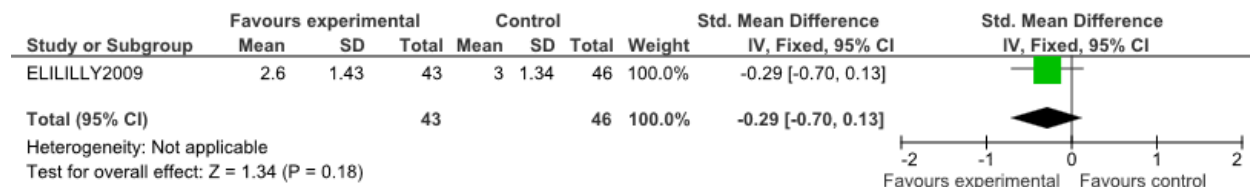
Positive treatment response



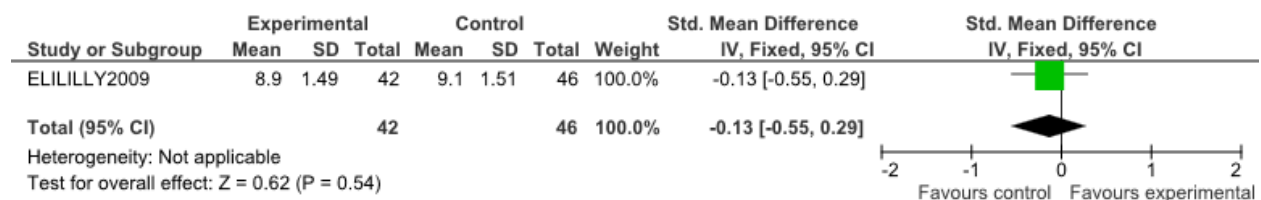
1.28.4 SNRIs for sleep problems as an indirect outcome

Atomoxetine versus placebo for sleep problems as an indirect outcome

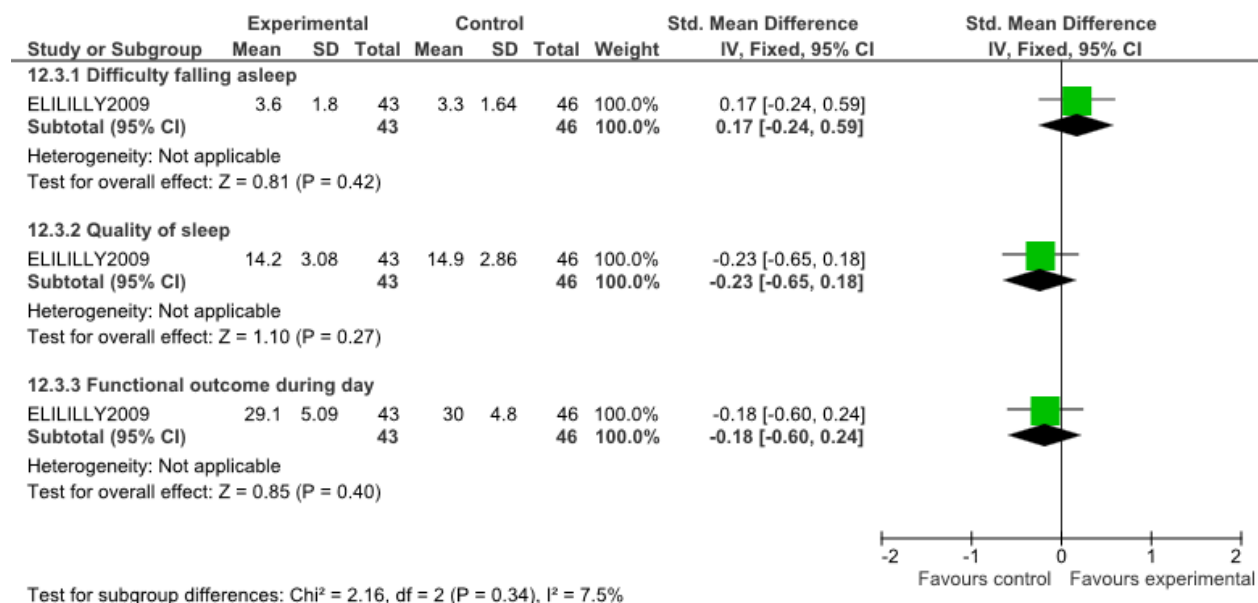
Time to fall asleep



Total hours of sleep



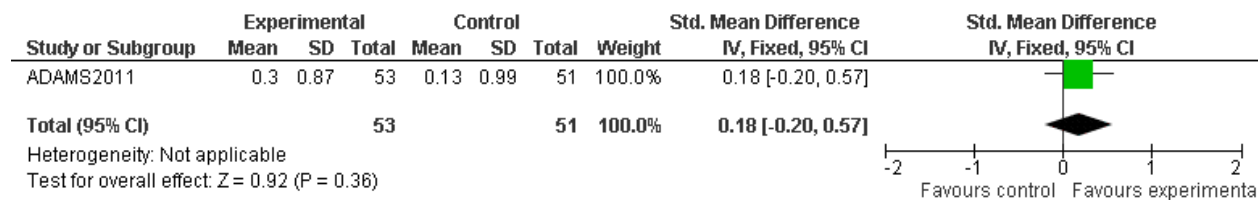
Sleep problems



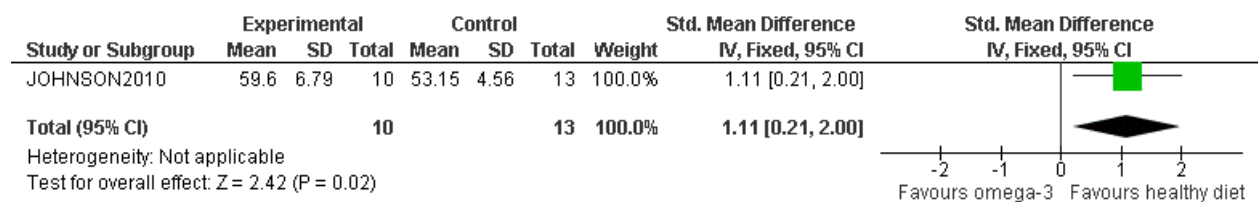
1.29 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT COEXISTING MEDICAL OR FUNCTIONAL PROBLEMS

1.29.1 Nutritional interventions for sleep problems as an indirect outcome

Multivitamin/mineral supplement versus placebo for sleep problems as an indirect outcome

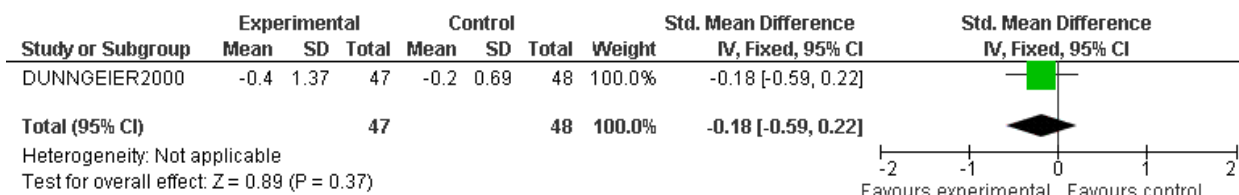


Omega-3 fatty acids versus healthy diet control for sleep problems as an indirect outcome



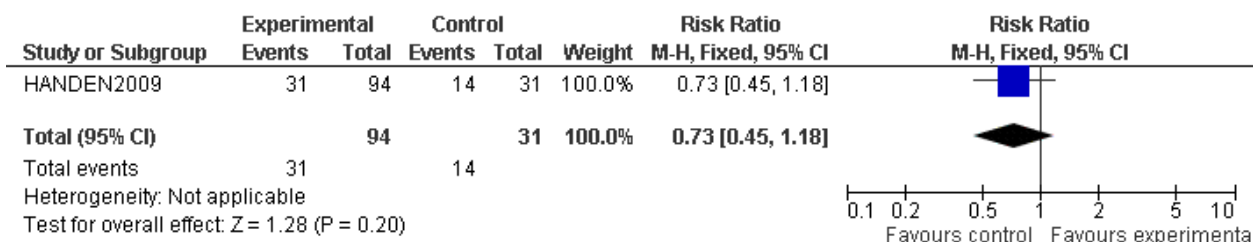
1.29.2 Hormones for gastrointestinal symptoms as an indirect outcome

Secretin versus placebo for gastrointestinal symptoms as an indirect outcome

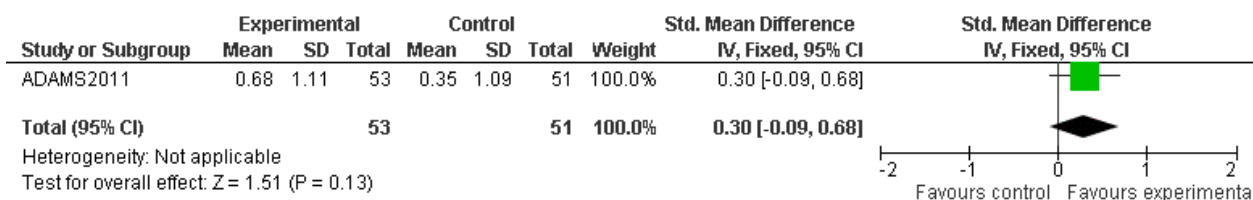


1.29.3 Nutritional interventions for gastrointestinal symptoms as a direct or indirect outcome

Immunoglobulin versus placebo for gastrointestinal symptoms as a direct outcome



Multivitamin/ mineral supplement versus placebo for gastrointestinal symptoms as an indirect outcome

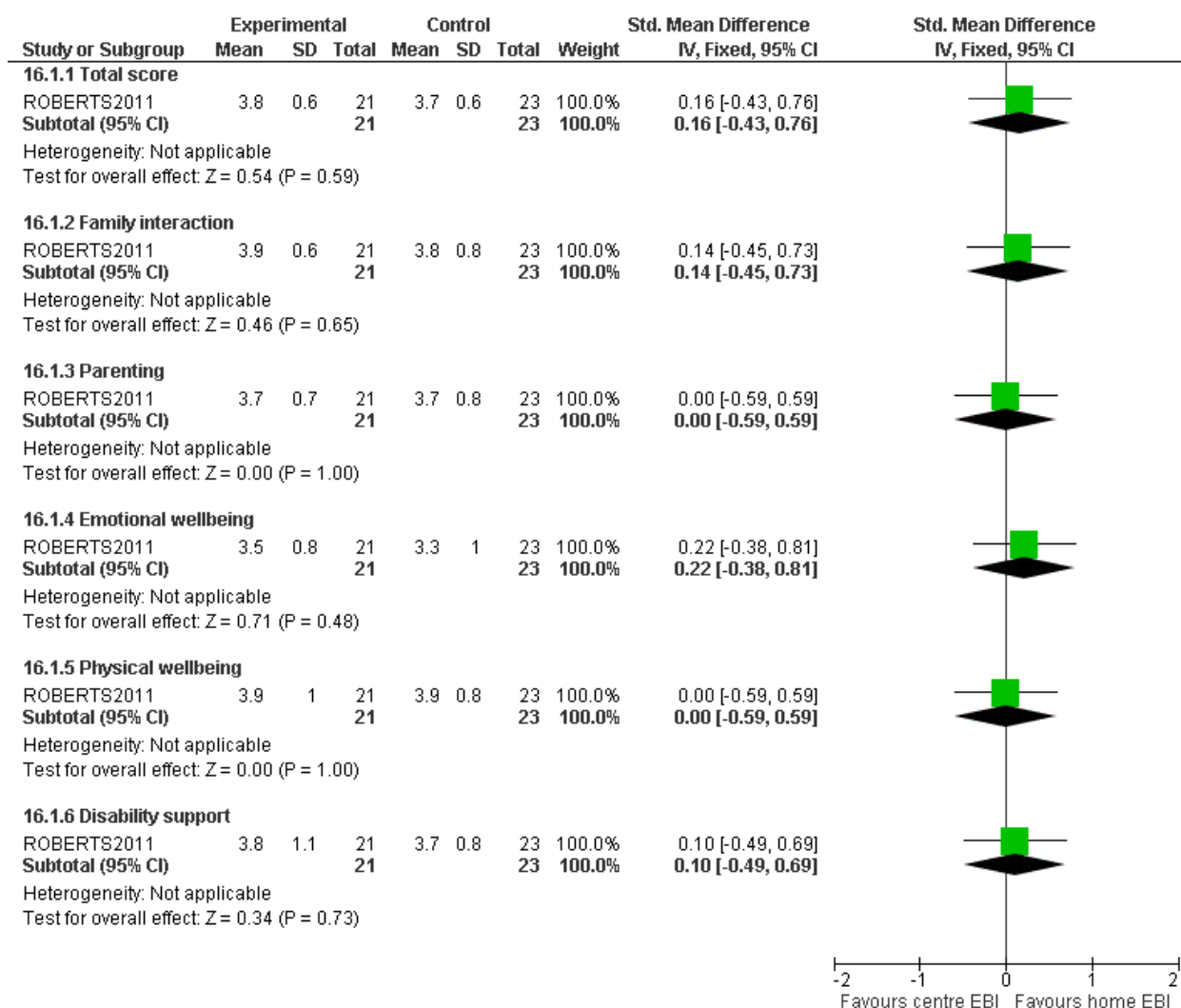


1.30 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE IMPACT OF AUTISM ON THE FAMILY

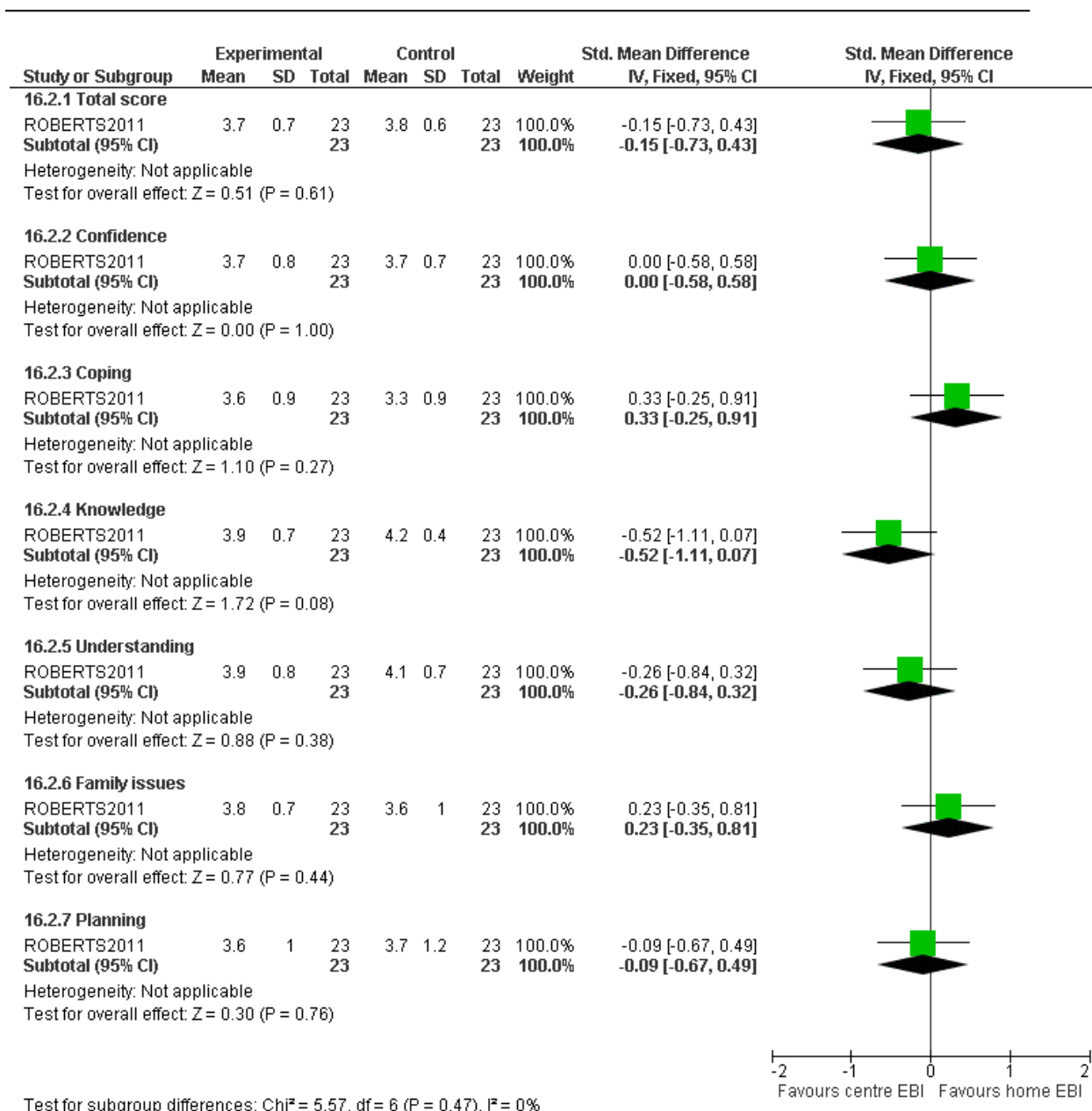
1.30.1 Behavioural interventions for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

Home-based EBI versus centre-based EBI for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

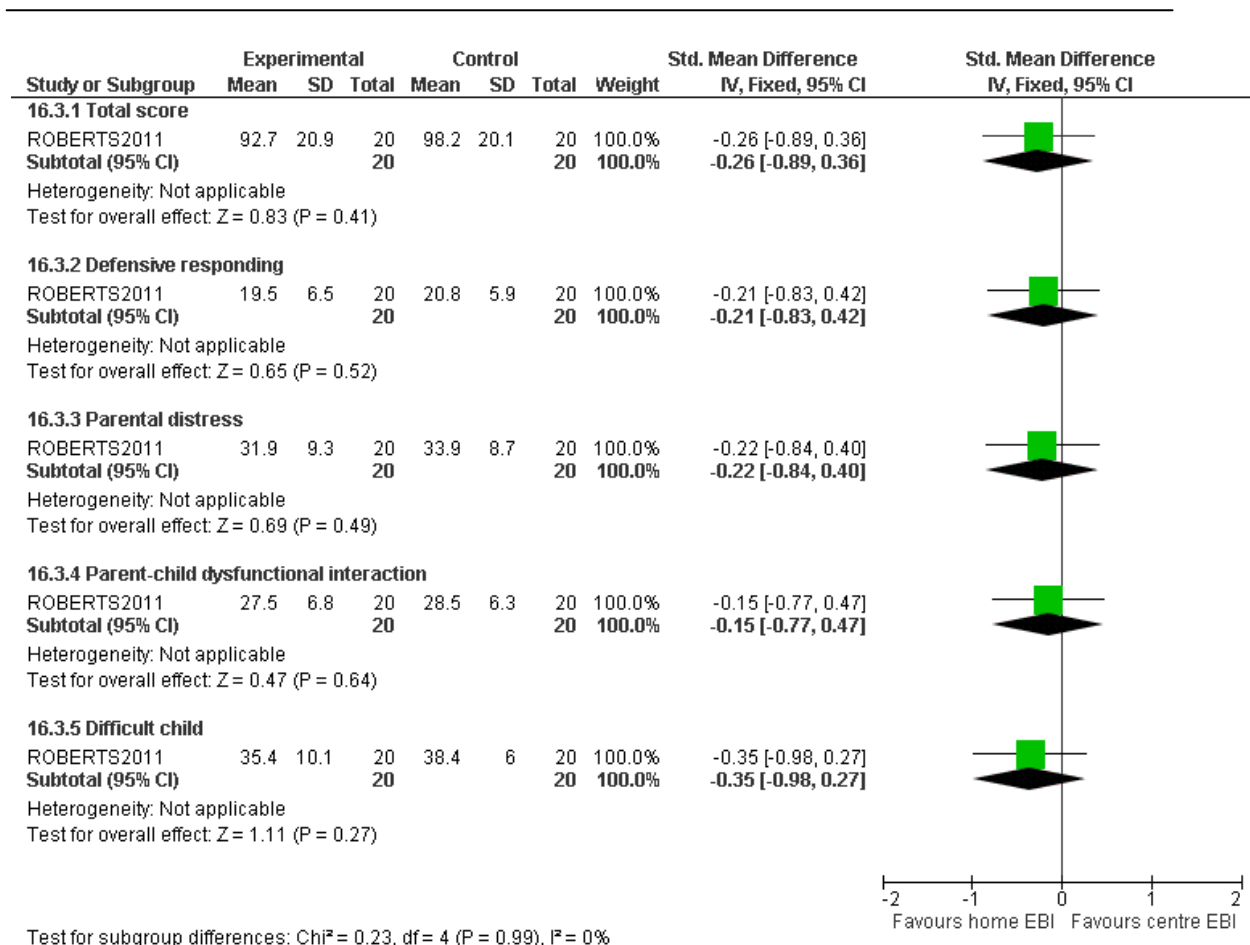
Family quality of life (Beach Family Quality of Life Questionnaire)



Parental coping skills (study-specific questionnaire)

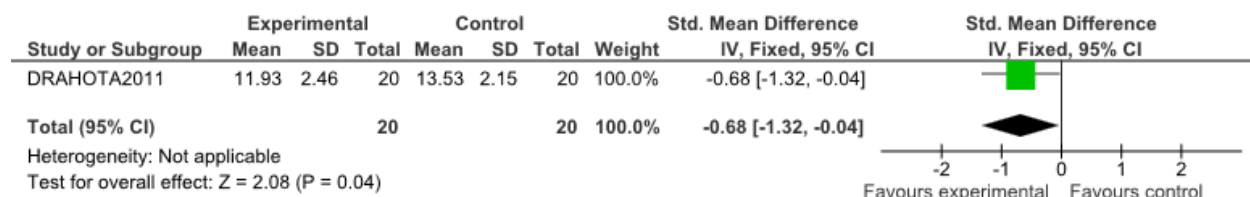


Parental stress (PSI)



1.30.2 Cognitive-behavioural interventions for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

CBT versus waitlist for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

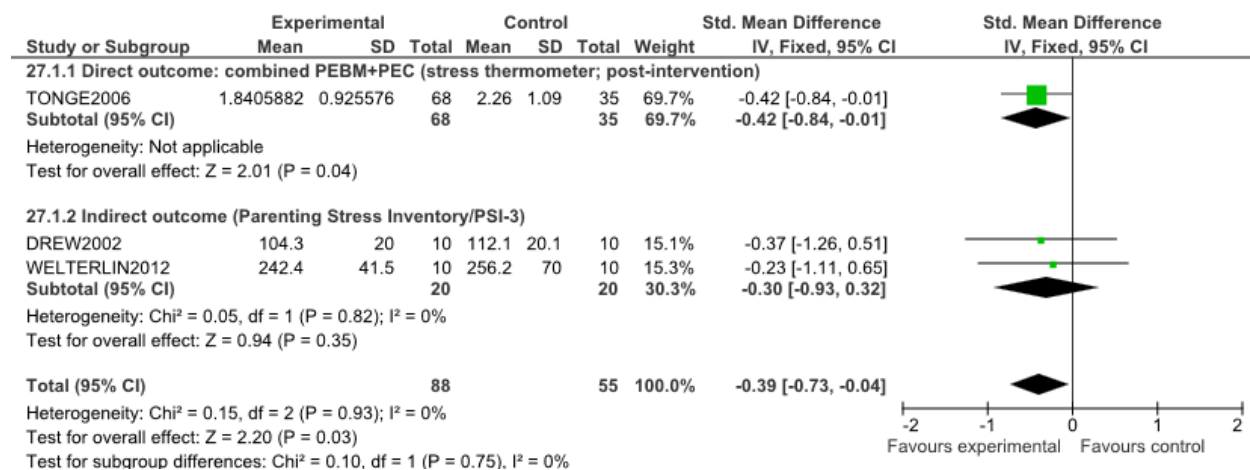


1.30.3 Parent training for improving the impact of autism on the family as a direct or indirect outcome

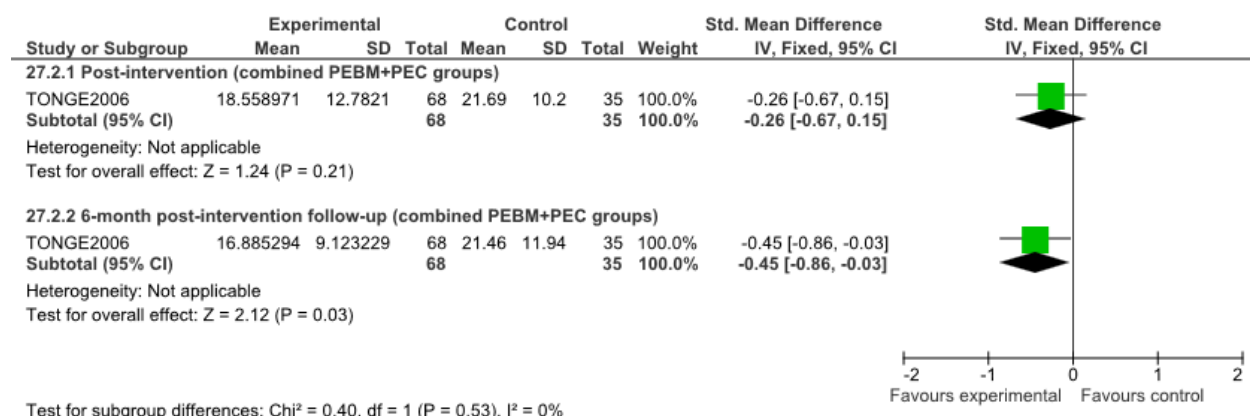
Parent training versus treatment as usual for improving the impact of autism on the family as a direct or indirect outcome

Parental stress

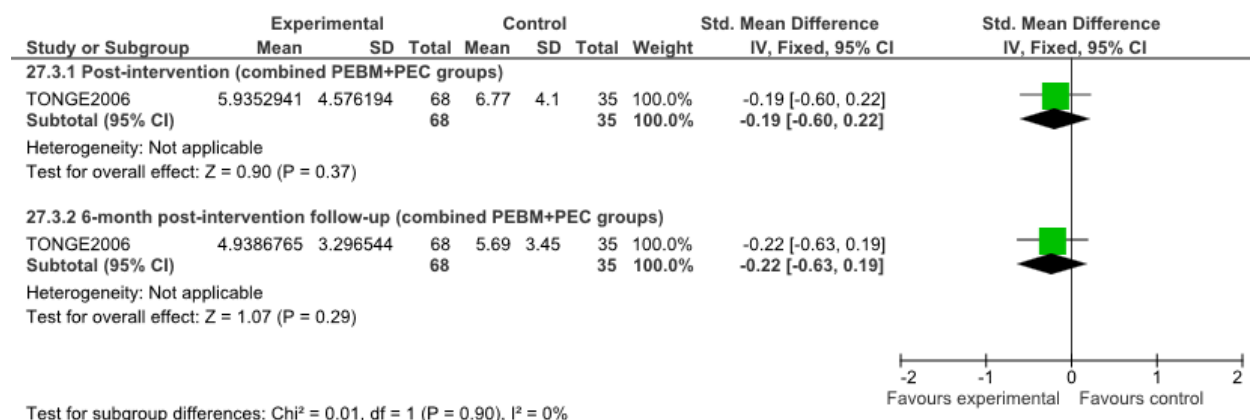
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



Parental mental health (GHQ-28)

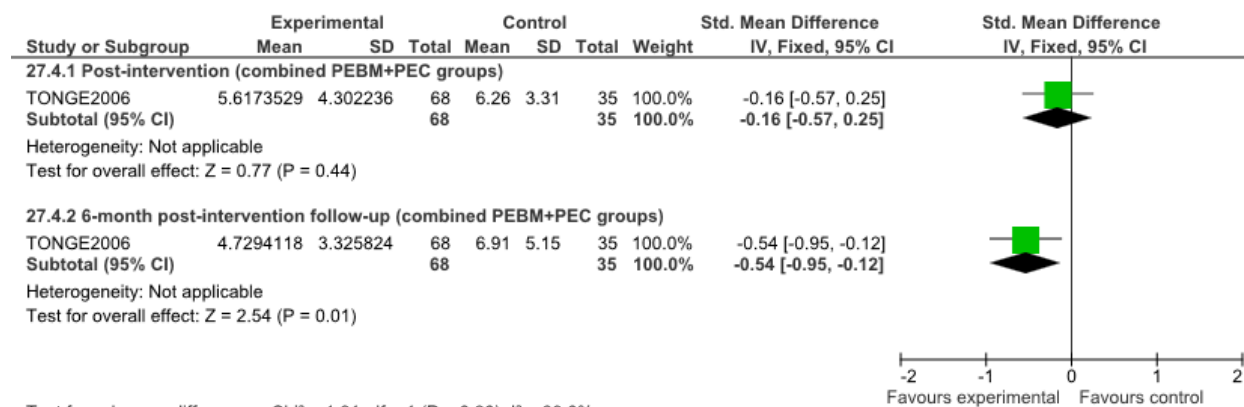


Parental somatic symptoms (GHQ-28)

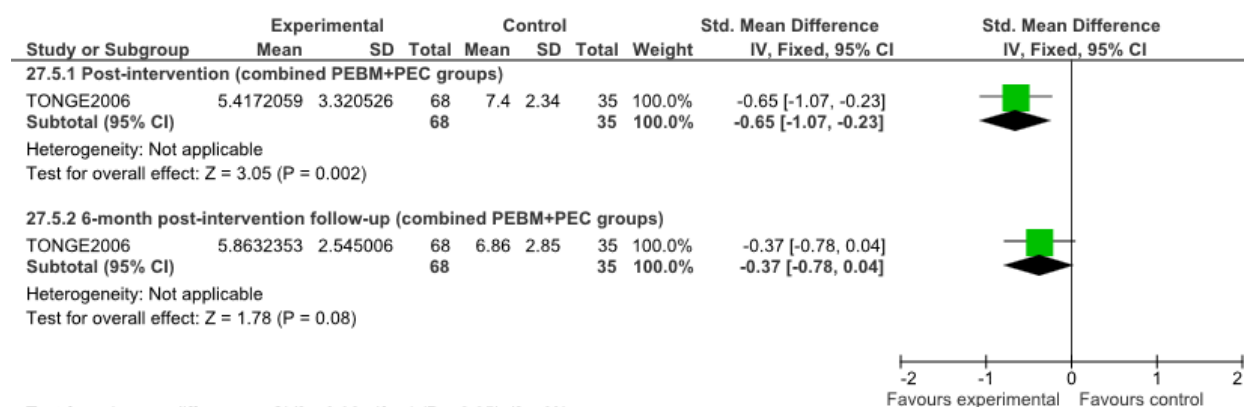


Parental anxiety and insomnia (GHQ-28)

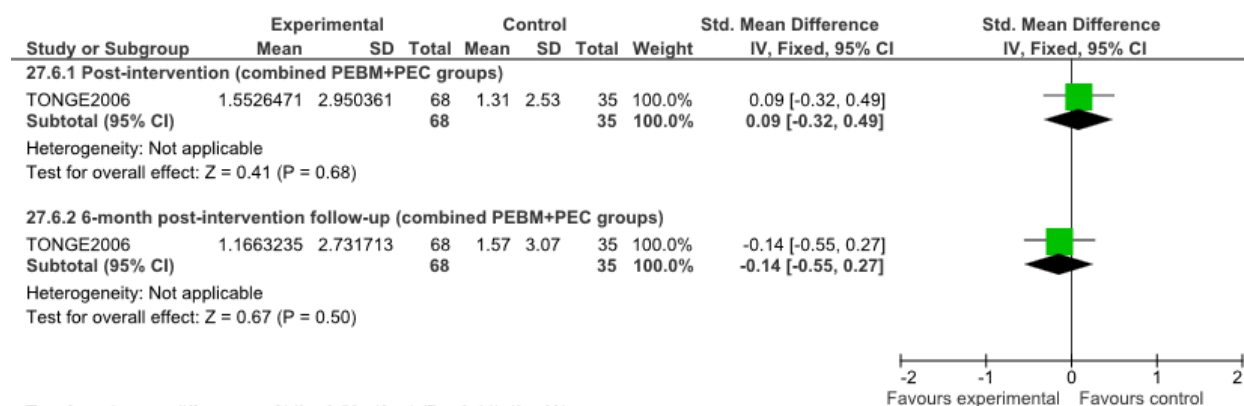
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



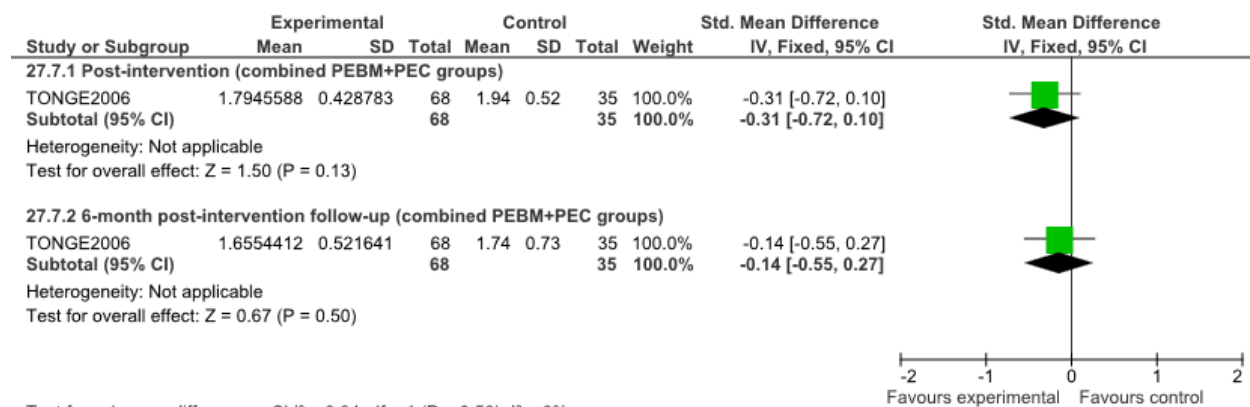
Parental social dysfunction (GHQ-28)



Parental severe depression (GHQ-28)

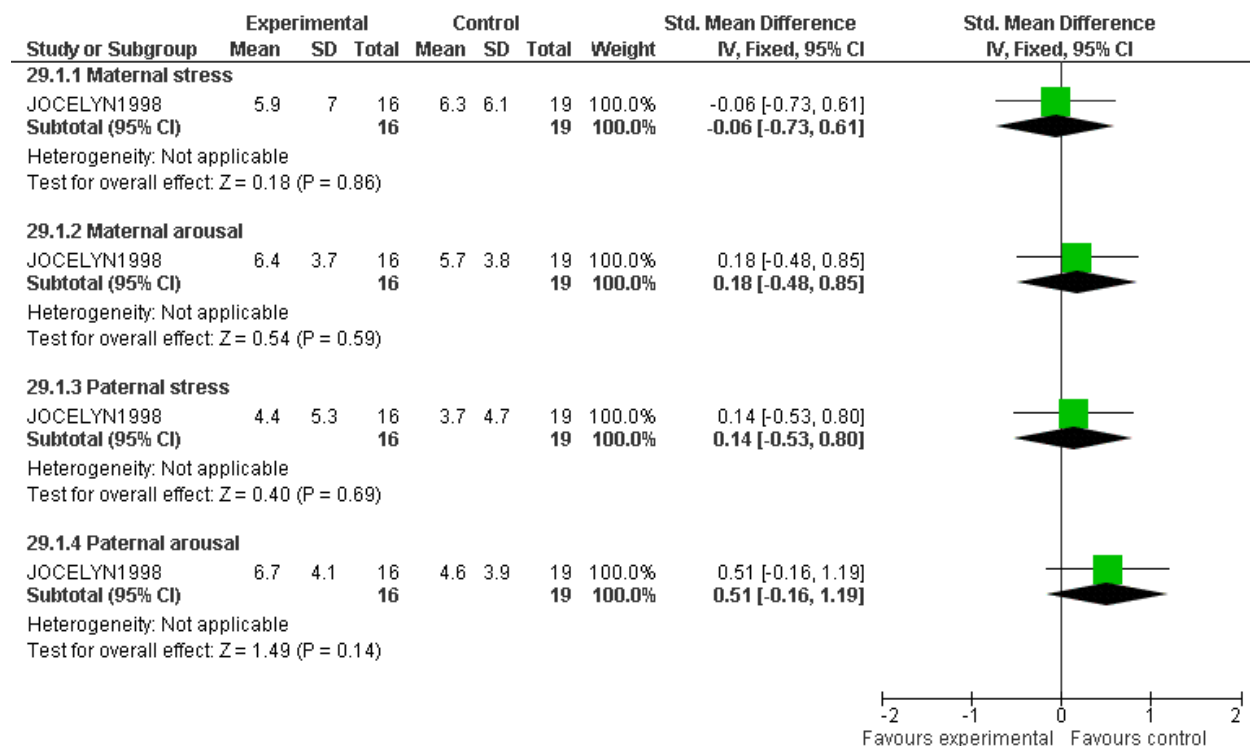


General family function (FAD)



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.34, df = 1 (P = 0.56), I² = 0%

Parent and day-care staff training versus standard day-care for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome



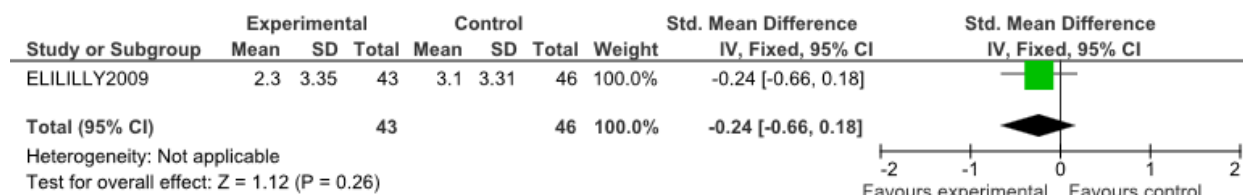
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 1.45, df = 3 (P = 0.69), I² = 0%

1.31 PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE IMPACT OF AUTISM ON THE FAMILY

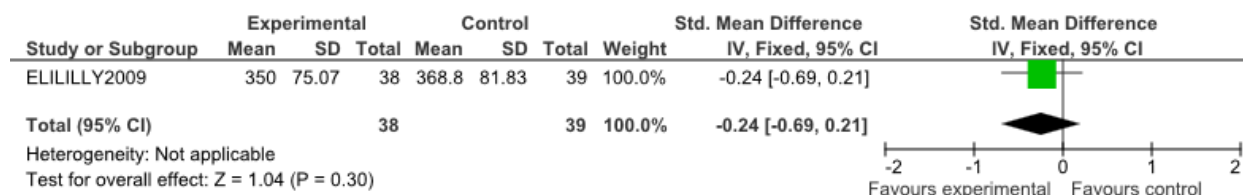
1.31.1 SNRIs for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

Atomoxetine versus placebo for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

Parental mental health (GHQ)



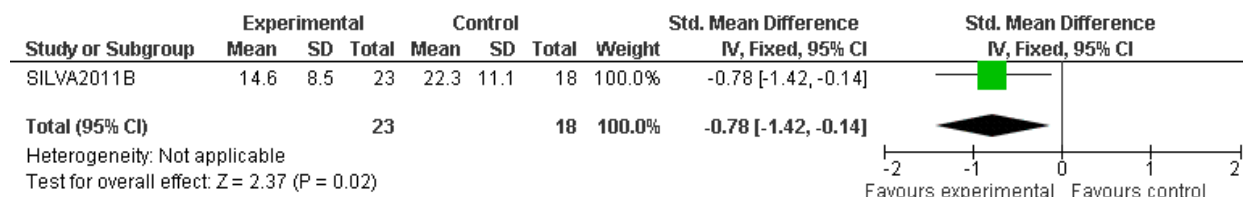
Parental stress (NOSI)



1.32 BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT IMPROVING THE IMPACT OF AUTISM ON THE FAMILY

1.32.1 Complementary therapies for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

Qigong massage training versus waitlist for improving the impact of autism on the family as an indirect outcome

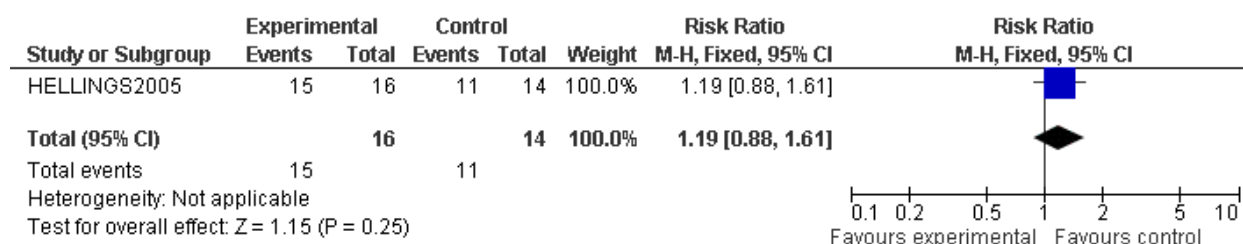


1.33 ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

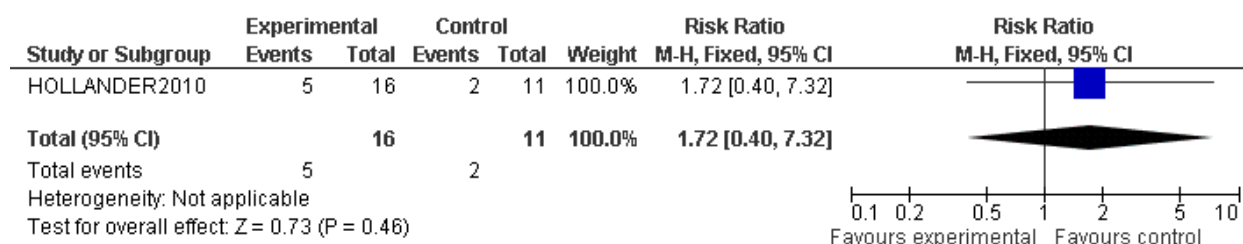
1.33.1 Adverse events associated with anticonvulsants

Adverse events associated with divalproex versus placebo

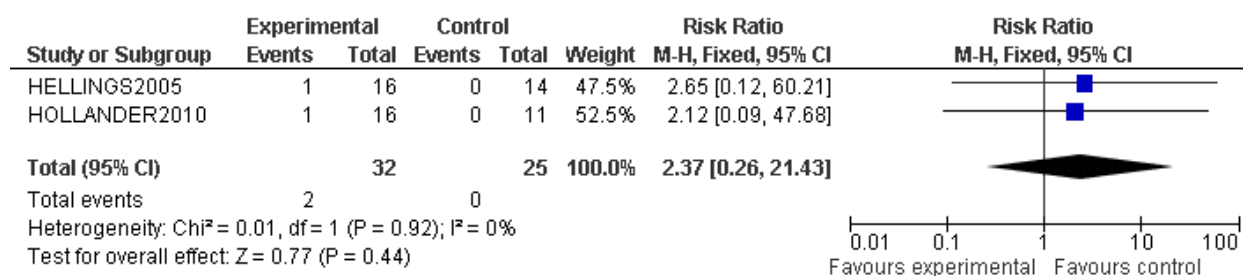
Any adverse event



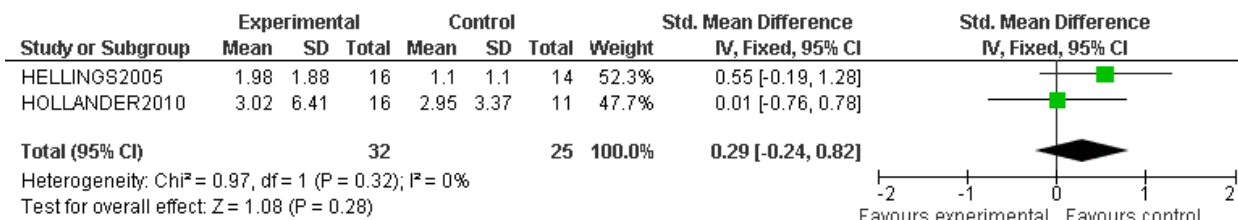
More than one adverse event



Discontinuation due to adverse event



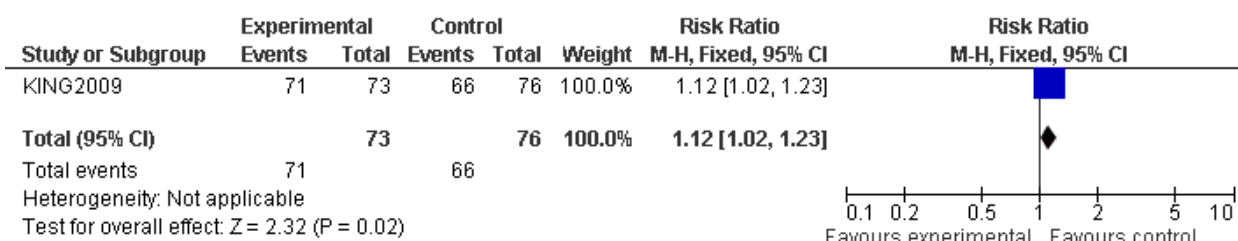
Weight gain (in kg or lb)



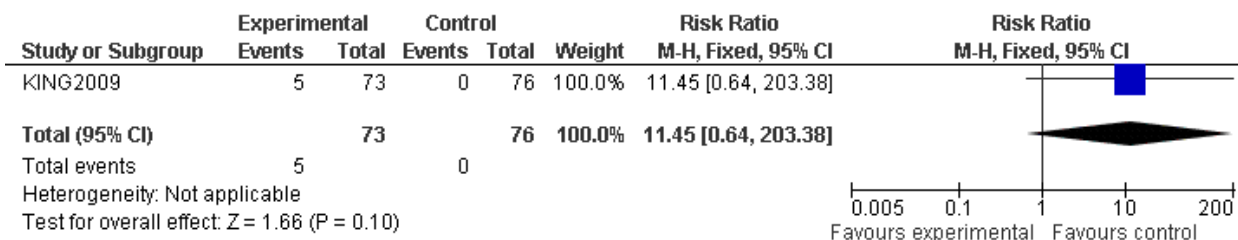
1.33.2 Adverse events associated with antidepressants

Adverse events associated with citalopram versus placebo

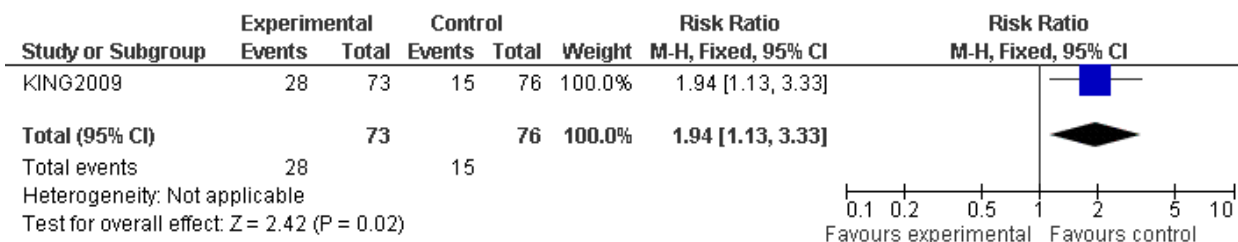
Any adverse event



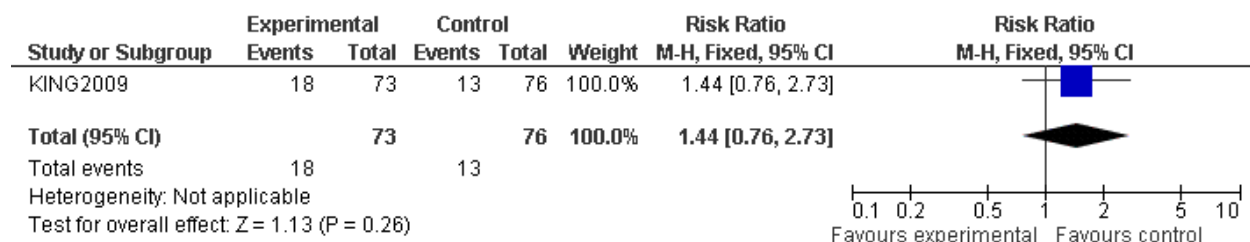
Nightmares



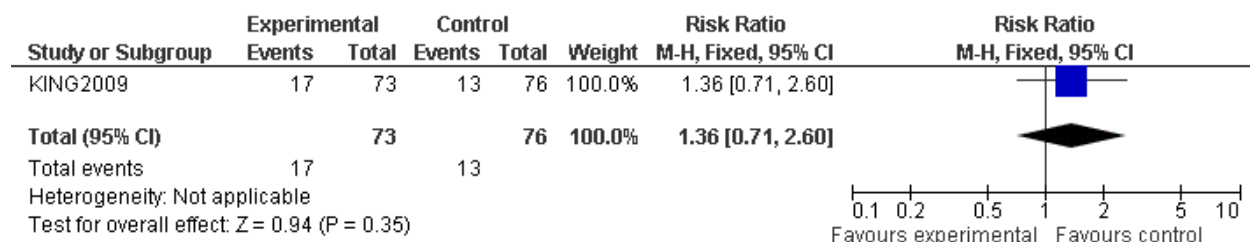
Increased energy level



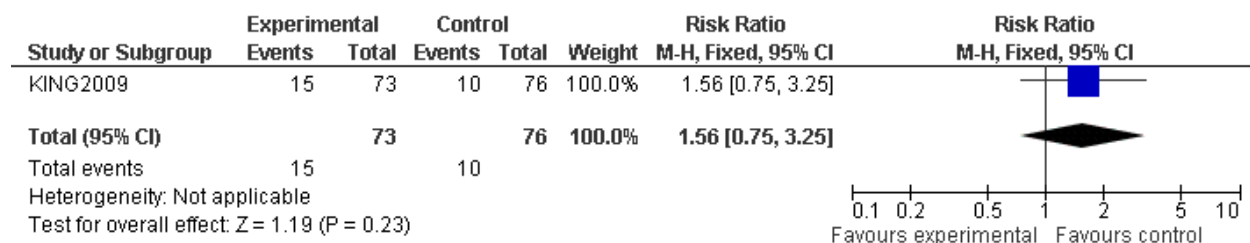
Anger or irritability



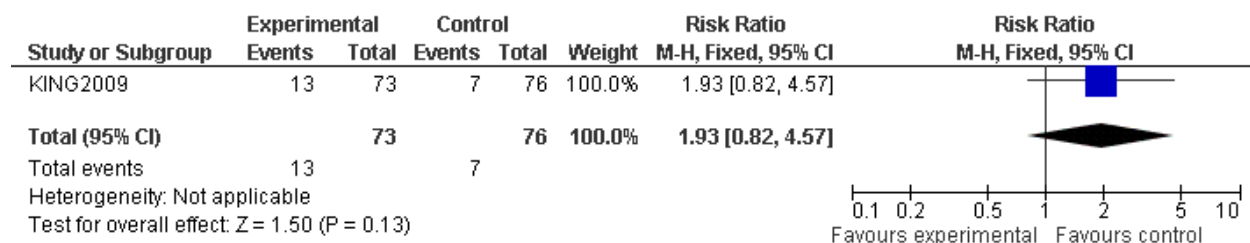
Aggression or hostility



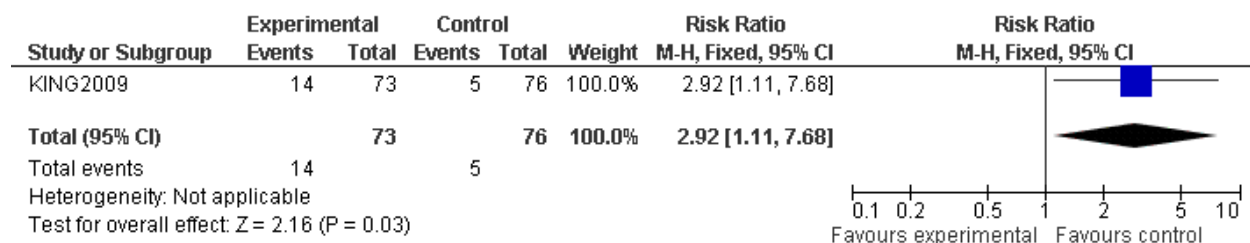
Headache or migraine



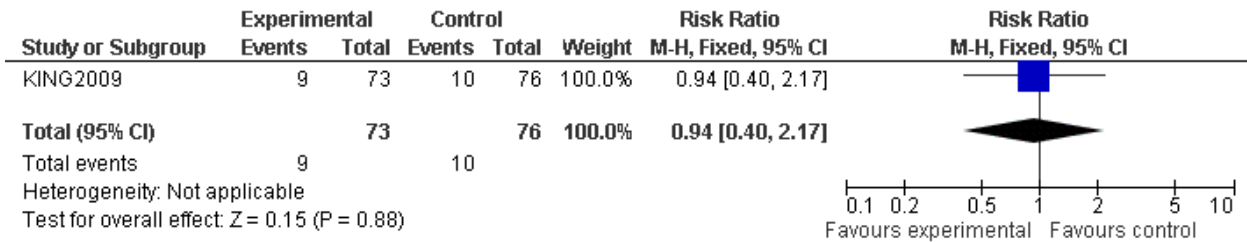
Restlessness or difficulty settling down



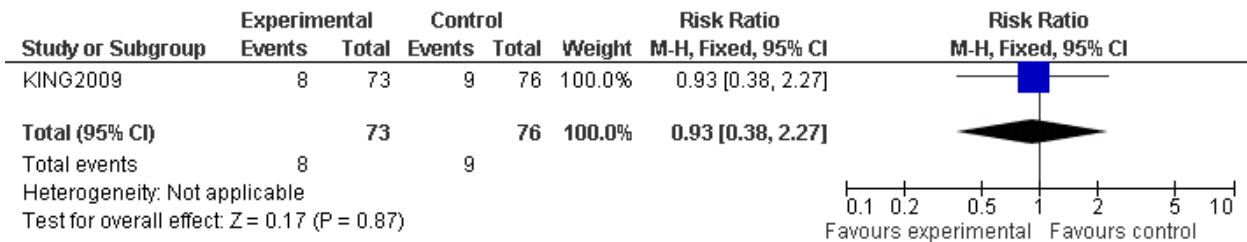
Disinhibited, impulsive, or intrusive behaviour



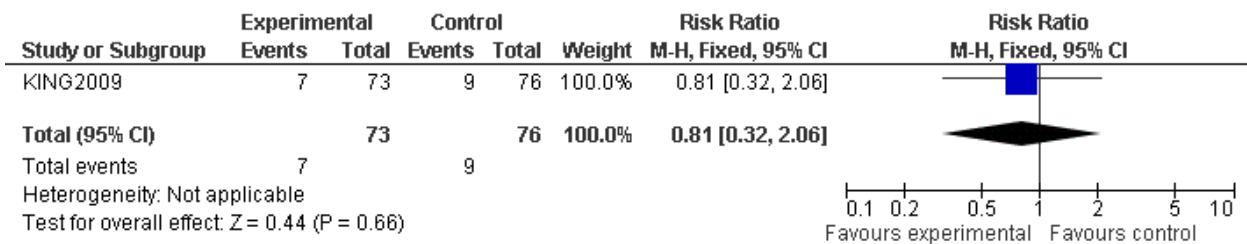
Silliness



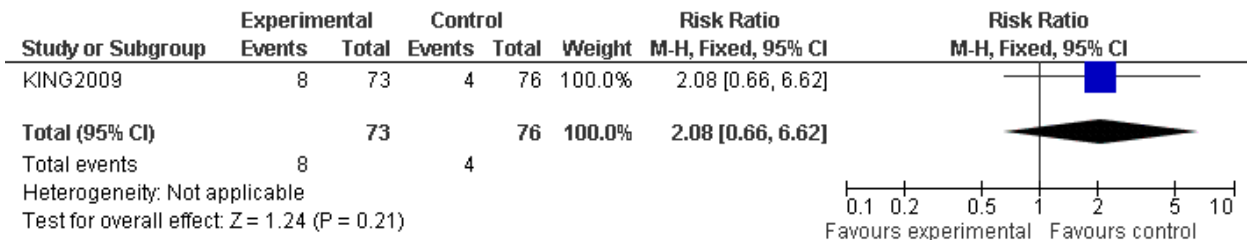
Anxiety



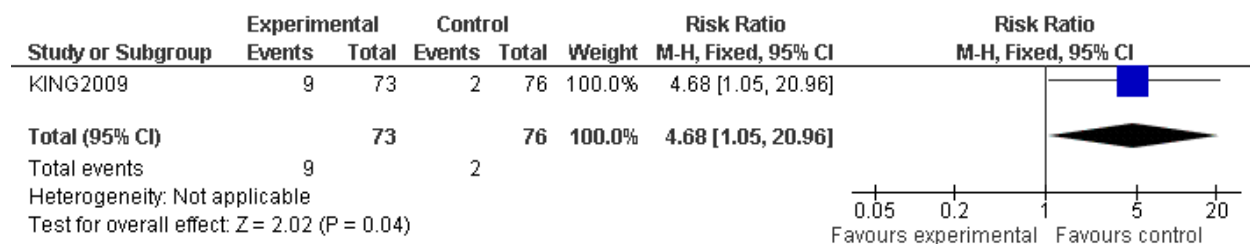
Mood lability



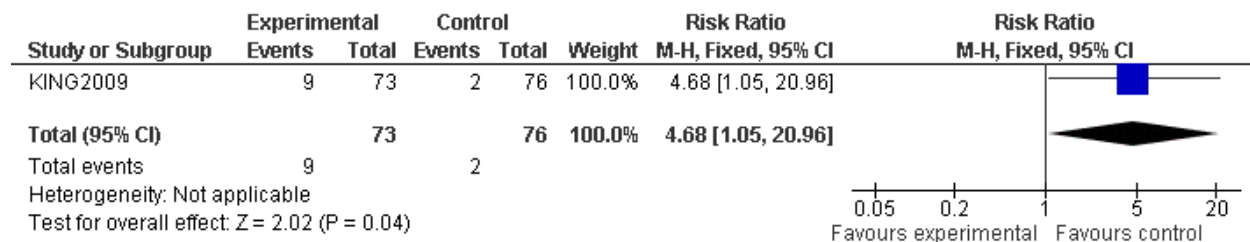
Increased speech



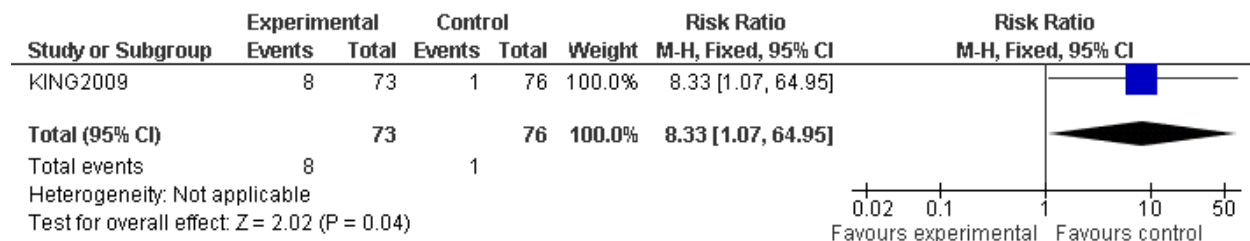
Decreased attention and concentration



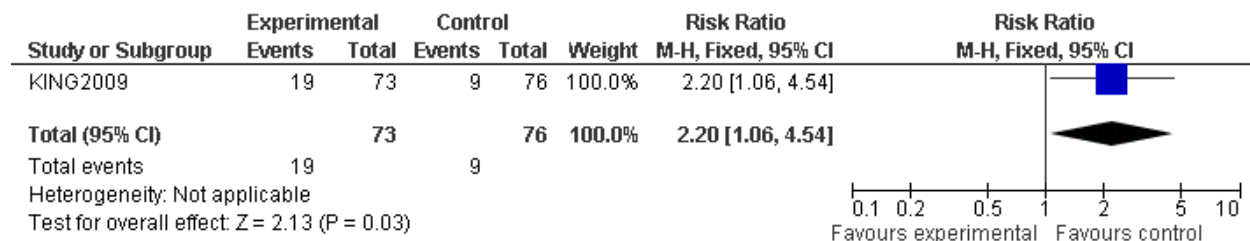
Hyperactivity



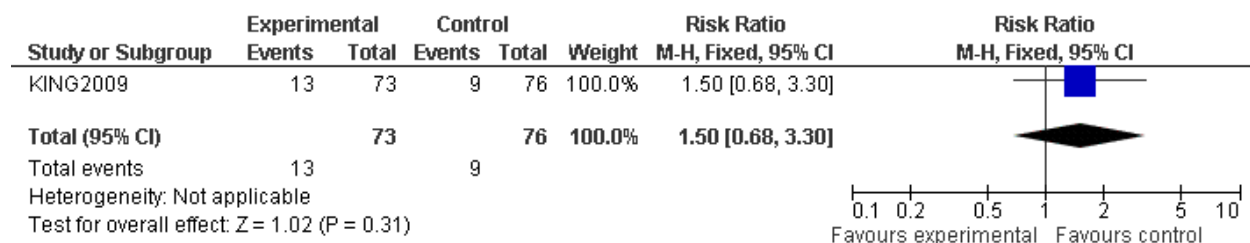
Stereotypy



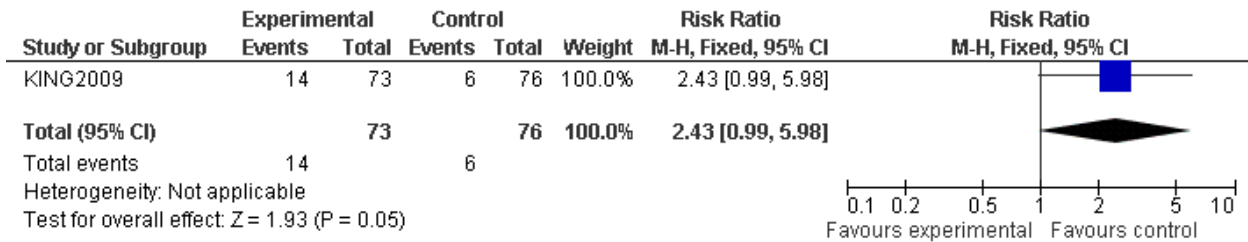
Diarrhoea or loose stools



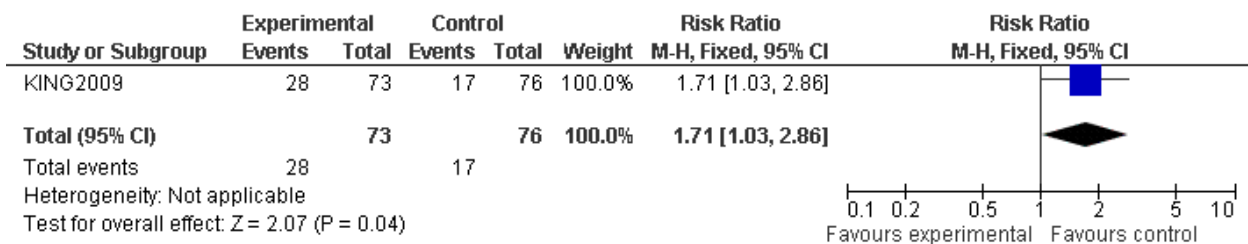
Abdominal discomfort



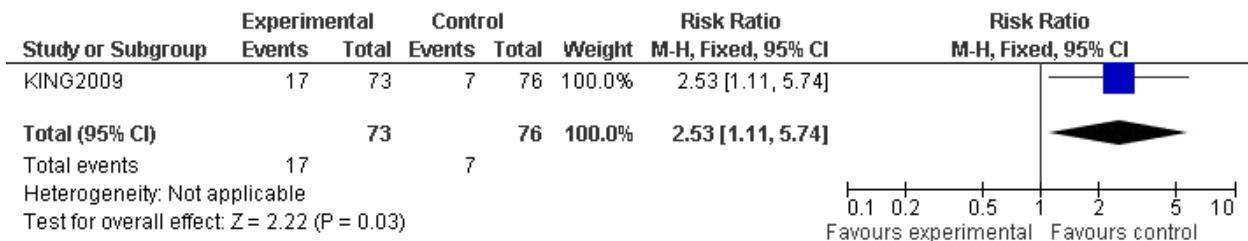
Vomiting or nausea



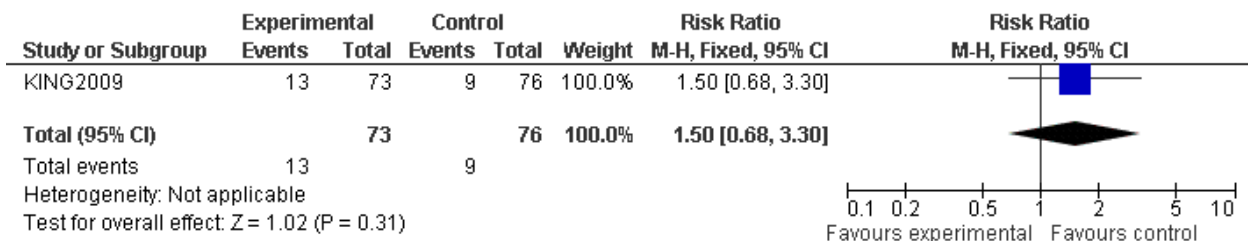
Any insomnia



Initial insomnia or difficulty falling asleep

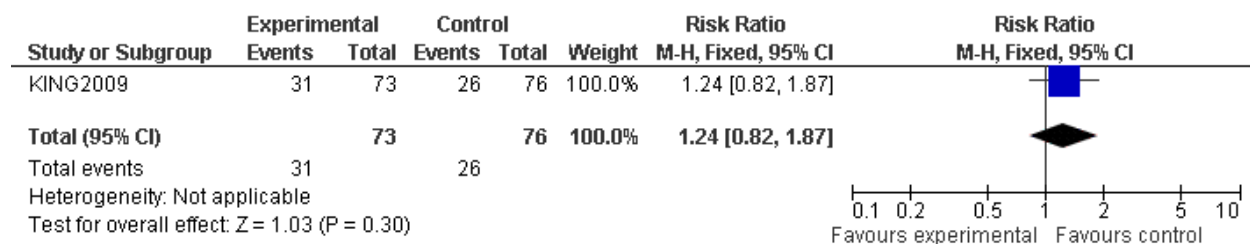


Midcycle or other insomnia

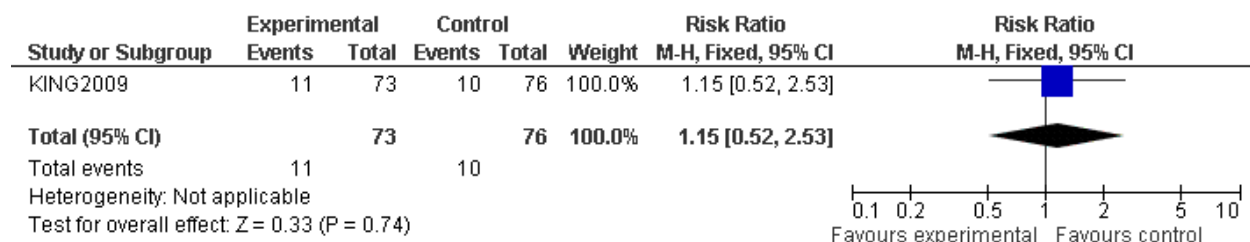


Cold, flu or other systemic infection

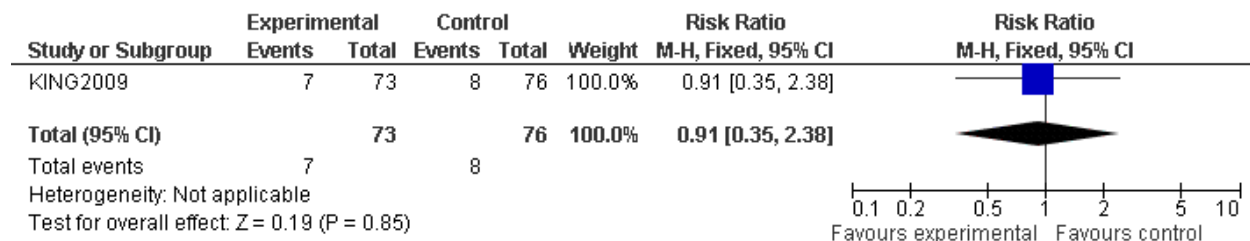
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



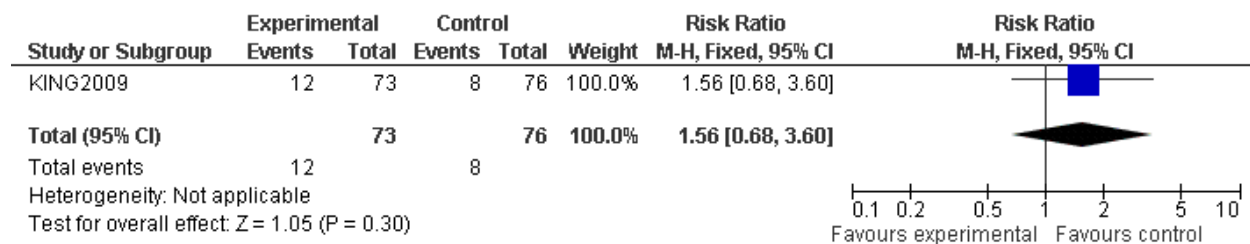
Decreased appetite



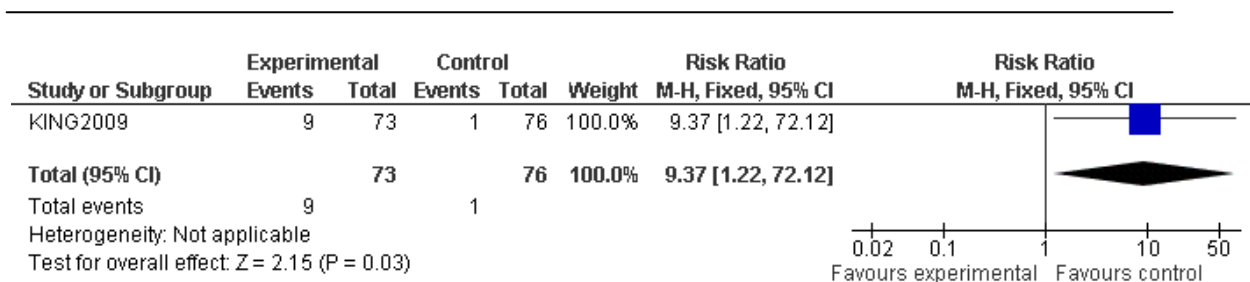
Increased appetite



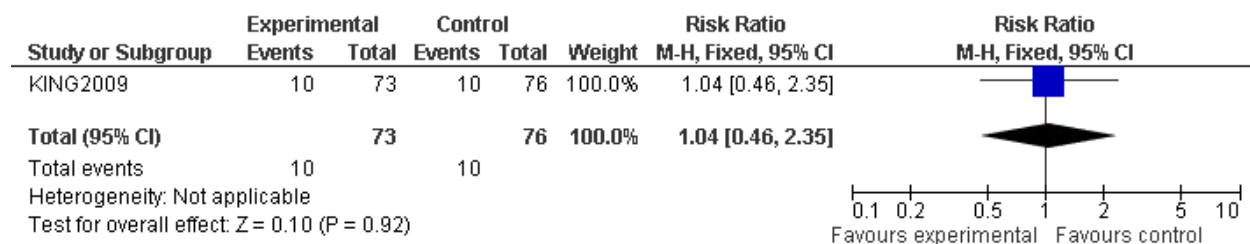
Rash



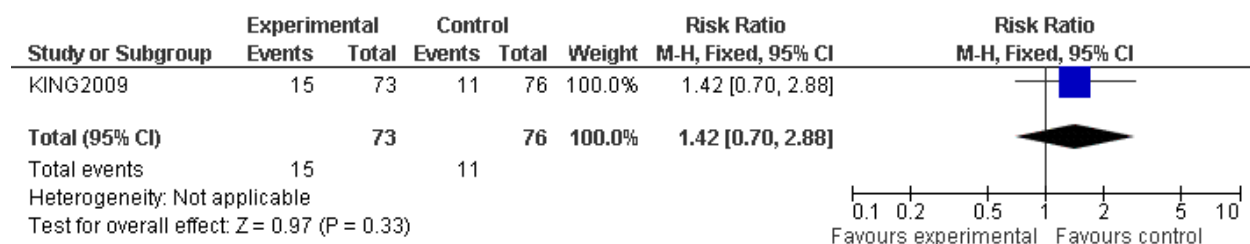
Other skin or subcutaneous tissue disorder



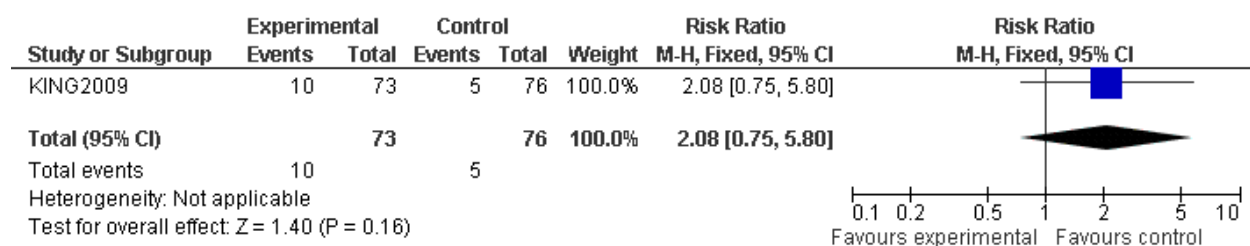
Fatigue



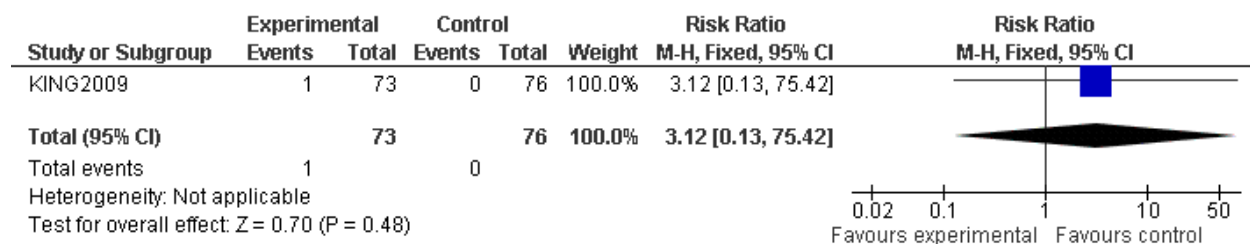
Allergies



Cough



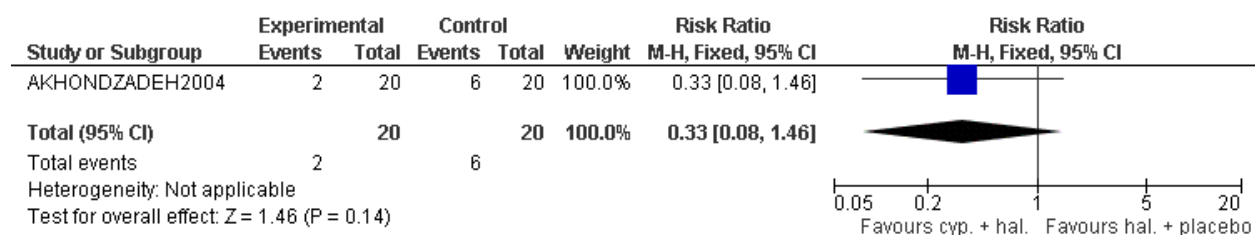
Any serious adverse event



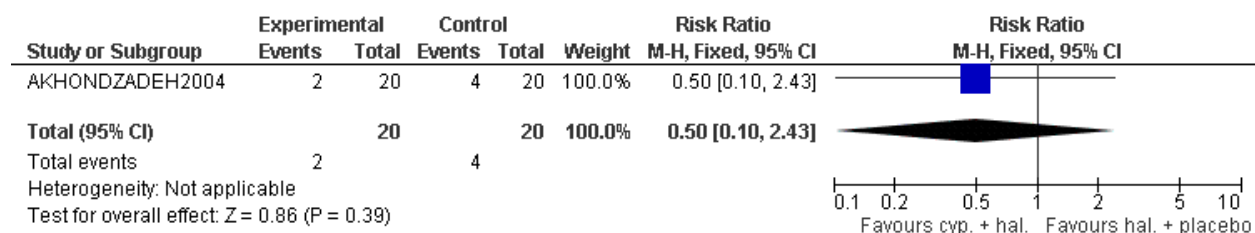
1.33.3 Adverse events associated with antihistamines

Adverse events associated with cyproheptadine and haloperidol versus placebo and haloperidol

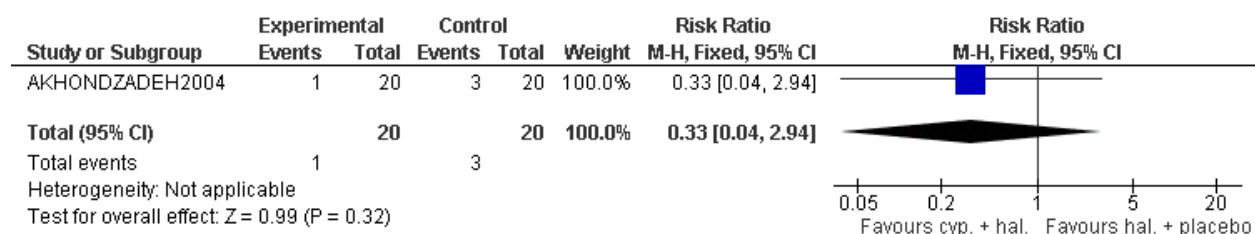
Extrapyramidal symptoms



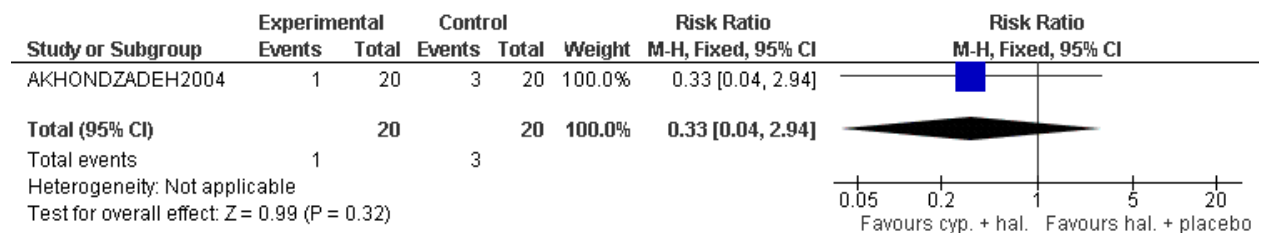
Trouble swallowing



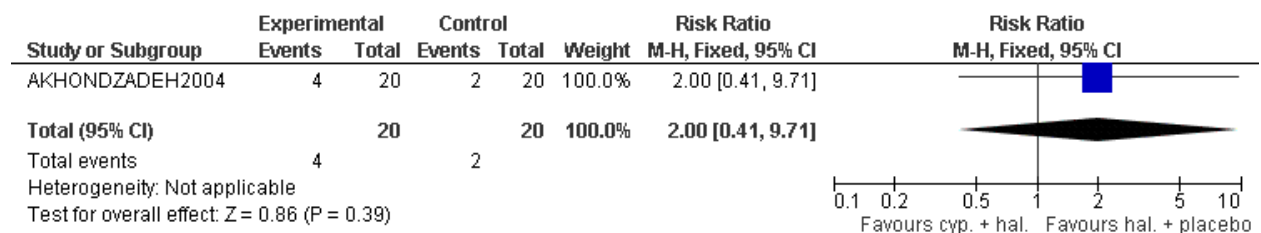
Stiffness



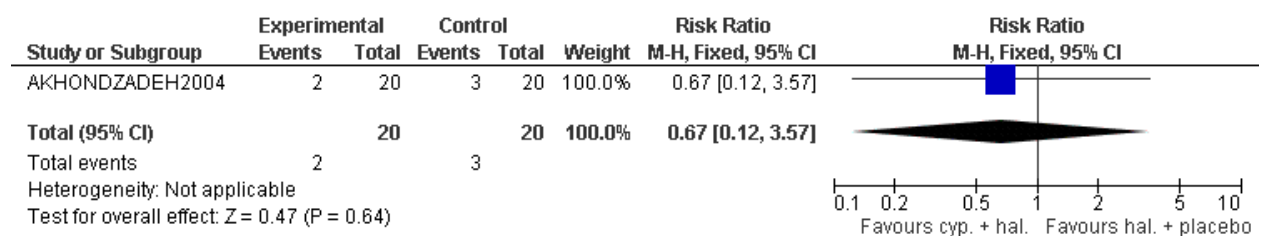
Slow movement



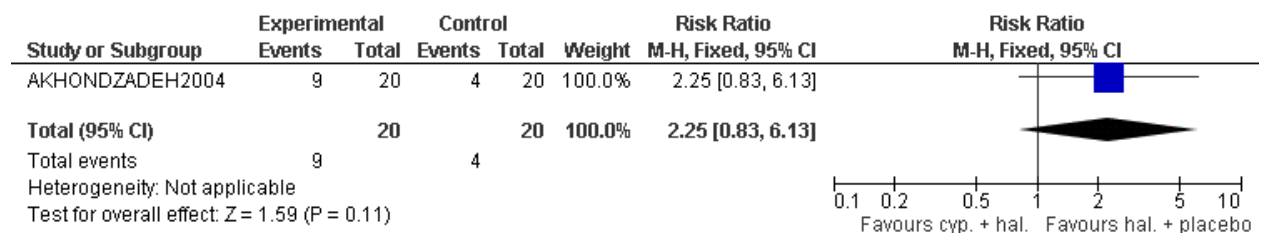
Constipation



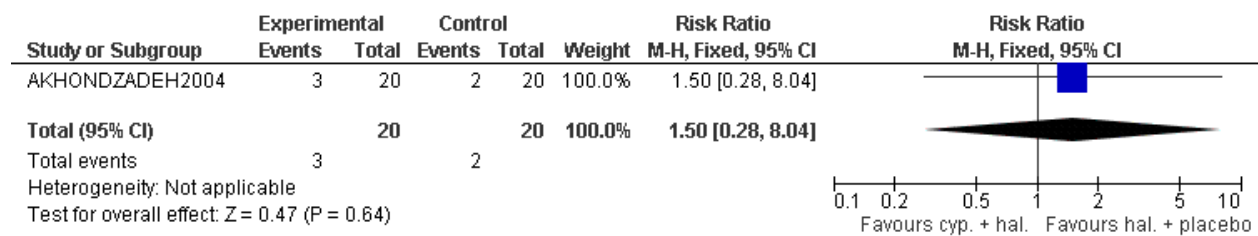
Diarrhoea



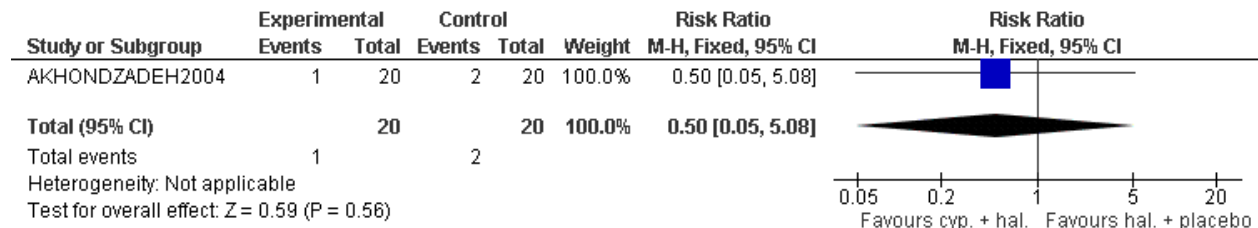
Increased appetite



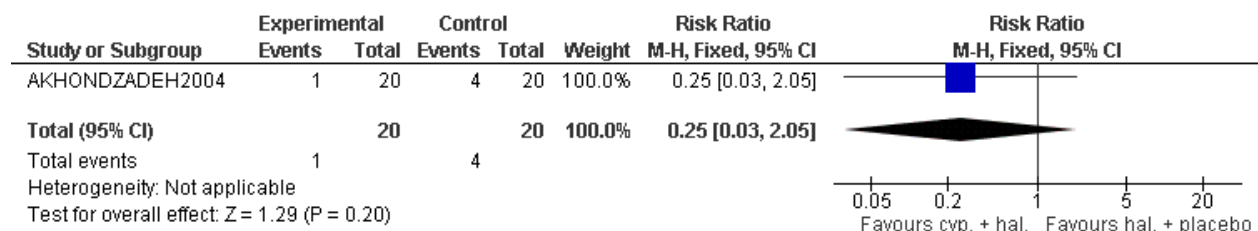
Morning drowsiness



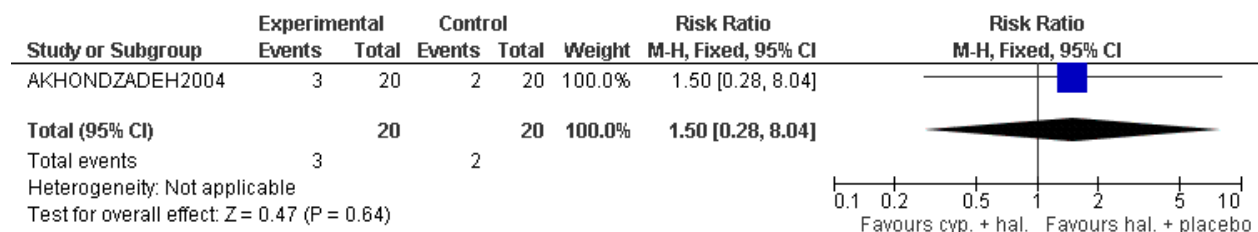
Day time drowsiness



Restlessness



Fatigue

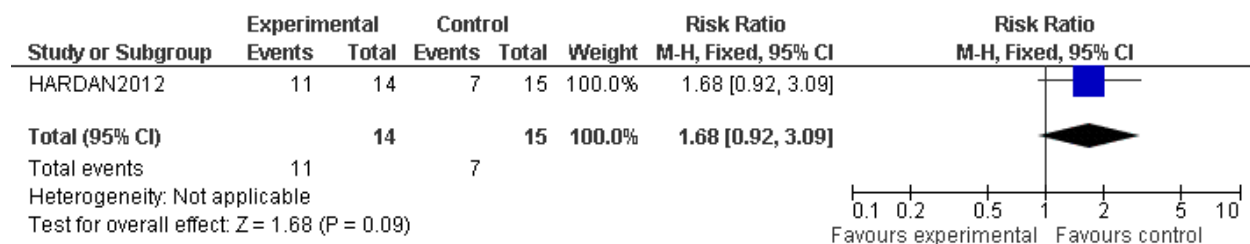


1.33.4 Adverse events associated with antioxidants

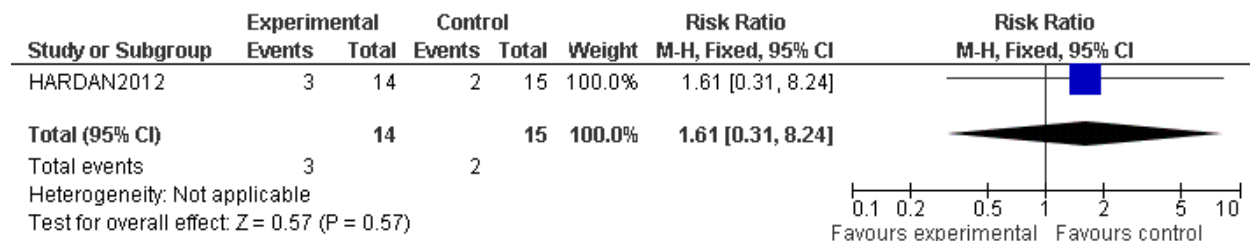
Adverse events associated with N-acetylcysteine versus placebo

Any gastrointestinal side effect

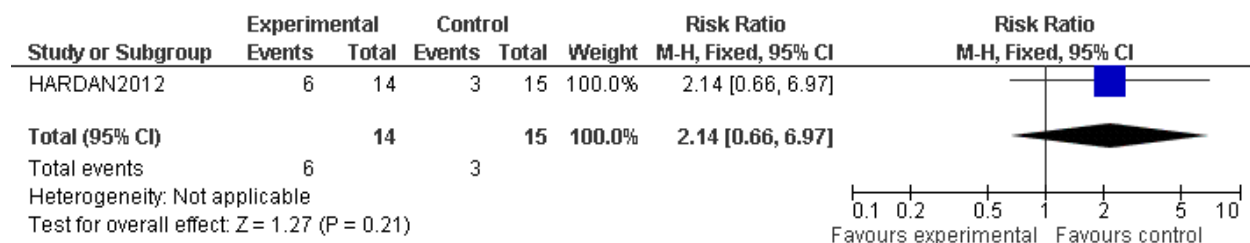
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



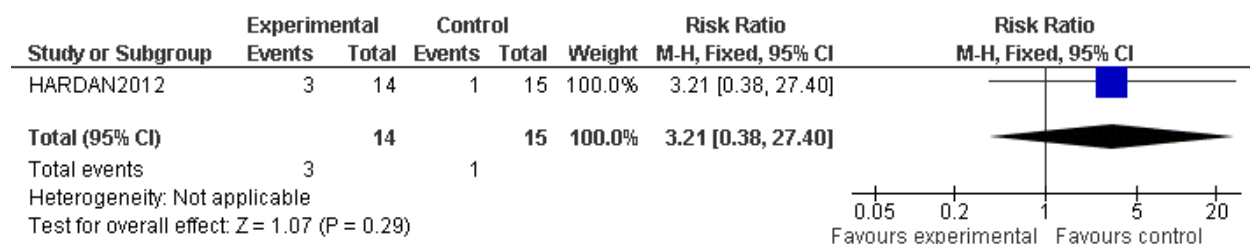
Constipation



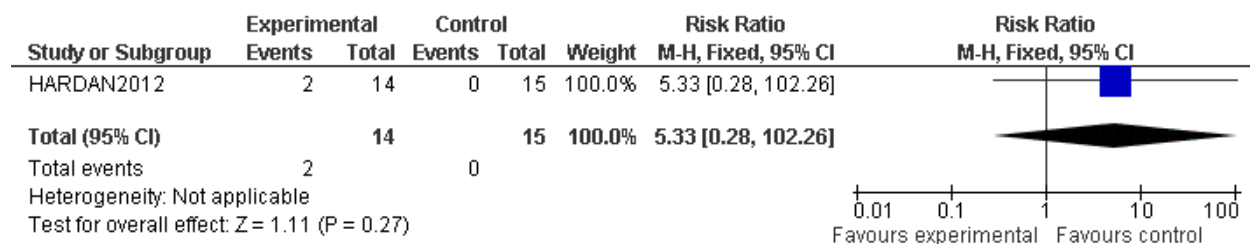
Nausea



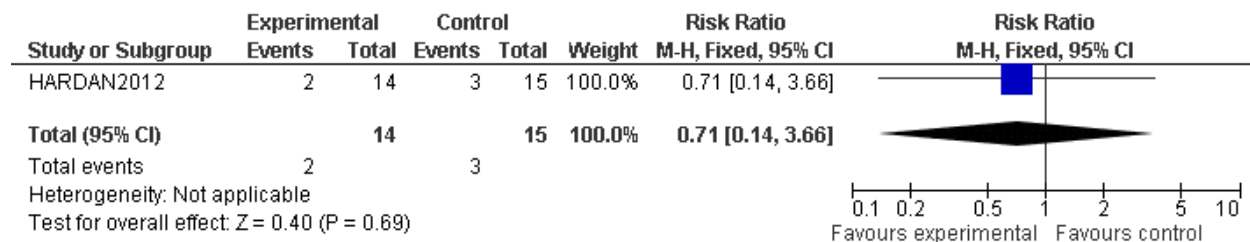
Diarrhoea



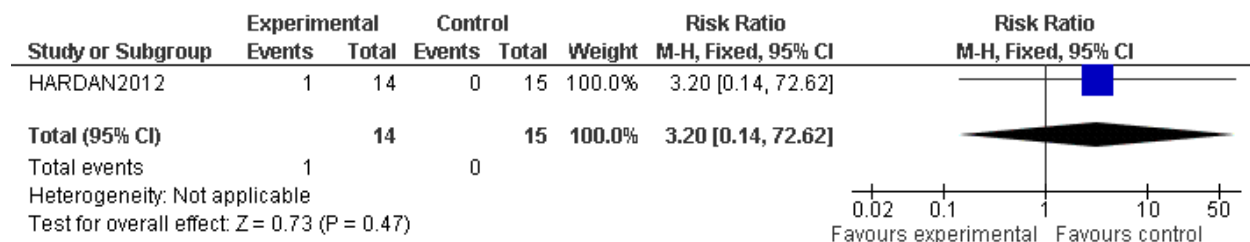
Increased appetite



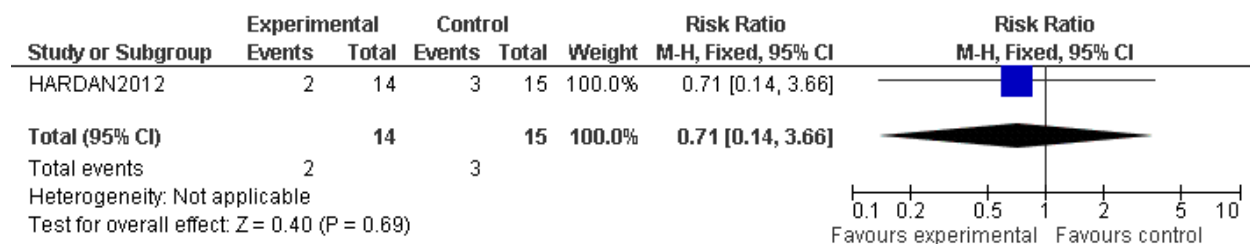
Loss of appetite



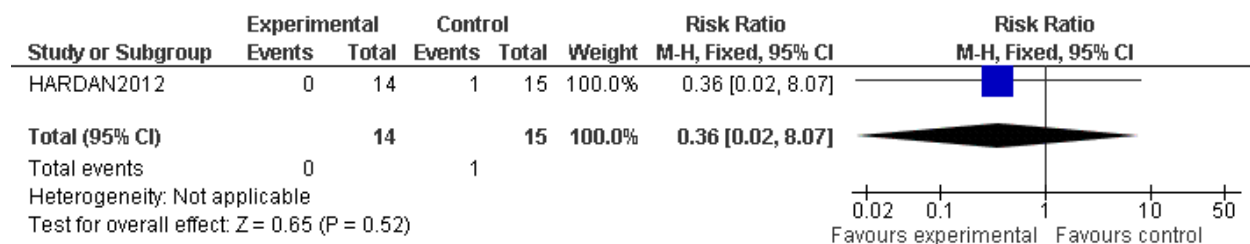
Akathisia



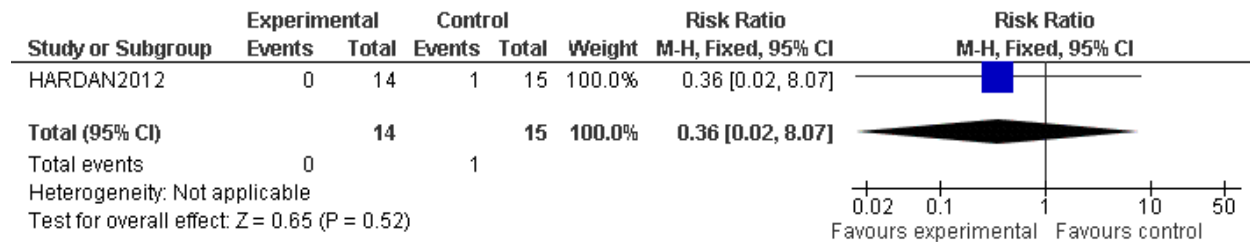
Increased motor activity



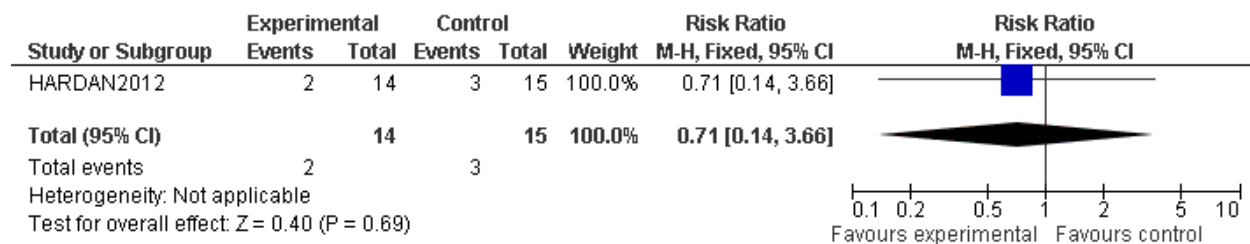
Tremor



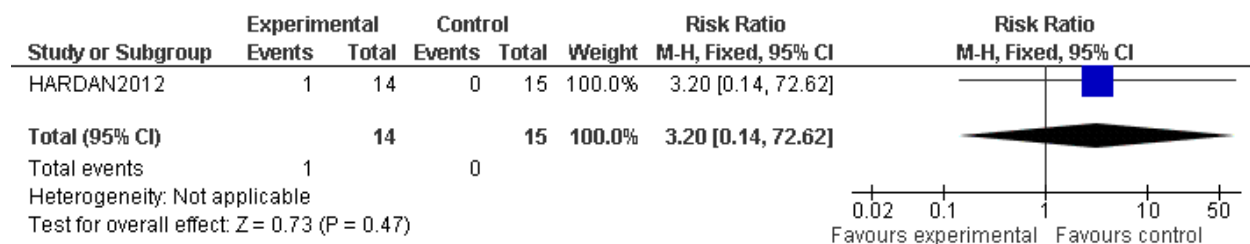
Dizziness



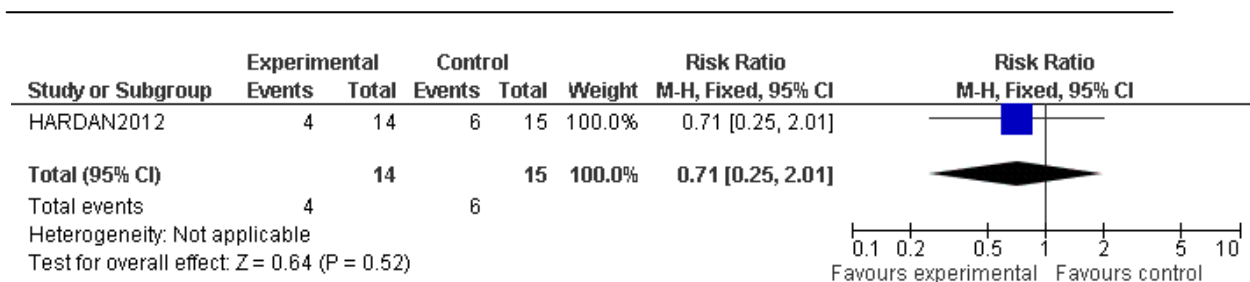
Excitement/agitation



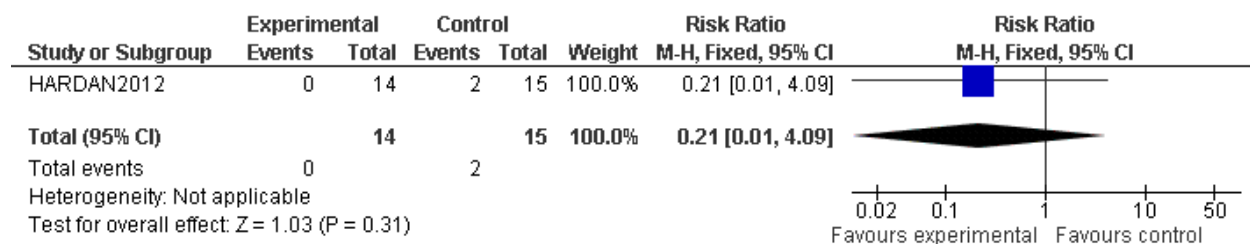
Depressed affect



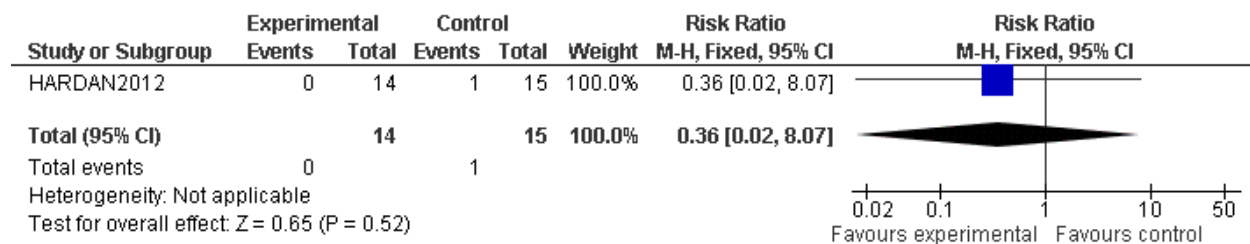
Nasal congestion



Increased salivation



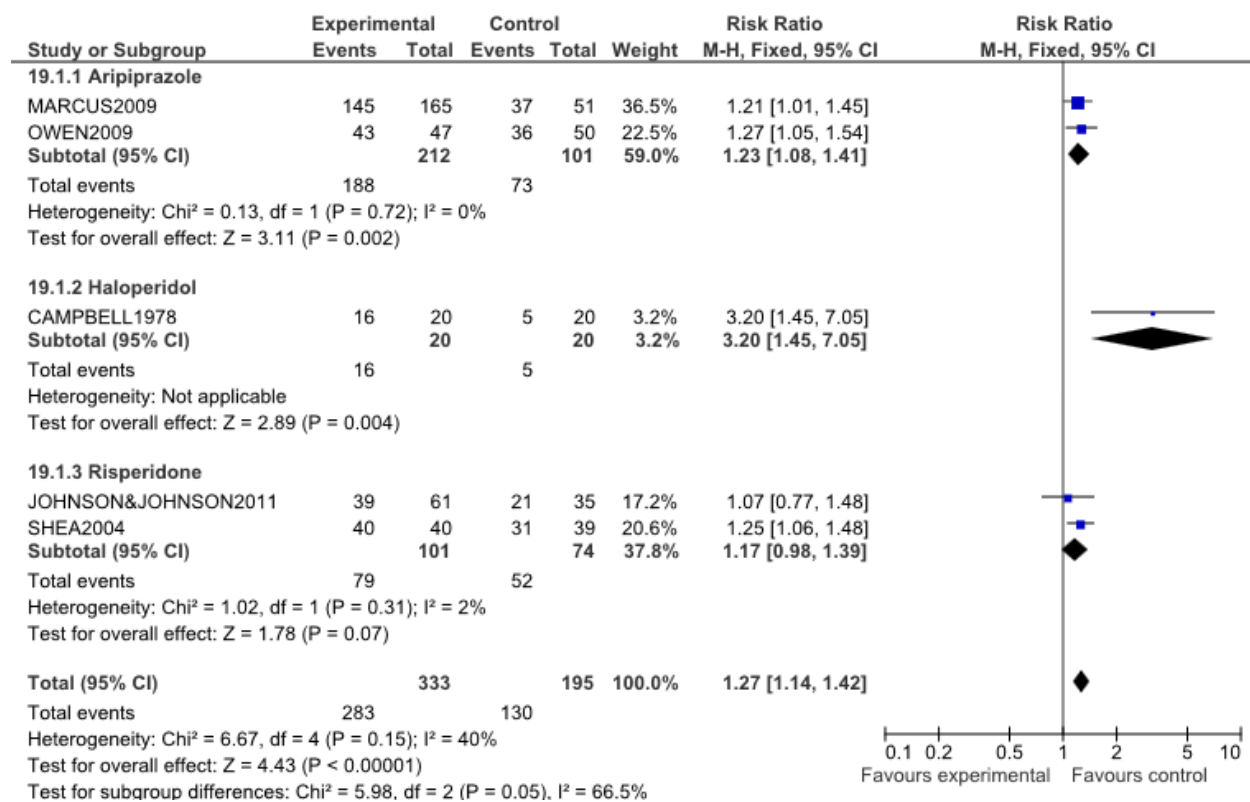
Sweating



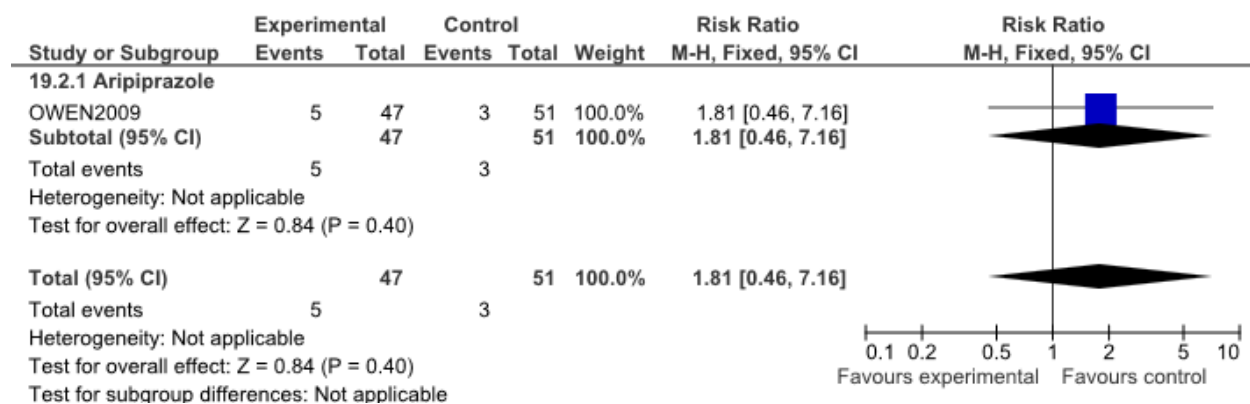
1.33.5 Adverse events associated with antipsychotics

Adverse events associated with antipsychotics versus placebo

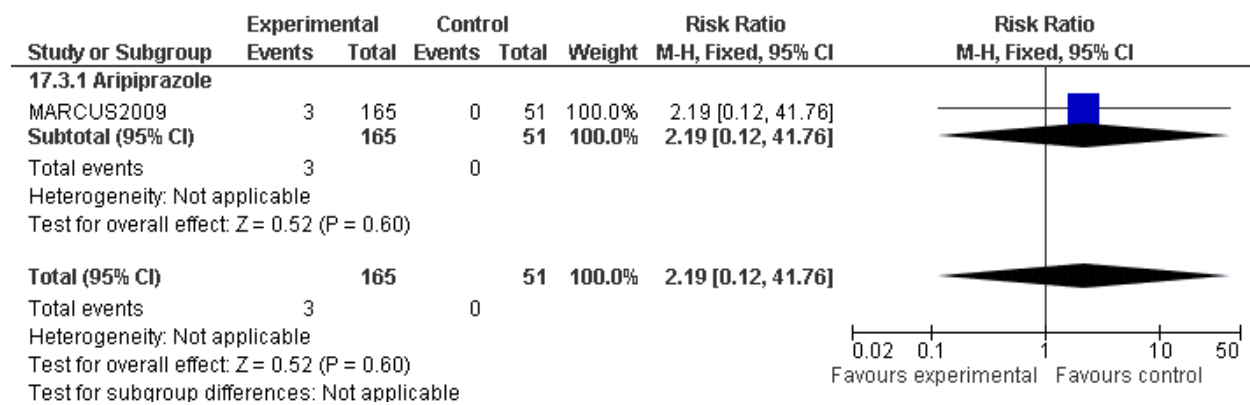
Any side effect



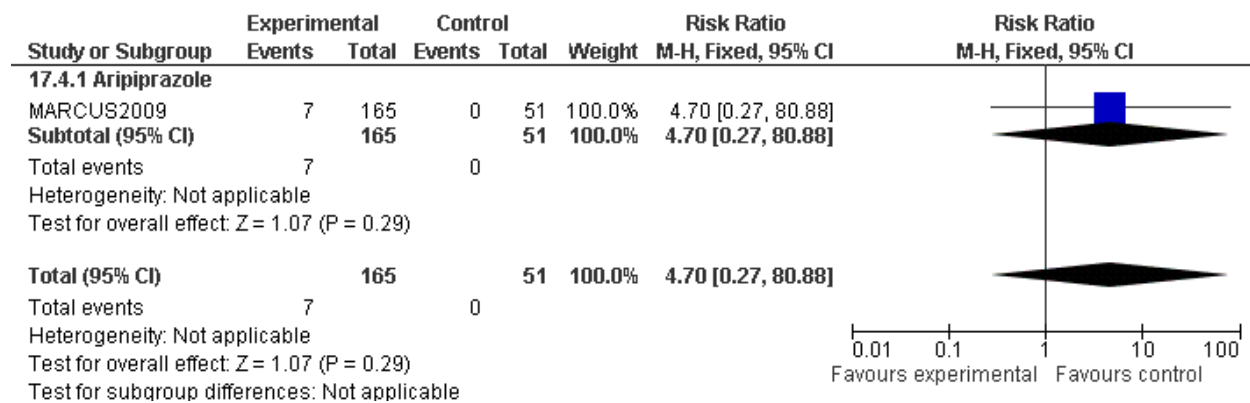
Discontinuation due to adverse events



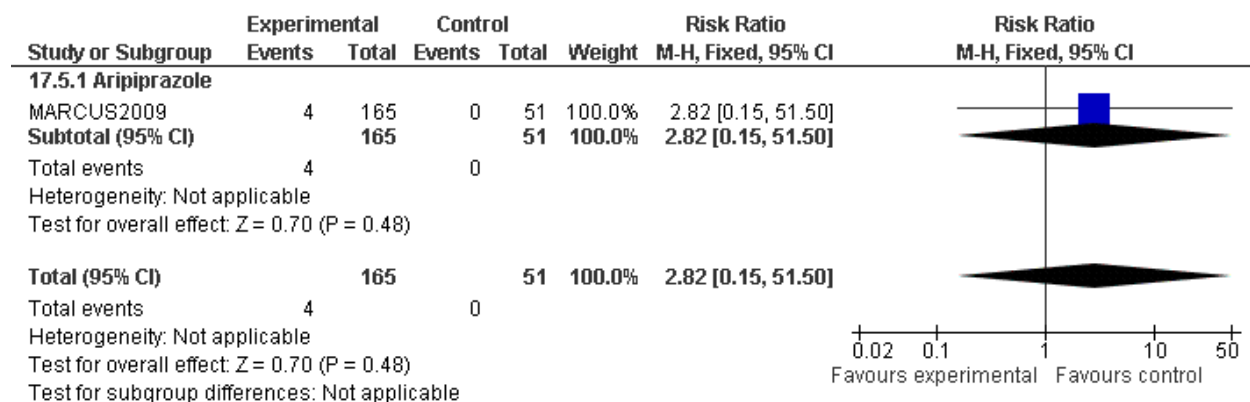
Discontinuation due to drooling



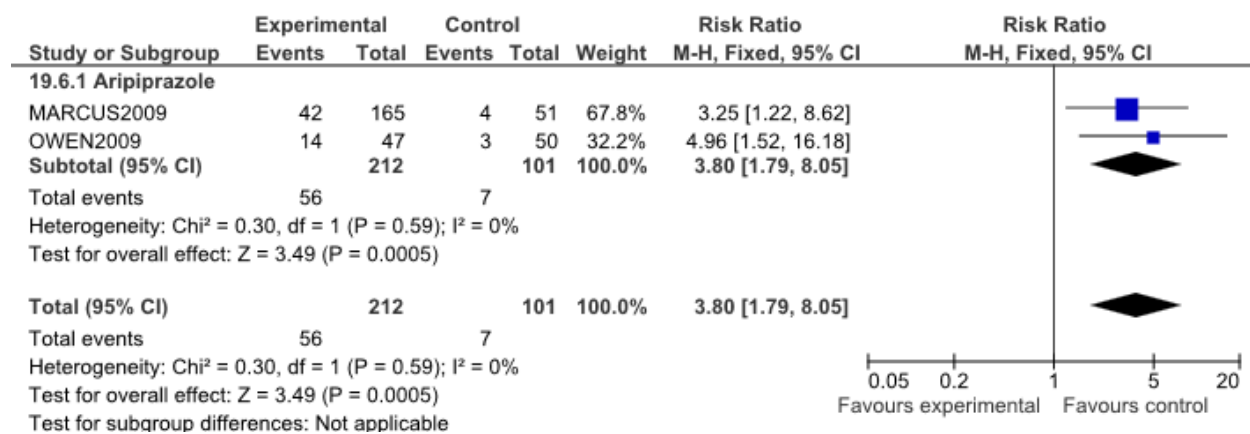
Discontinuation due to sedation



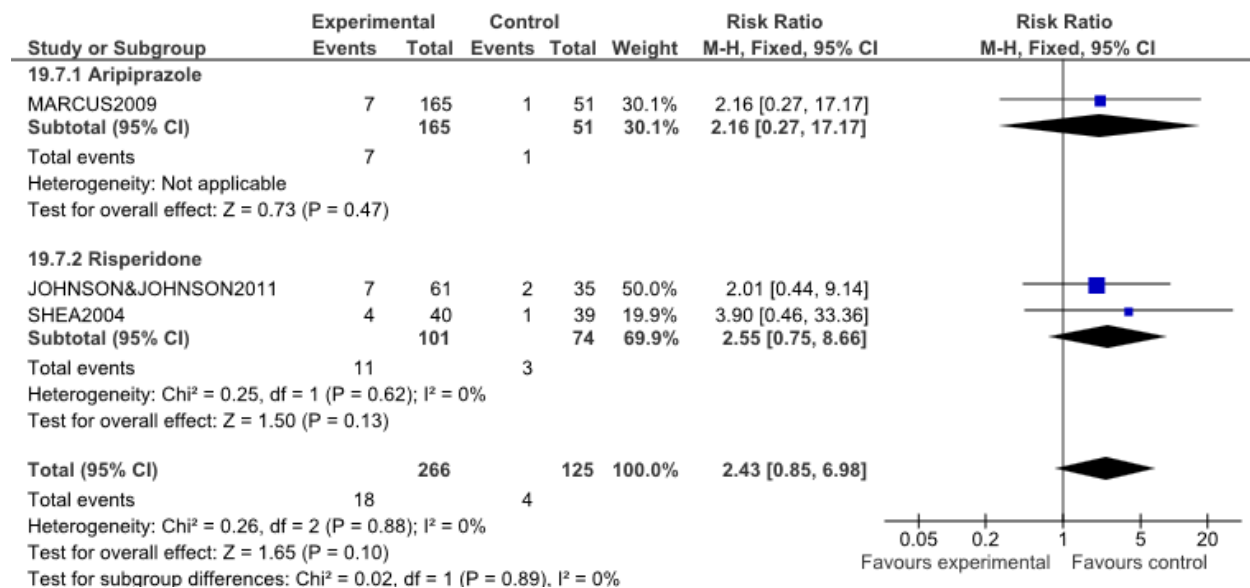
Discontinuation due to tremor



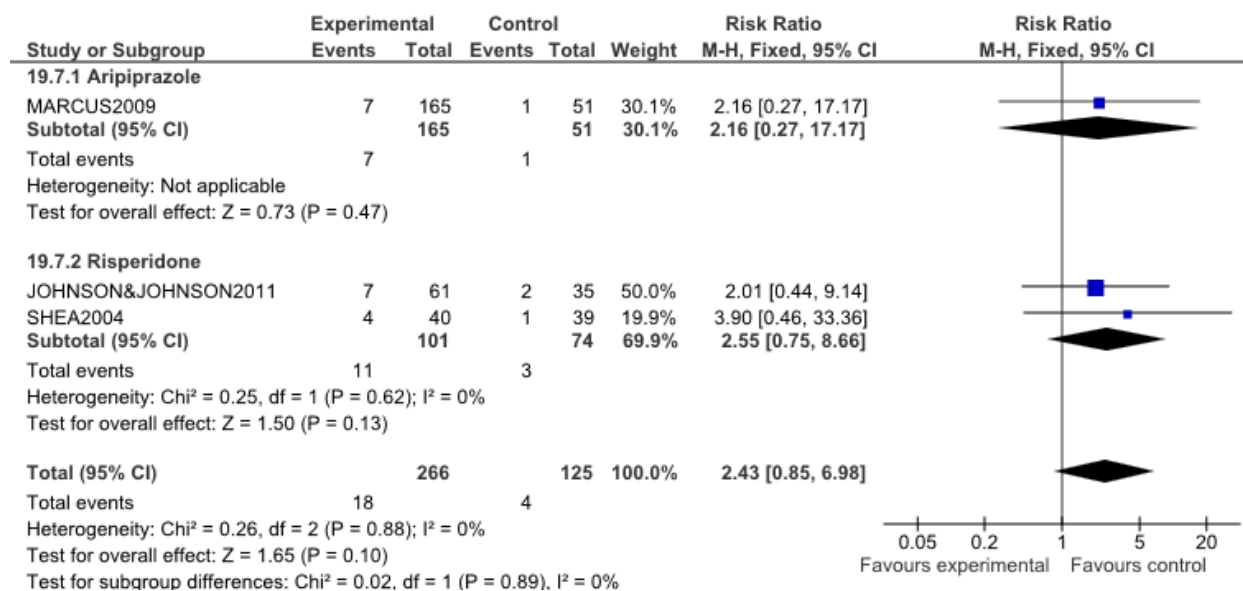
Clinically relevant ($\geq 7\%$) weight gain



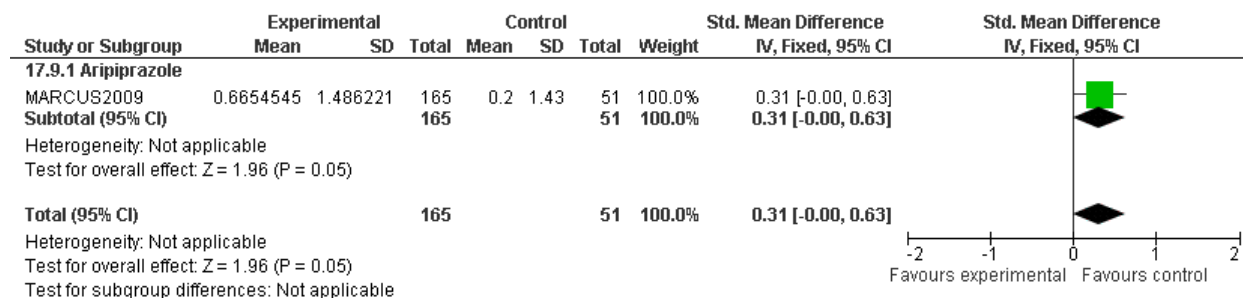
Weight gain



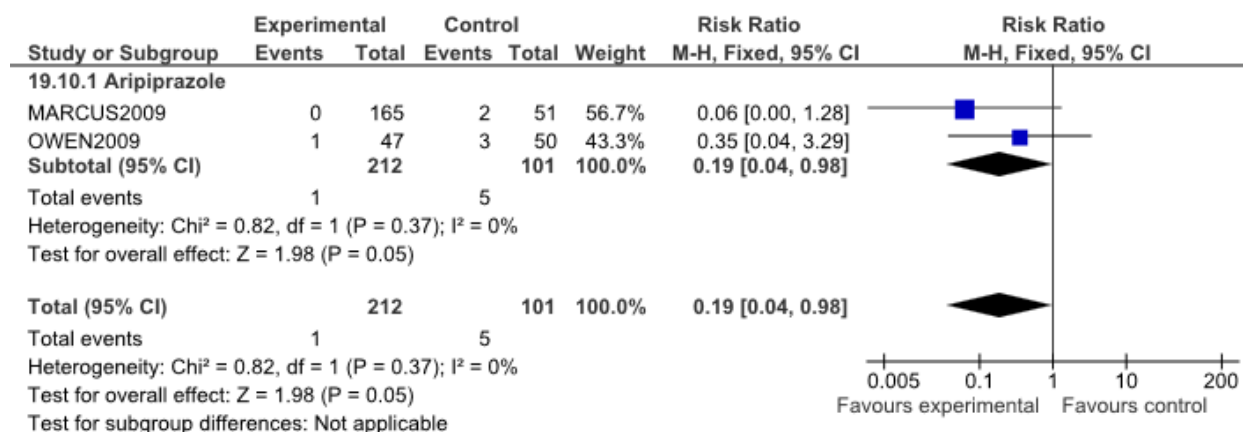
Weight gain (in kg)



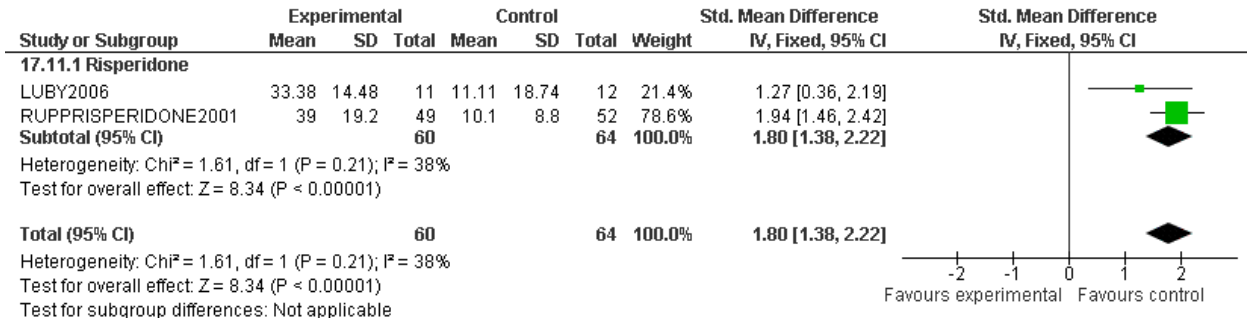
BMI change (kg/m-squared)



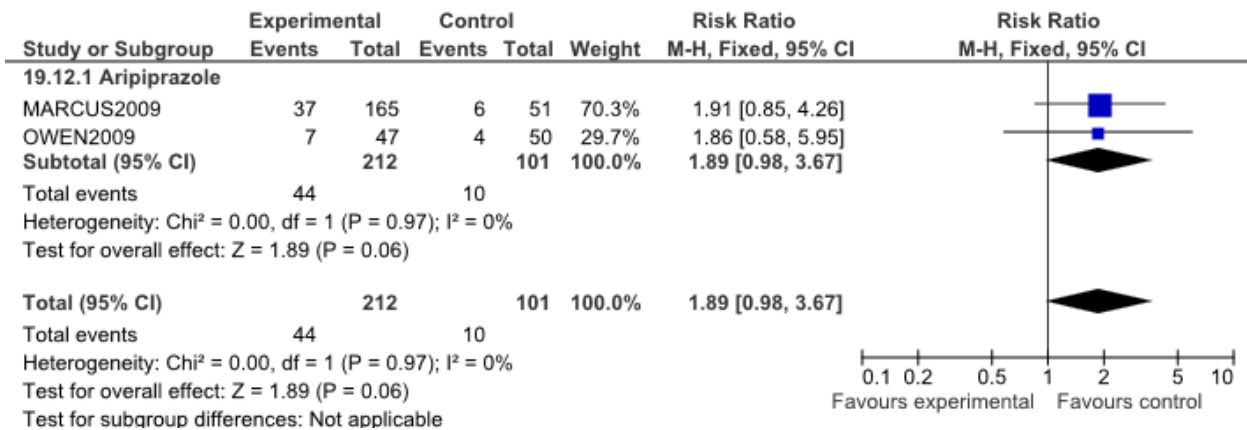
Clinically relevant prolactin elevation (above upper limit of normal for age & gender)



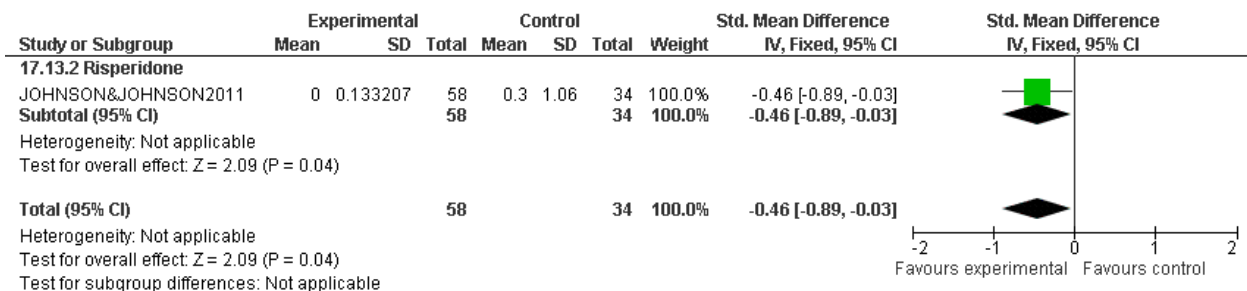
Prolactin concentration (ng/ml)



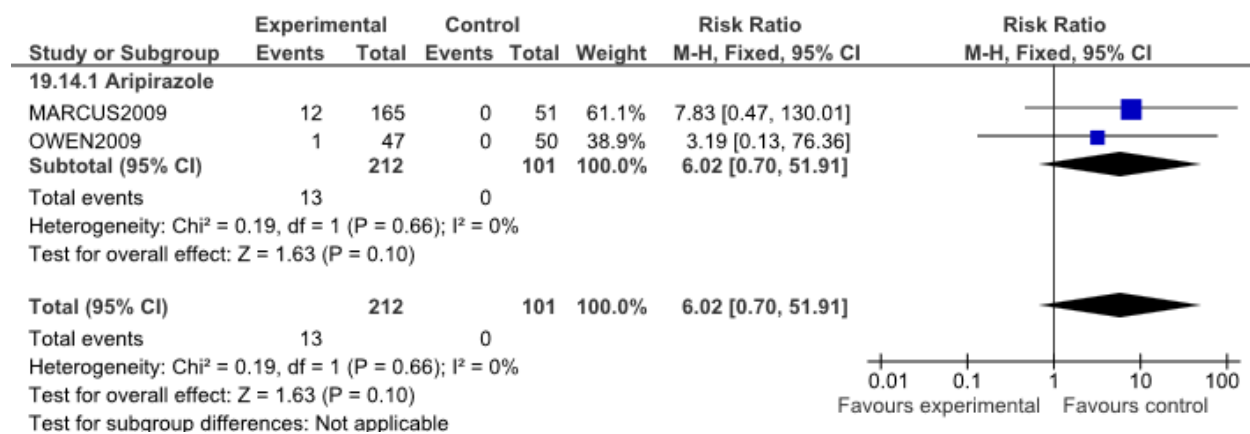
Any treatment-emergent extrapyramidal symptom



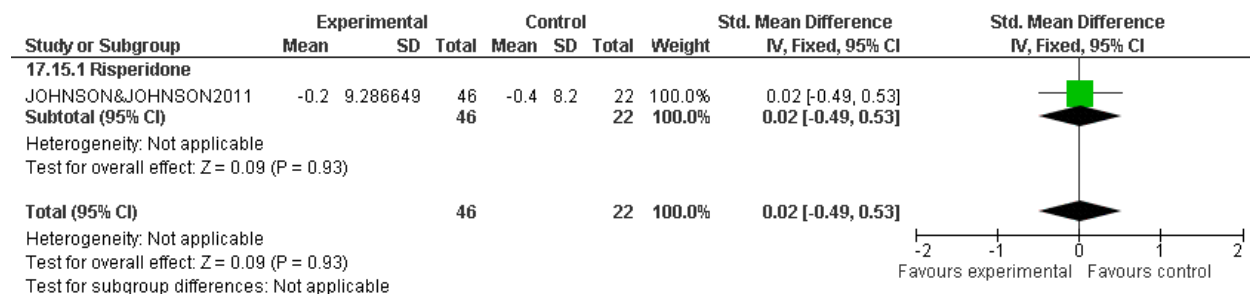
Extrapyramidal symptoms



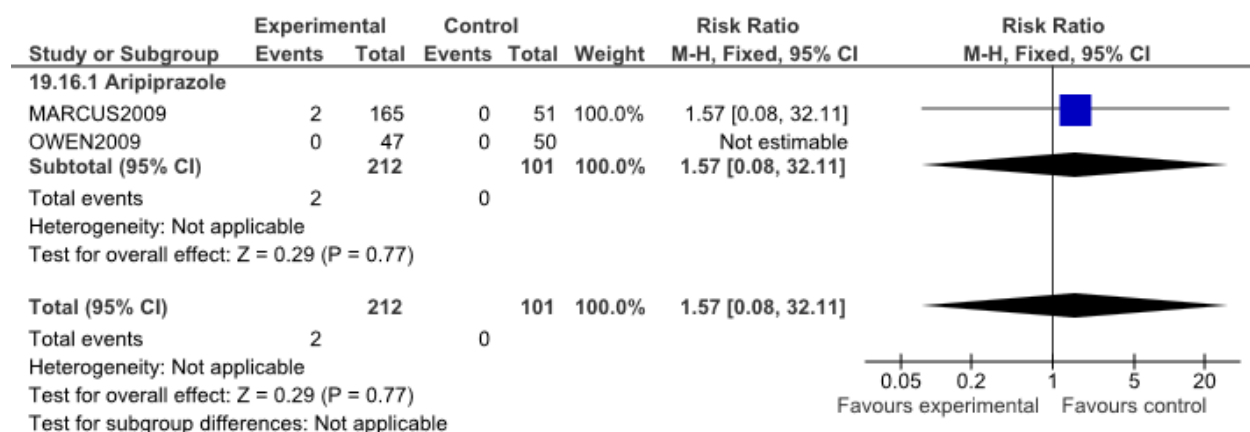
Extrapyramidal disorder



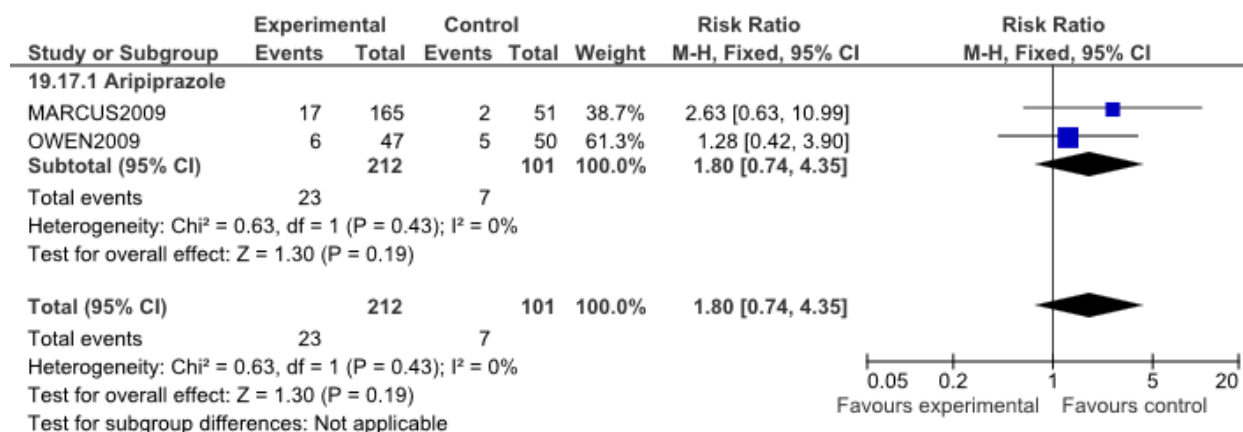
Fasting glucose (mg/dL) change score



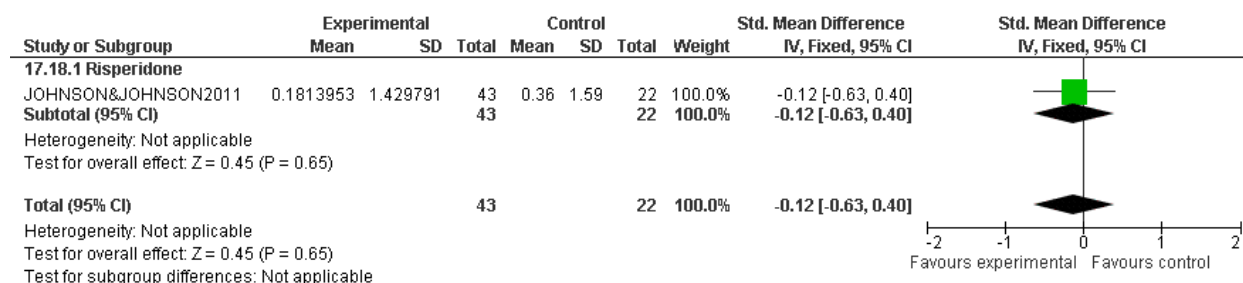
Fasting glucose (=>115 mg/dL)



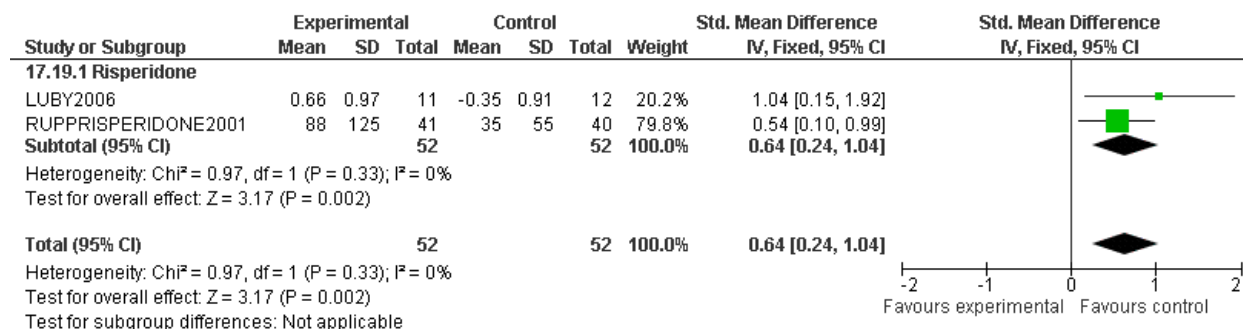
Fasting triglycerides (=>120 mg/dL for females or 160 mg/dL for males)



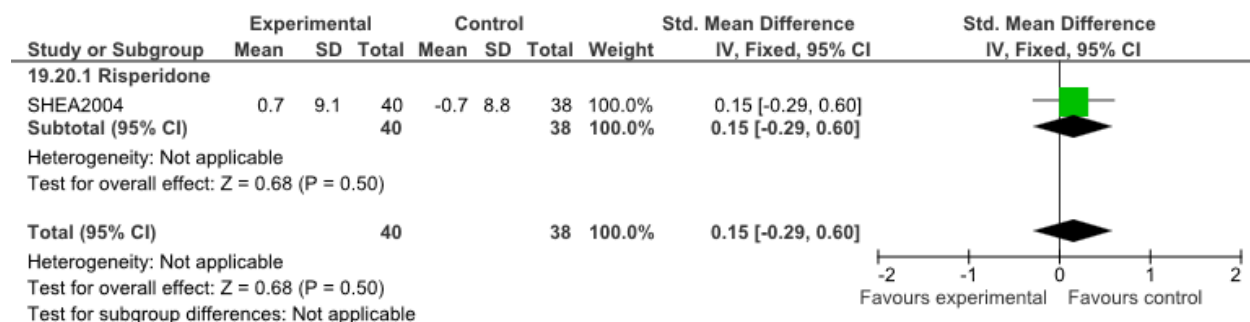
Insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) change score



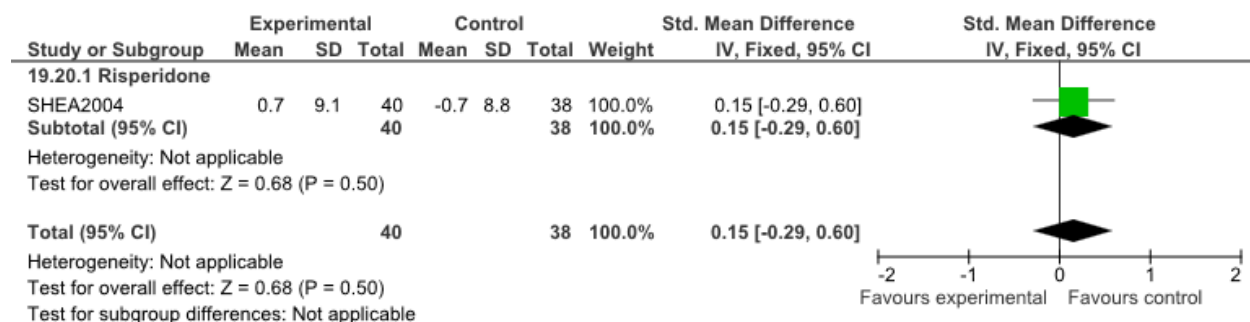
Leptin (mg/L) change score



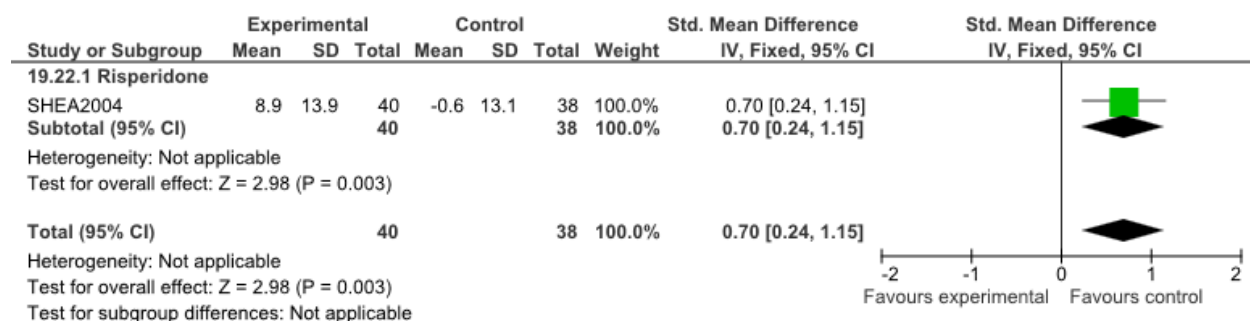
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg) change scores



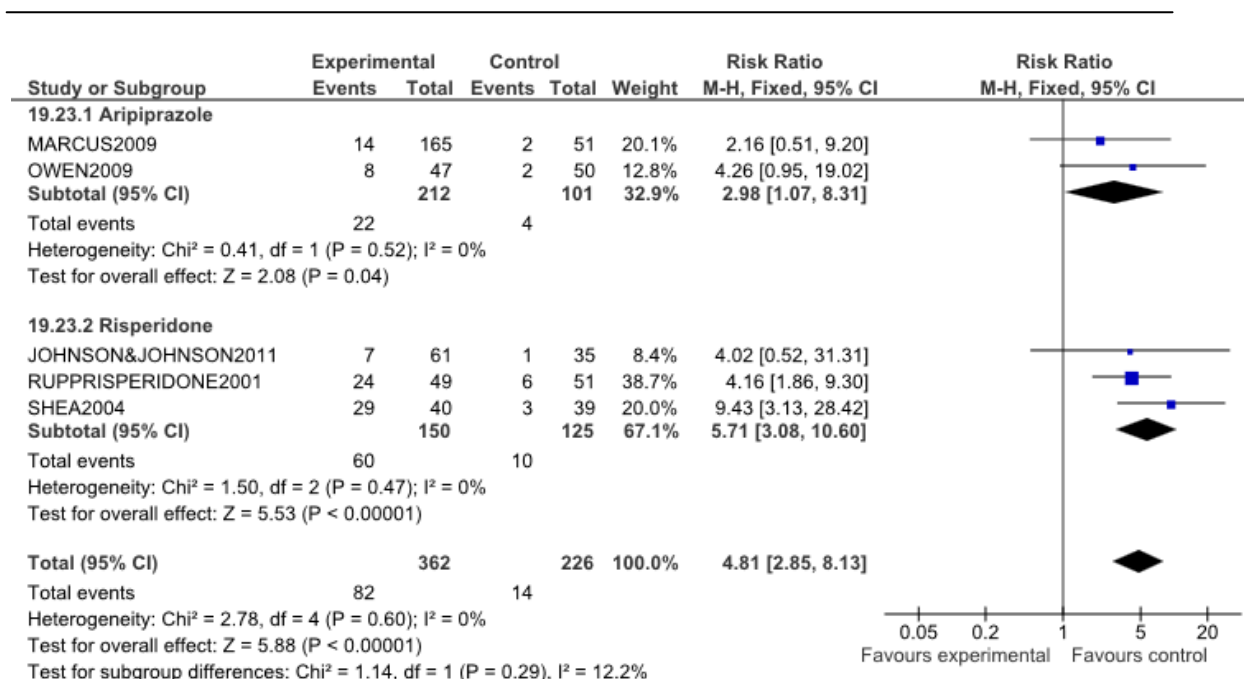
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) change scores



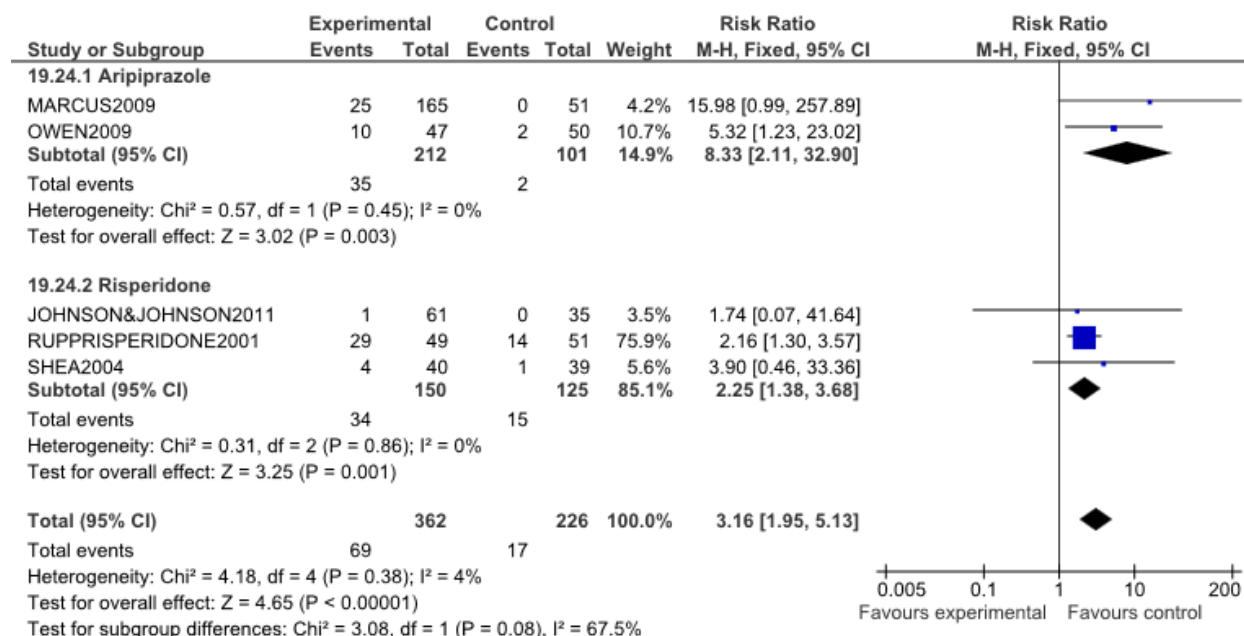
Pulse (bpm) change score



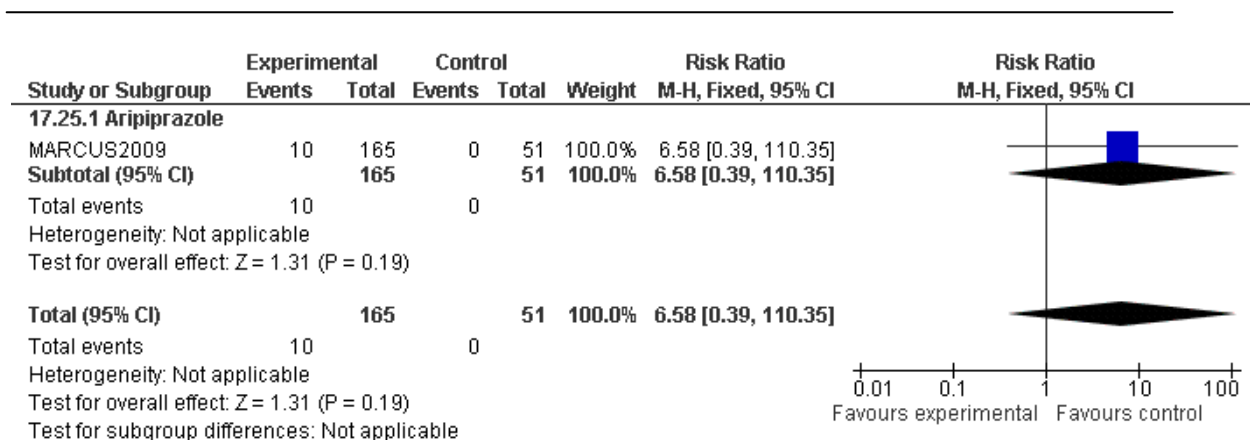
Somnolence/Drowsiness



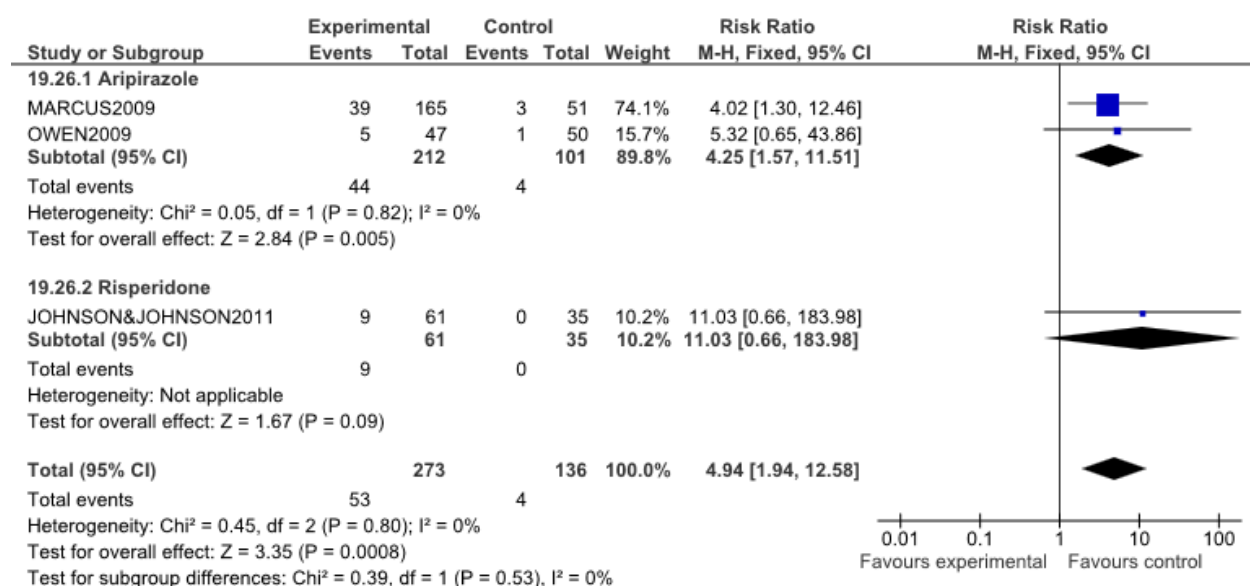
Fatigue



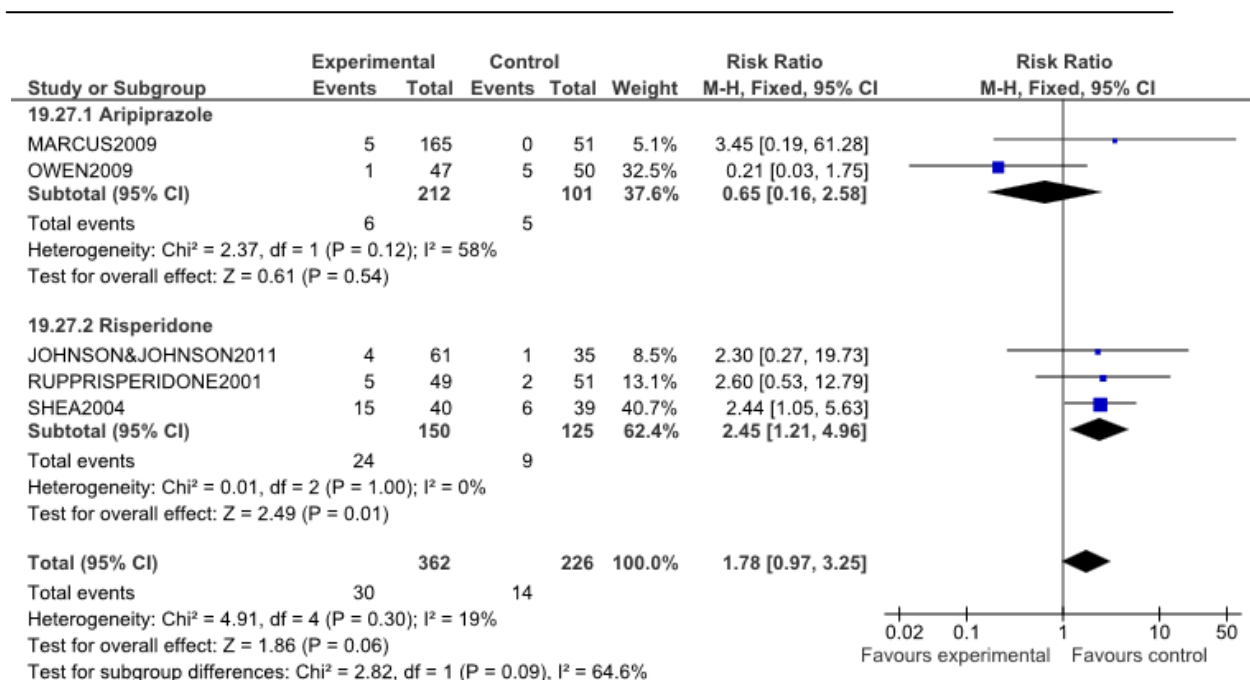
Lethargy



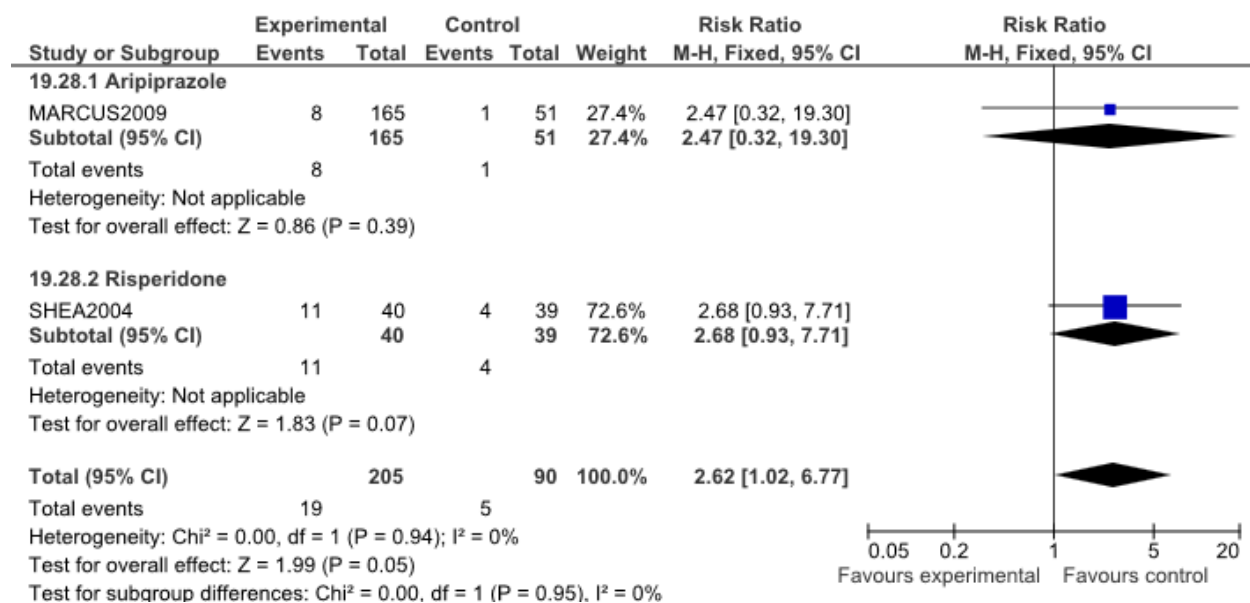
Sedation



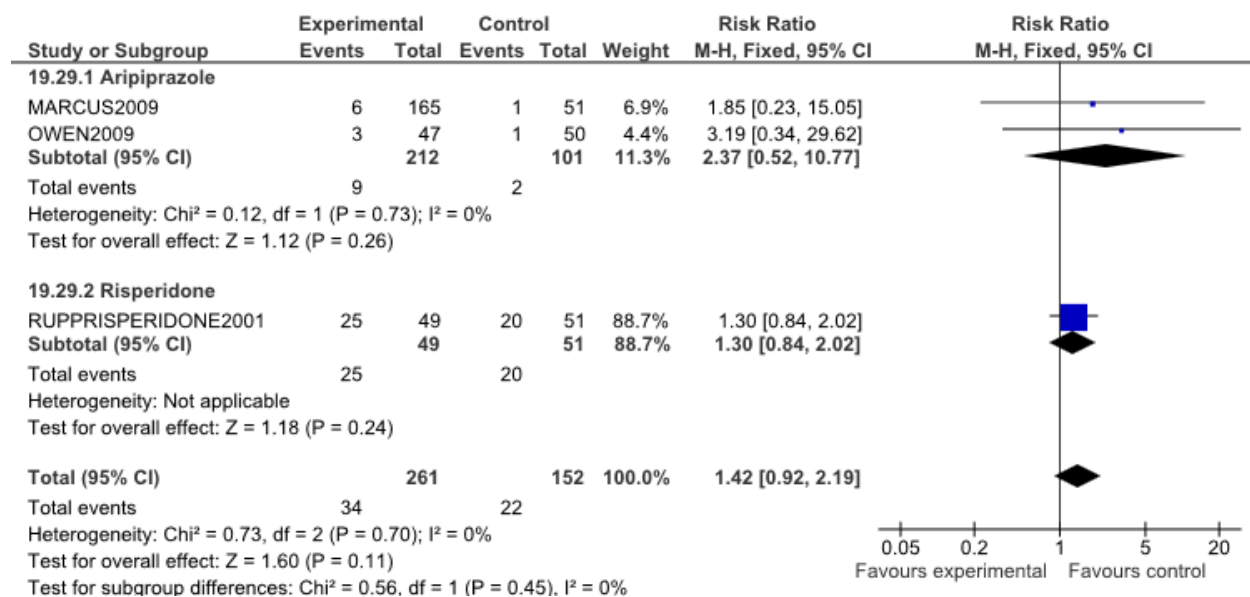
Upper respiratory tract infection



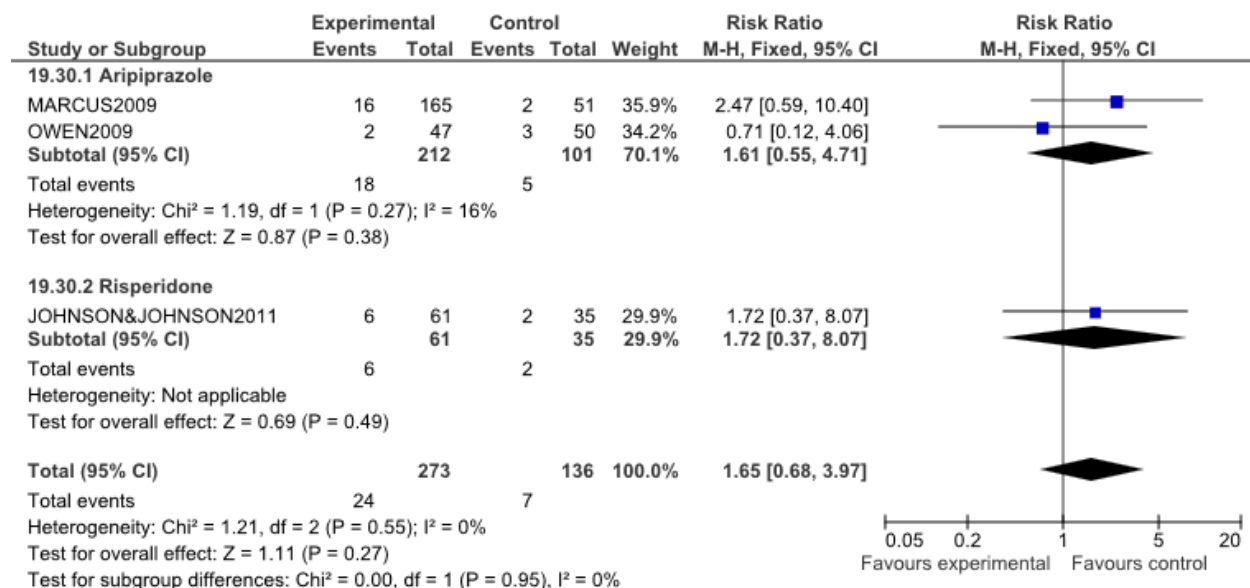
Rhinitis/rhinorrhea



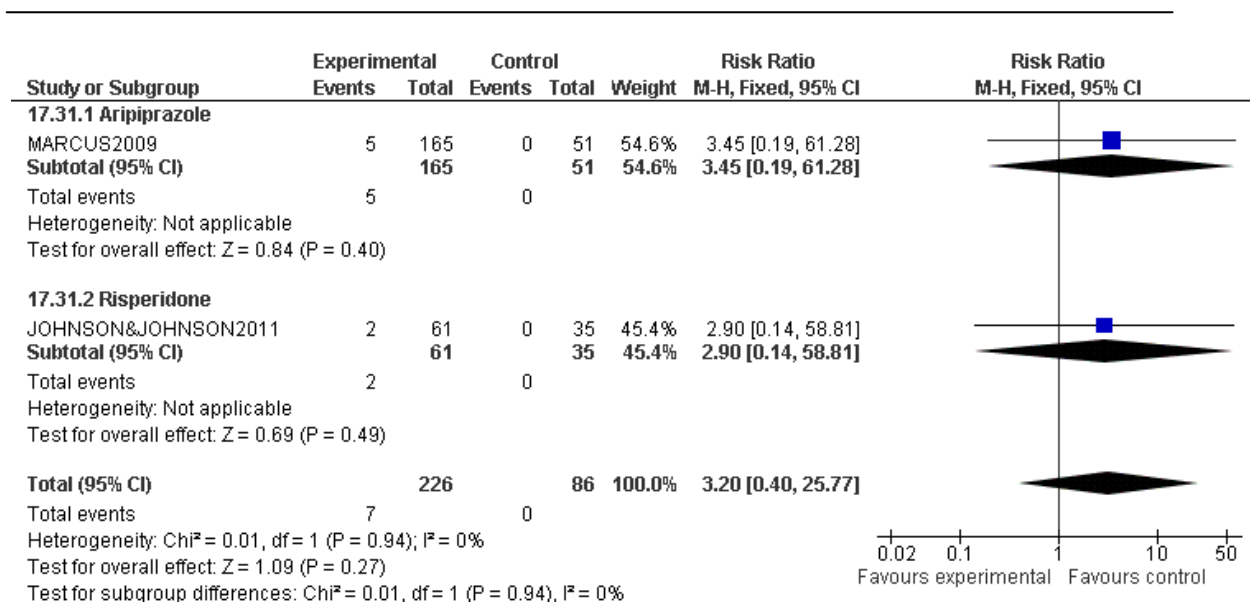
Nasal congestion



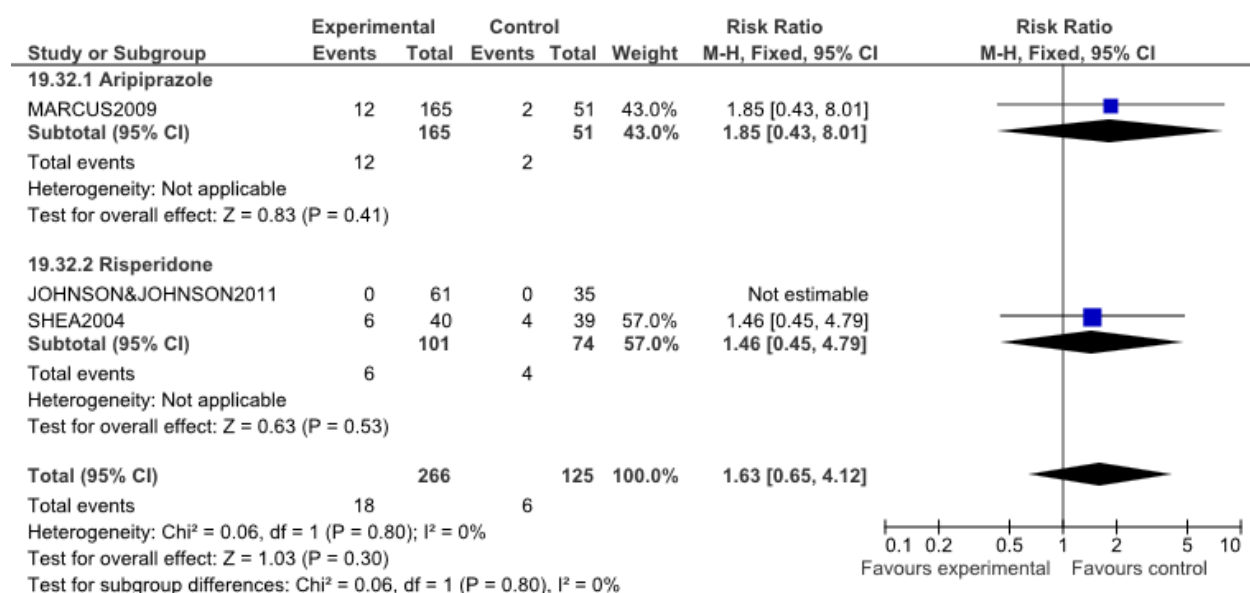
Nasopharyngitis



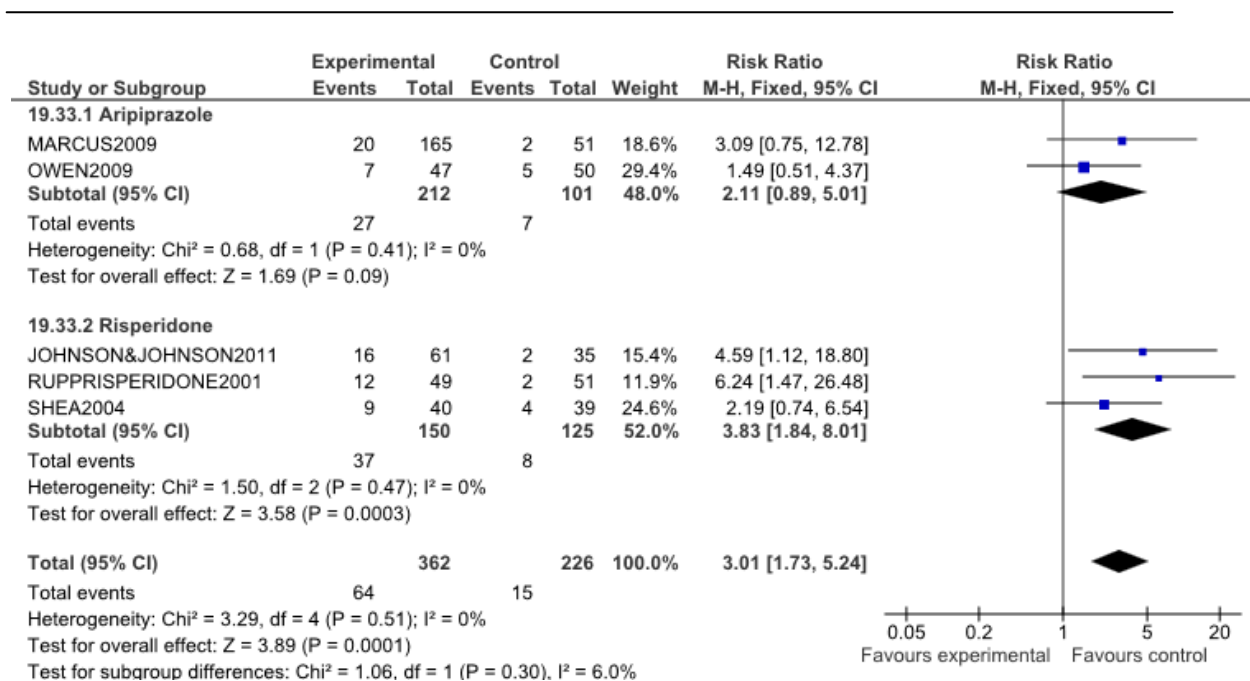
Nose bleed



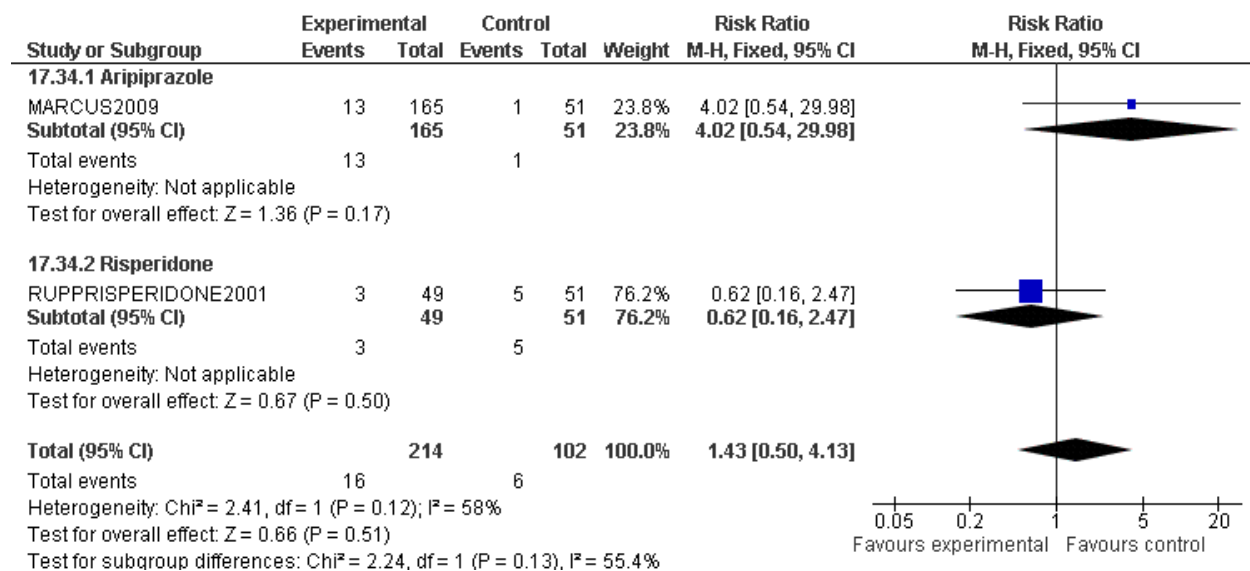
Coughing



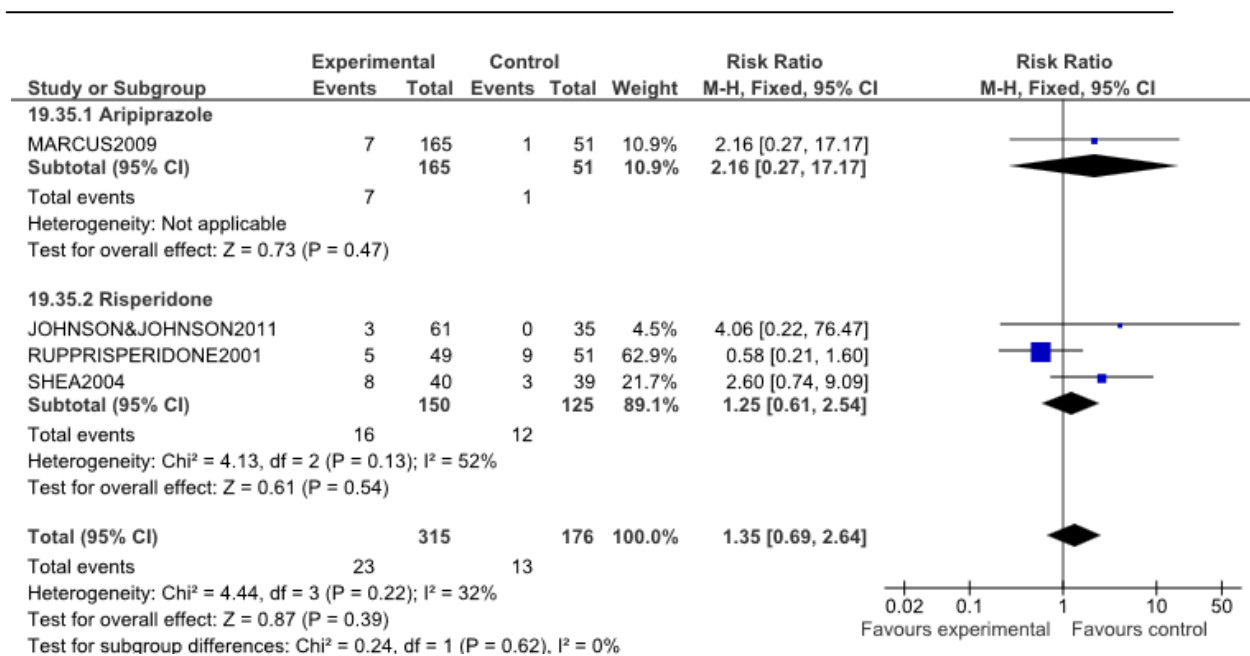
Increased appetite



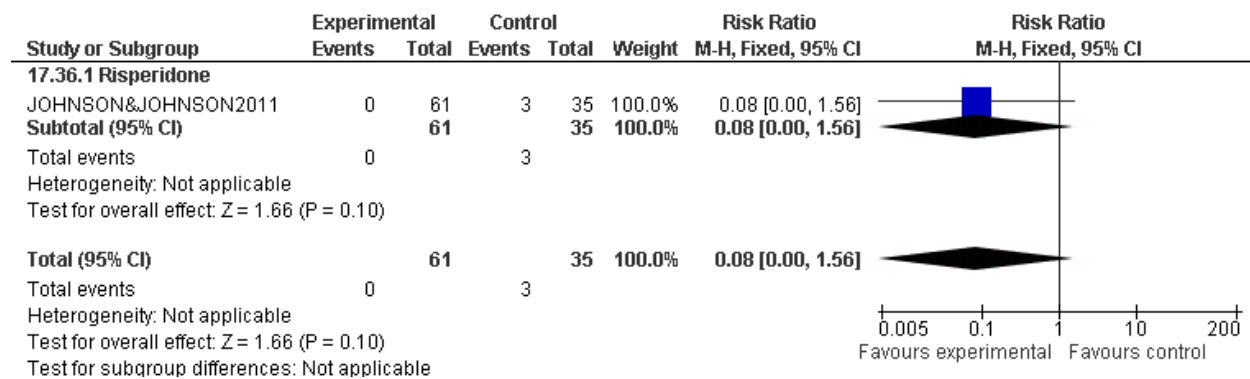
Decreased appetite



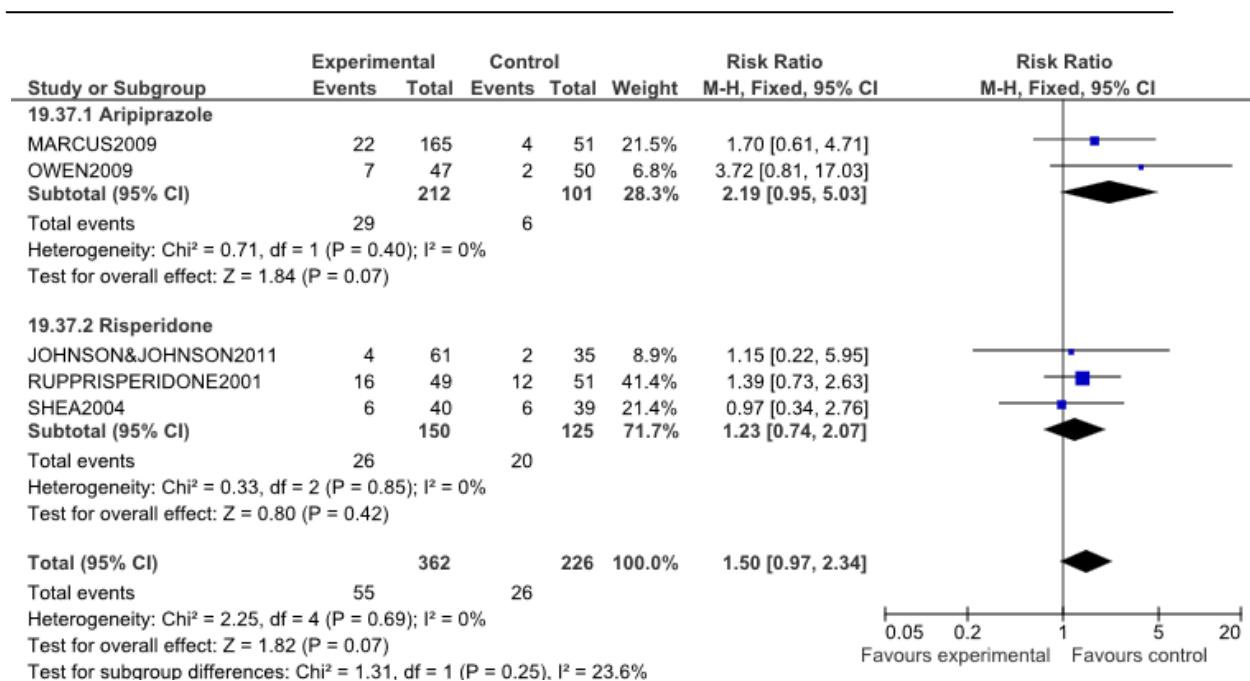
Abdominal pain/Stomachache



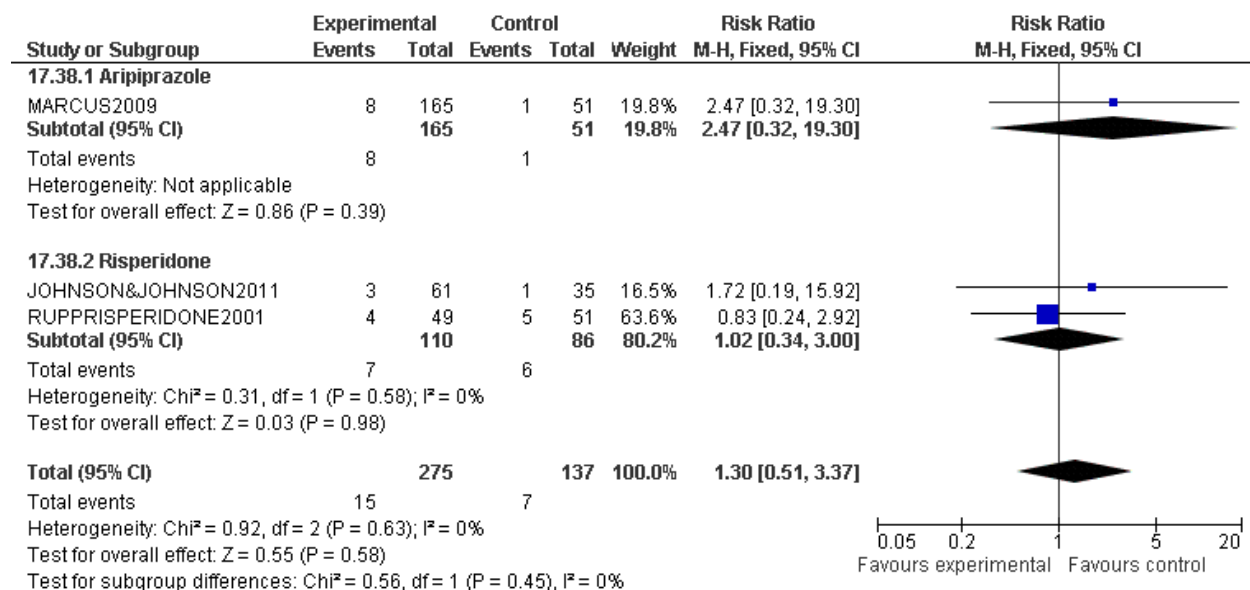
Abdominal discomfort



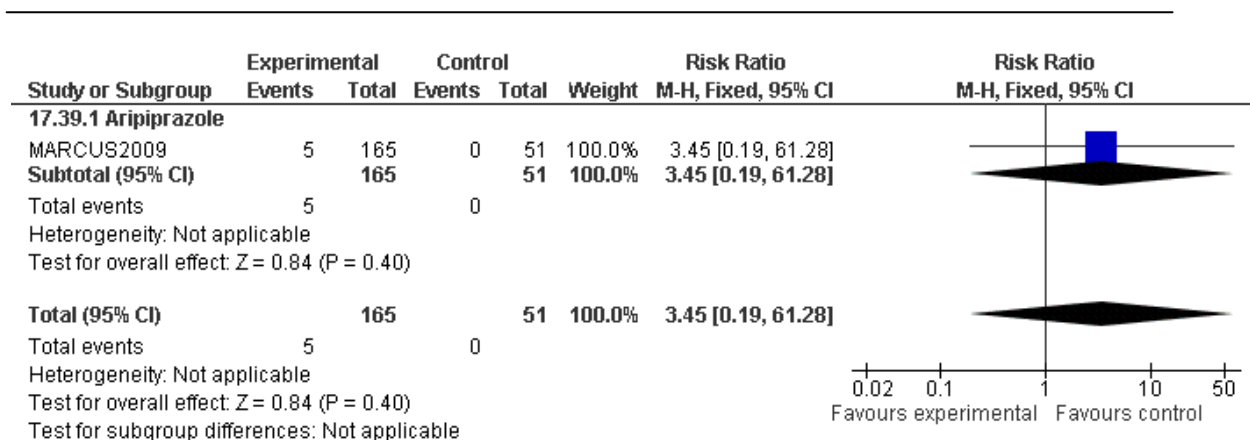
Vomiting



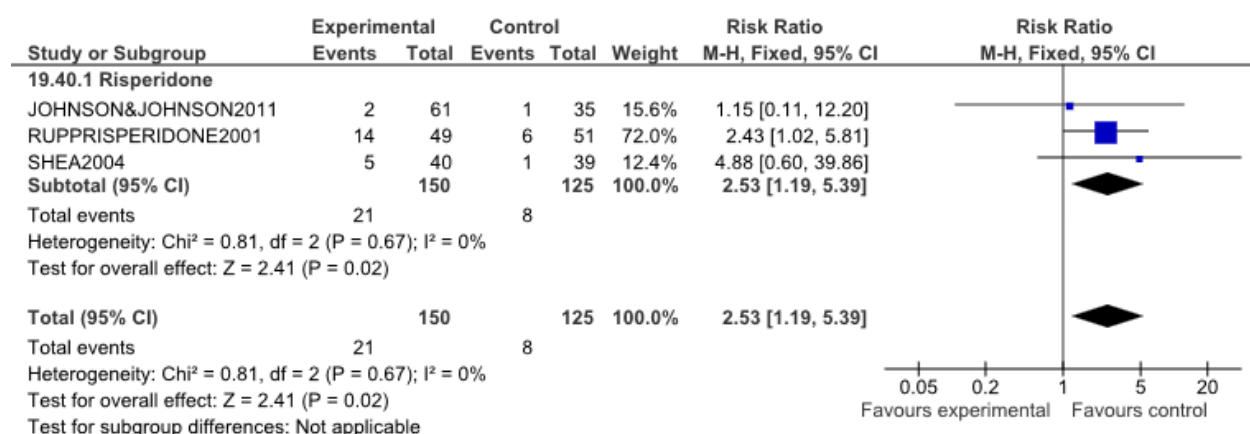
Nausea



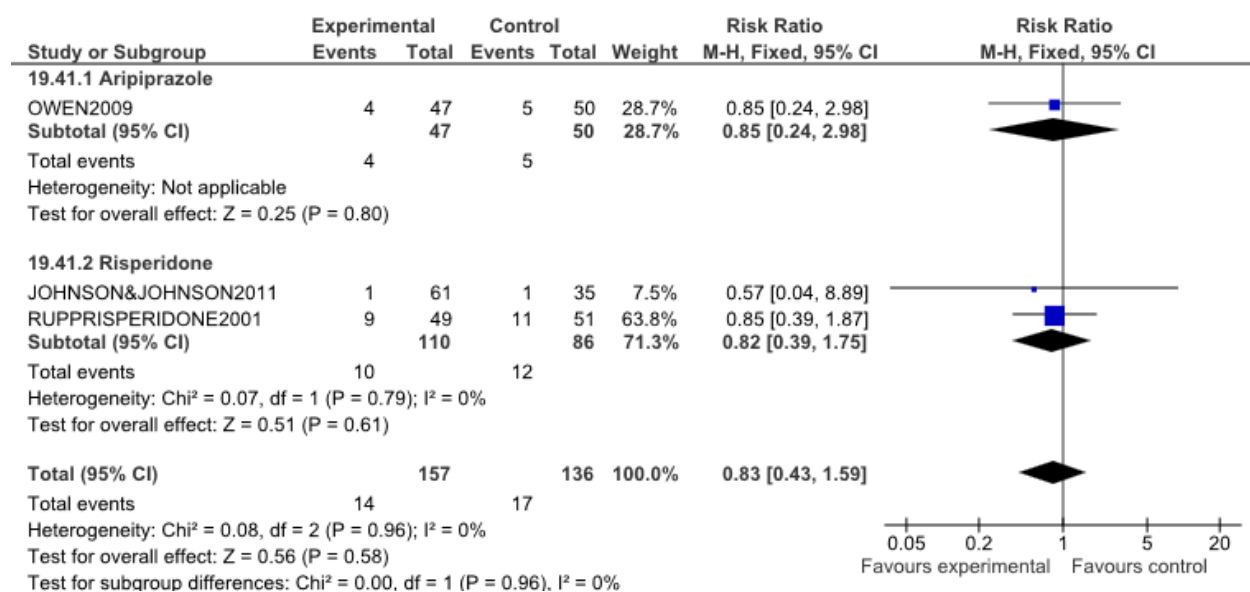
Gastroenteritis viral



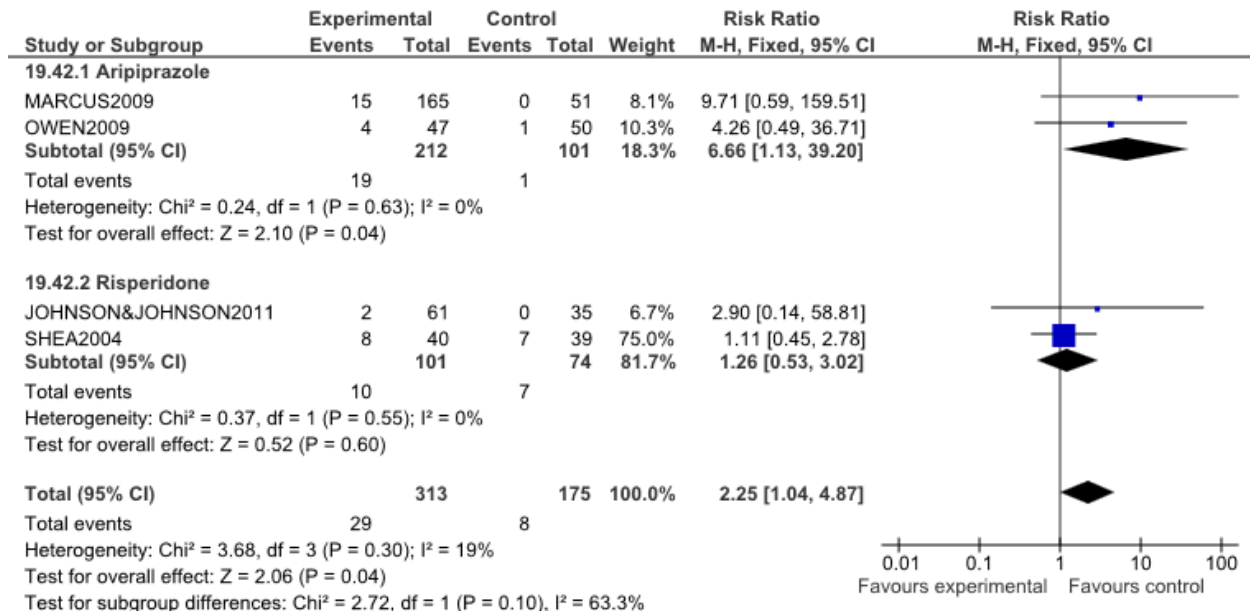
Constipation



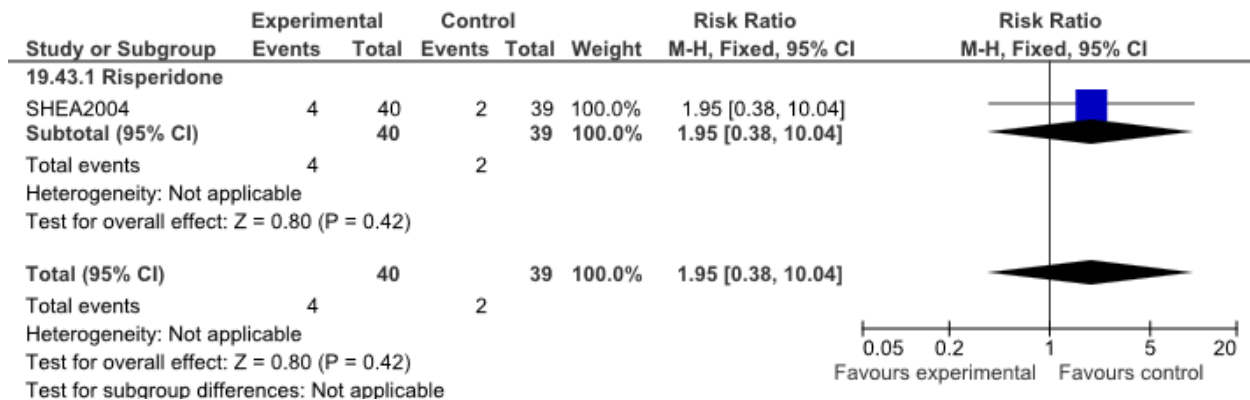
Diarrhoea



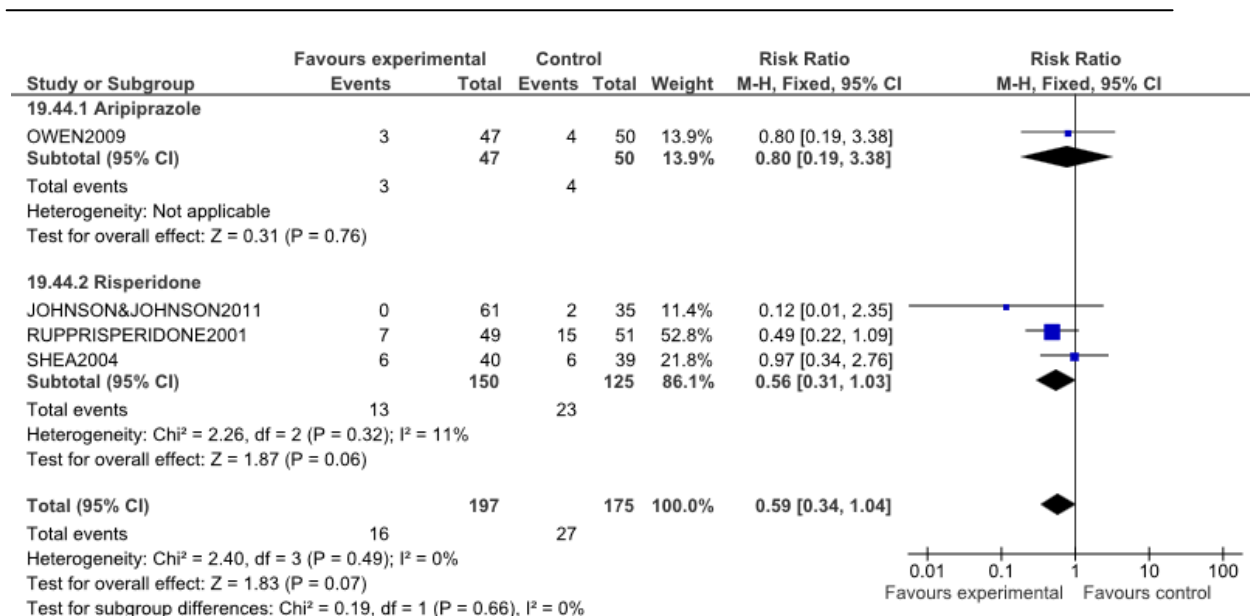
Fever



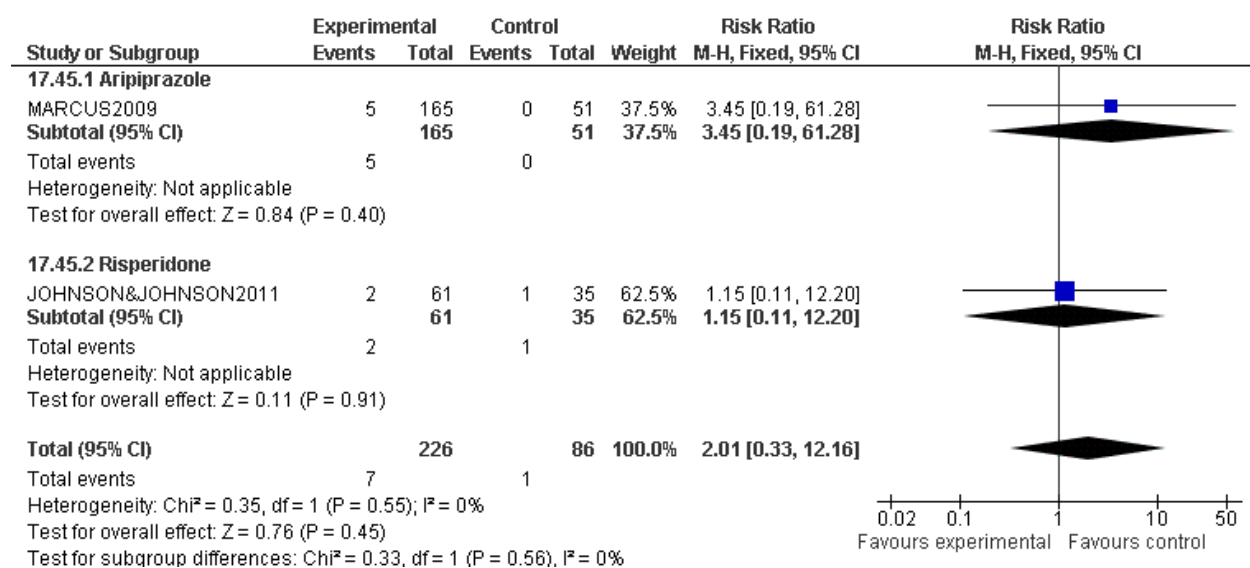
Influenza-like symptoms



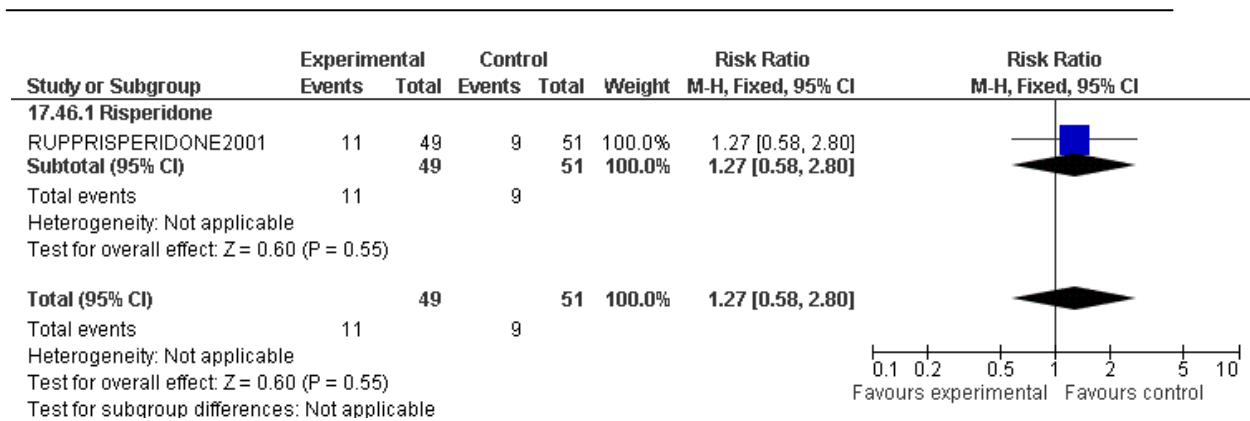
Insomnia



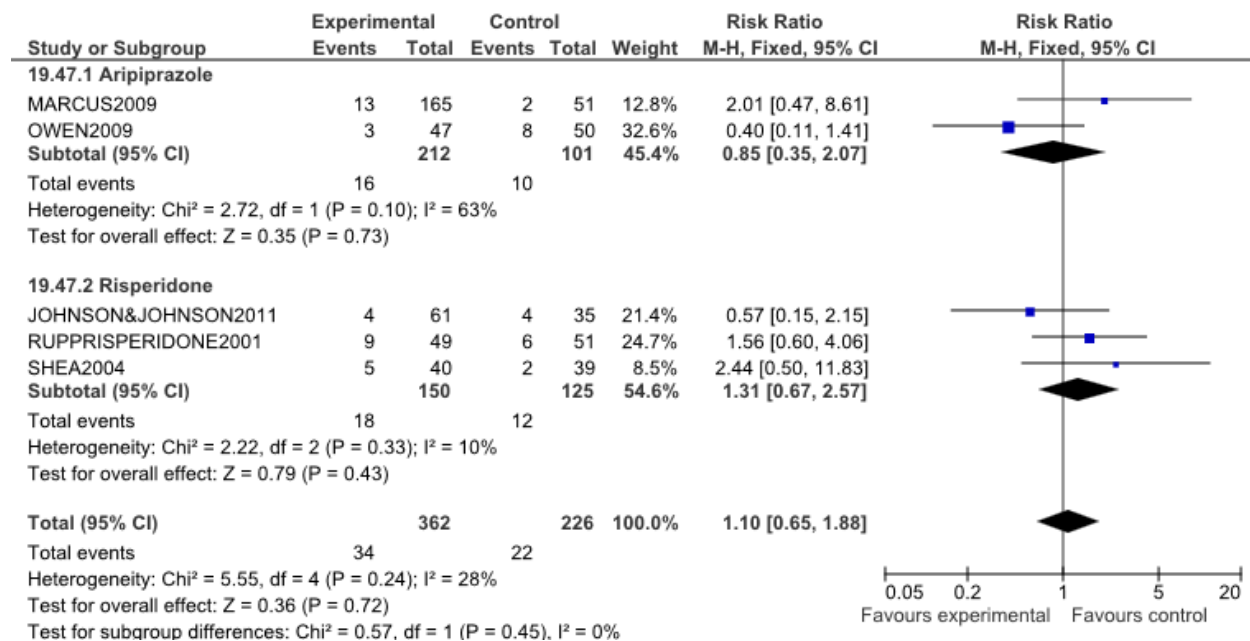
Hypersomnia



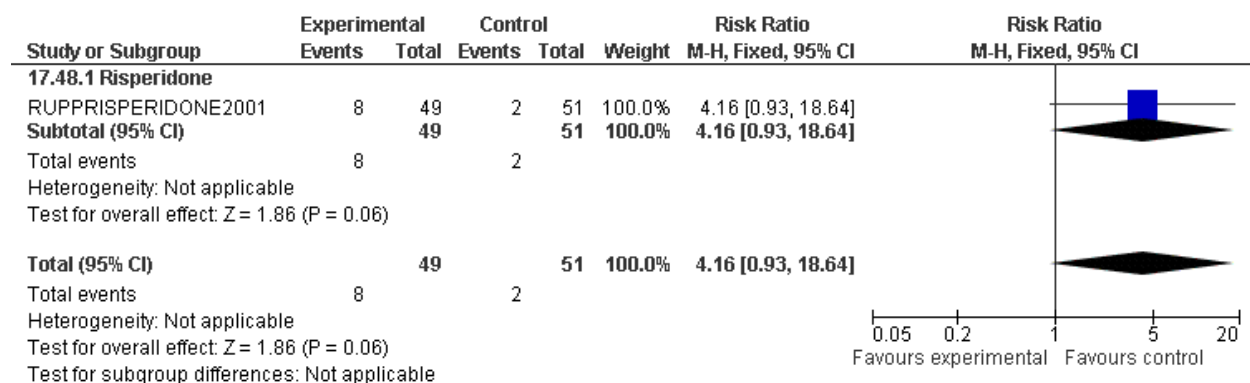
Sleep problems



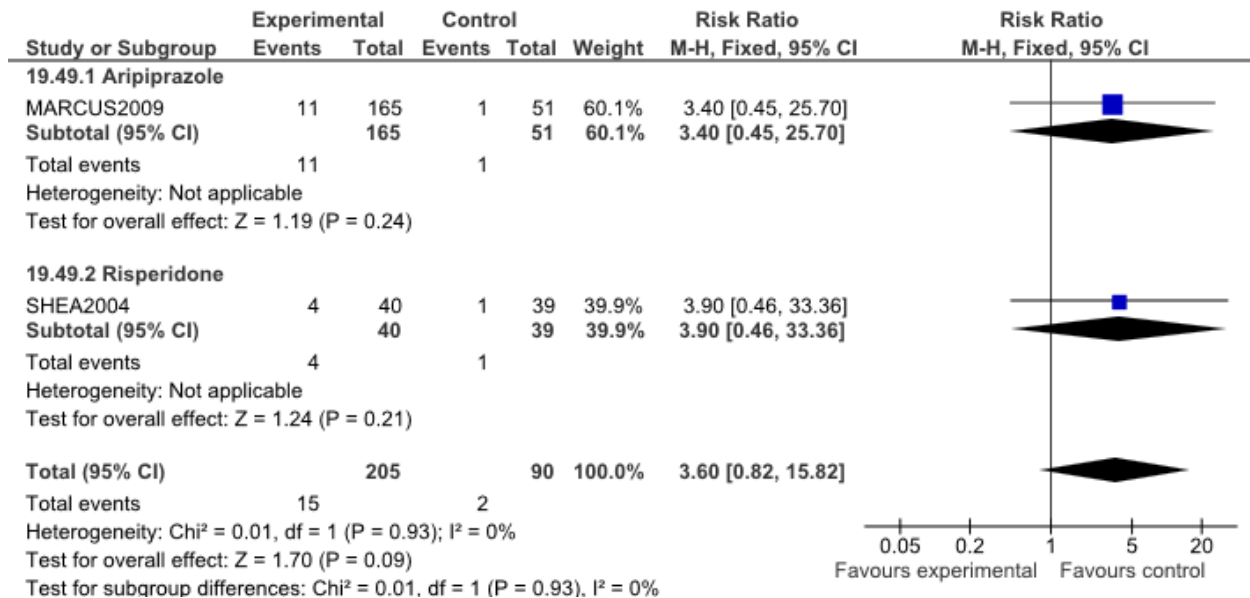
Headache



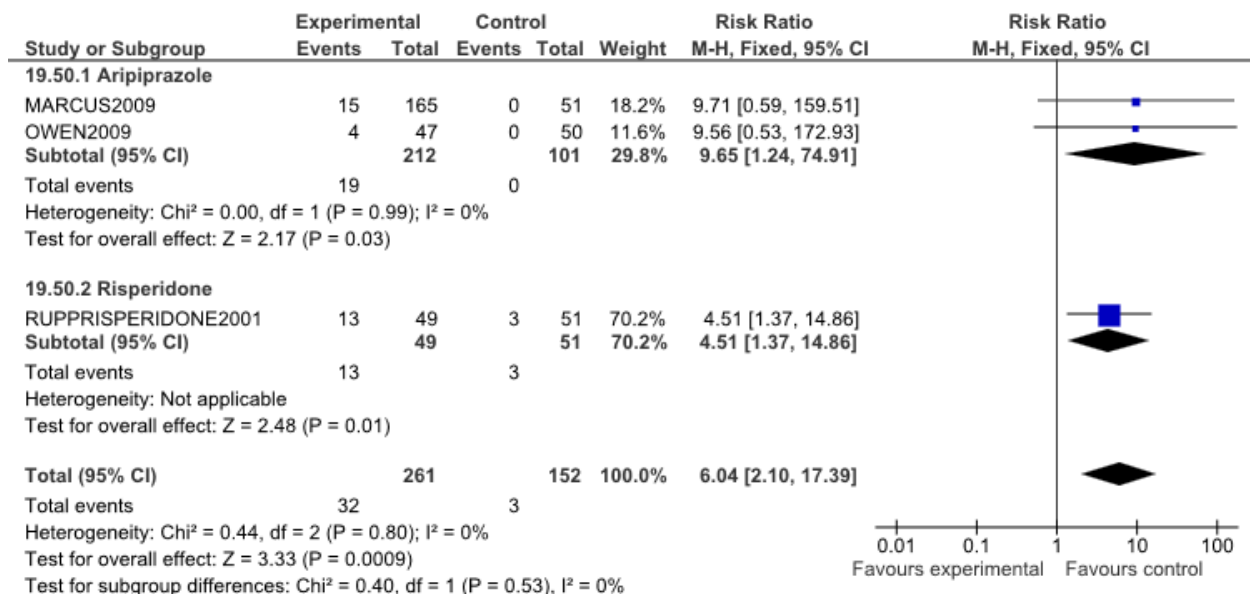
Dizziness



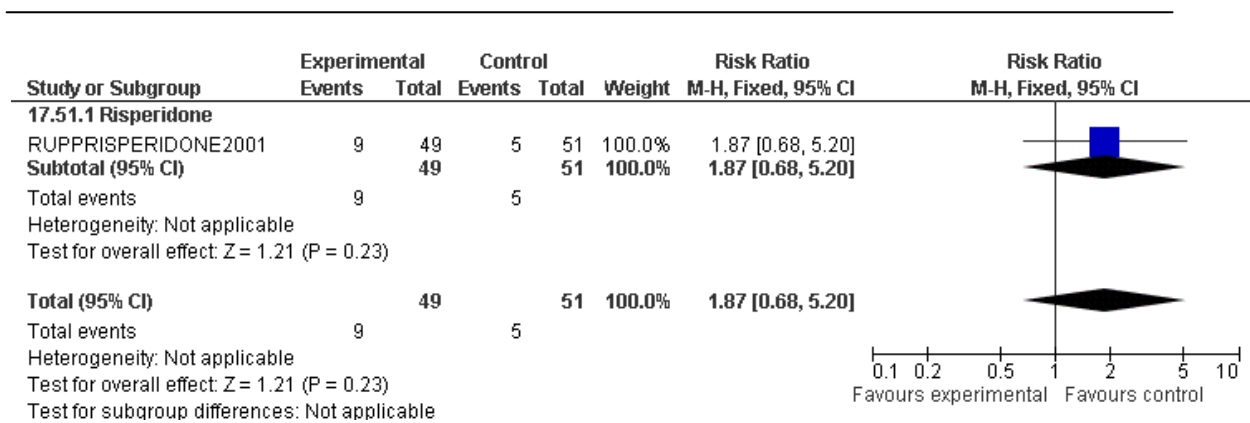
Increased salivation



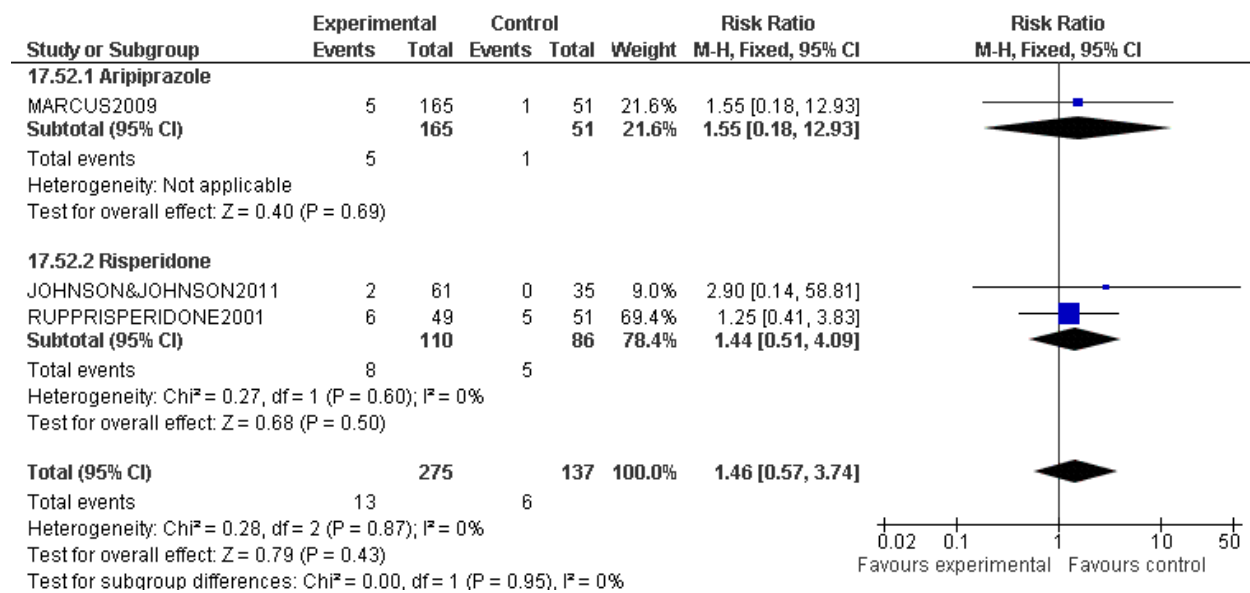
Drooling



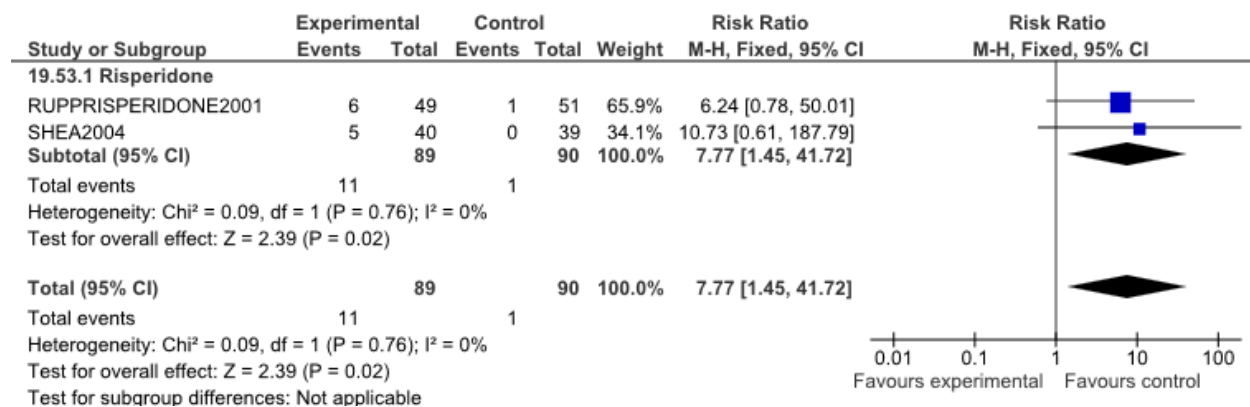
Dry mouth



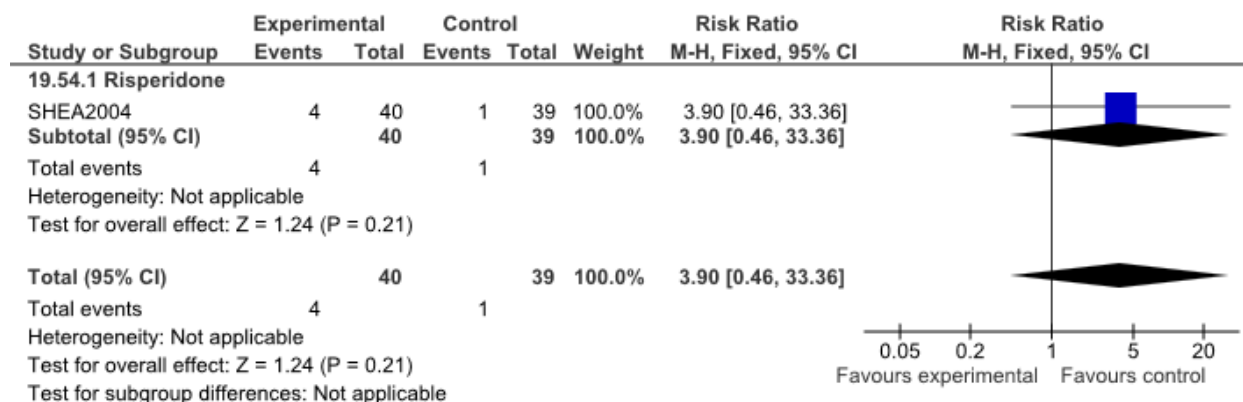
Increased thirst



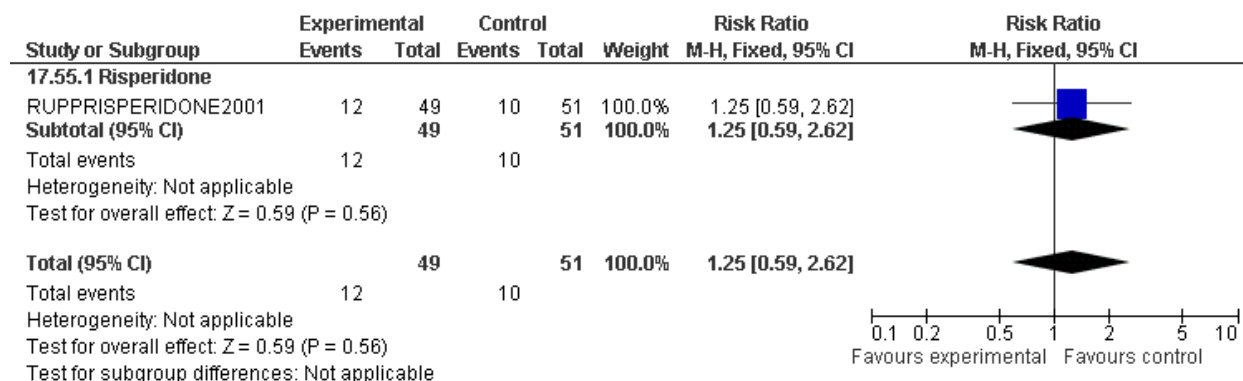
Tachycardia



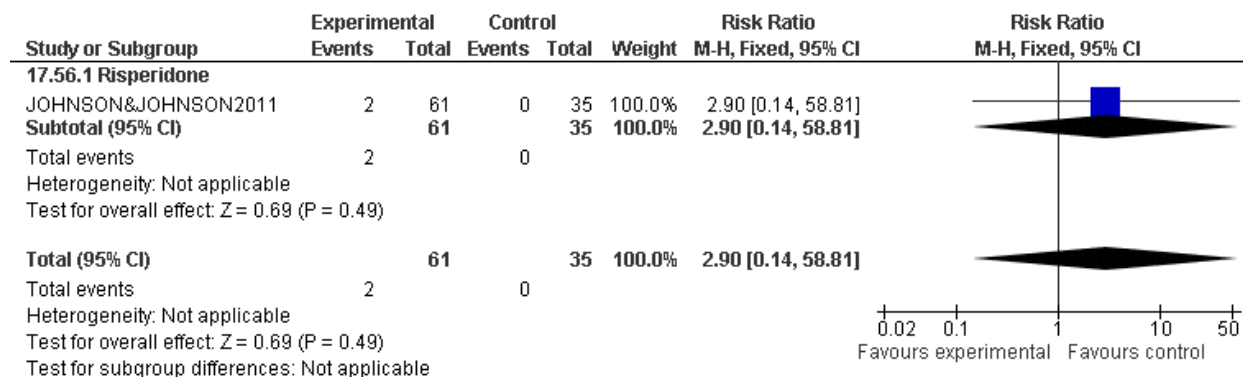
Anorexia



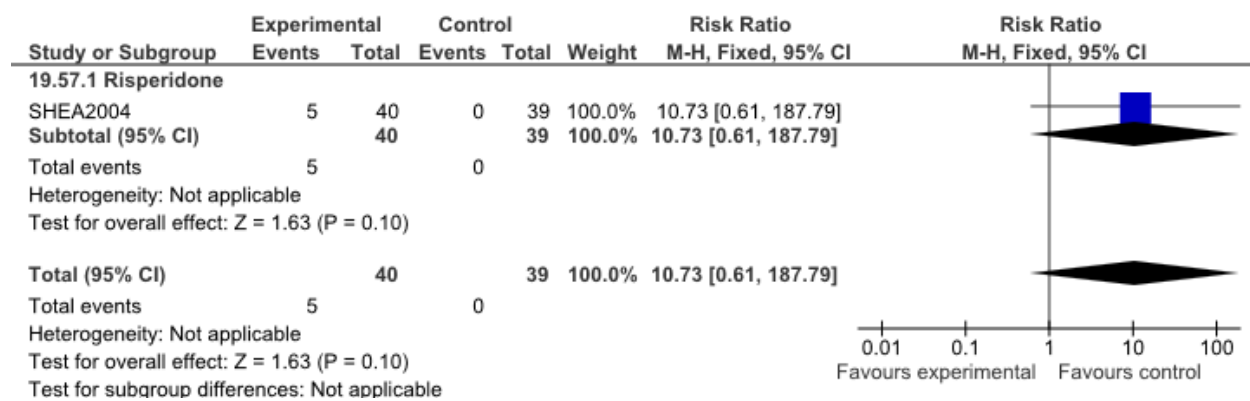
Anxiety



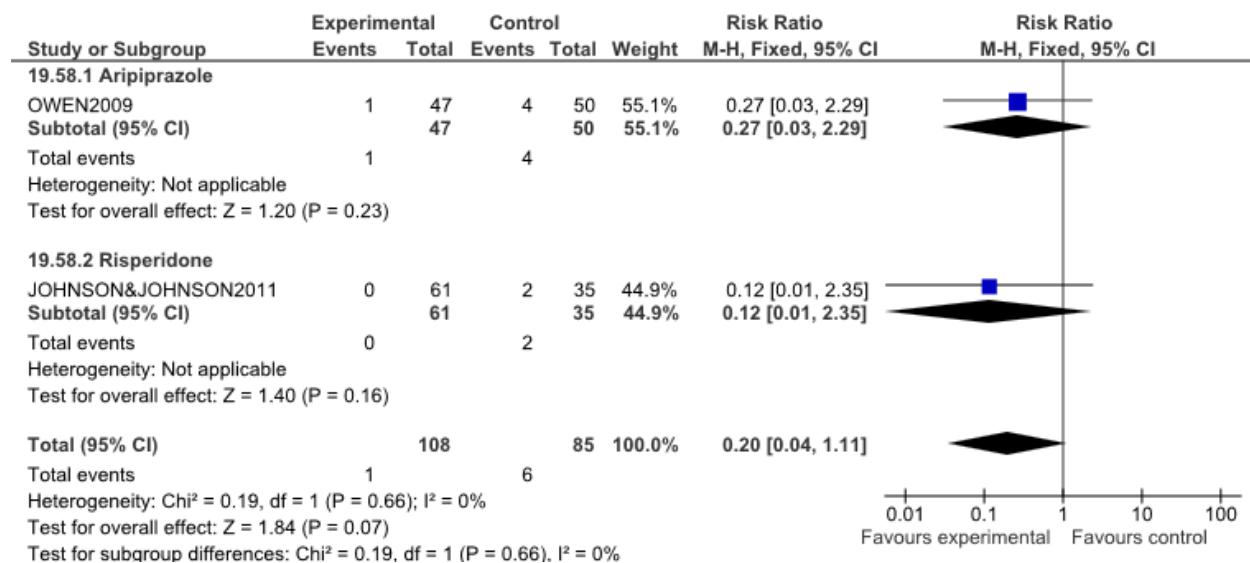
Depression



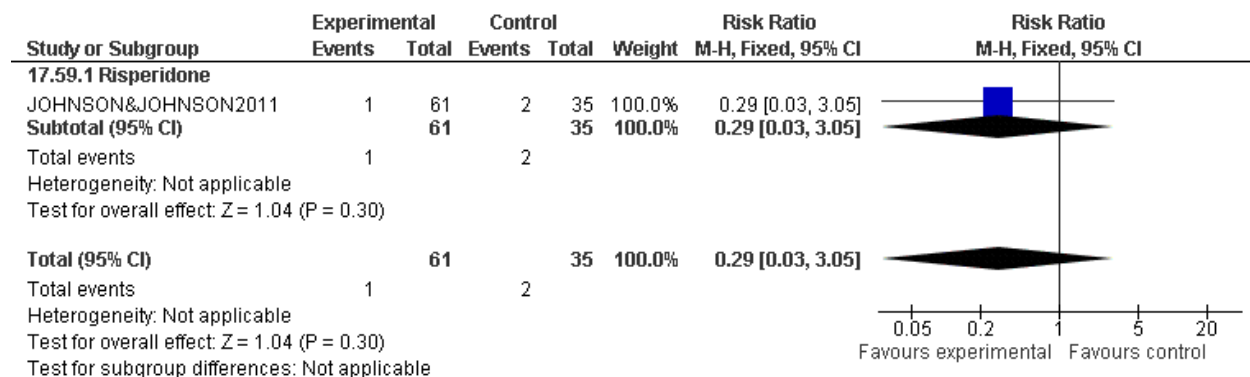
Apathy



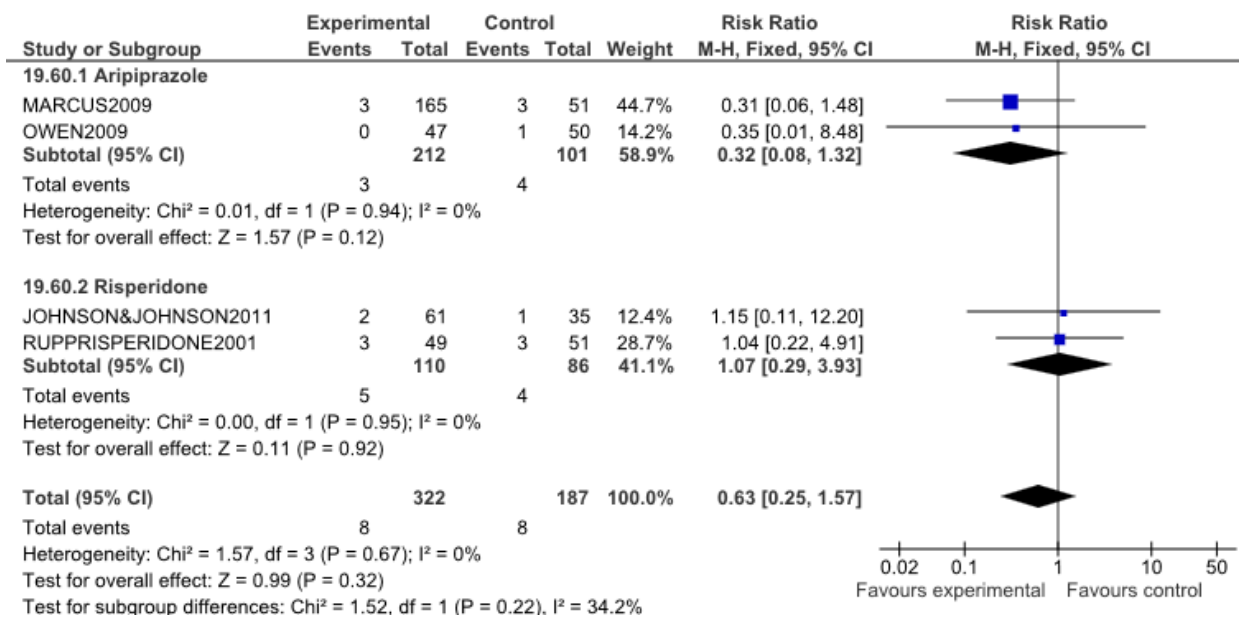
Aggression



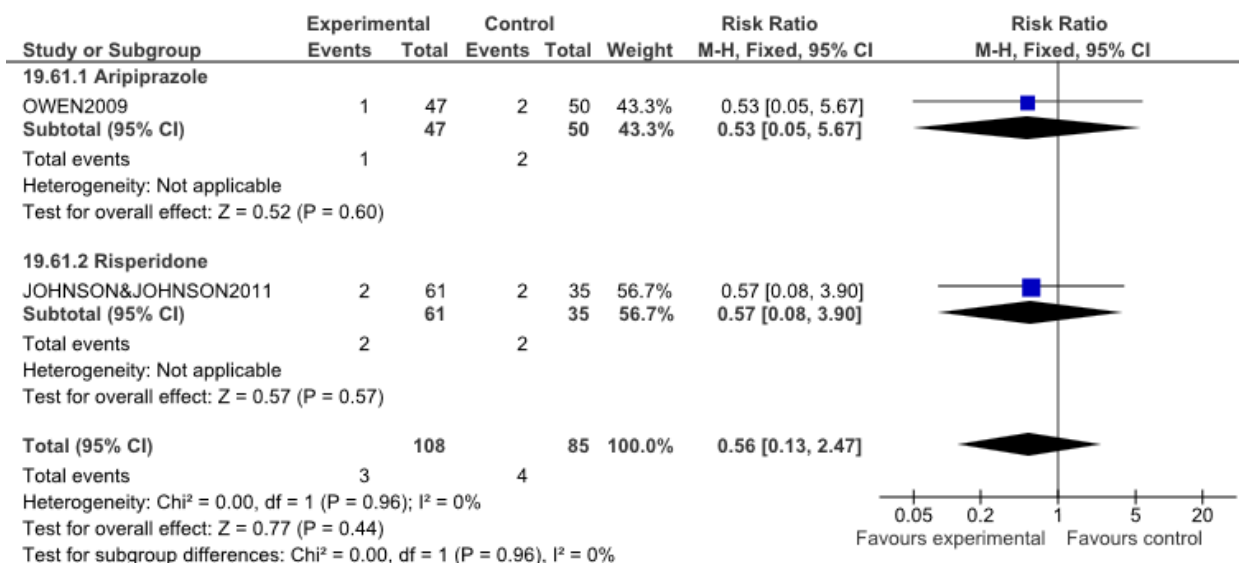
Agitation



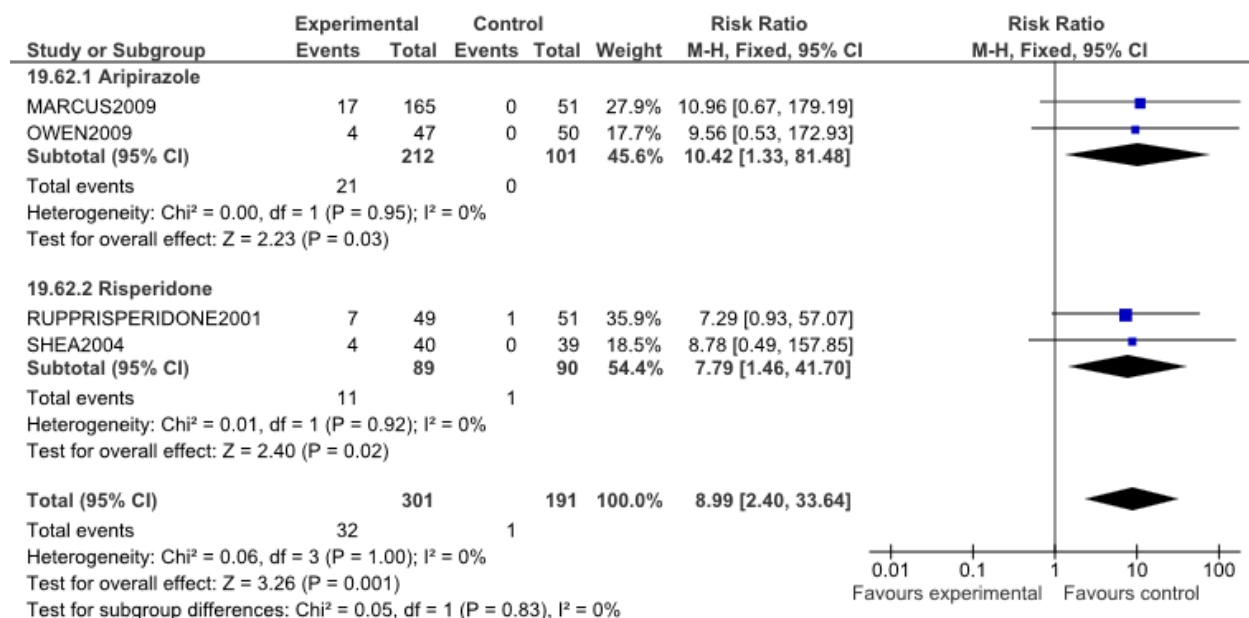
Restlessness



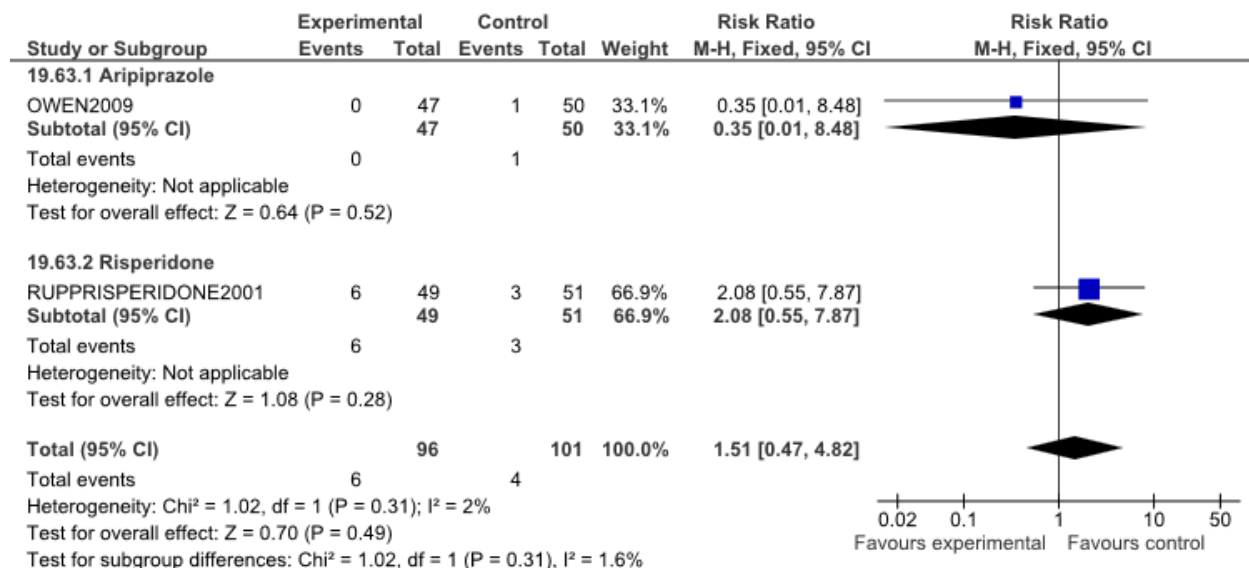
Psychomotor hyperactivity



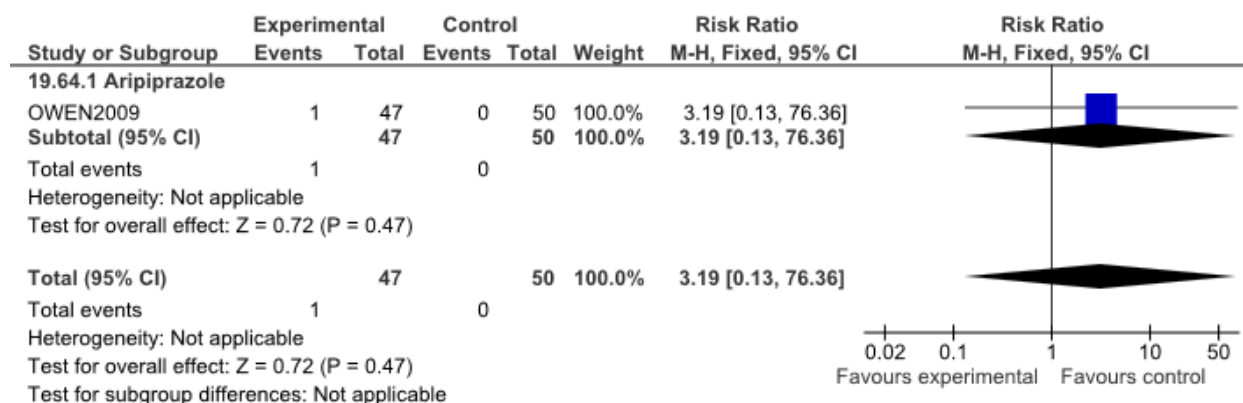
Tremor



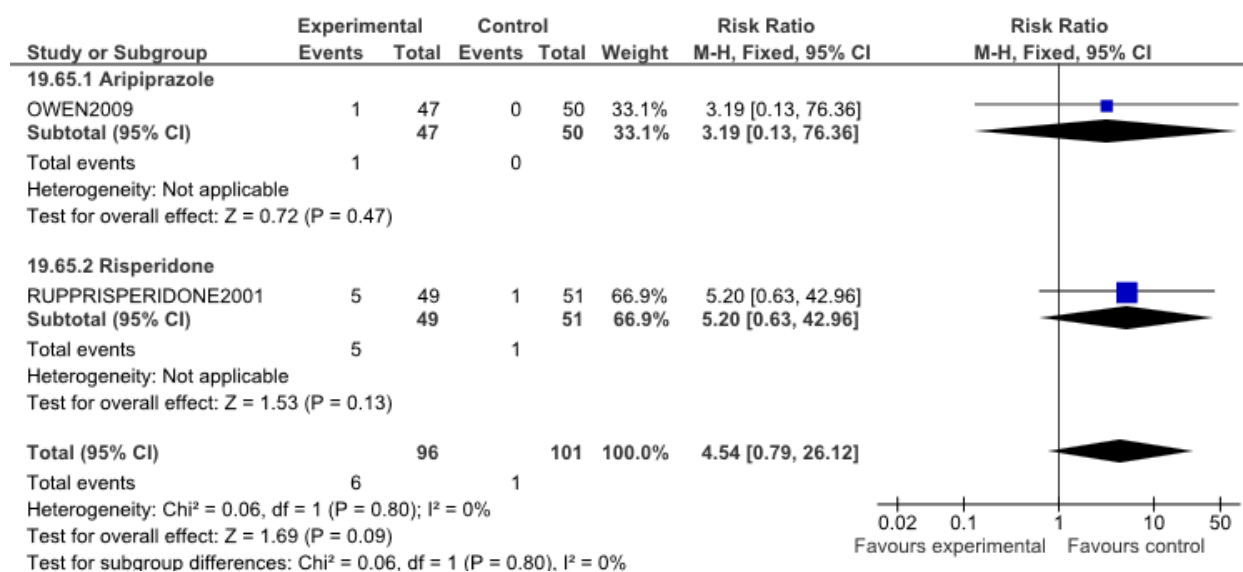
Dyskinesia/Hyperkinesia



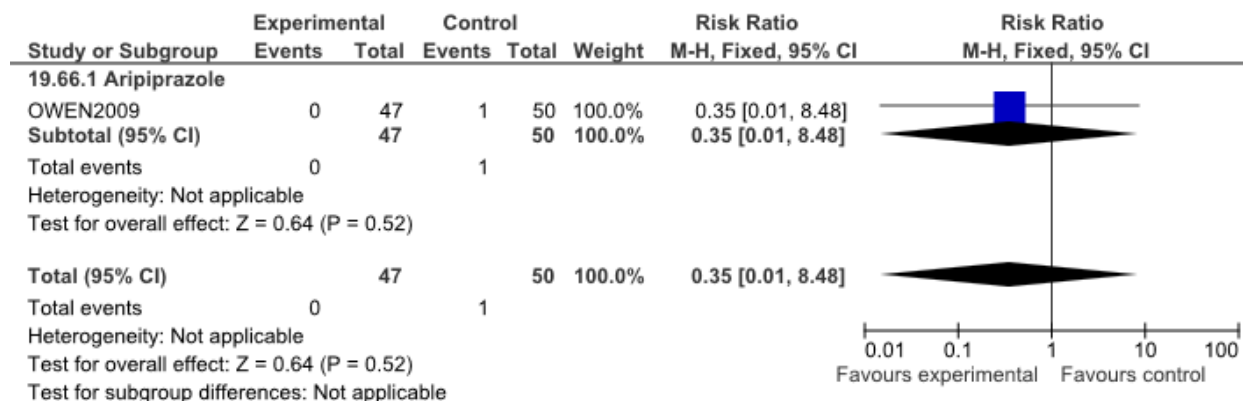
Hypokinesia



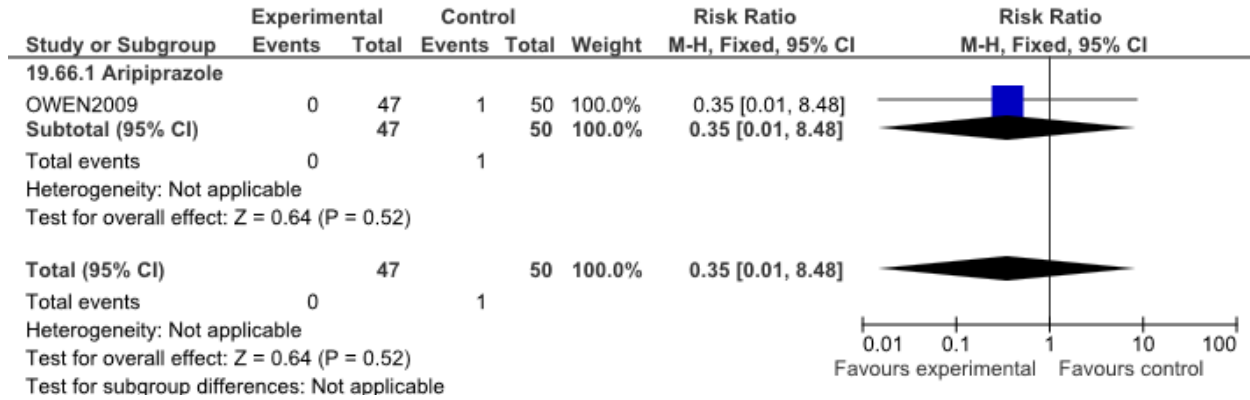
Muscle rigidity



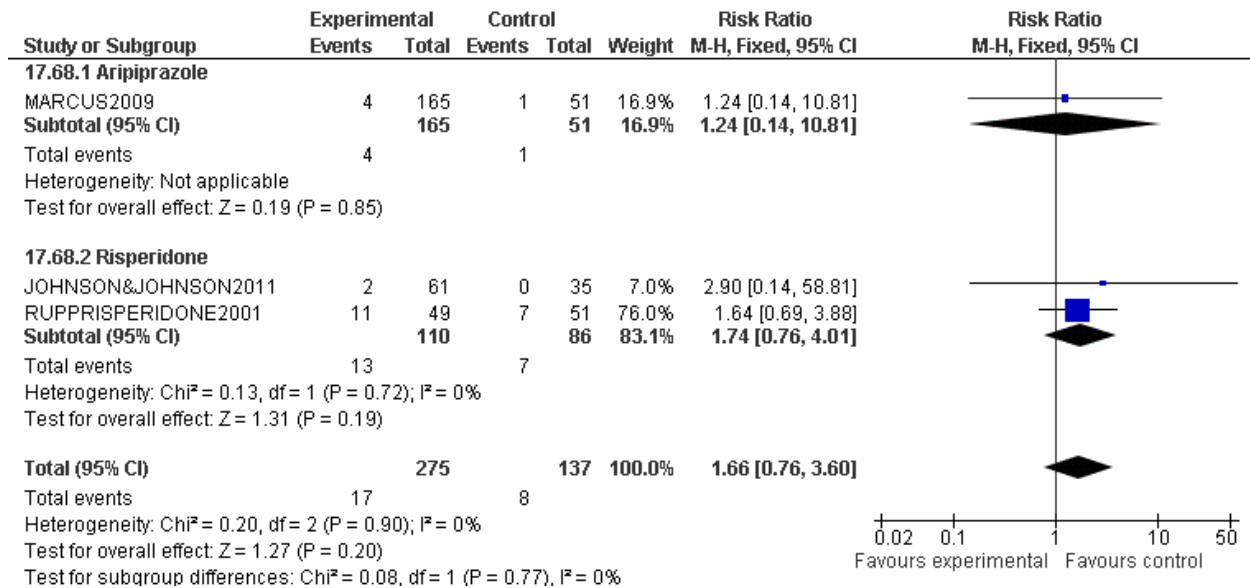
Muscle spasms



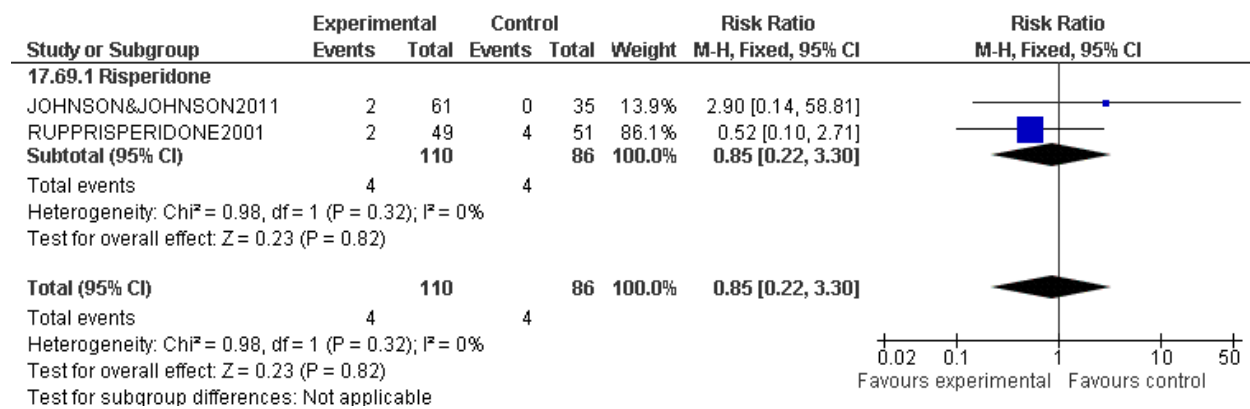
Enuresis



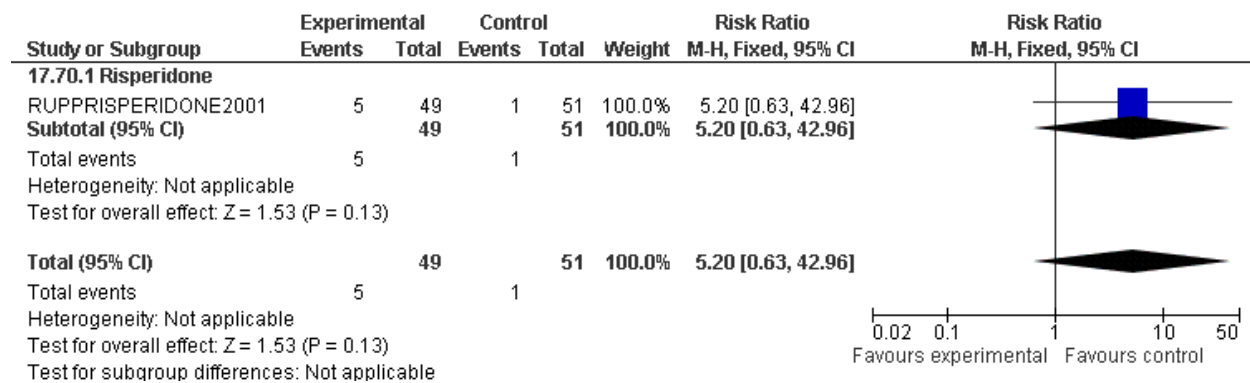
Skin irritation/Rash



Earache/Ear infection

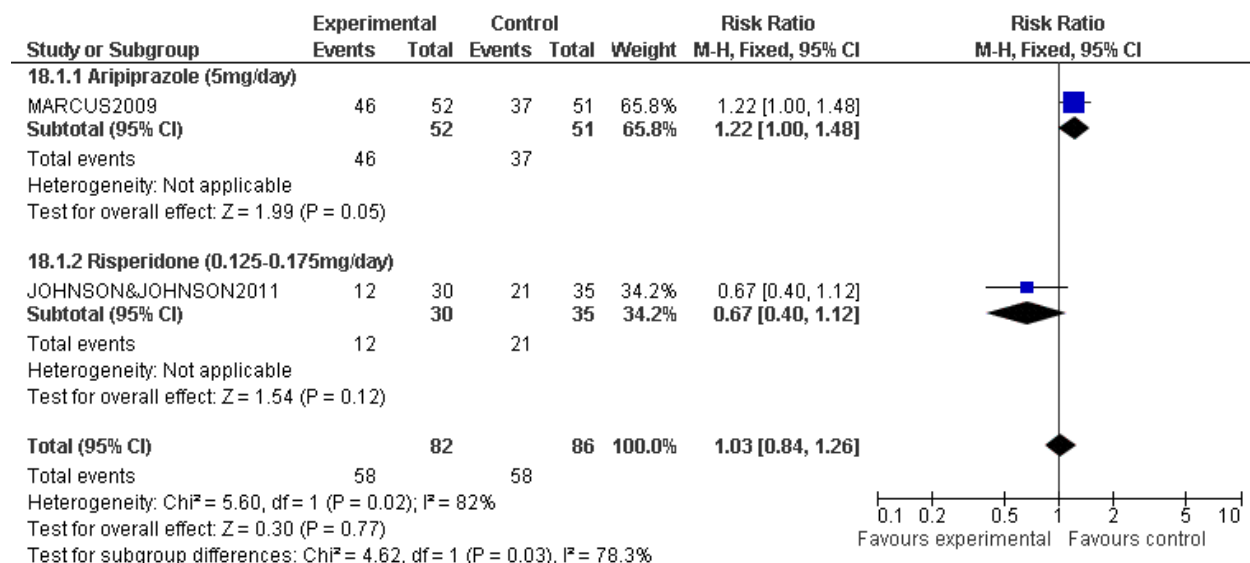


Sore throat

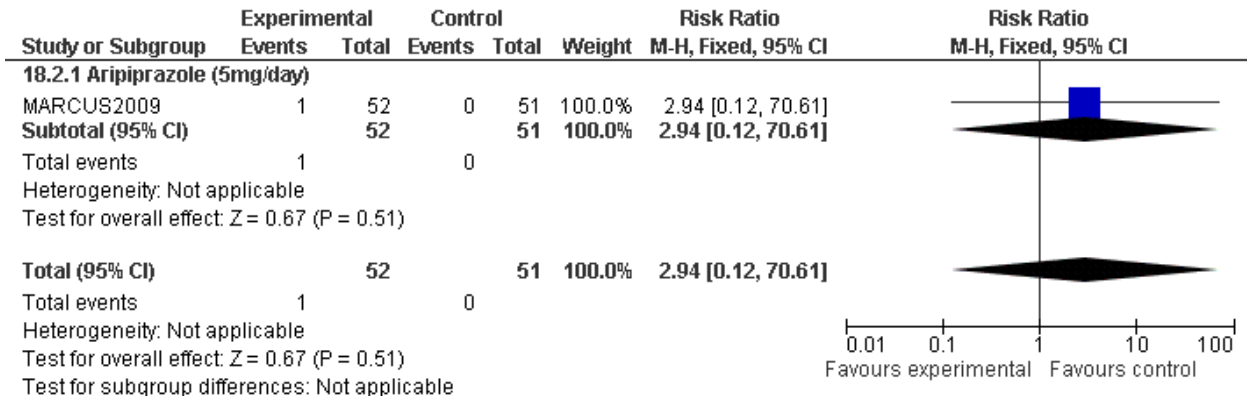


Adverse events associated with low dose antipsychotics versus placebo

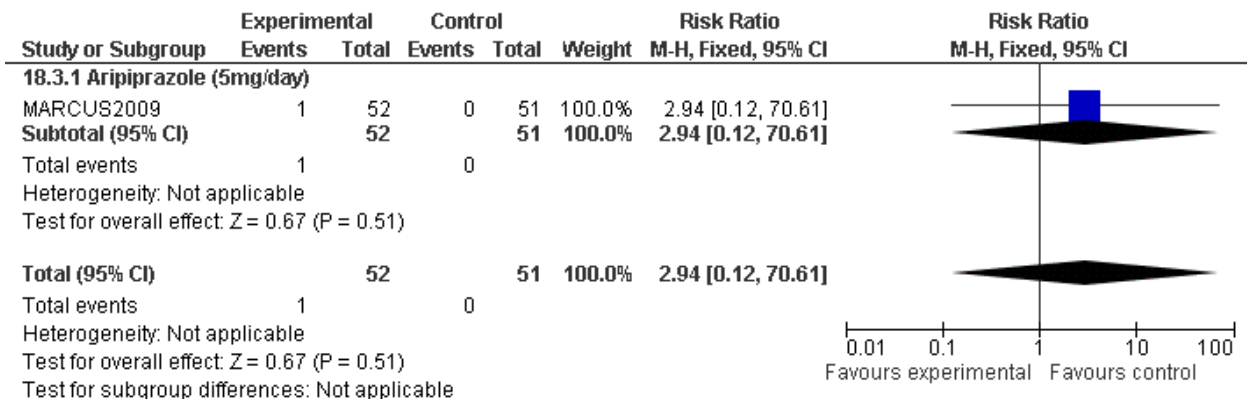
Any side effect



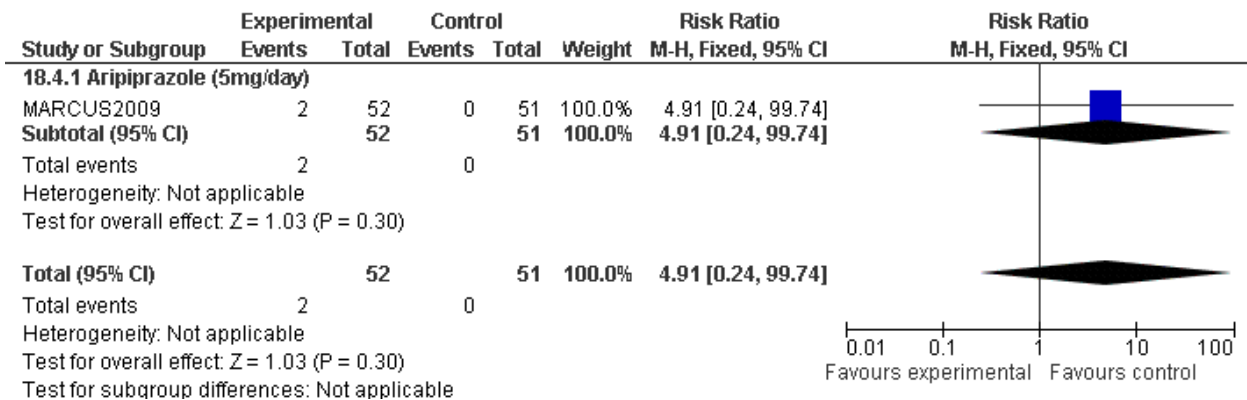
Discontinuation due to sedation



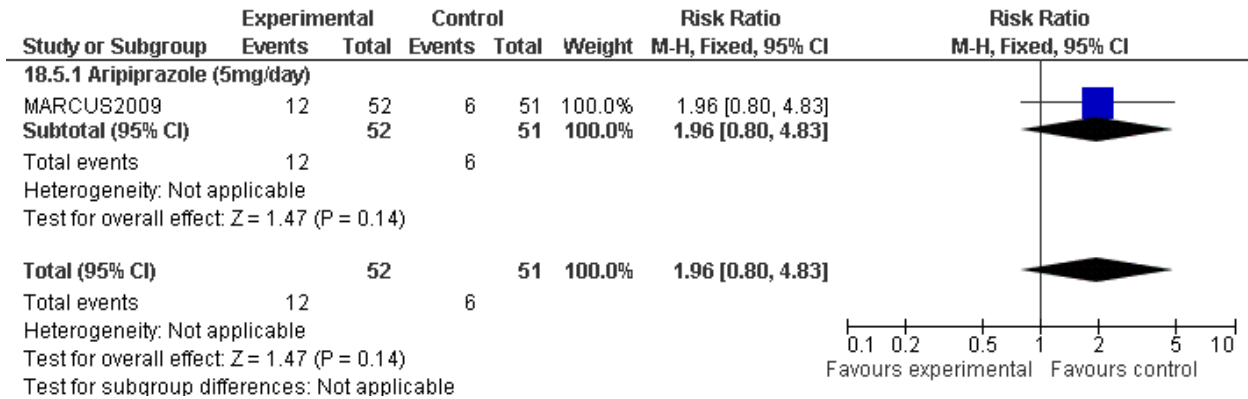
Discontinuation due to drooling



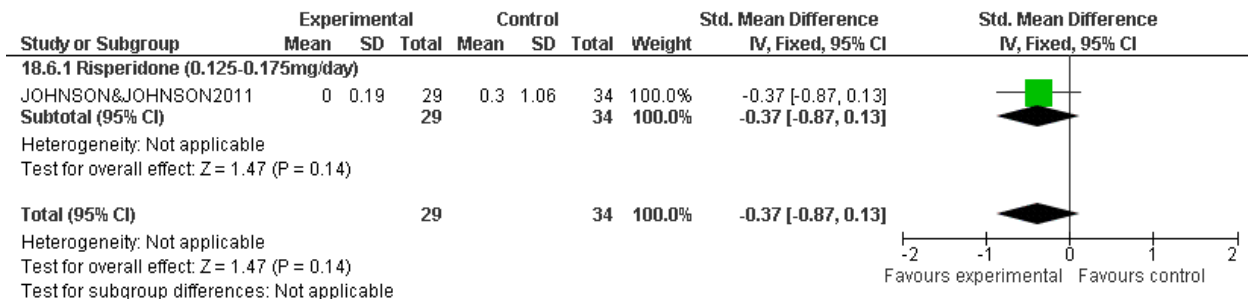
Discontinuation due to tremor



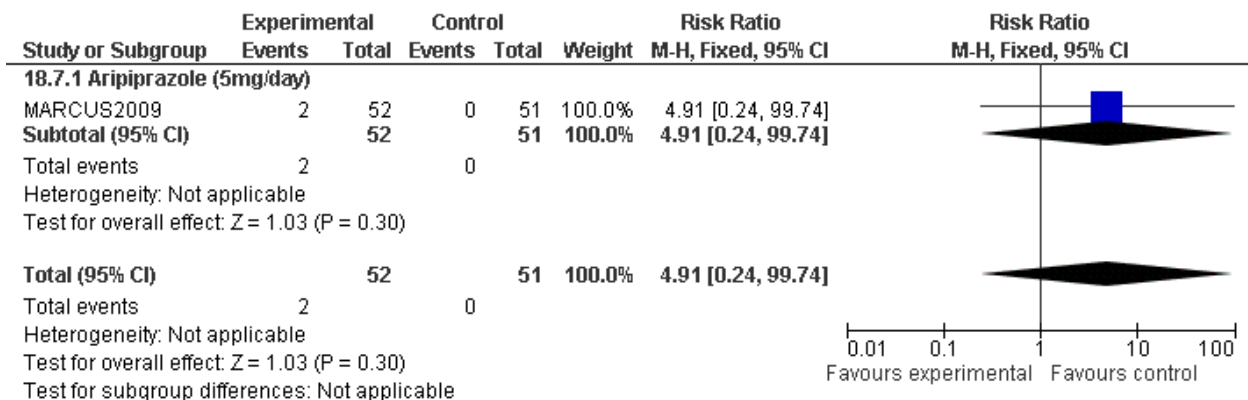
Any treatment-emergent extrapyramidal symptoms



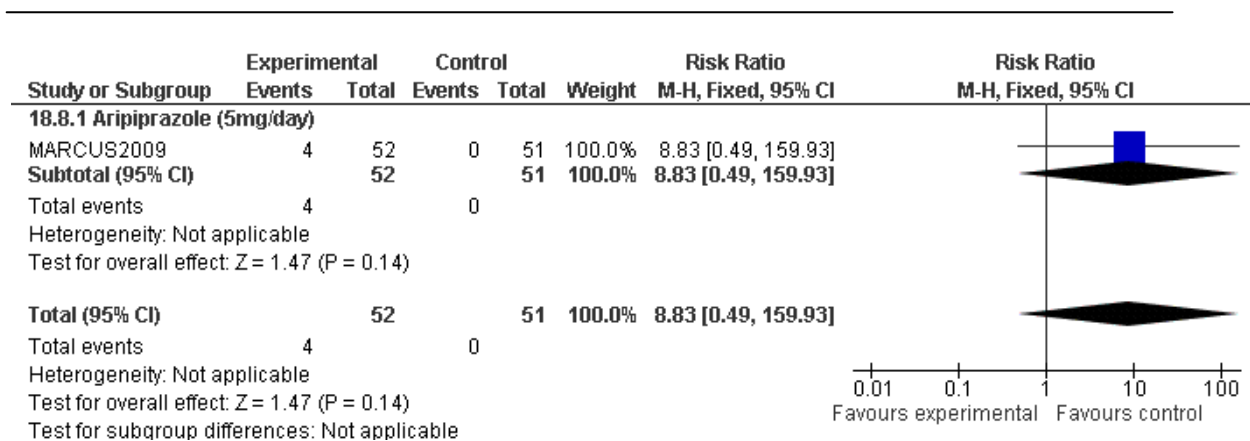
Extrapyramidal symptoms



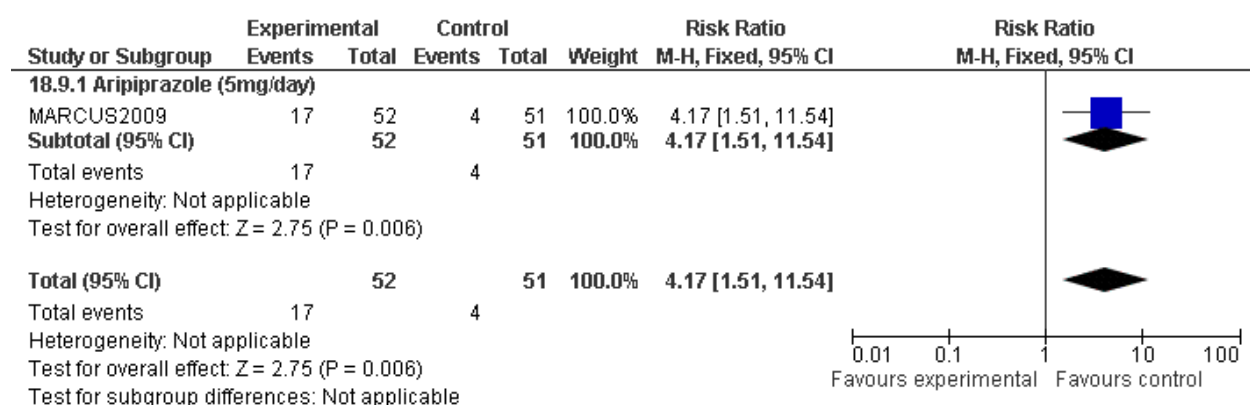
Extrapyramidal disorder



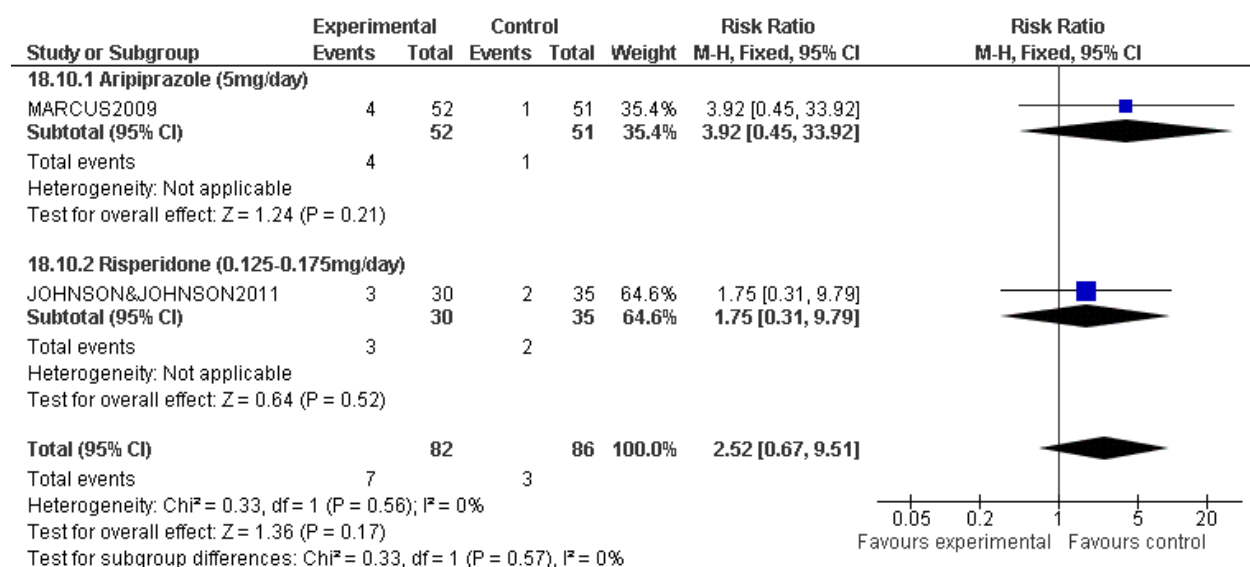
Tremor



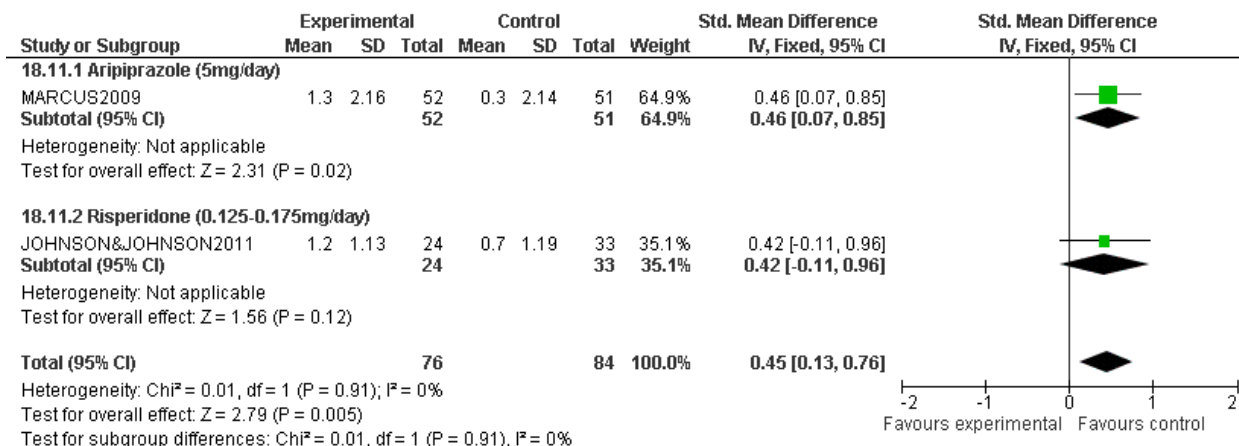
Clinically relevant ($\geq 7\%$) weight gain



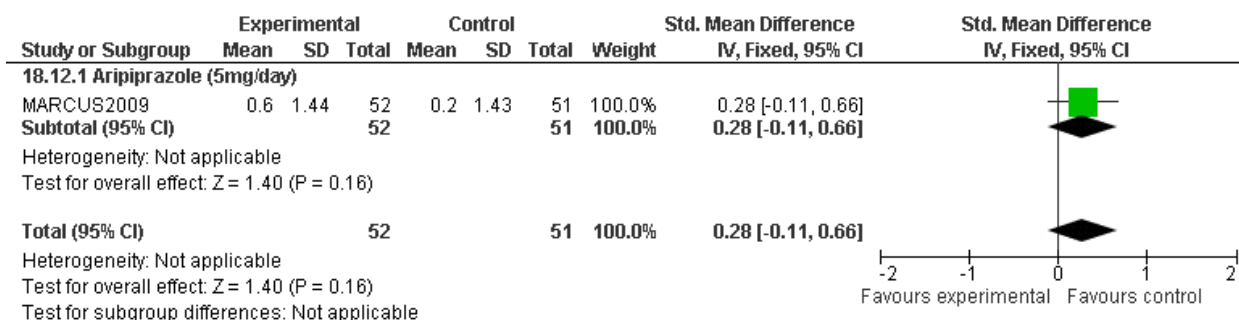
Weight gain



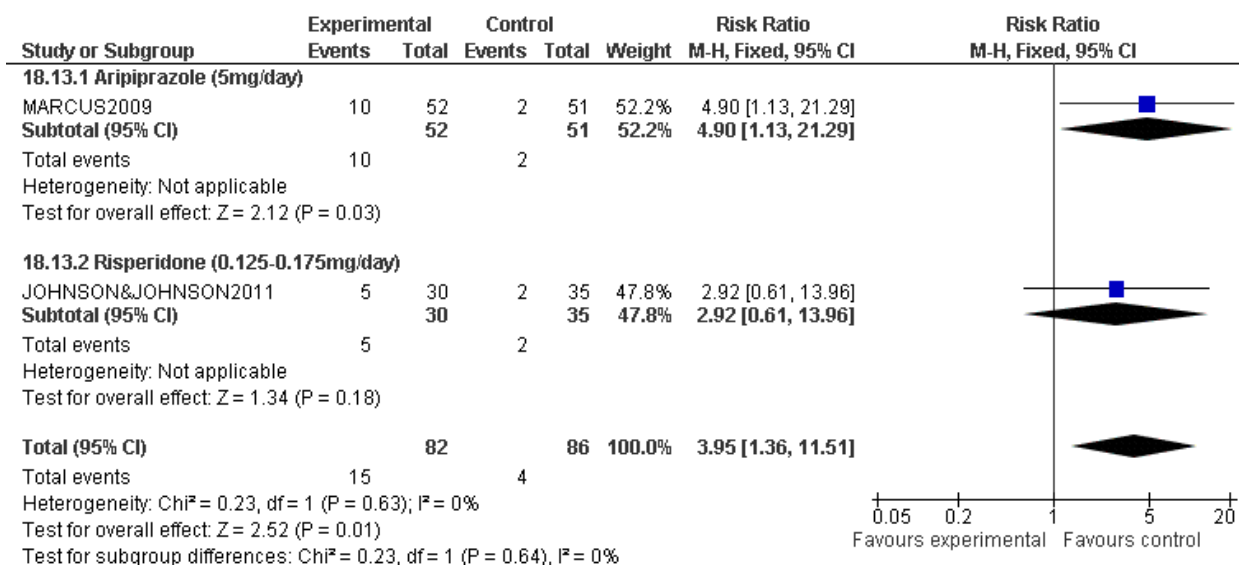
Weight gain (in kg)



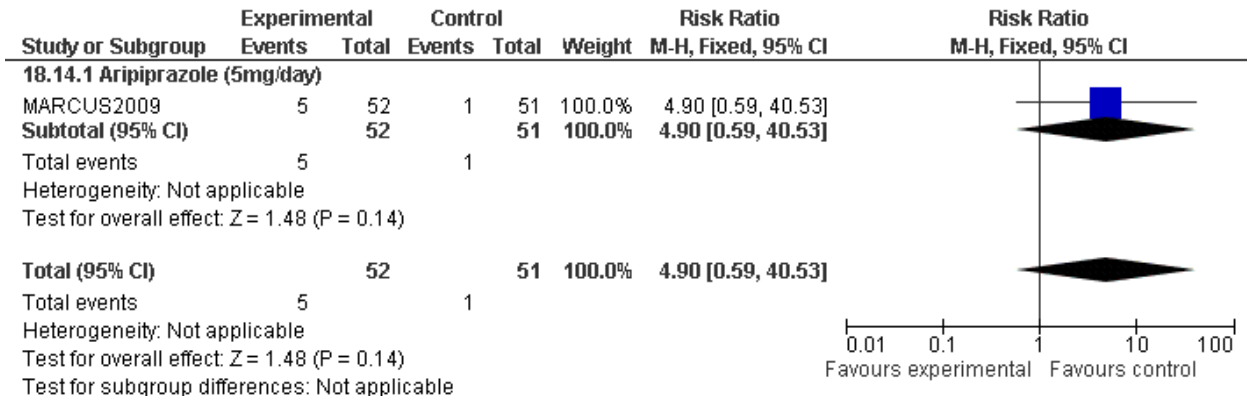
BMI change (kg/m-squared)



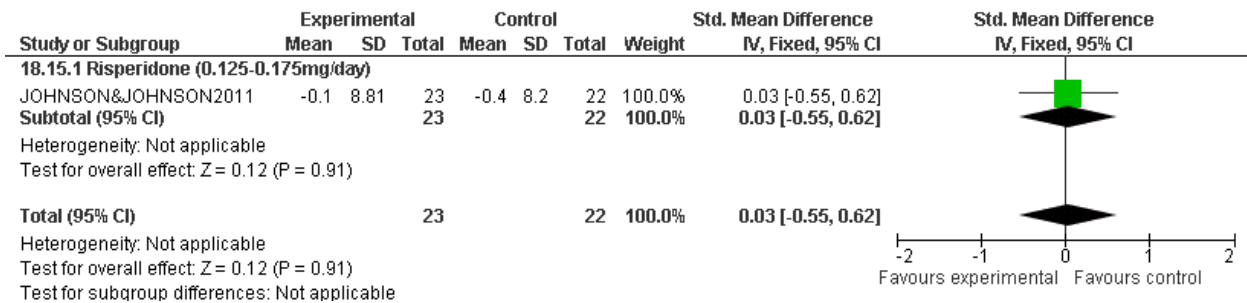
Increased appetite



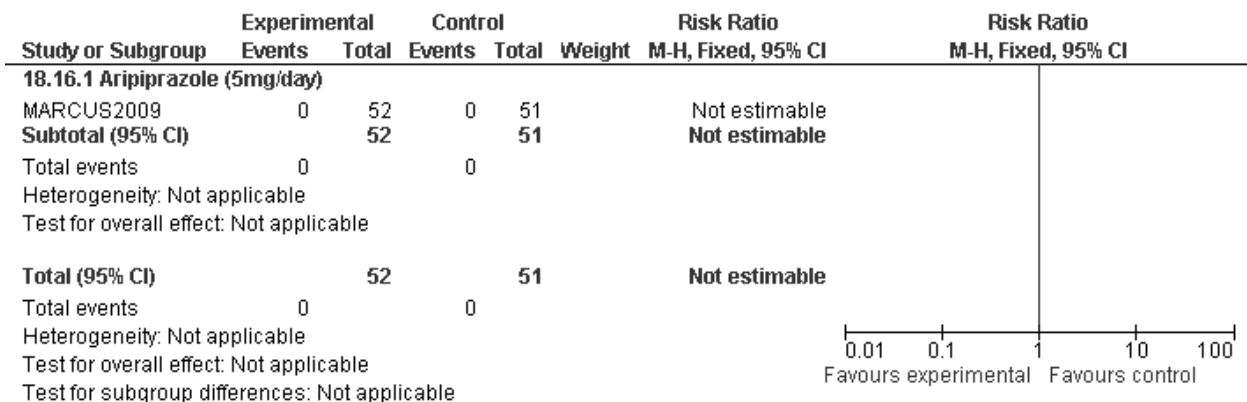
Decreased appetite



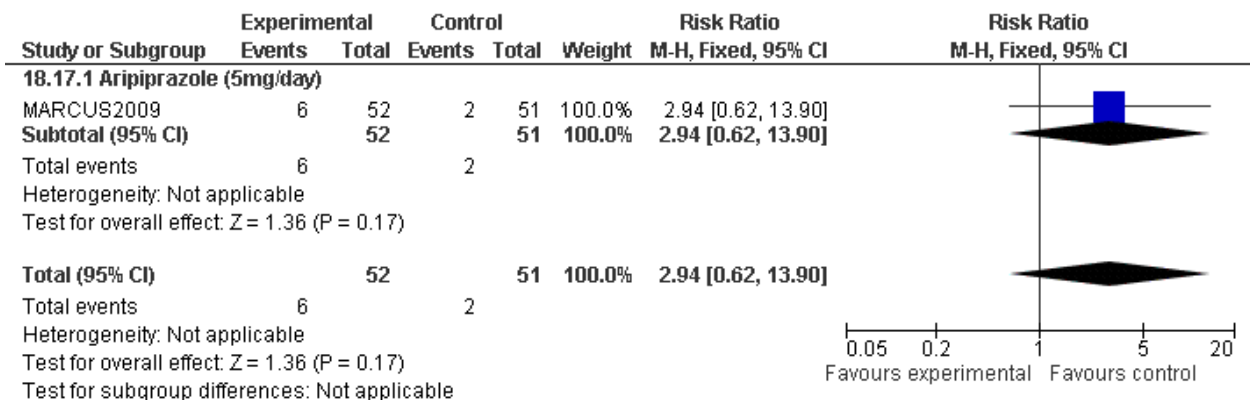
Fasting Glucose (mg/dL) (Change Score)



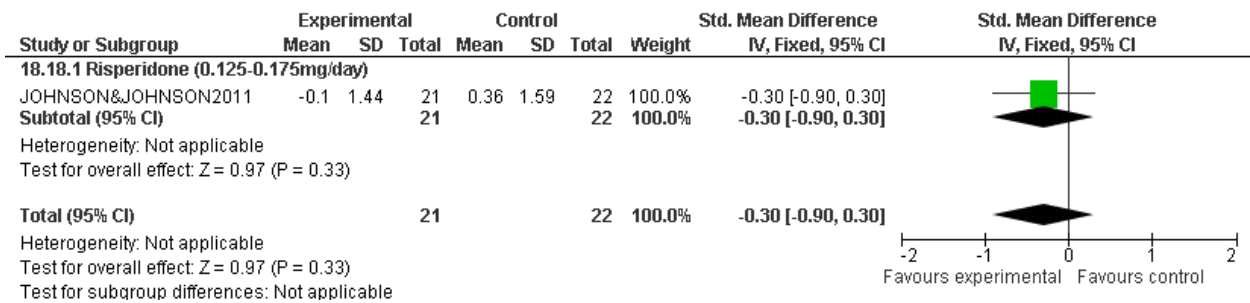
Fasting glucose (=>115 mg/dL)



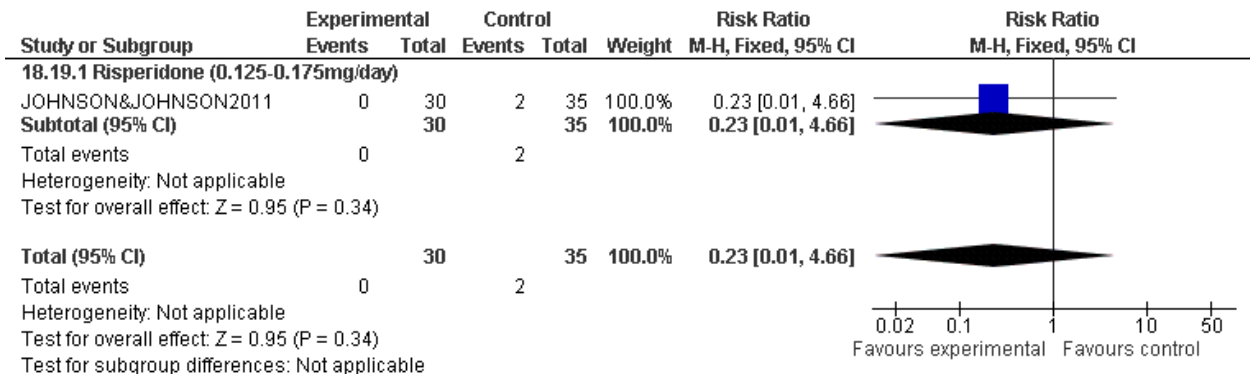
Fasting triglycerides (=>120 mg/dL for females or 160 mg/dL for males)



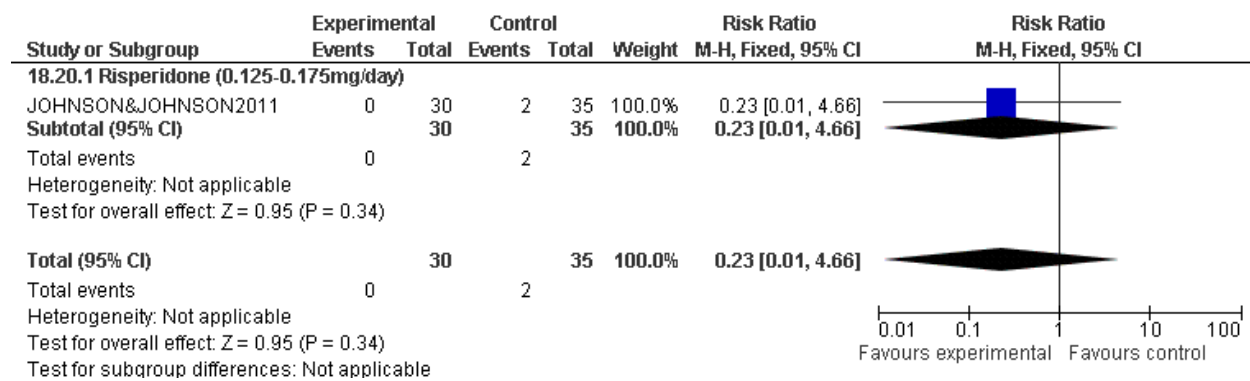
Insulin Resistance (HOMA-IR) (Change Score)



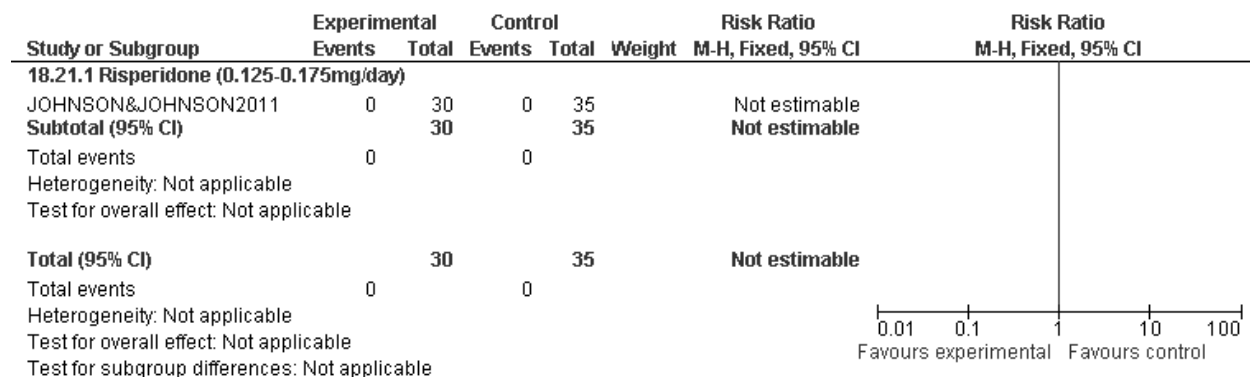
Aggression



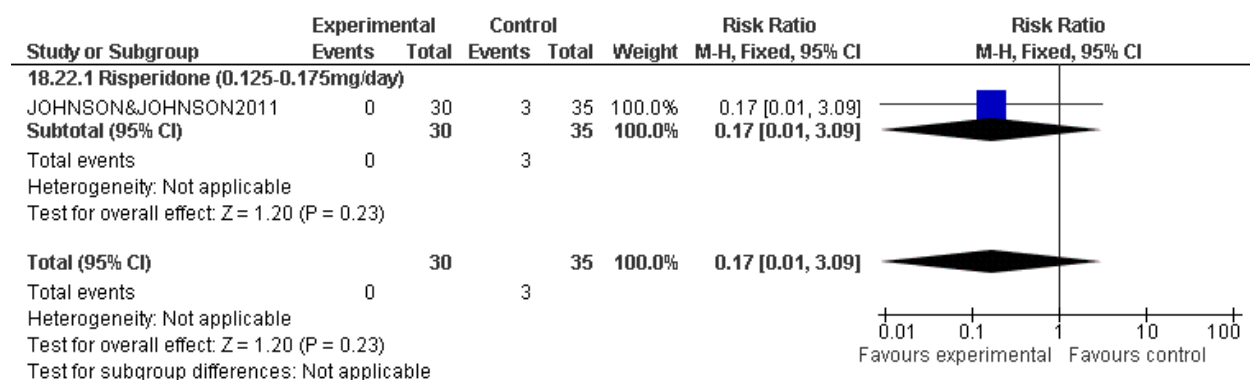
Agitation



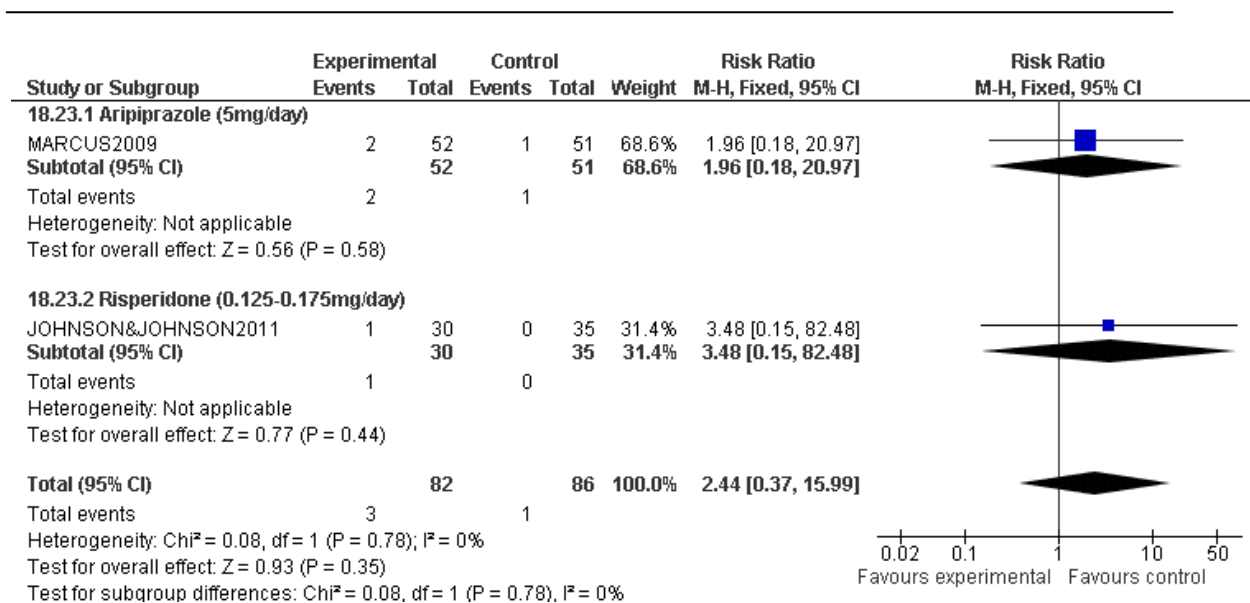
Depression



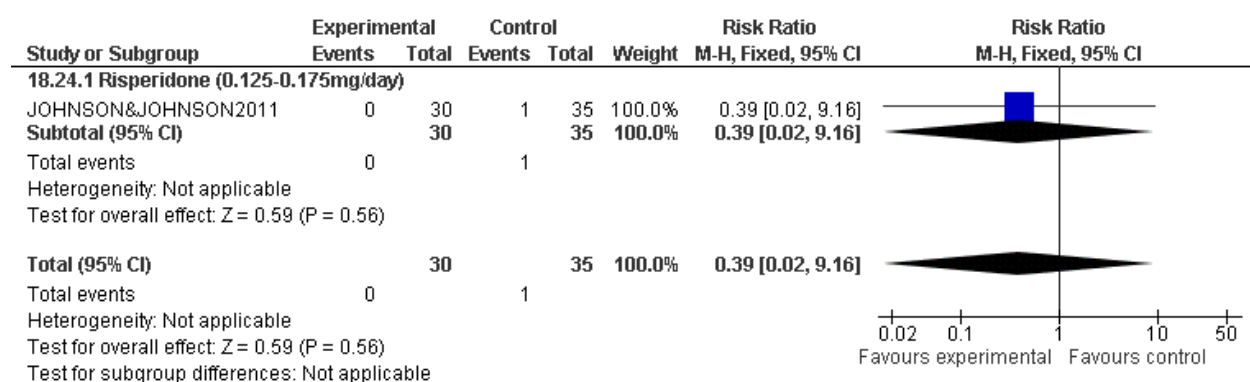
Abdominal discomfort



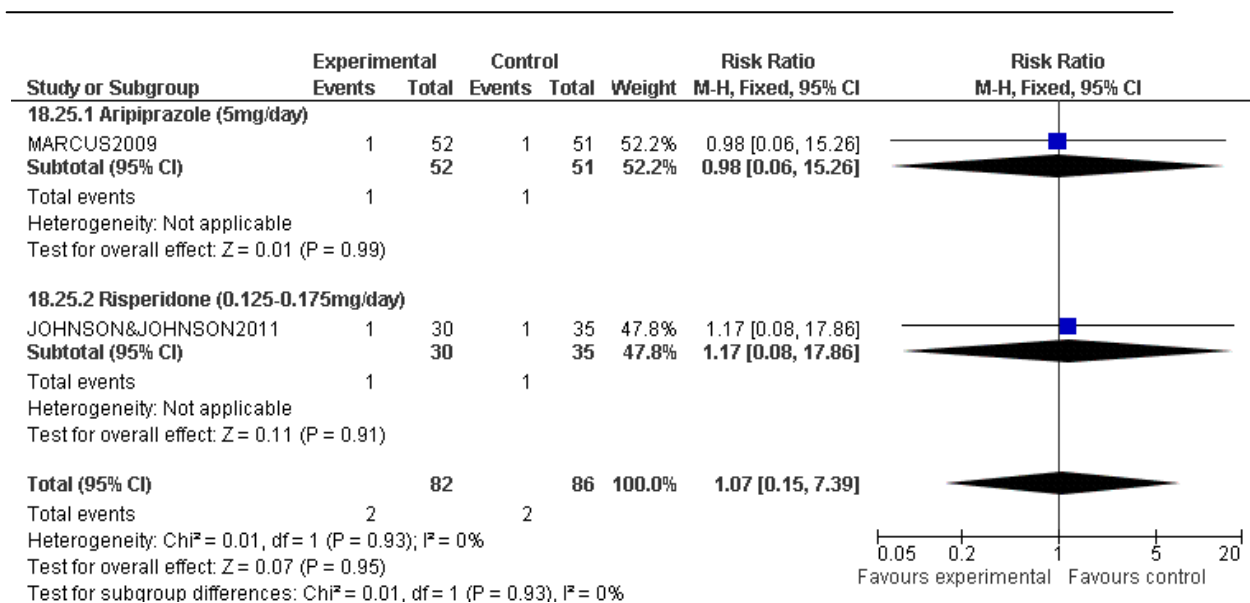
Abdominal pain (upper)



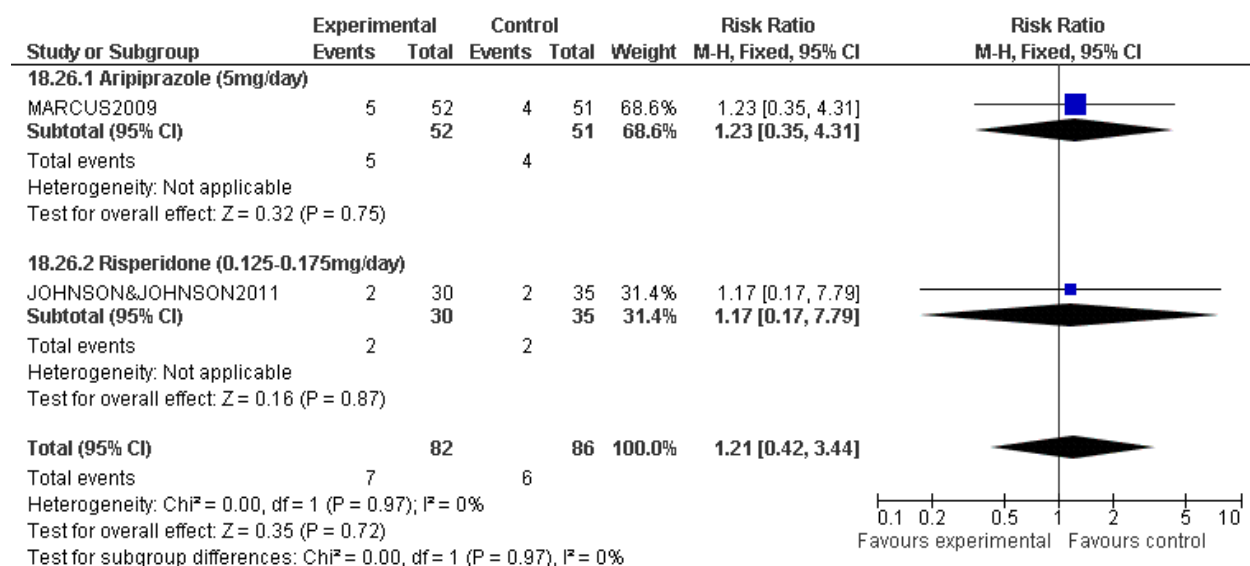
Constipation



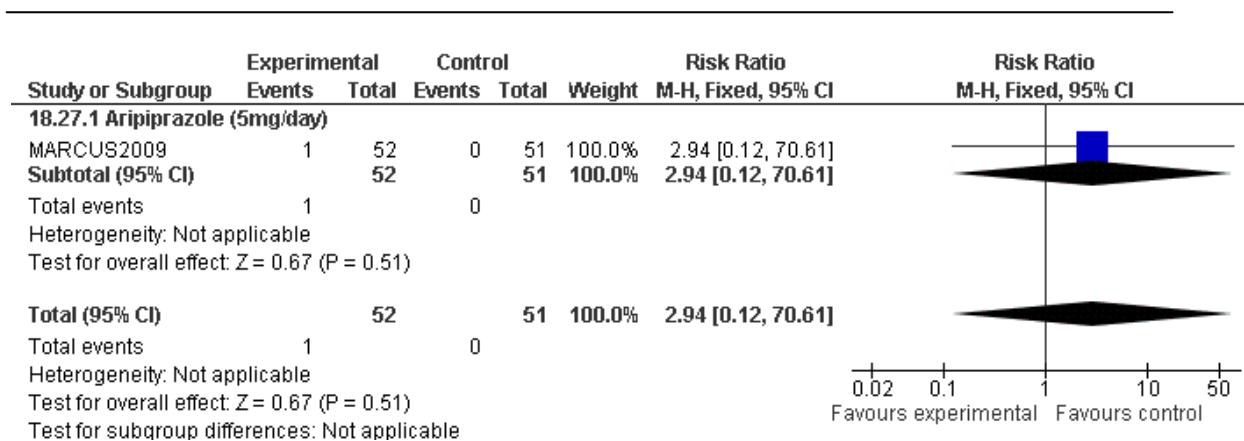
Nausea



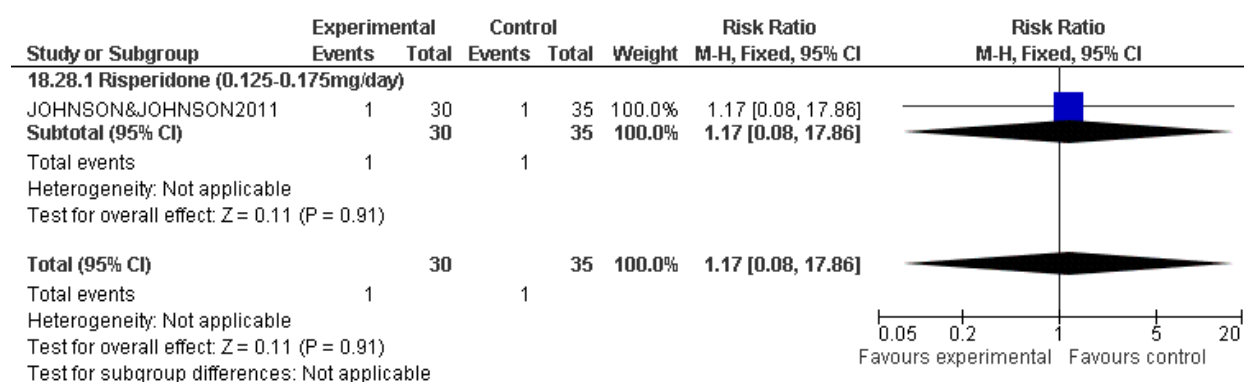
Vomiting



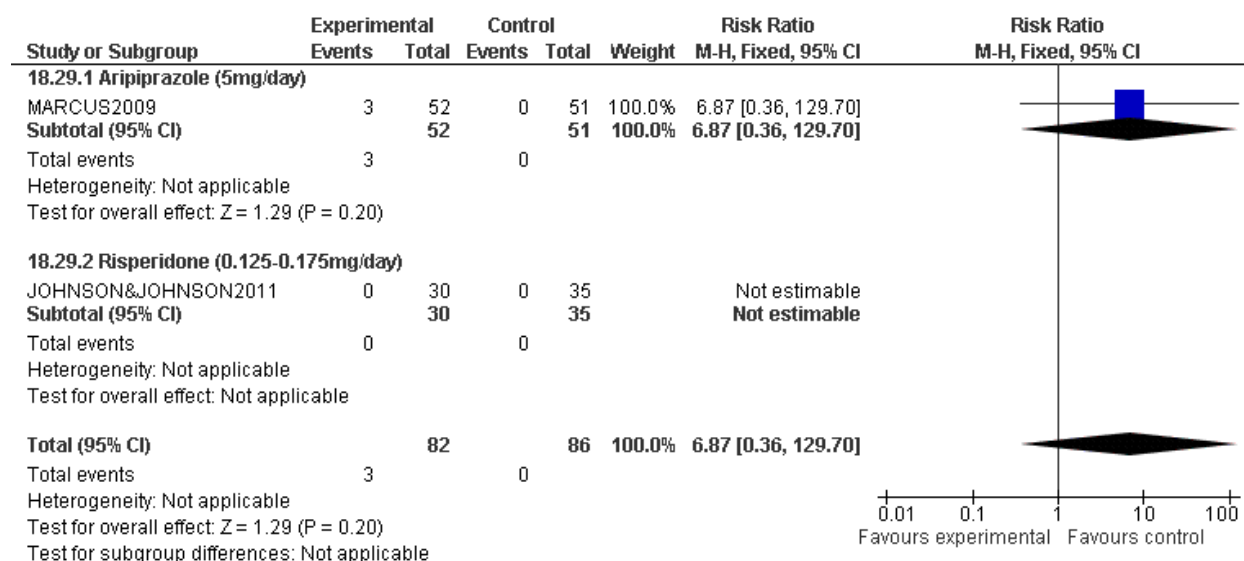
Gastroenteritis viral



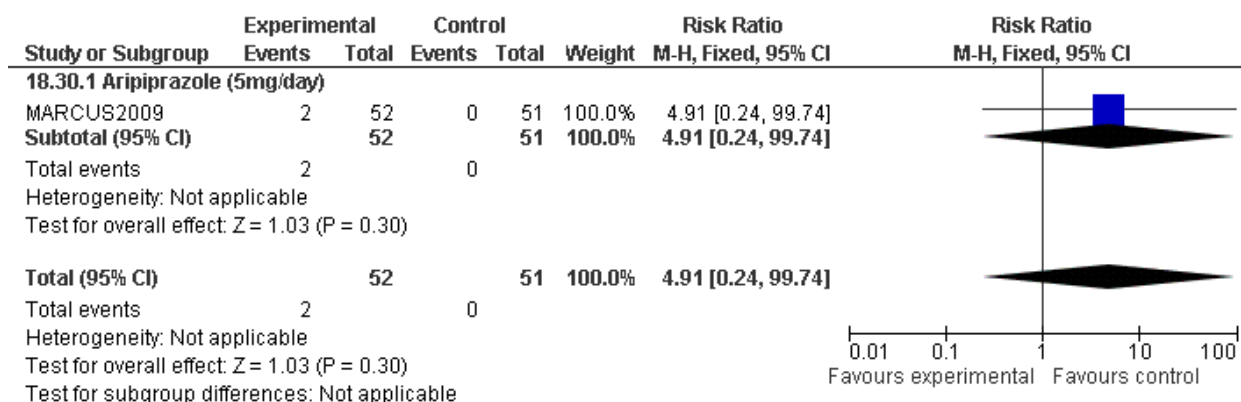
Diarrhoea



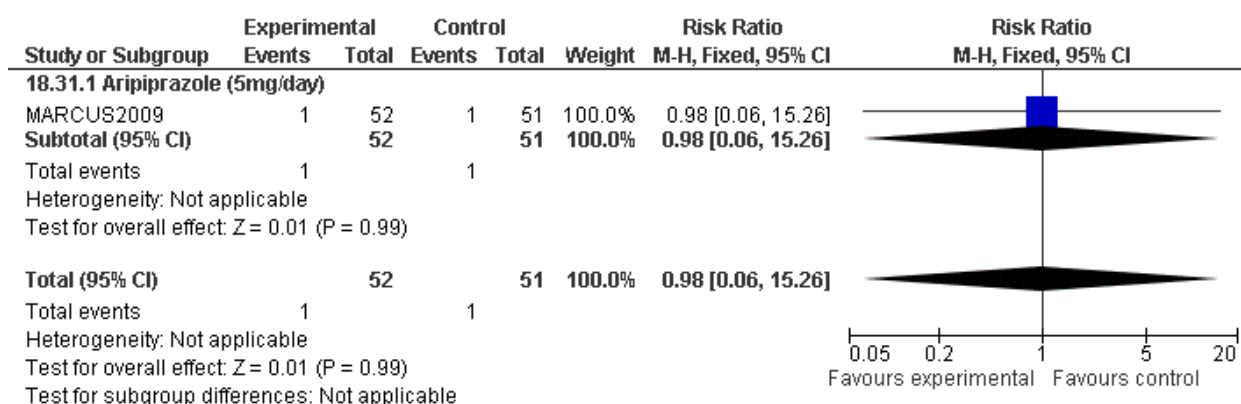
Pyrexia



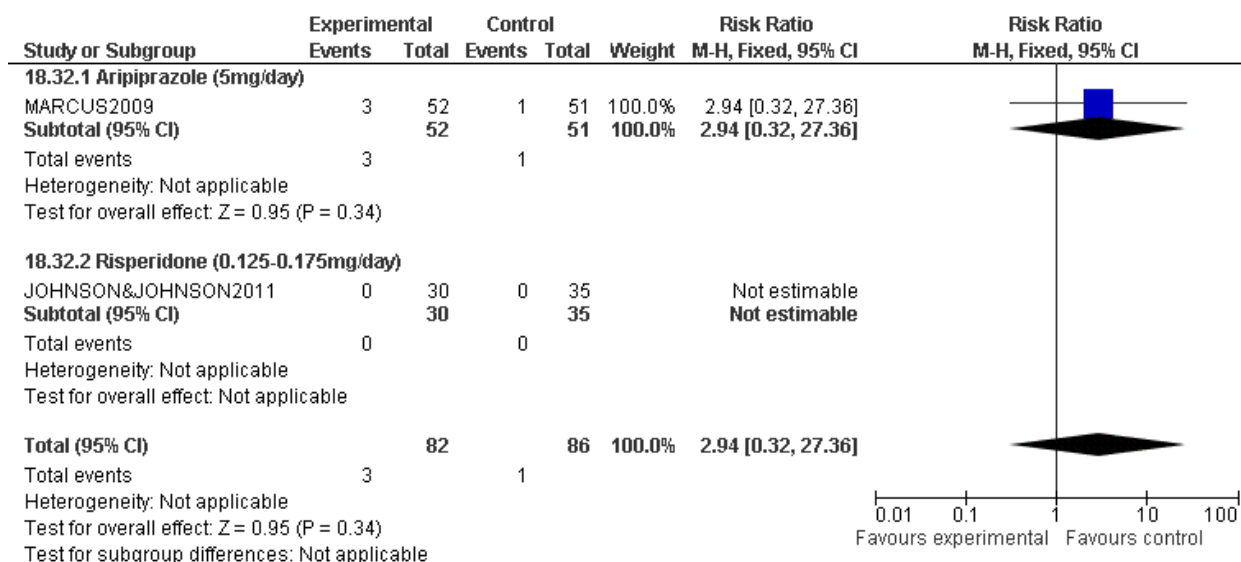
Drooling



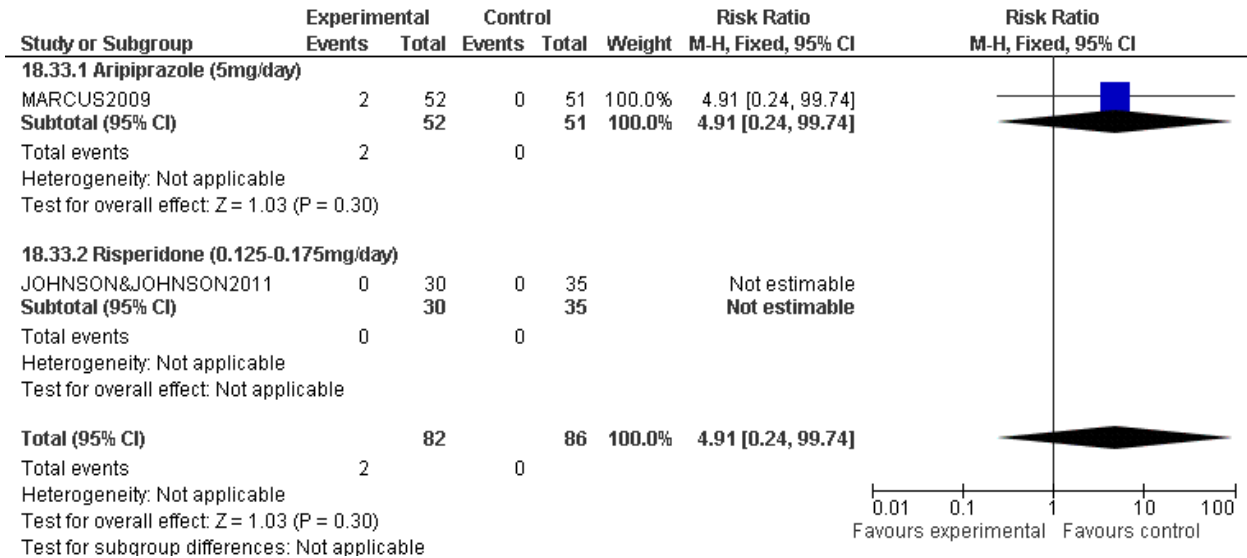
Increased salivation



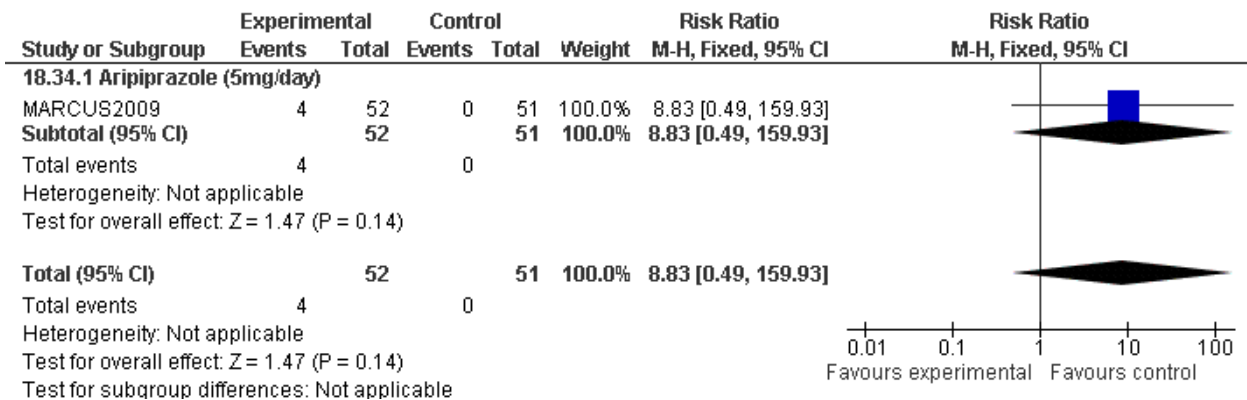
Thirst



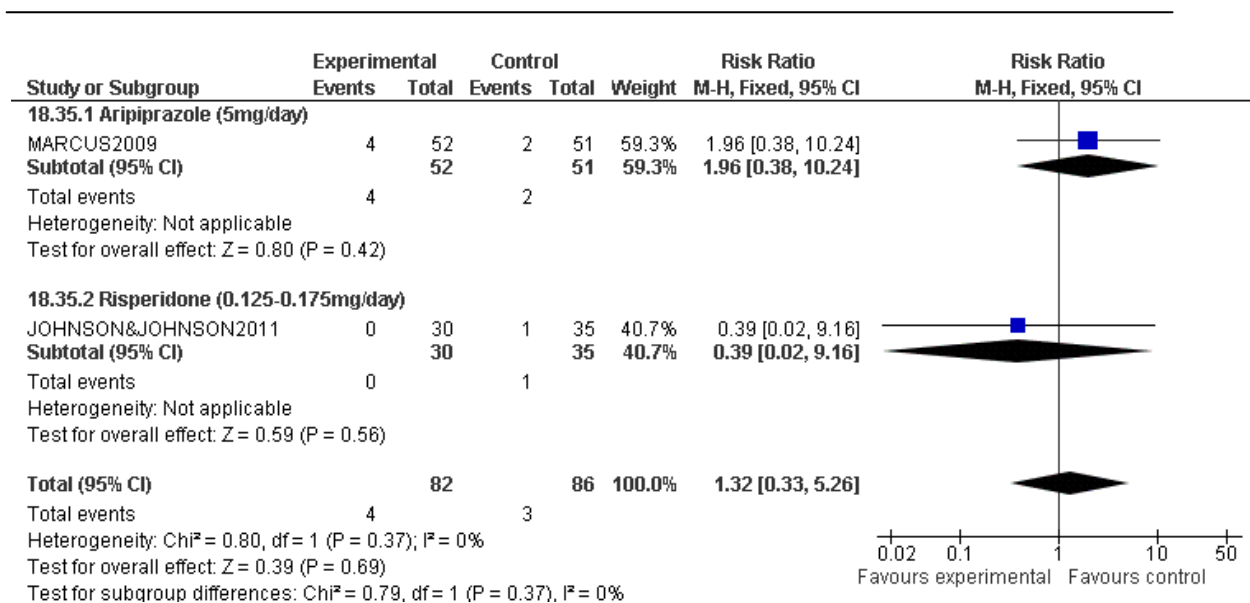
Fatigue



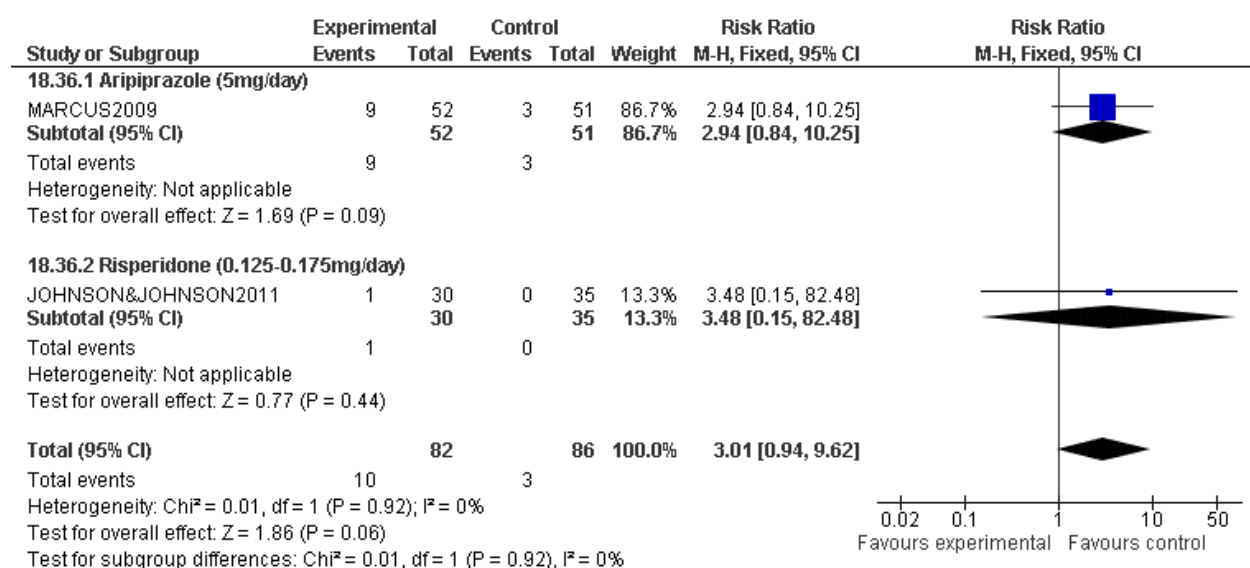
Lethargy



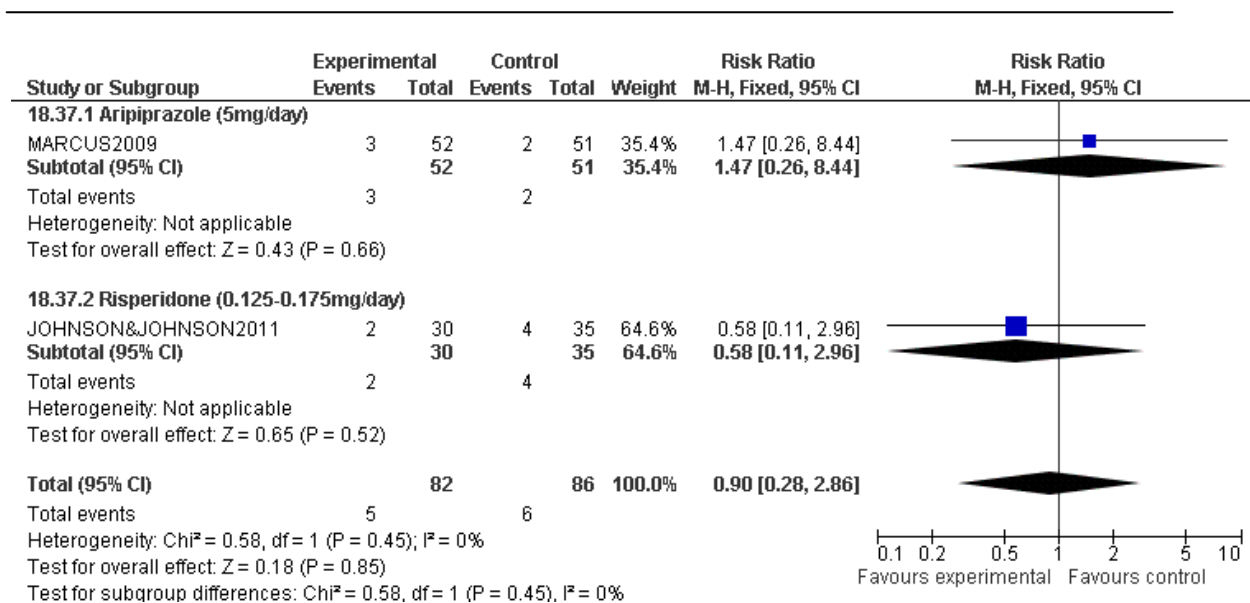
Somnolence



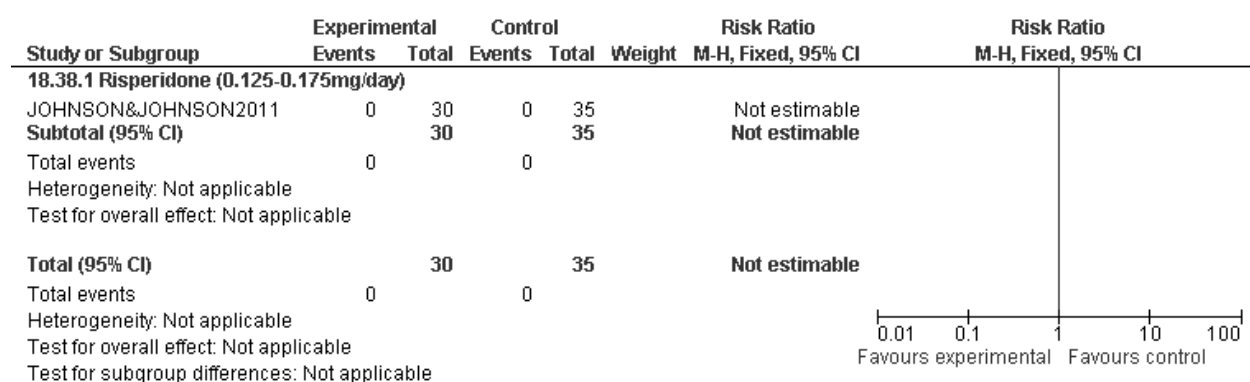
Sedation



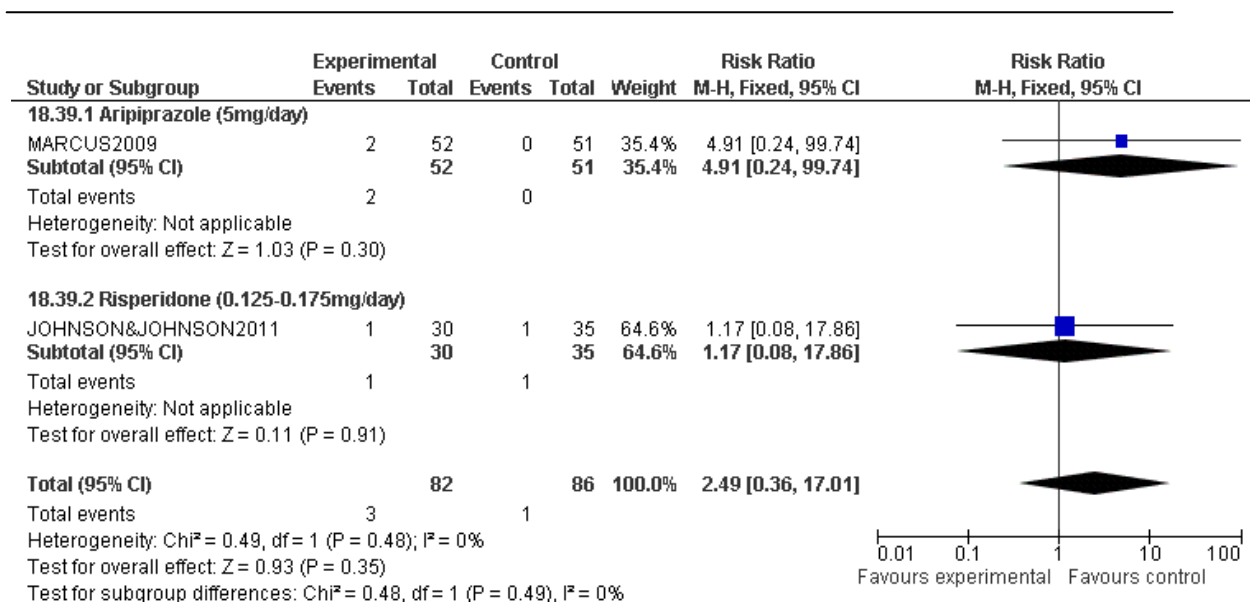
Headache



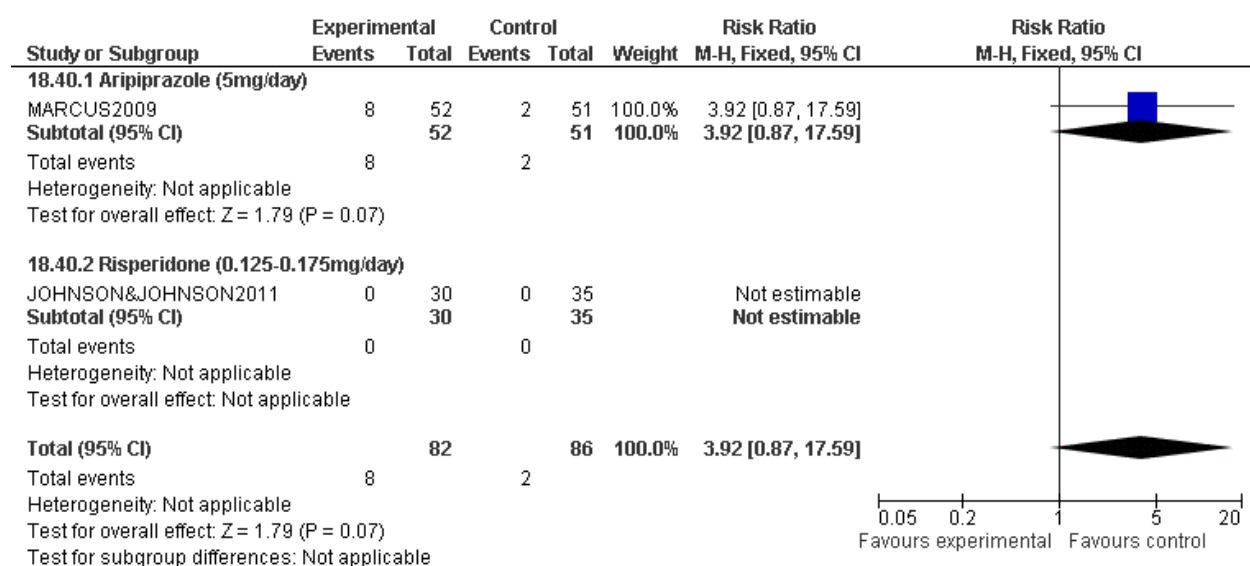
Ear infection



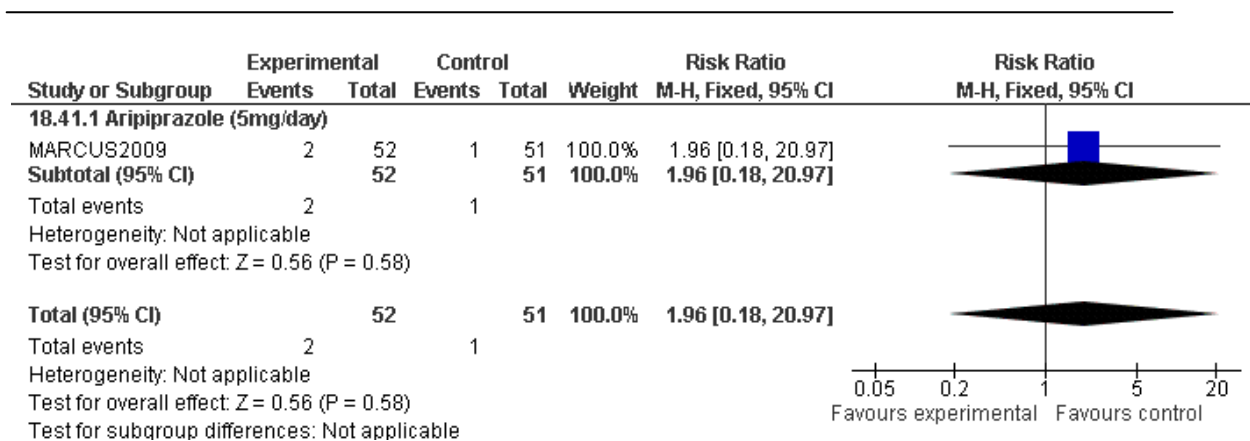
Upper respiratory tract infection



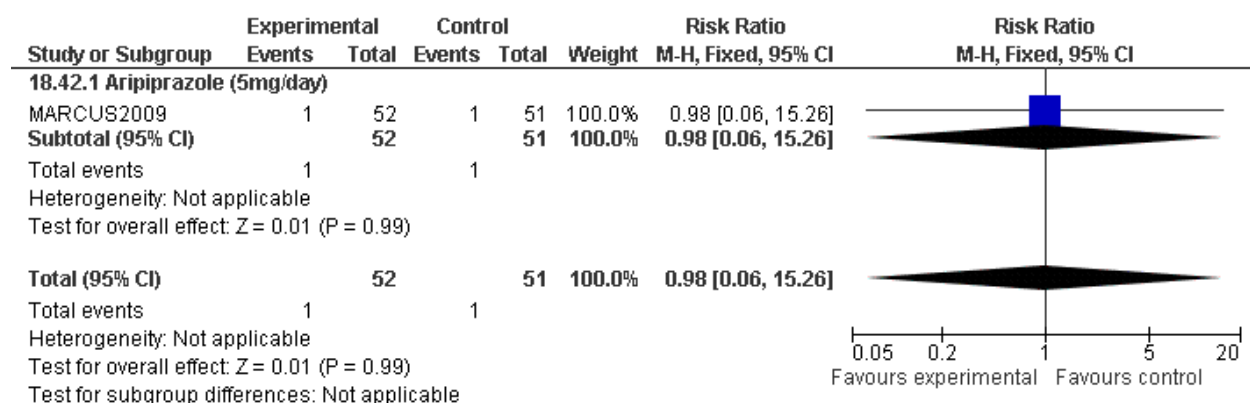
Cough



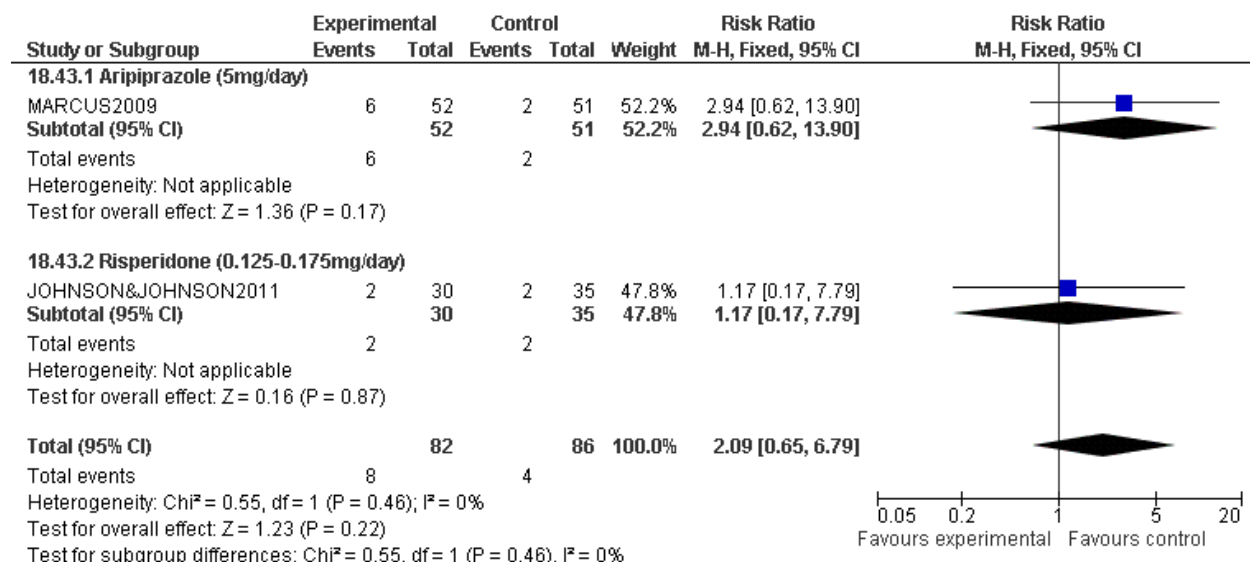
Rhinorrhea



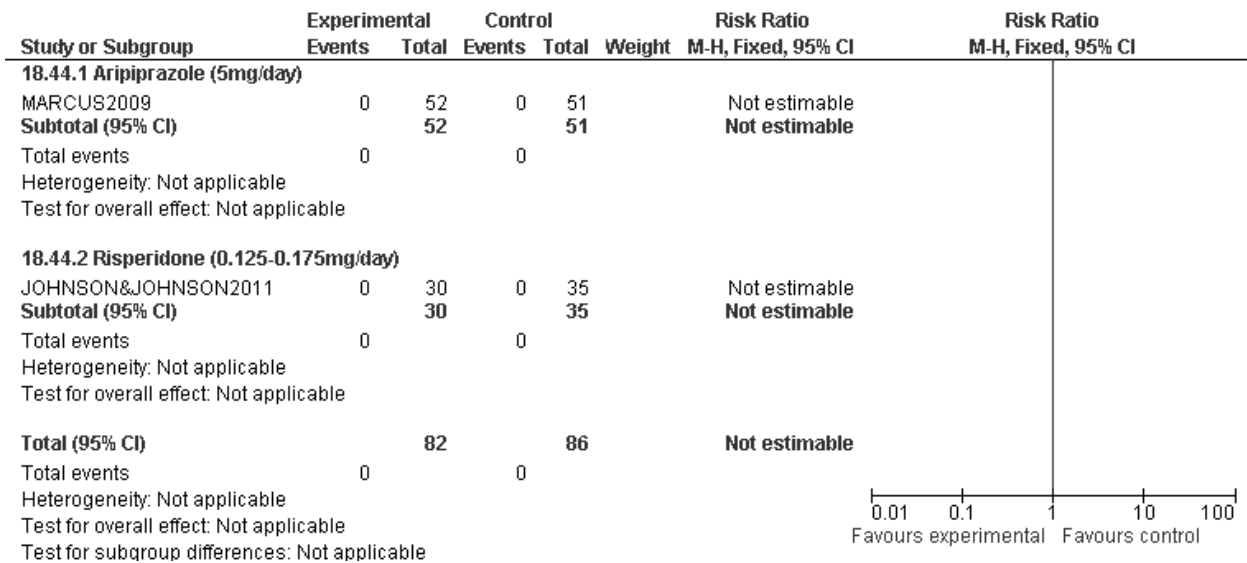
Nasal congestion



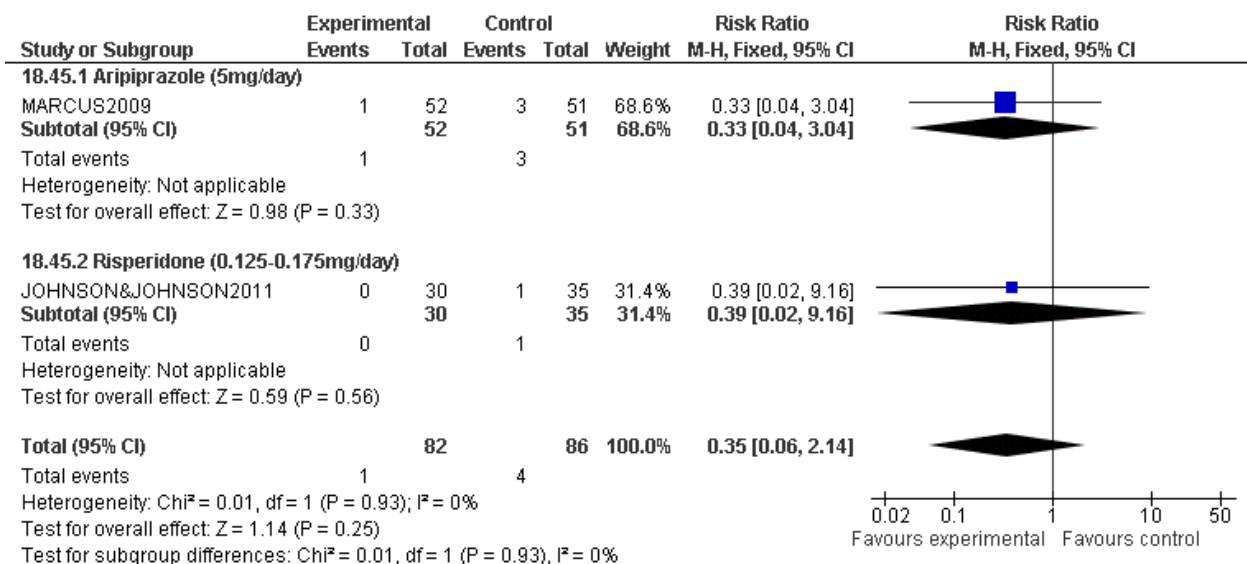
Nasopharyngitis



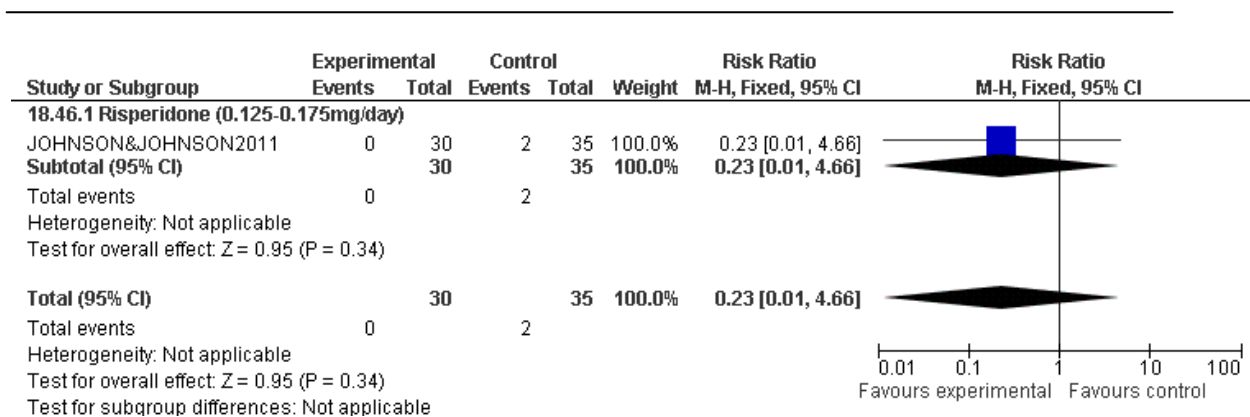
Nose bleed



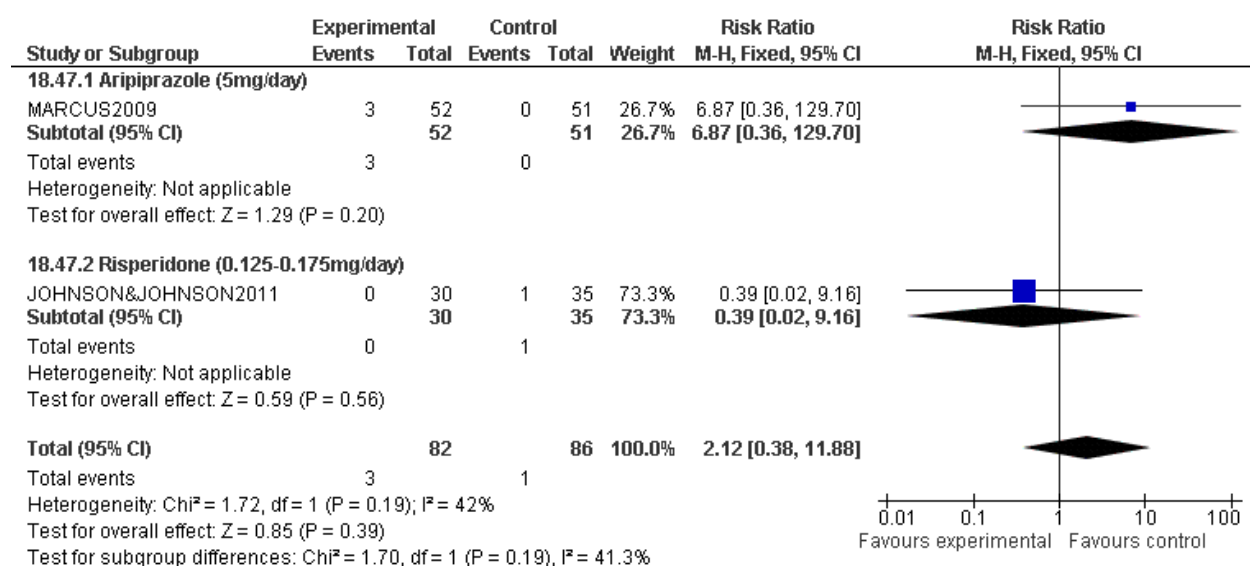
Akathisia



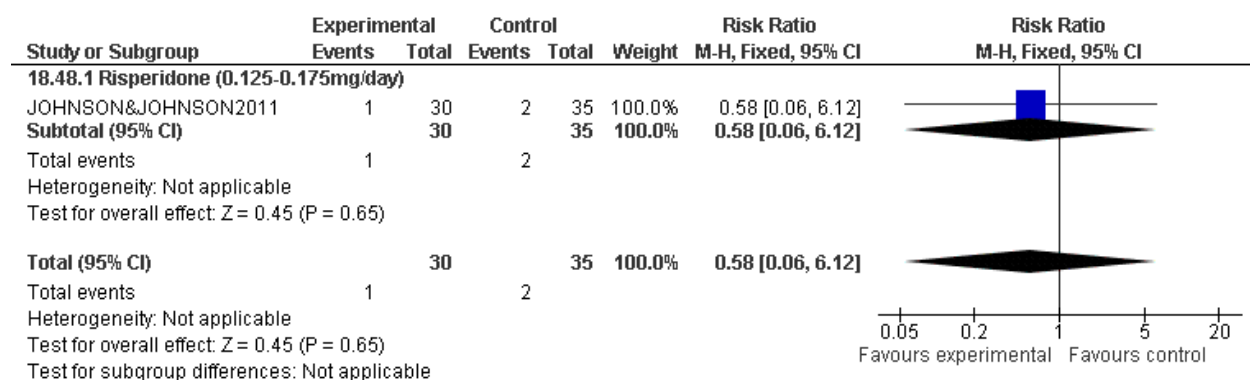
Insomnia



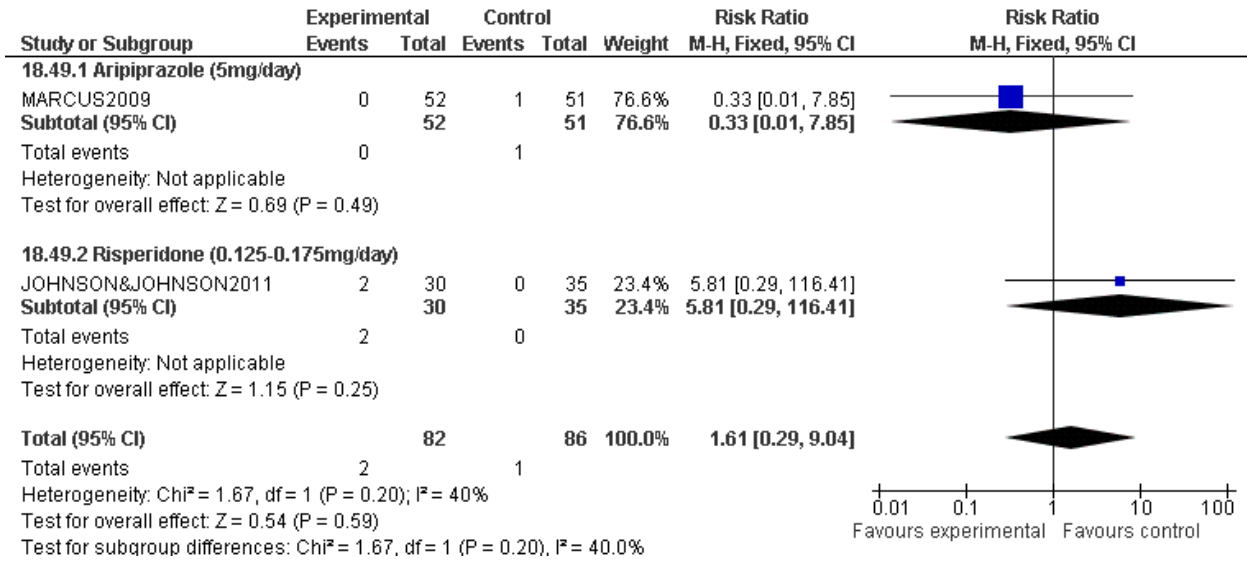
Hypersomnia



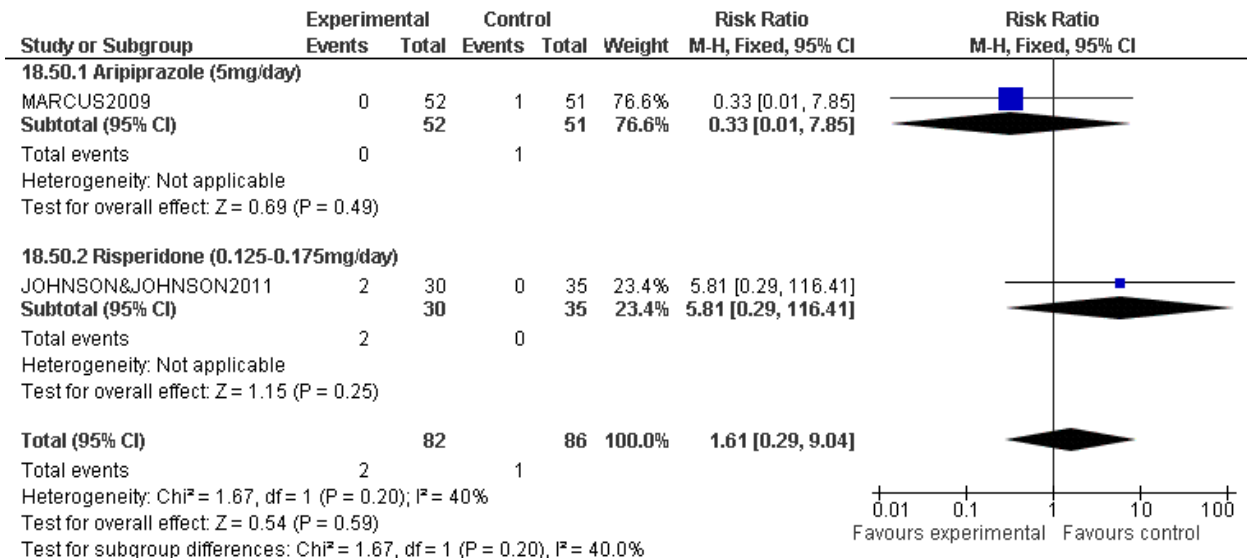
Psychomotor hyperactivity



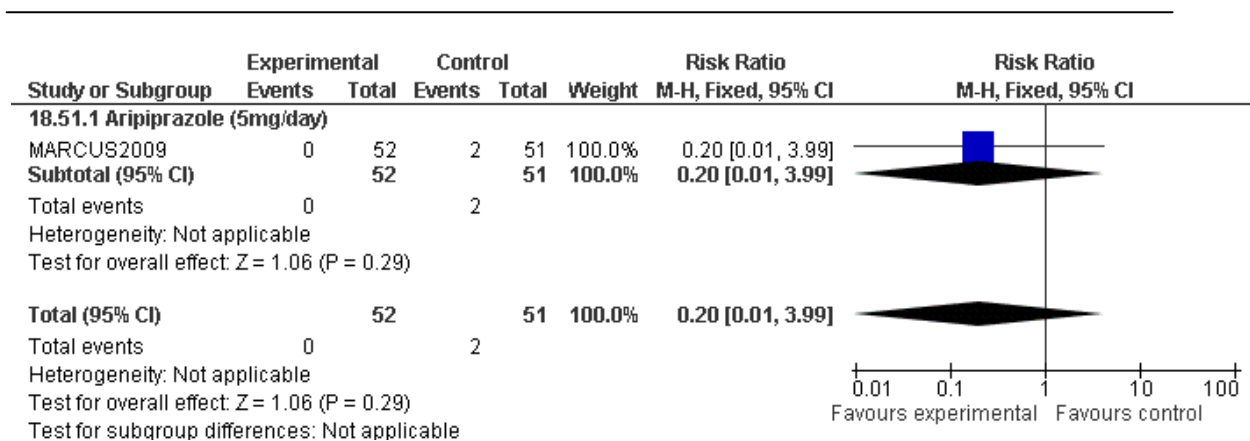
Enuresis



Rash

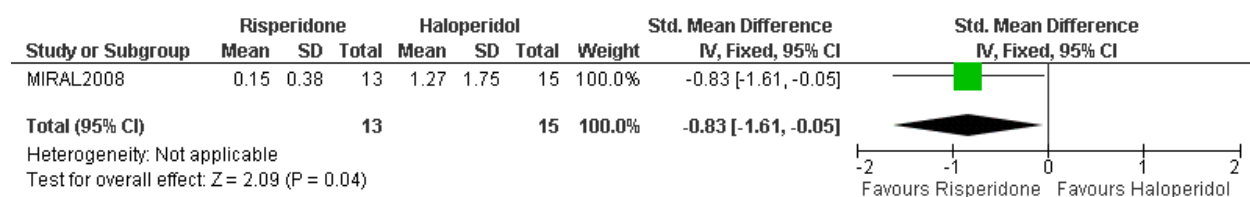


Clinically relevant prolactin elevation (above upper limit of normal)

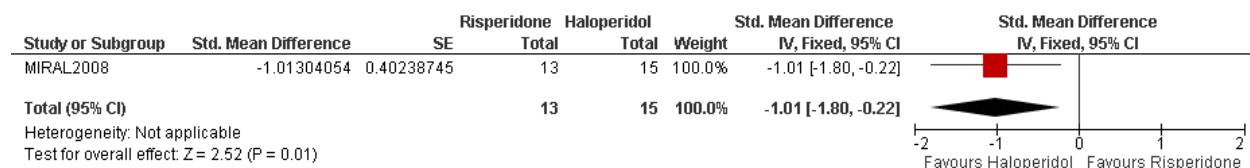


Adverse events associated with risperidone versus placebo

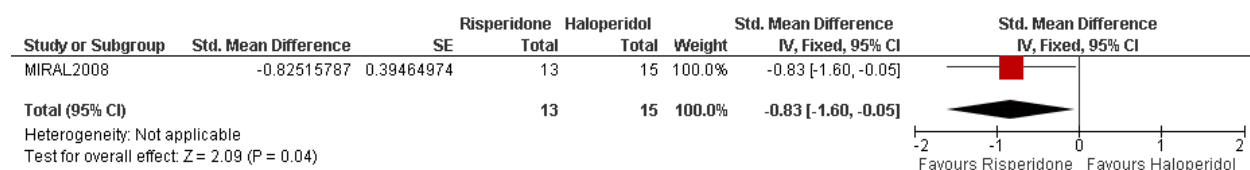
Treatment-emergent extrapyramidal symptoms



Prolactin (change score)



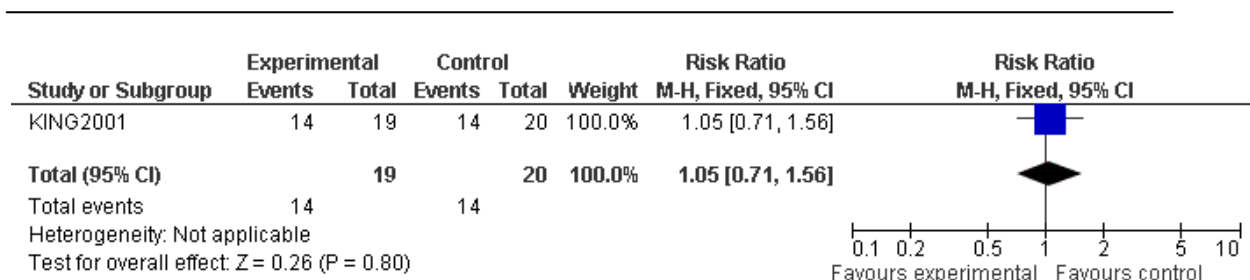
Liver problems (change in alanine transaminase [ALT])



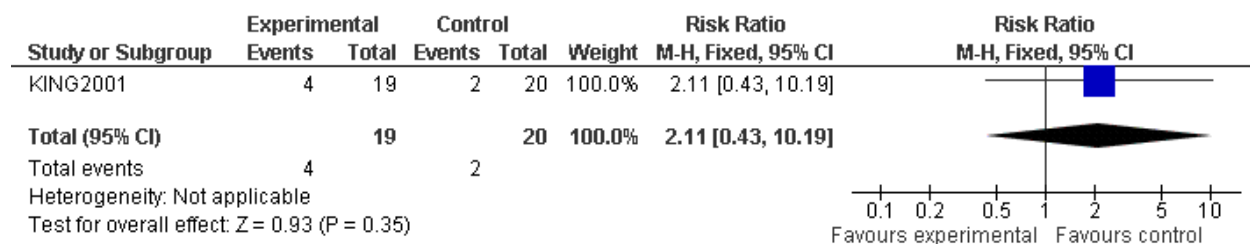
1.33.6 Adverse events associated with antivirals

Adverse events associated with amantadine hydrochloride versus placebo

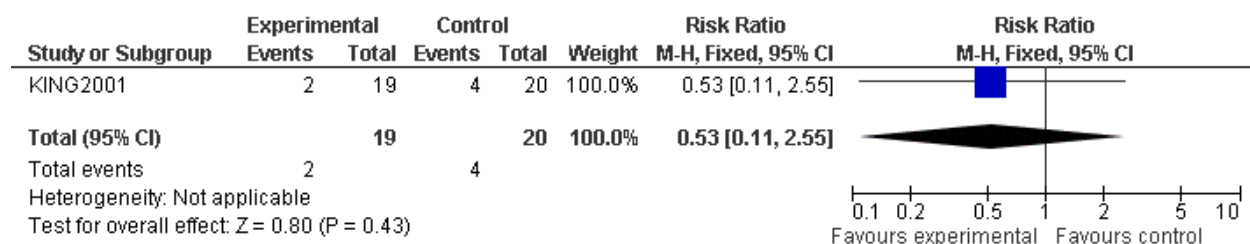
Any adverse event



Insomnia



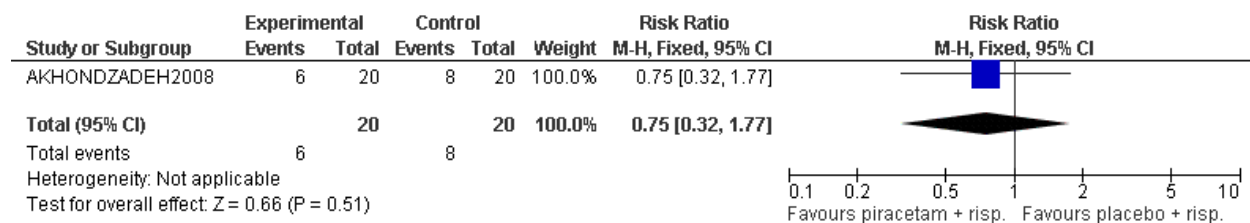
Antisocial behaviour



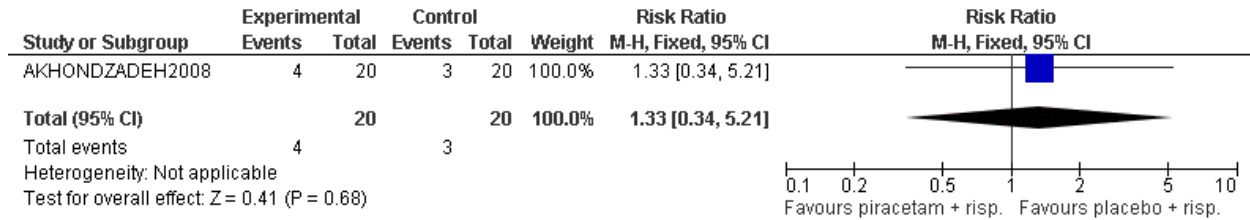
1.33.7 Adverse events associated with cognitive enhancers

Adverse events associated with piracetam and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone

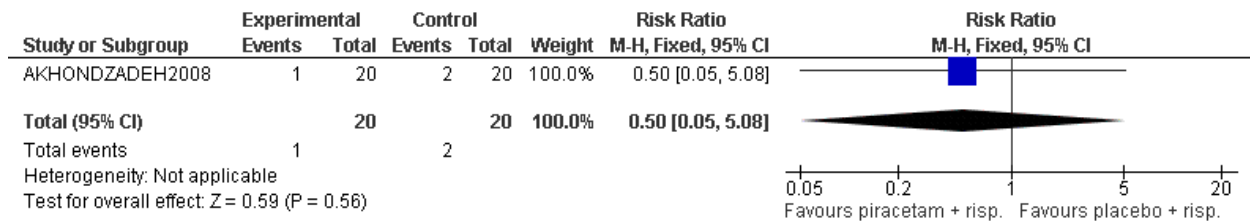
Any treatment-emergent extrapyramidal symptom



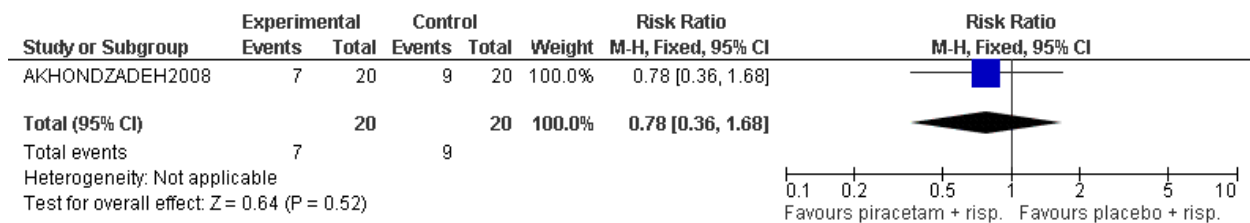
Constipation



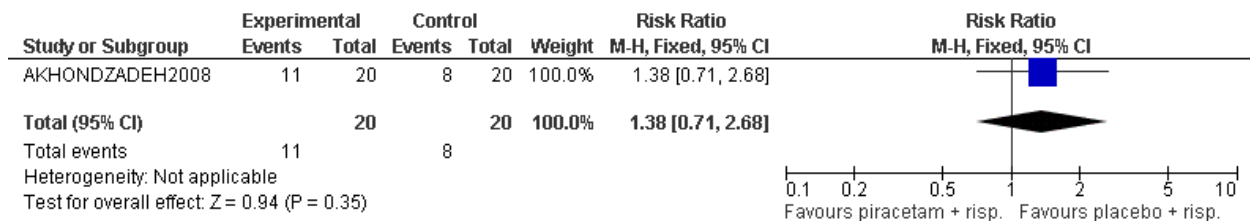
Nervousness



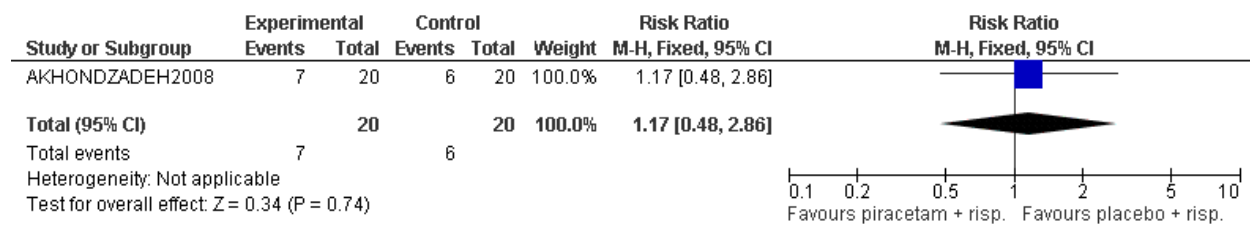
Day time drowsiness



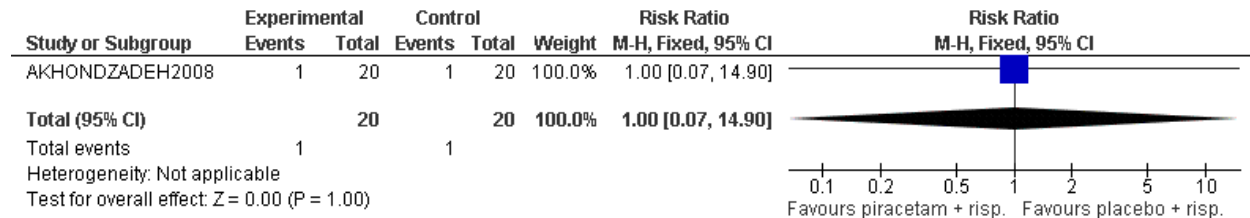
Morning drowsiness



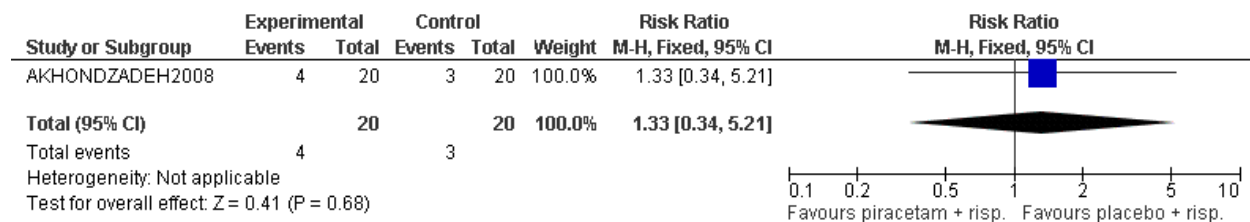
Increased appetite



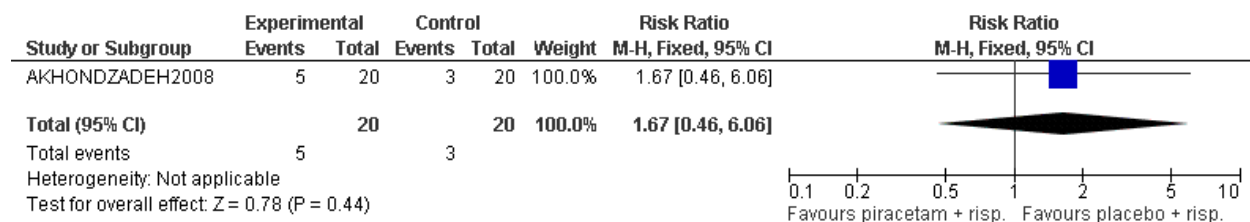
Loss of appetite



Dry mouth



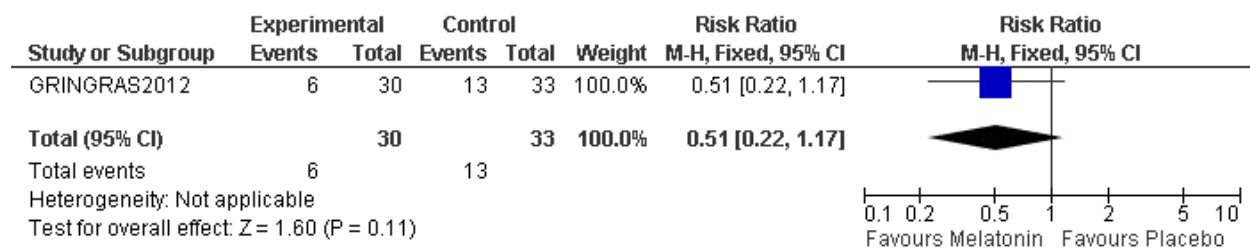
Fatigue



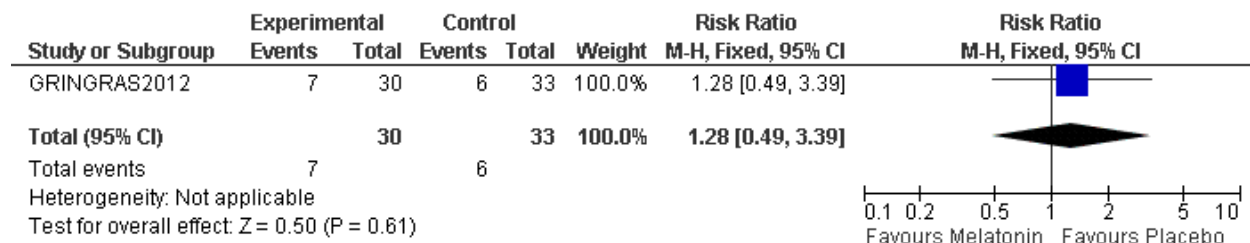
1.33.8 Adverse events associated with melatonin

Adverse events associated with melatonin versus placebo

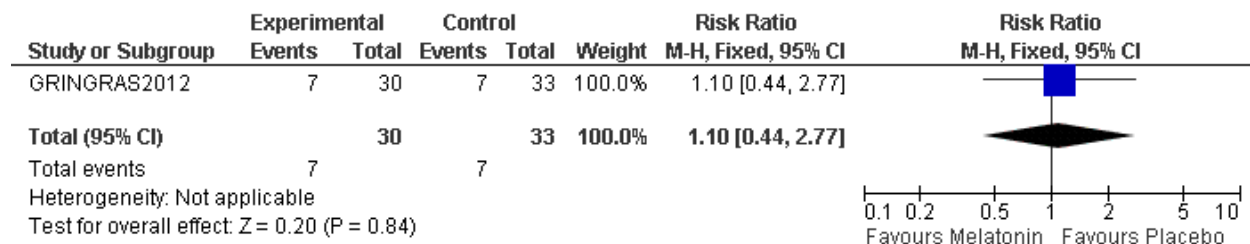
Coughing



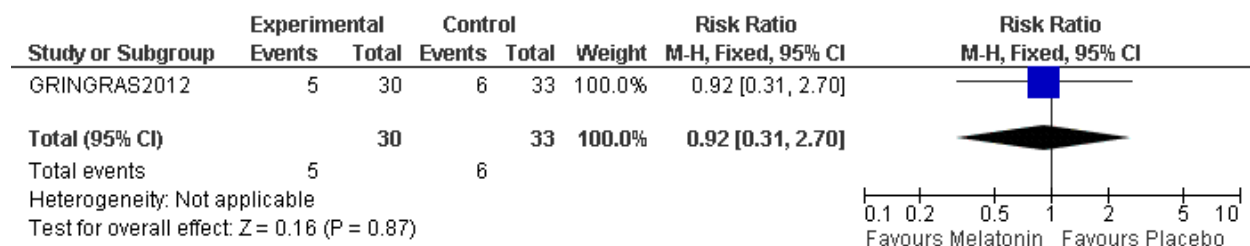
Mood swings



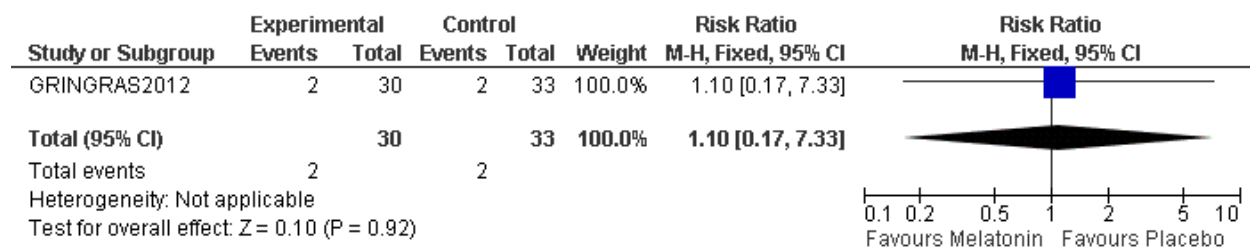
Vomiting



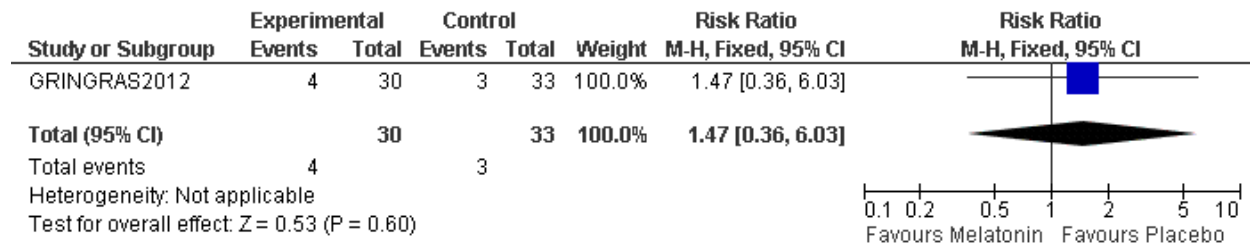
Increased excitability



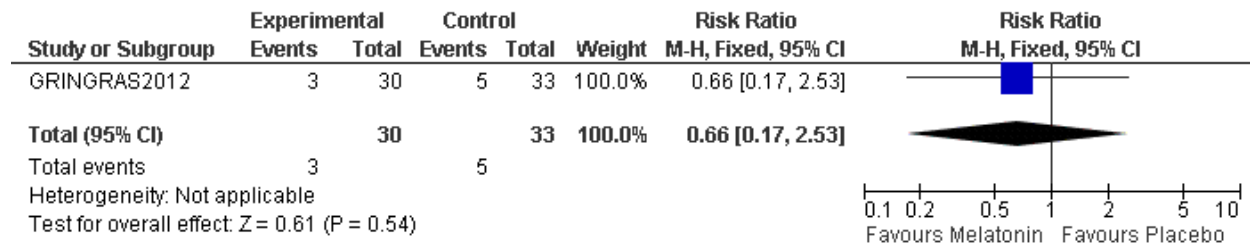
Headache



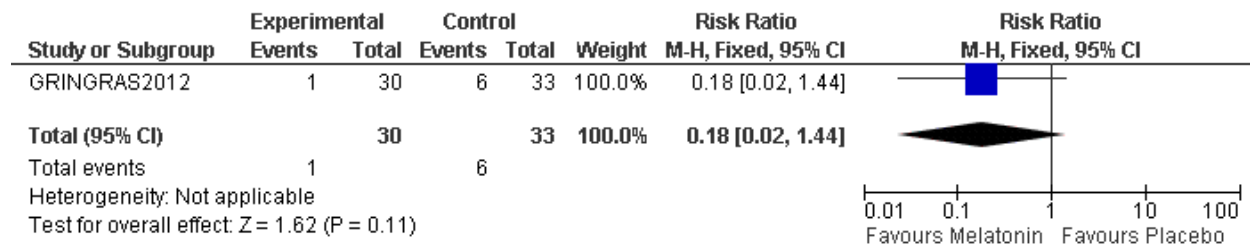
Rash



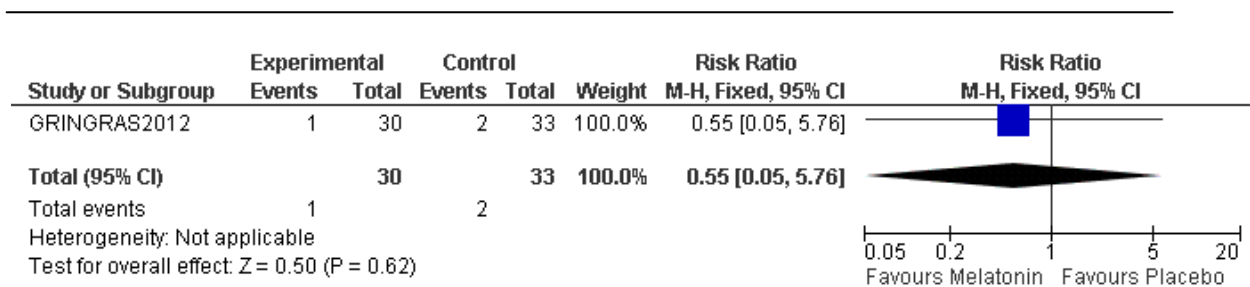
Somnolence



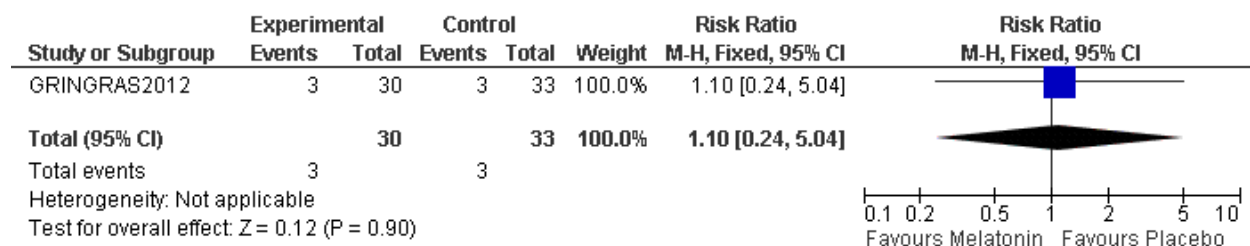
Fatigue



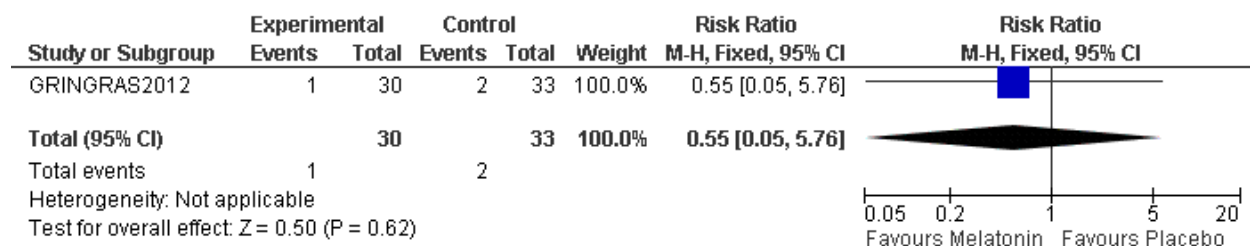
Hypothermia



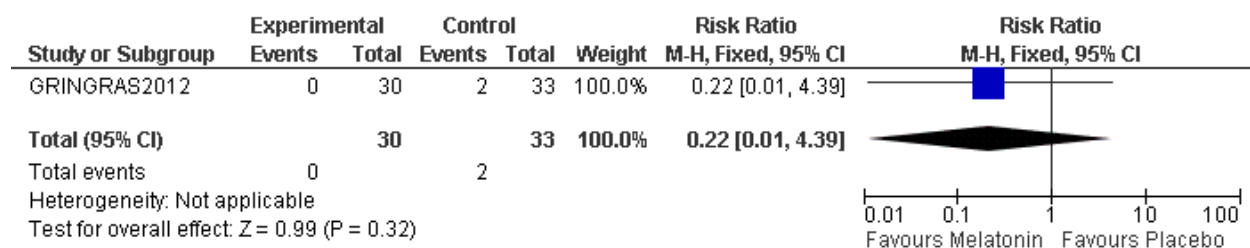
Increased activity



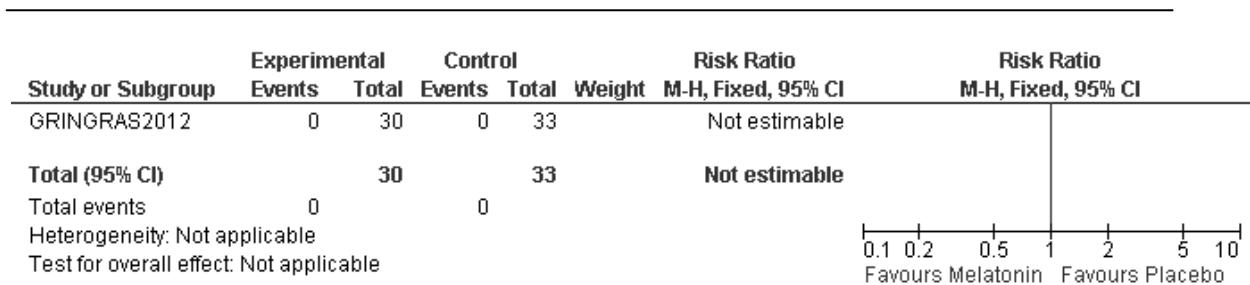
Nausea



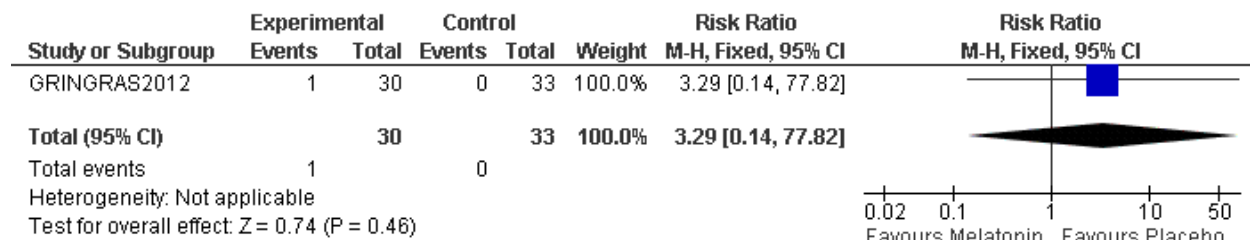
Dizziness



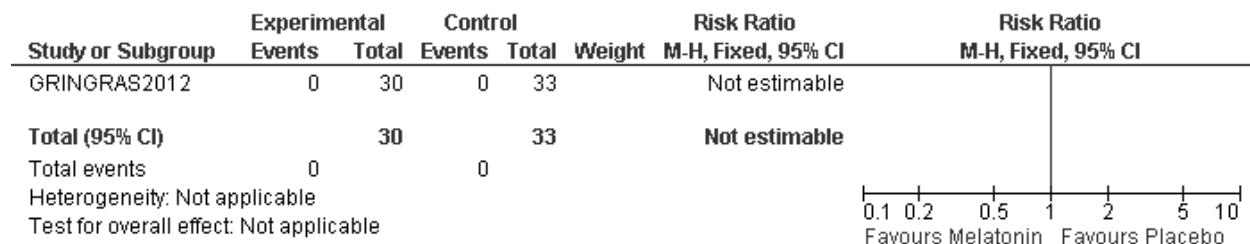
Breathlessness



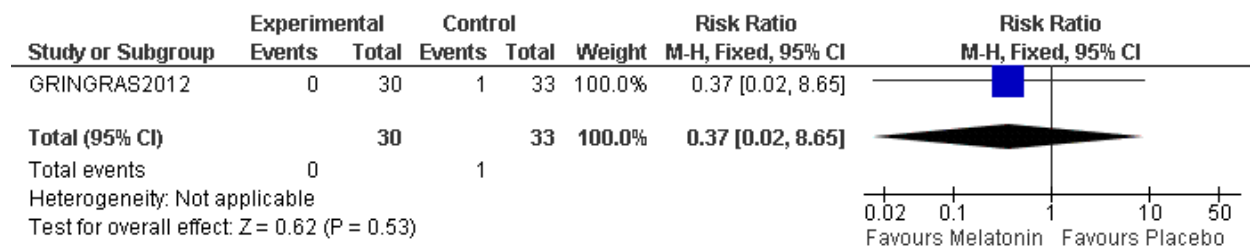
Hung-over feeling



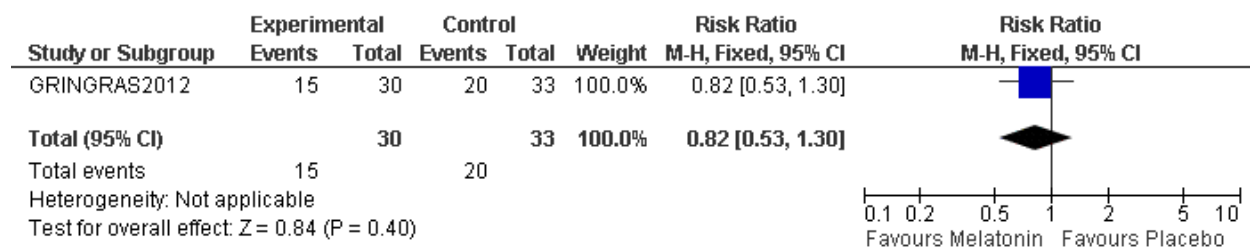
Tremor



Seizures



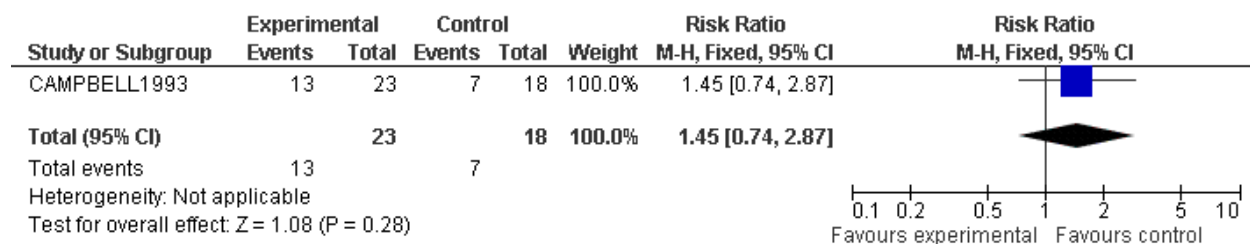
Other



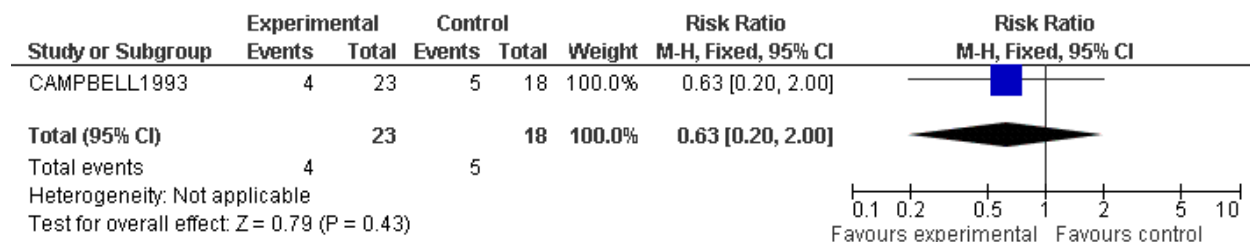
1.33.9 Adverse events associated with opioid antagonists

Adverse events associated with naltrexone versus placebo

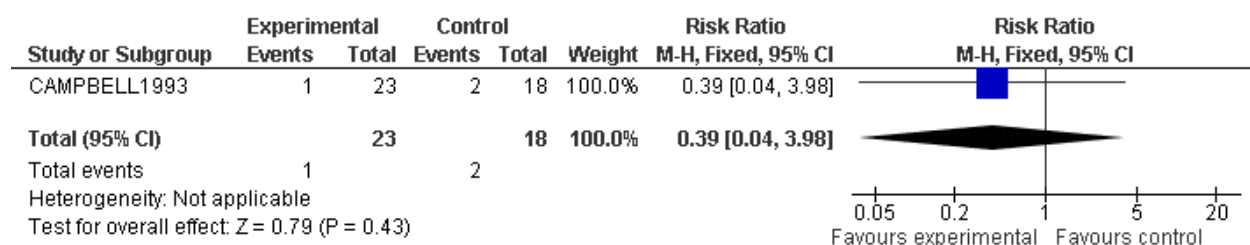
Any side effect



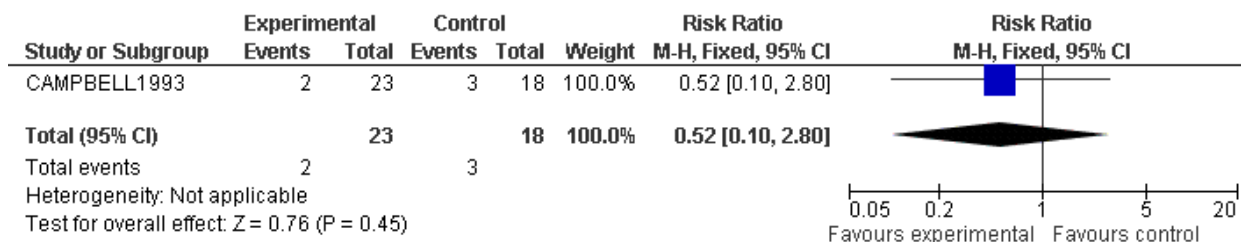
Aggressiveness



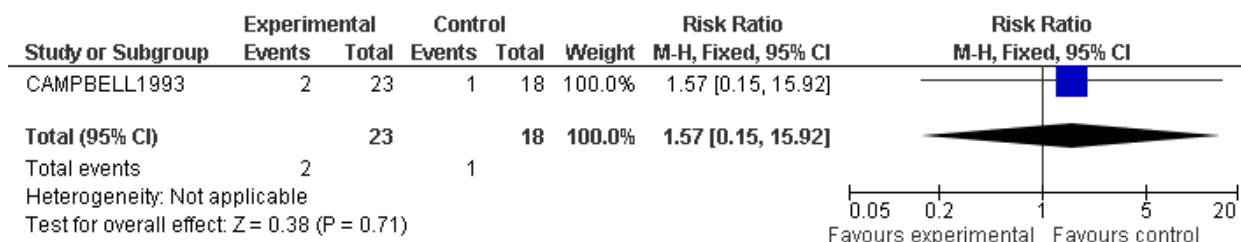
Self-injurious behaviour



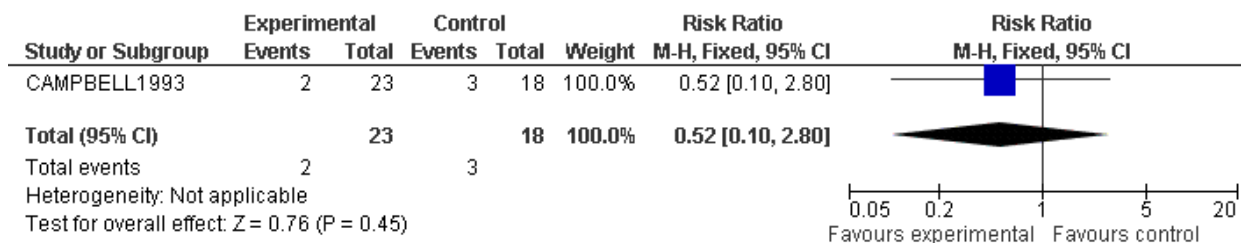
Hyperactivity



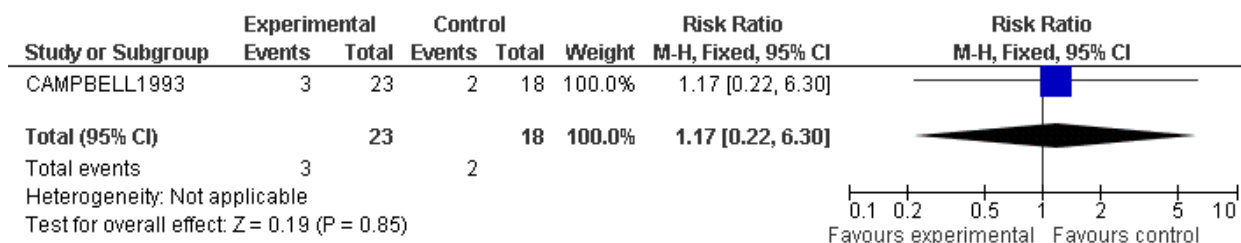
Temper tantrums



Stereotypes

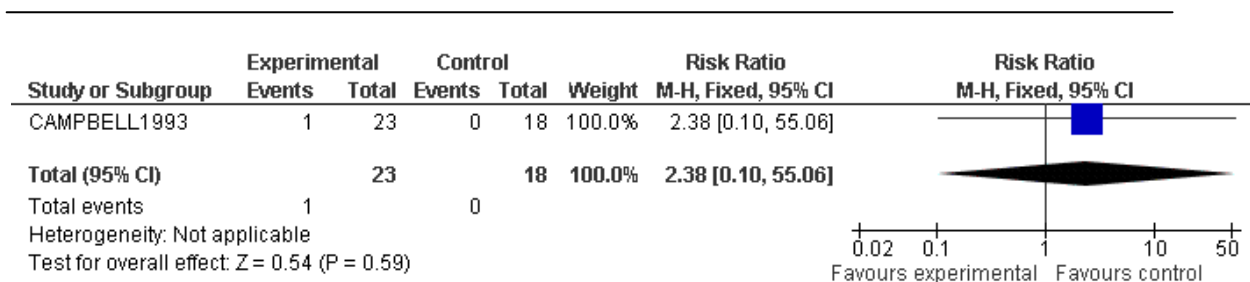


Irritability

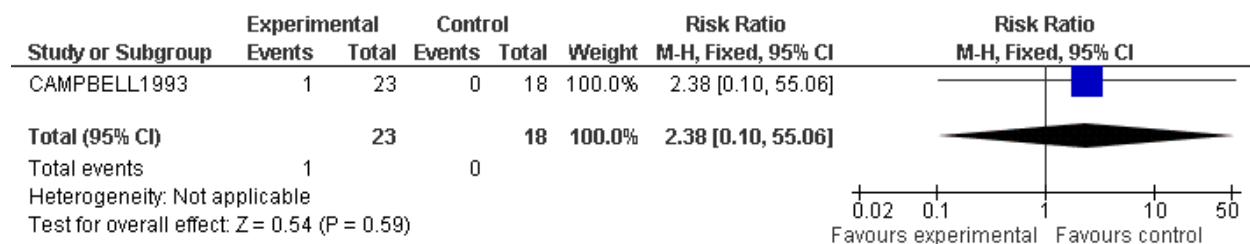


Decreased verbal production (transient)

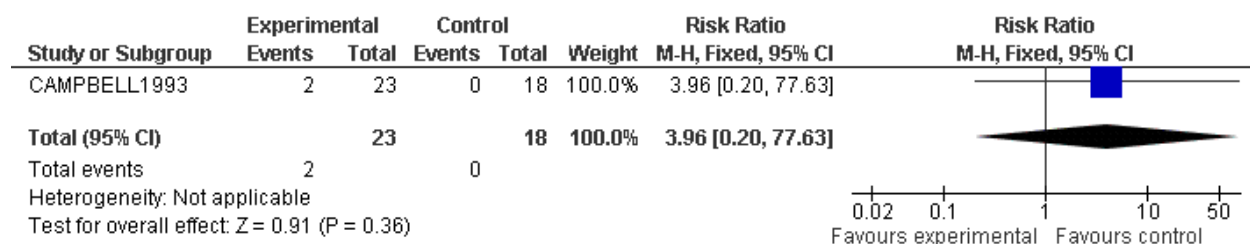
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



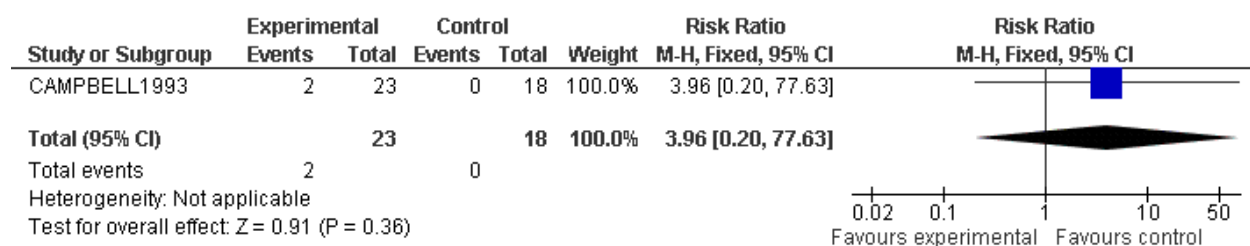
Slight sleepiness



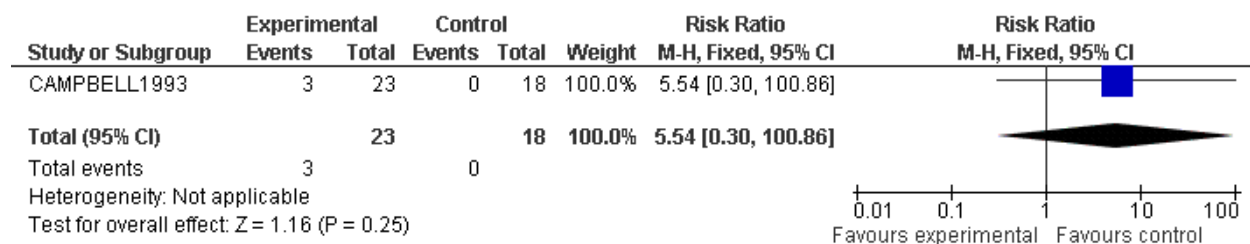
Falling asleep



Decreased appetite



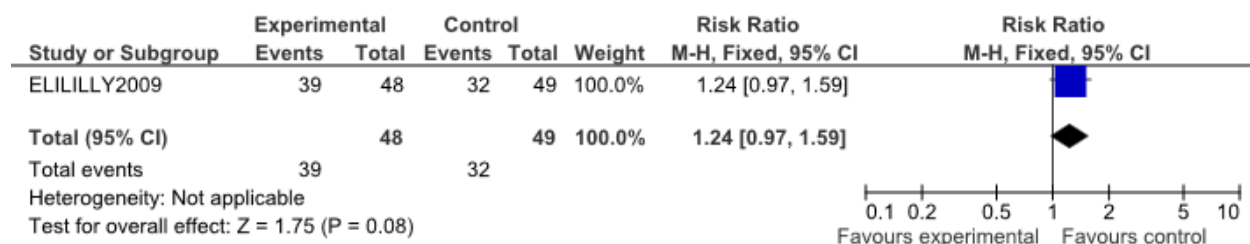
Vomiting



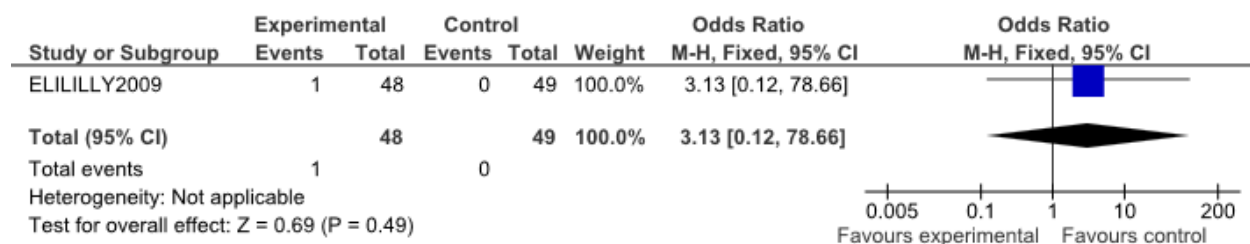
1.33.10 Adverse events associated with SNRIs

Adverse events associated with atomoxetine versus placebo

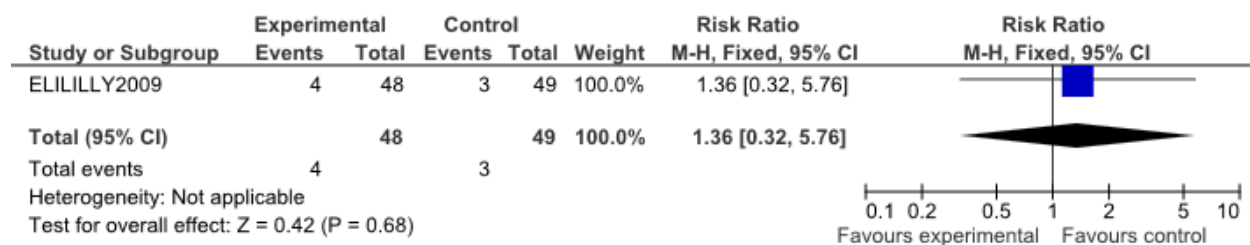
Any adverse event



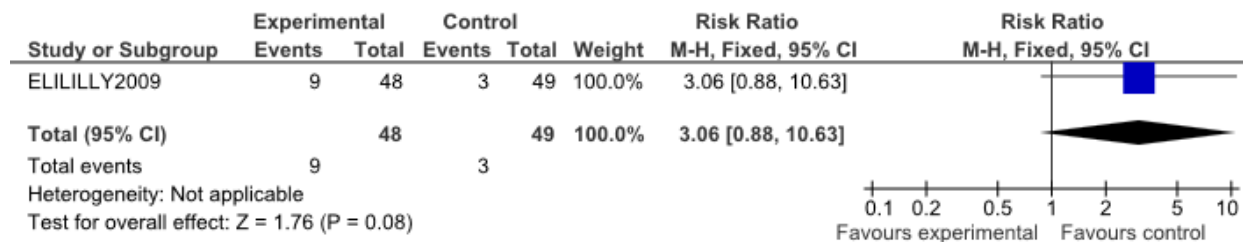
Discontinuation due to adverse events



Abdominal pain



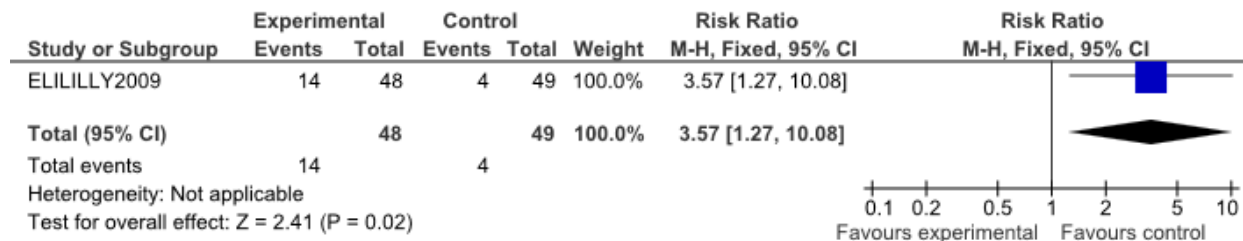
Upper abdominal pain



Diarrhoea



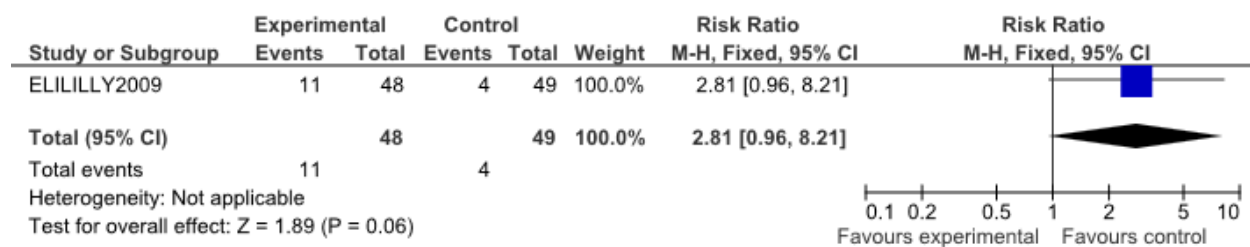
Nausea



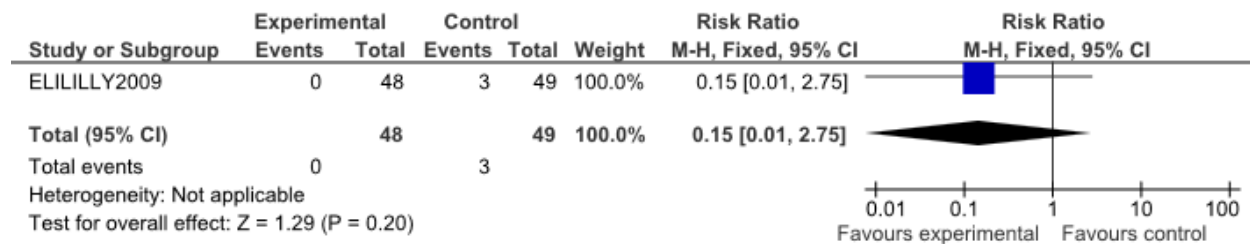
Vomiting



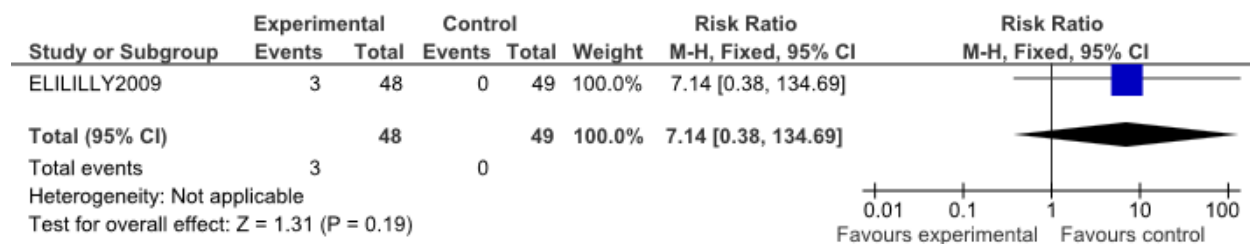
Fatigue



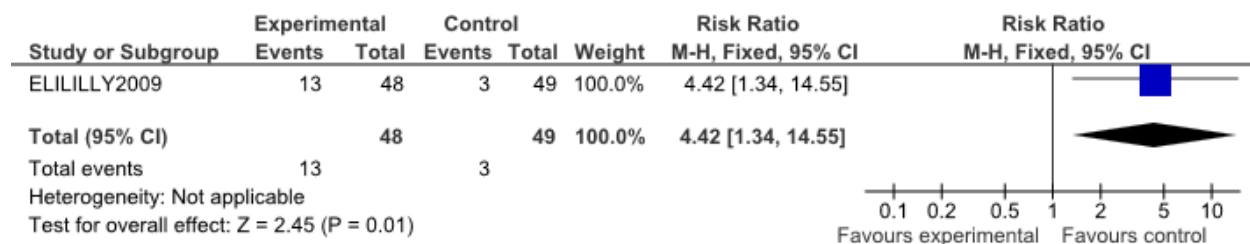
Pyrexia



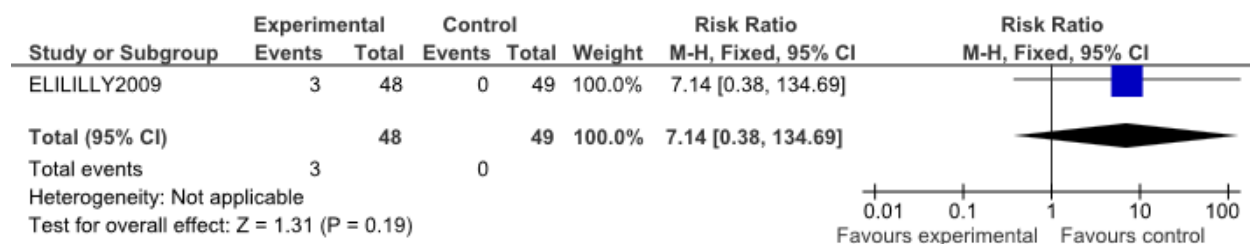
Influenza



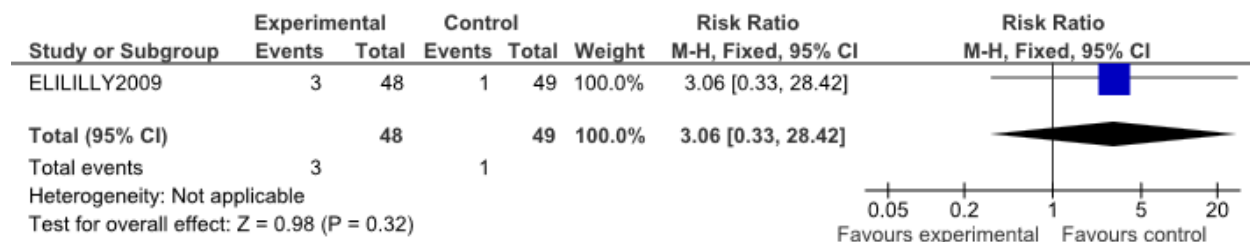
Deceased appetite



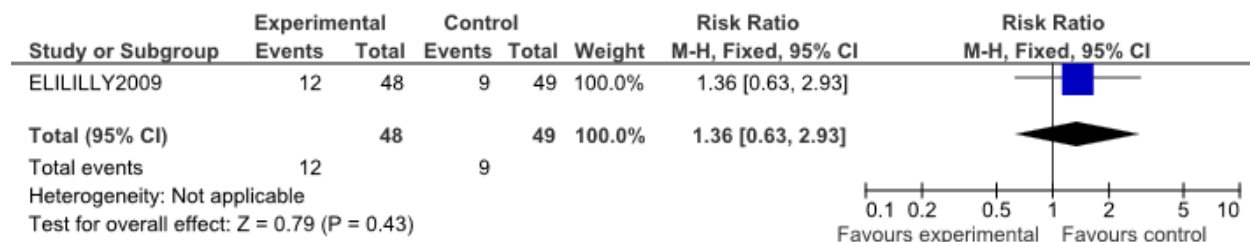
Myalgia



Dizziness



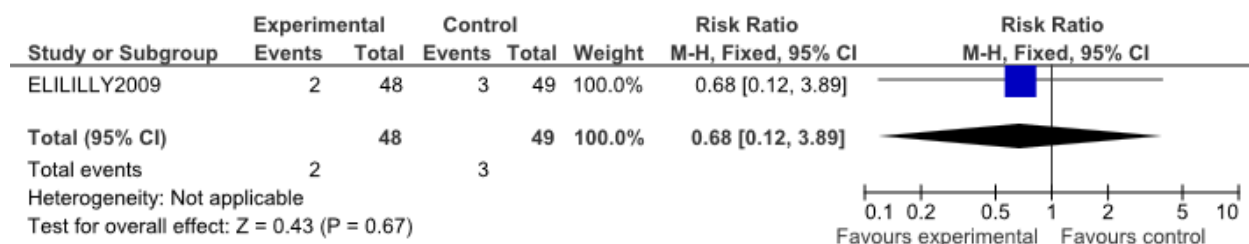
Headache



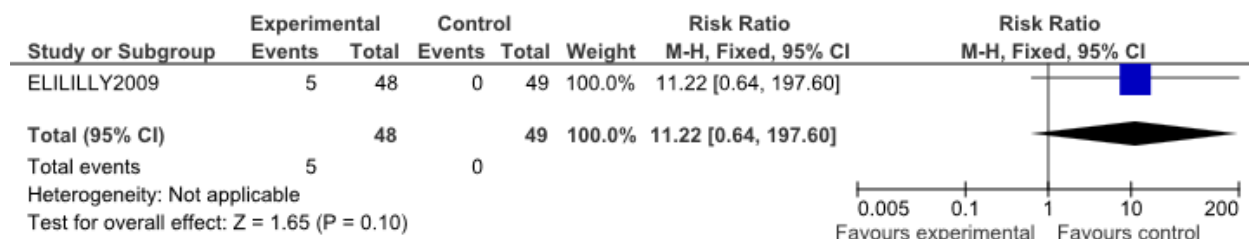
Psychomotor hyperactivity



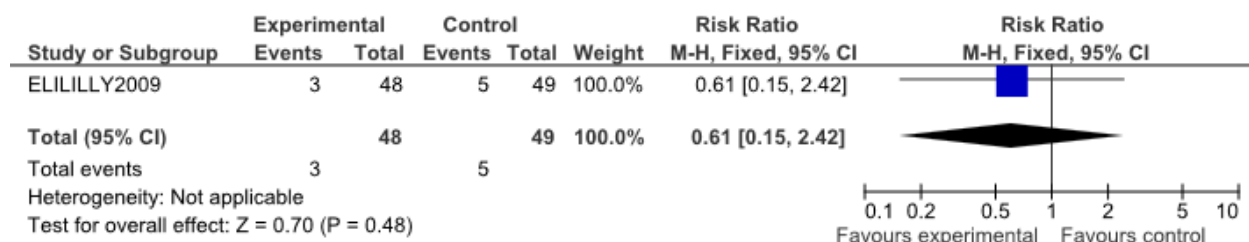
Aggression



Early morning awakening



Initial insomnia

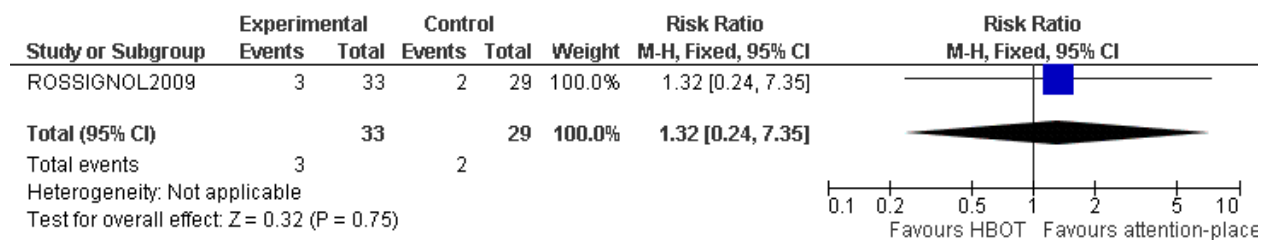


1.34 ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTIONS

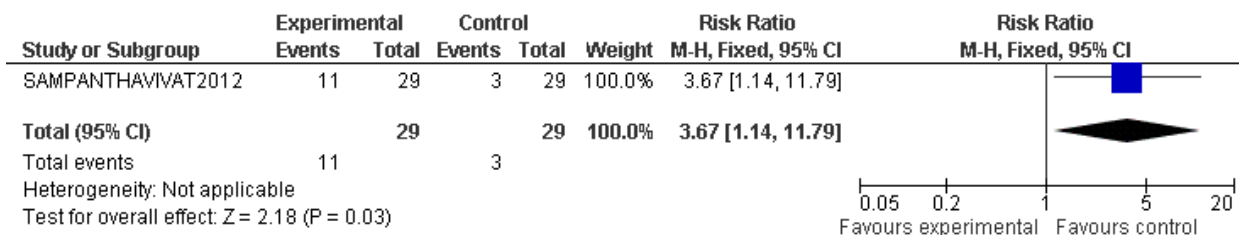
1.34.1 Adverse events associated with medical procedures

Adverse events associated with HBOT versus attention-placebo

Any adverse event



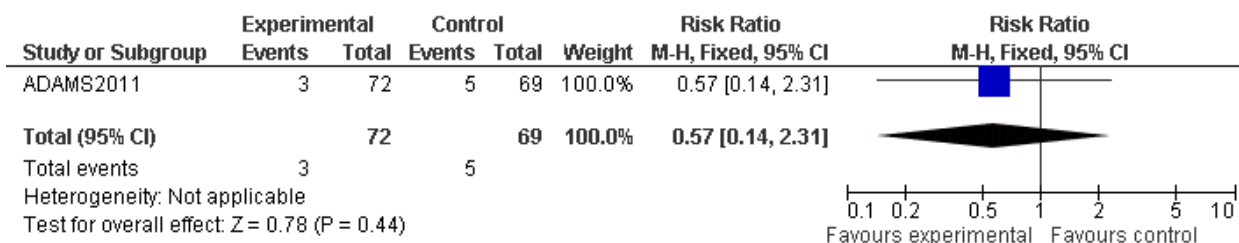
Minor-grade ear barotrauma



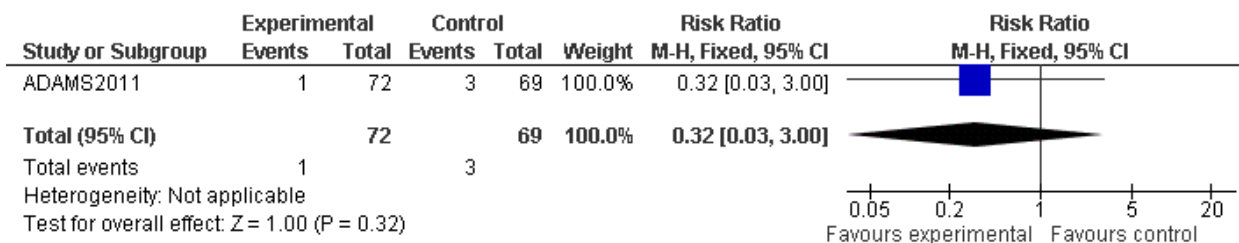
1.34.2 Adverse events associated with nutritional interventions

Adverse events associated with multivitamin/mineral supplement versus placebo

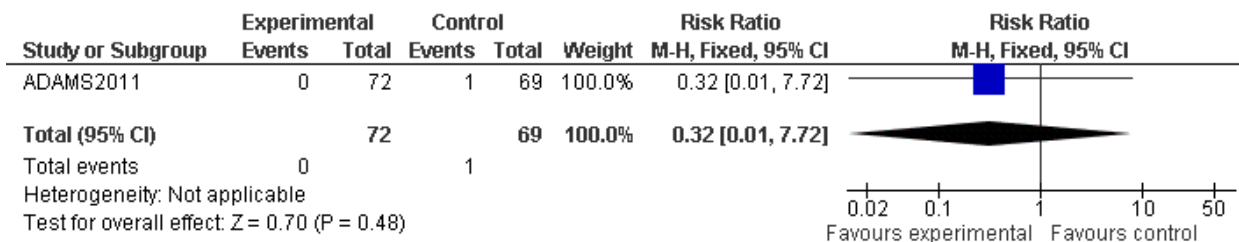
Discontinuation due to adverse events



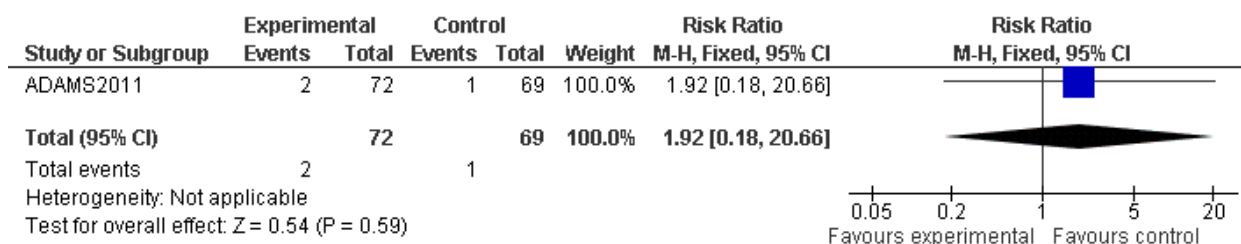
Discontinuation due to diarrhoea



Discontinuation due to increased stimming

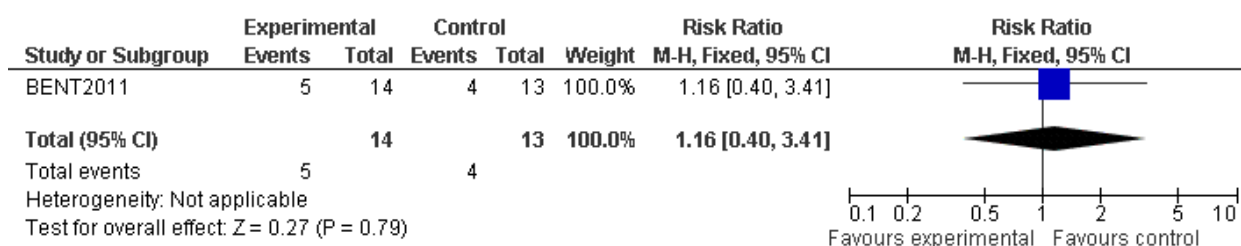


Discontinuation due to behaviour problems

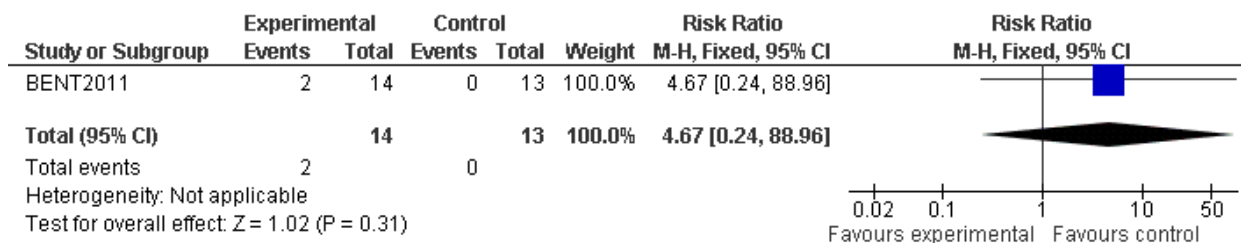


Adverse events associated with omega-3 fatty acids versus placebo

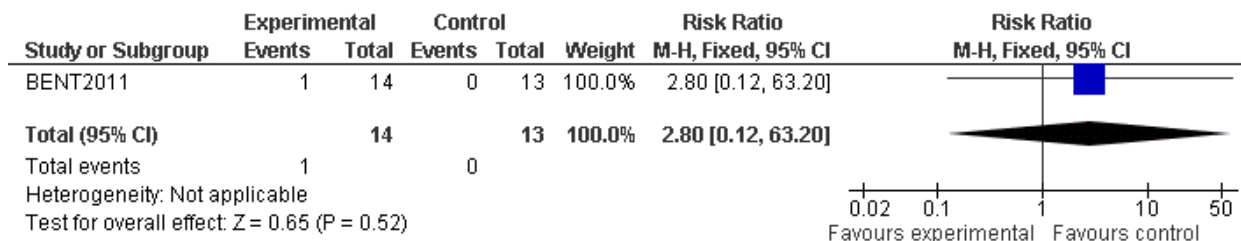
Any adverse event



Rash

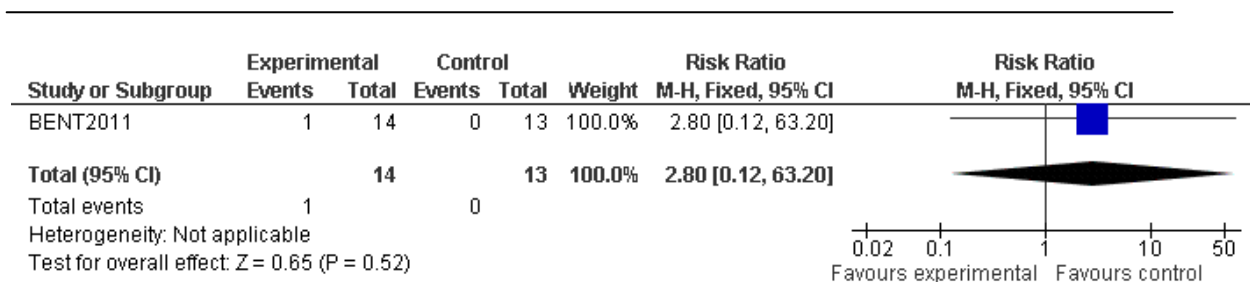


Upper respiratory infection

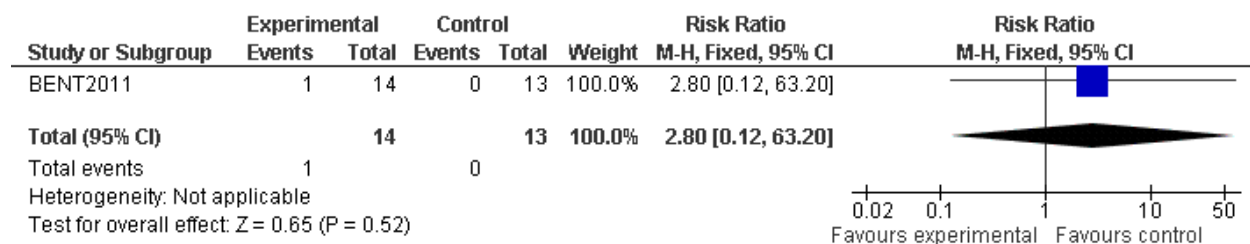


Nose bleeds

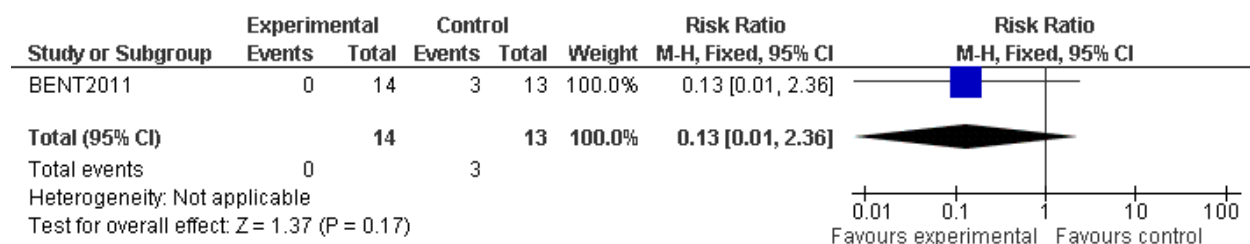
Autism: the management and support of children and young people on the autism spectrum



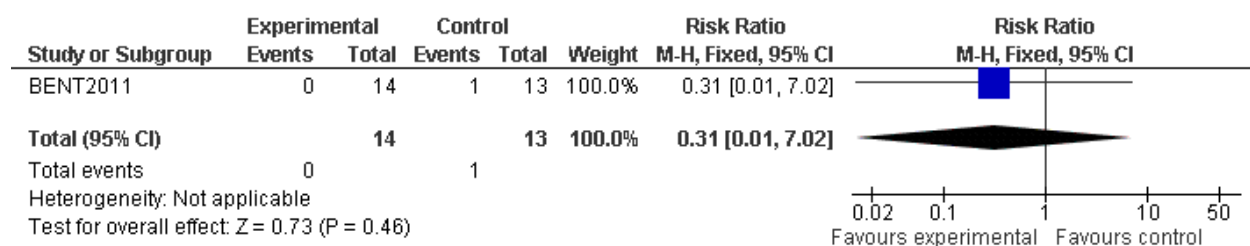
GI symptoms



Hyperactivity

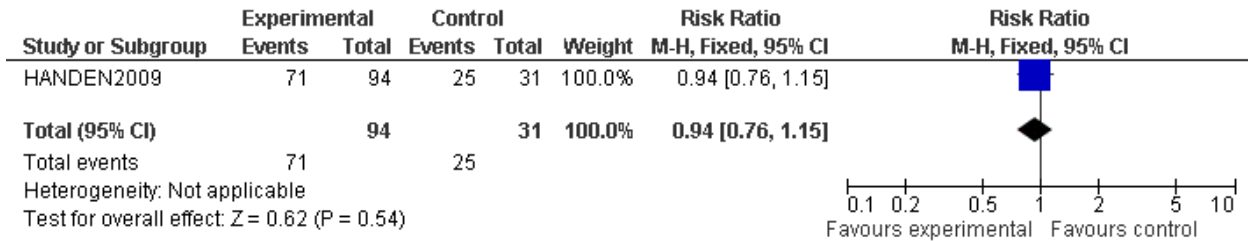


Self-stimulatory behaviour

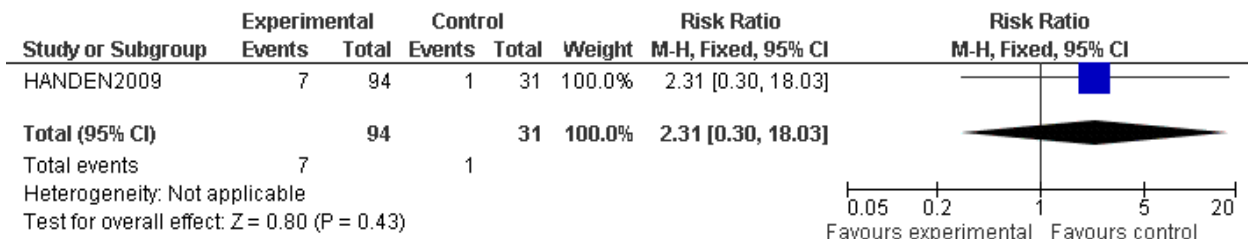


Adverse events associated with immunoglobulin (dosages combined) versus placebo

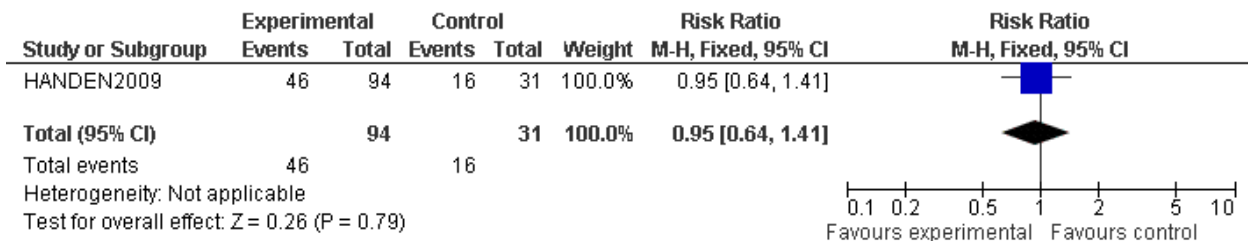
Any side effect



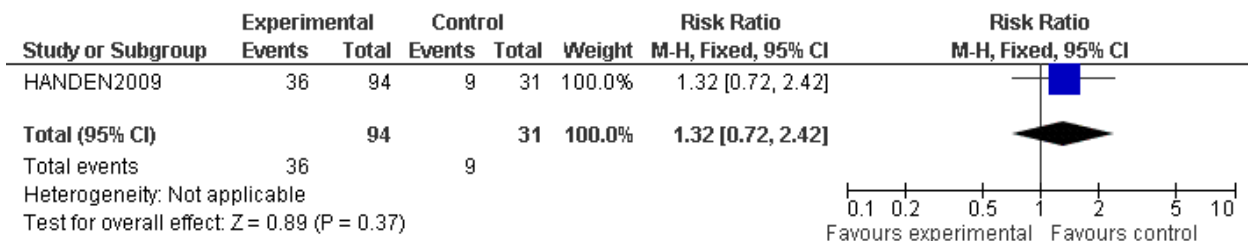
Discontinuation due to adverse events



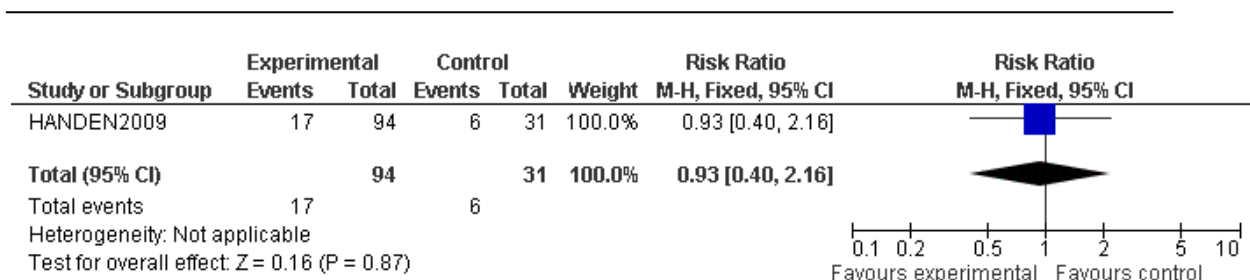
Infections or infestations



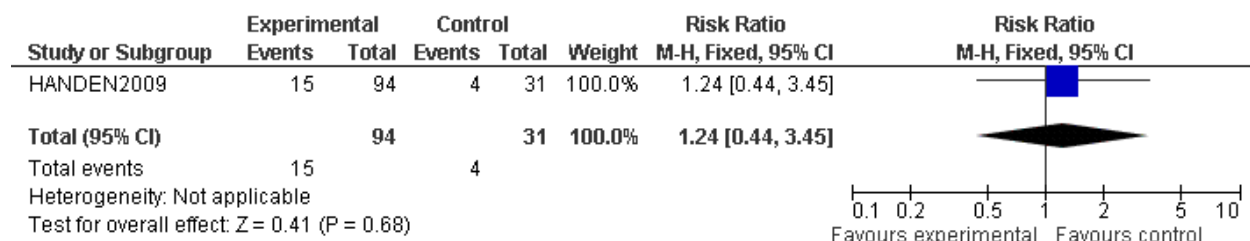
Gastrointestinal disorders



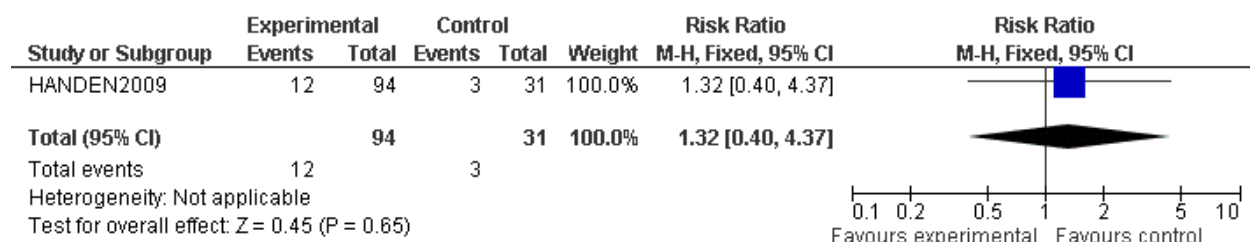
Psychiatric disorders



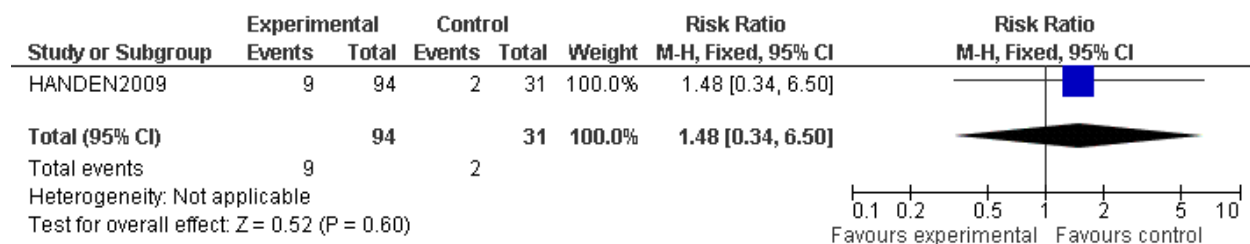
Respiratory, thoracic or mediastinal disorders



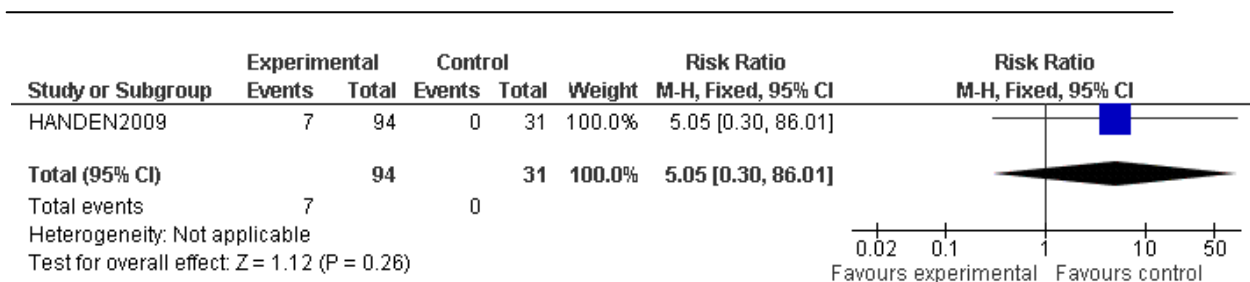
Skin or subcutaneous tissue disorders



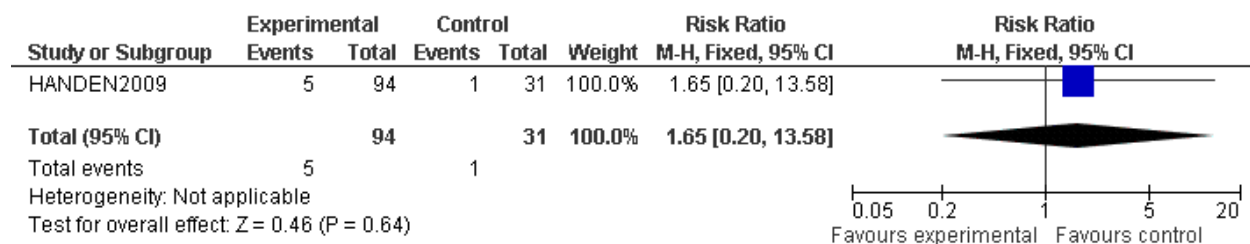
General disorders or administration site conditions



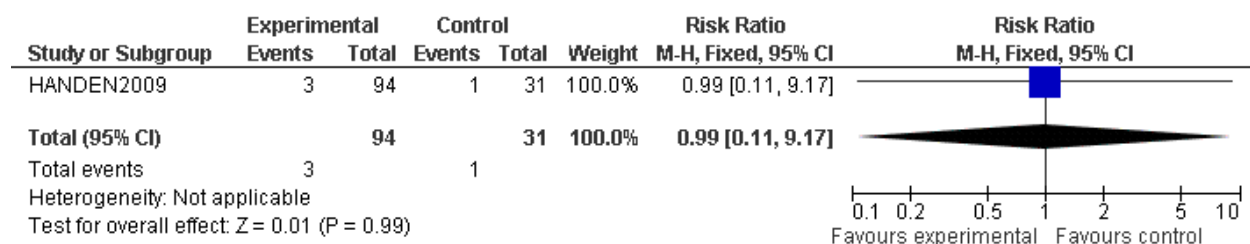
Nervous system disorders



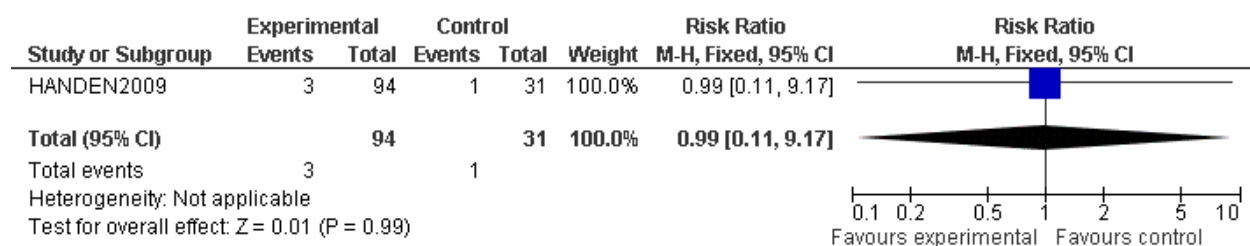
Injury, poisoning or procedural complications



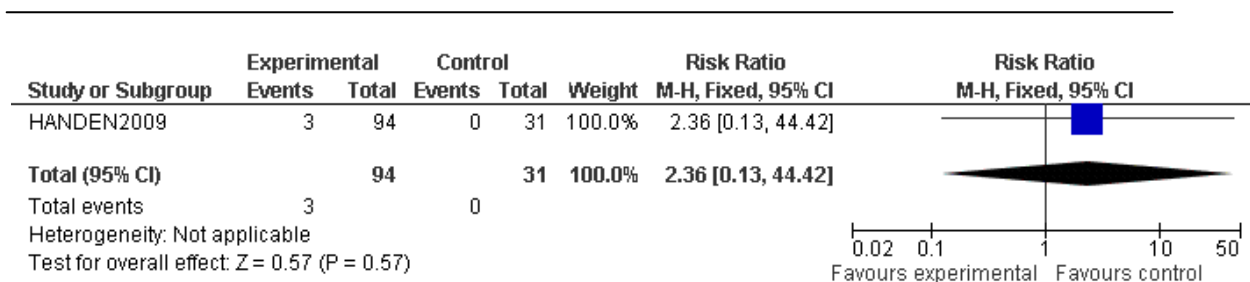
Investigations



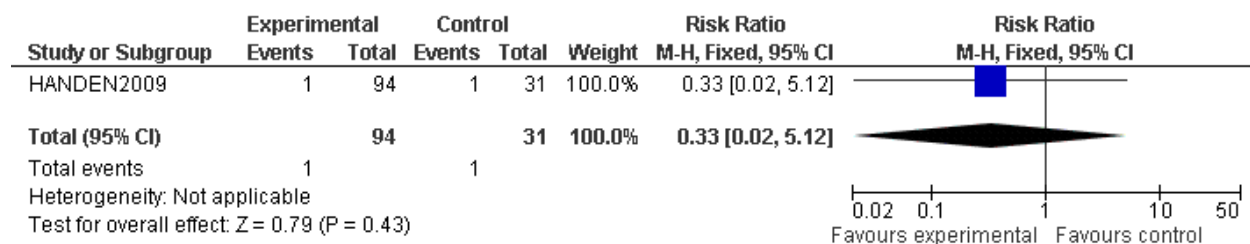
Metabolism or nutrition disorders



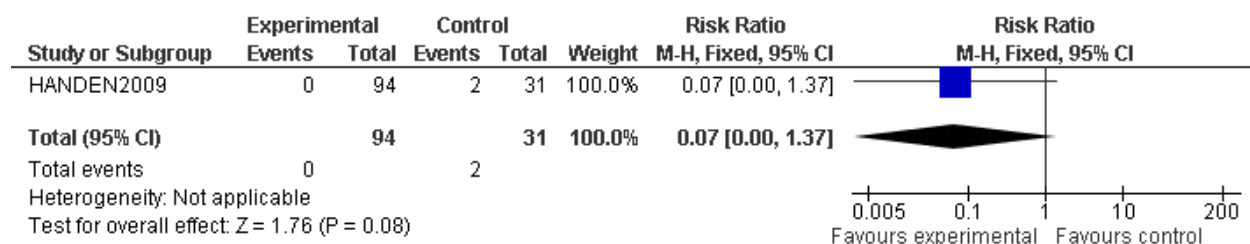
Eye disorders



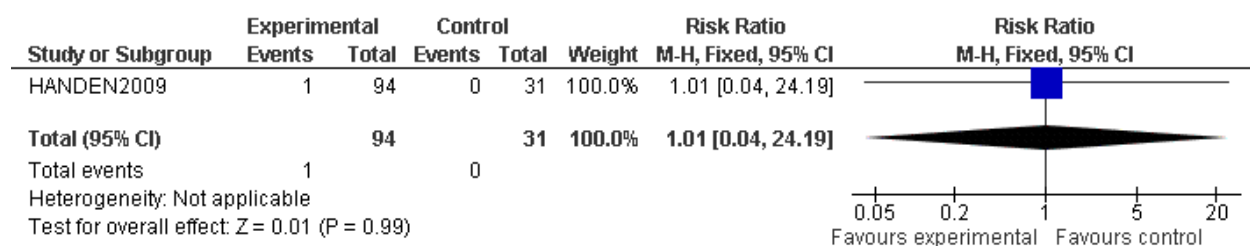
Blood or lymphatic system disorders



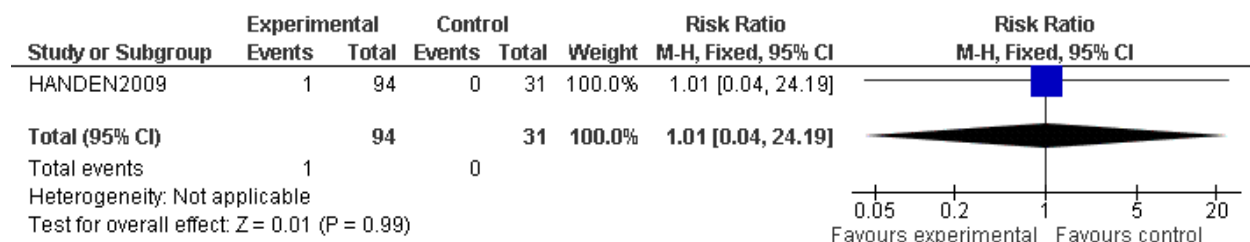
Renal or urinary disorders



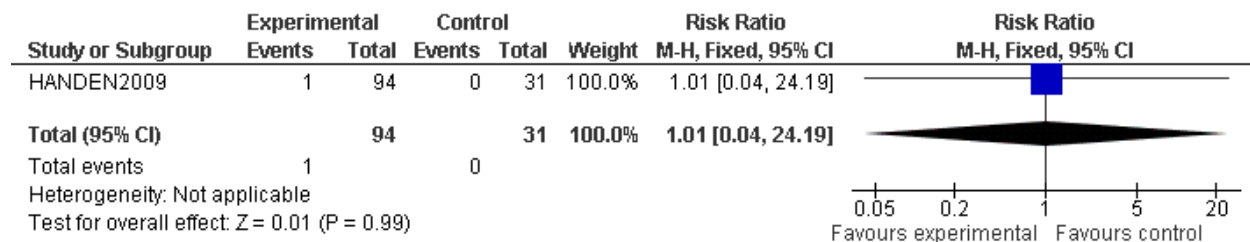
Ear or labyrinth disorders



Immune system disorders



Vascular disorders

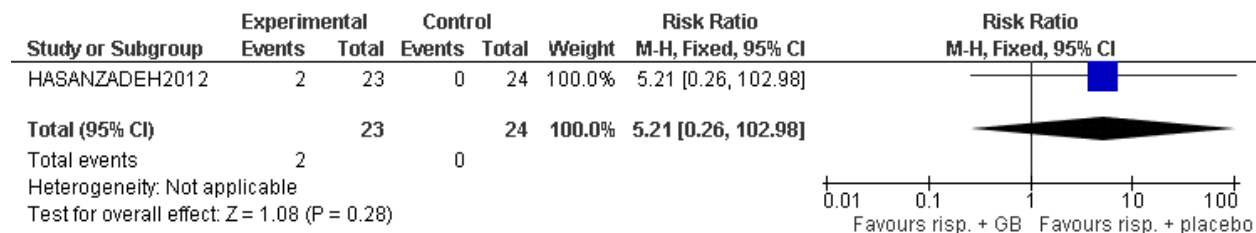


Adverse events associated with ginkgo biloba and risperidone versus placebo and risperidone

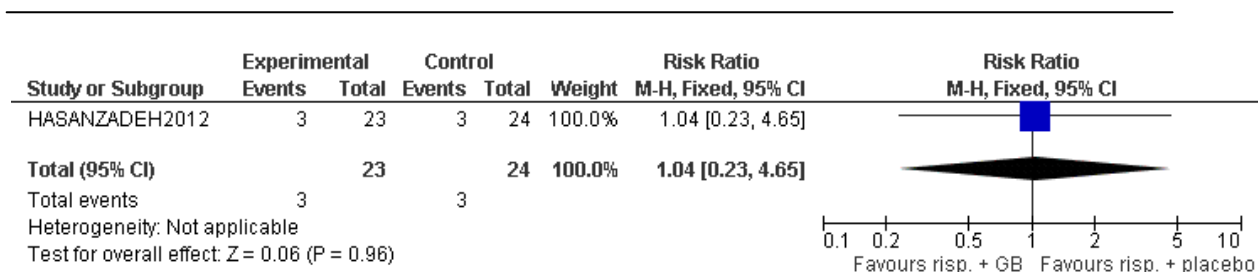
Day time drowsiness



Morning drowsiness



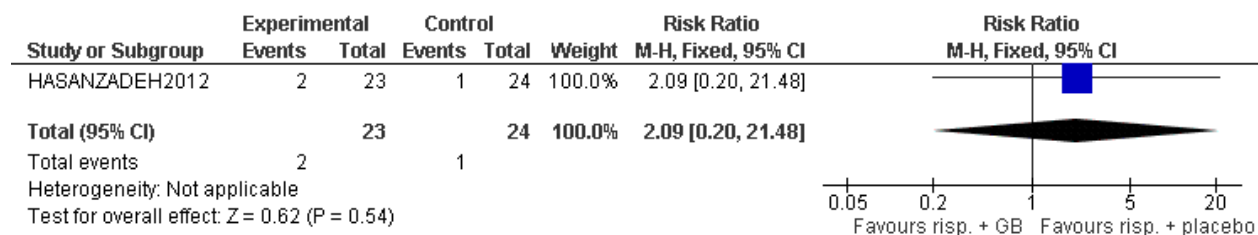
Constipation



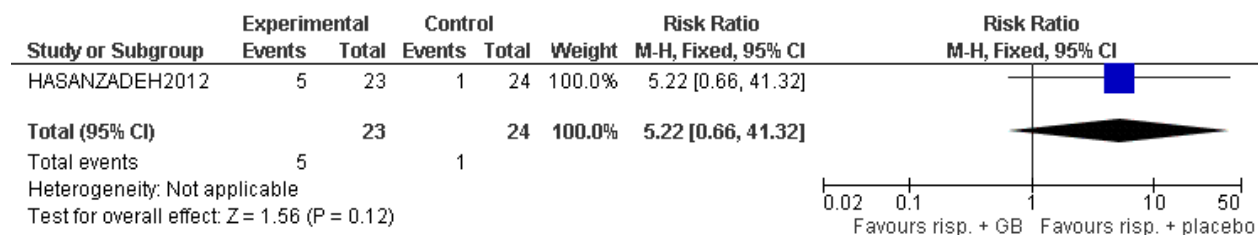
Dizziness



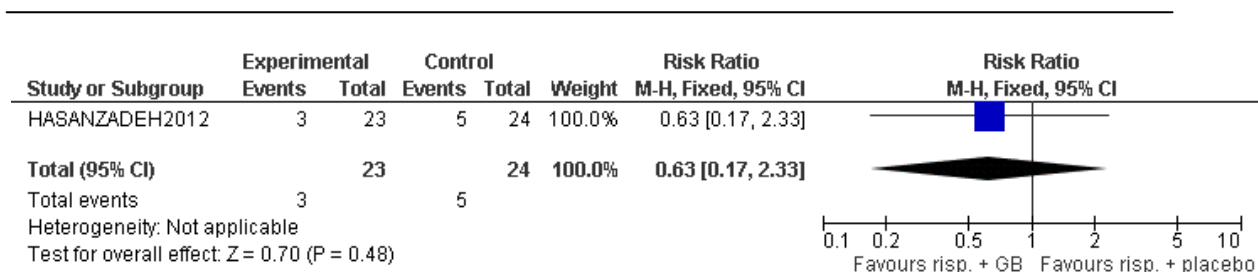
Slow movement



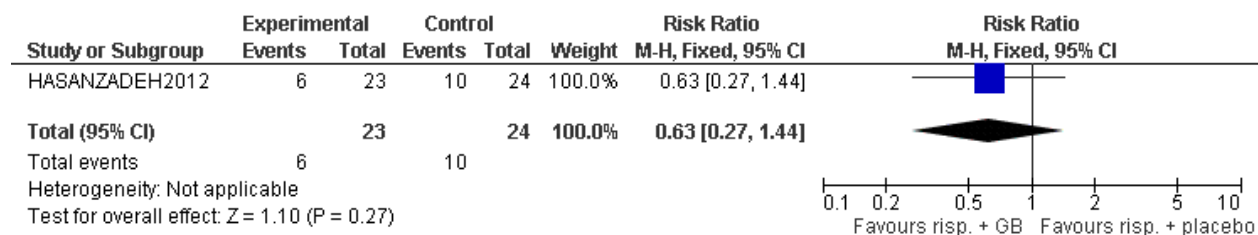
Nervousness



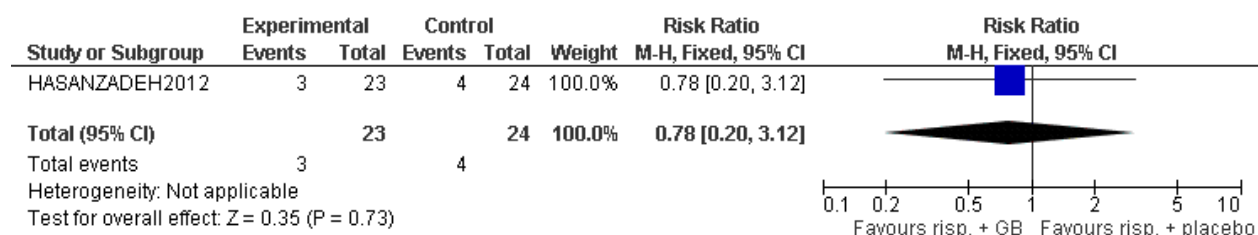
Restlessness



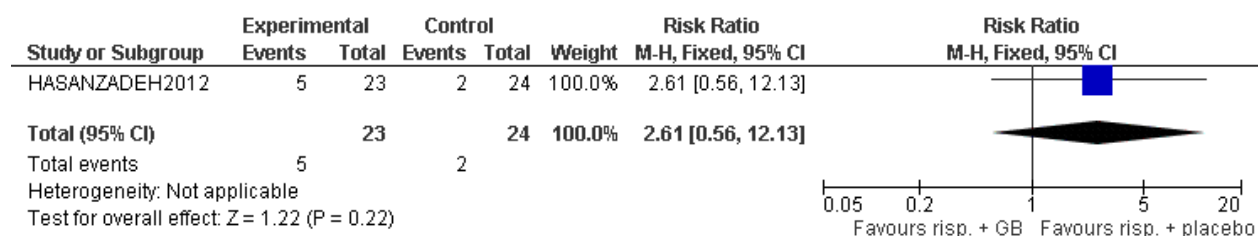
Increased appetite



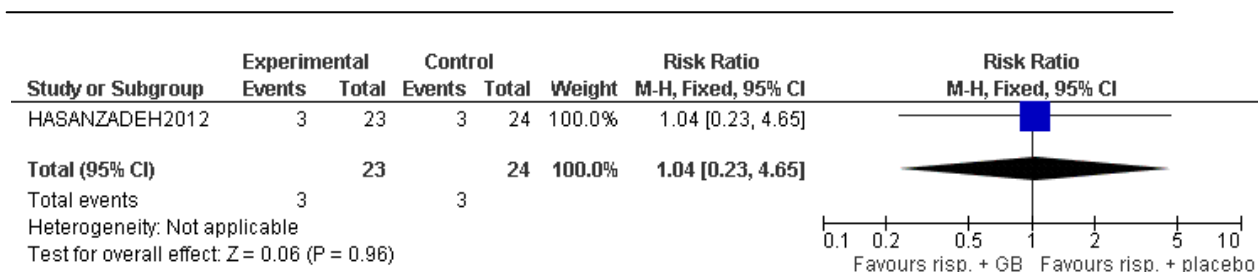
Loss of appetite



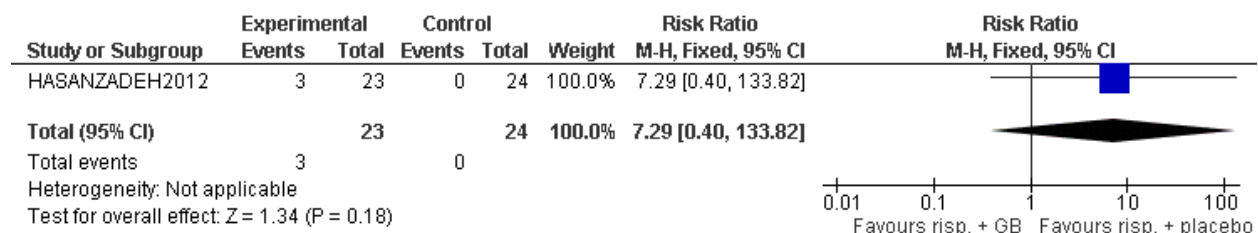
Fatigue



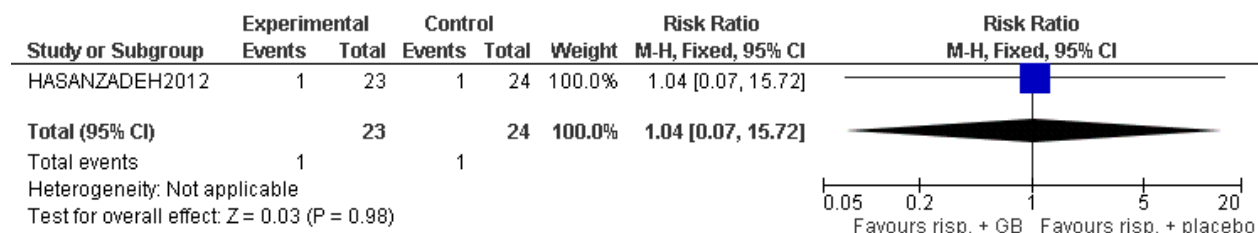
Diarrhoea



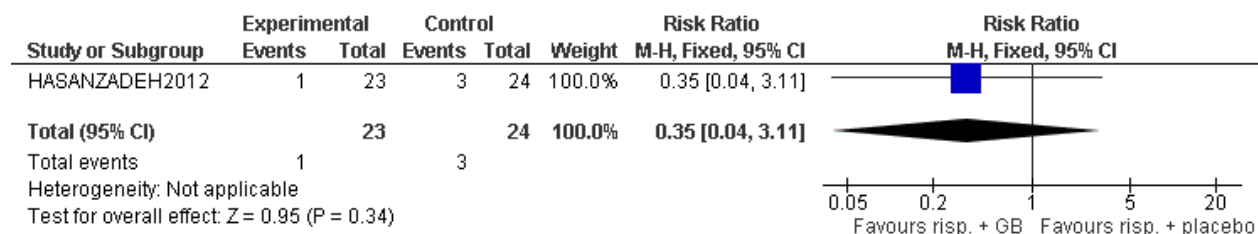
Twitches



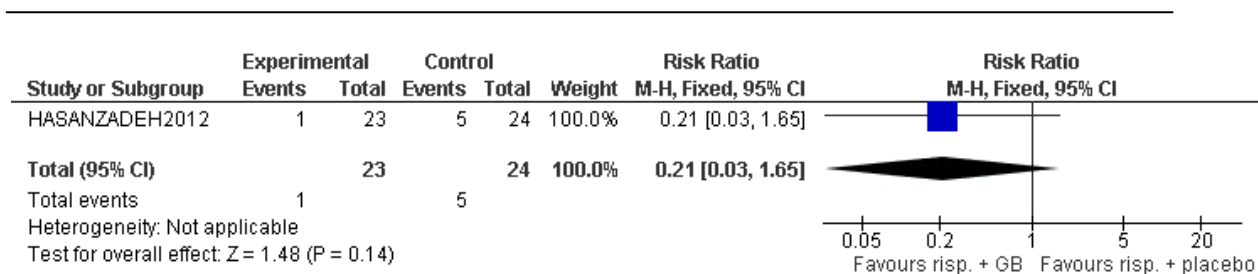
Dry mouth



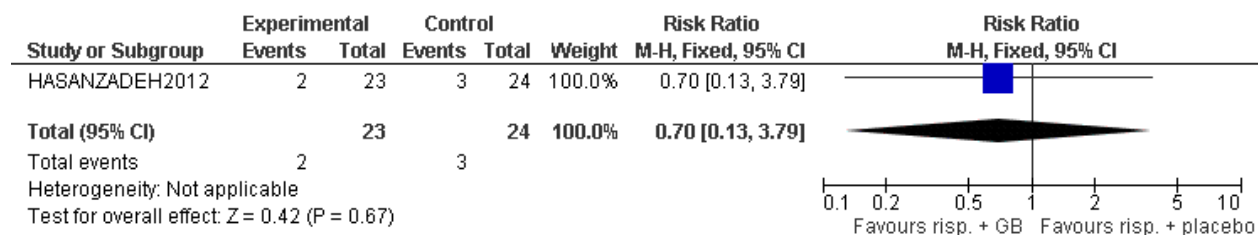
Trouble swallowing



Sore throat/tongue



Abdominal pain



Adverse events associated with gluten-free and casein-free diet versus treatment as usual

