

NEWS

Doctors twice as likely to miss girls as boys on autism screen

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Pediatricians are failing to identify 80 percent of toddlers who need an evaluation for autism, and are missing nearly twice as many girls as boys. The unpublished results were presented Friday at the [2017 International Meeting for Autism Research](#) in San Francisco, California.

The results are based on the screening of 3,171 toddlers, about half of them girls, using the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT) screening tool.

Parents filled out the M-CHAT in 2014 and 2015 after bringing their toddlers to Children's Mercy Kansas City hospital for well-child visits. Using the completed questionnaires, doctors deemed only 92 of the children as needing an evaluation for autism. But after rescoring these forms, the researchers found that 467 children met the criteria.

The results show doctors overlook girls who need an evaluation for autism 1.8 times as often as boys — which may help explain the relatively low apparent prevalence of autism in girls.

"That should scare everyone," says [Cy Nadler](#), a child psychologist at Children's Mercy who presented the findings. Audience members gave an audible gasp when Nadler presented the results.

"If physicians are less likely to respond to females with positive screens, or even identify those positive screens, that could drive down our rates of observed female cases," he says.

Nadler's team also found that children with Spanish-speaking parents are more likely to be missed than those with English-speaking parents, but this result was not statistically significant.

Service gap:

It's unclear how these errors arise. Doctors may be overwhelmed by the sheer number of M-CHAT forms they receive and so do not review them carefully. Common biases about who is at risk of autism (mostly boys, for example) also might help explain the mistakes.

Training pediatricians to better recognize autism features may be one solution, because some have little understanding of autism, says **Joyce Bernheim**, founding member of the Oregon Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders.

Whatever the solution, finding one is critical, says Nadler, because M-CHAT screens can influence a child's access to treatment. His team found that only 20 percent of children whom doctors deemed not at risk were referred for treatment. By contrast, 75 percent of children with a positive screen received a referral.

And boys were 1.5 times as likely as girls to receive help — whether or not their screen was positive.

For more reports from the 2017 International Meeting for Autism Research, please [click here](#).