

Meal Planning and Preparation Cooking Intervention for Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)



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Background

- Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder that significantly impacts nutritional status, health, and quality of life.
- Individuals with ASD are at an increased risk of weight related co-morbidities and food barriers.

Purpose

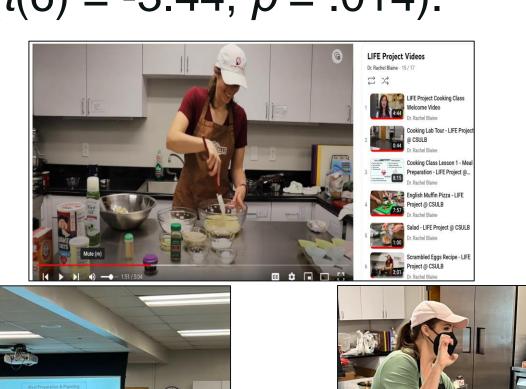
 To develop and implement a curriculum educating adults with ASD on meal planning and preparation to increase nutrition and cooking knowledge, and readiness to change (likelihood and confidence).

Methods

- Convenience sampling was utilized to recruit 7 adults (n = 5 male, n = 2 female) with ASD enrolled in the Summer Life @ the Beach and LIFE Project programs at CSULB for a 4-day in-person cooking intervention.
- Meal planning and preparation curriculum and lesson plans were created by using characteristic **ASD traits** (i.e., rigid, repetitive patterns, and strict routines) **positively** to the individual with ASD's advantage.
- Online pre-test, post-test, and four lesson assessments, incorporated visual supports (visual images, written words).
- Data analyzed using descriptive statistics, onesample *t*-test, and paired-samples *t*-tests.

Results

- One month after completing the intervention, participants reported increased independence, knowledge and confidence in nutrition and cooking skills, and continued use of learned skills.
- Post-intervention assessments found an 18.6% increase in nutrition and cooking knowledge (t(6) = -3.44, p = .014).

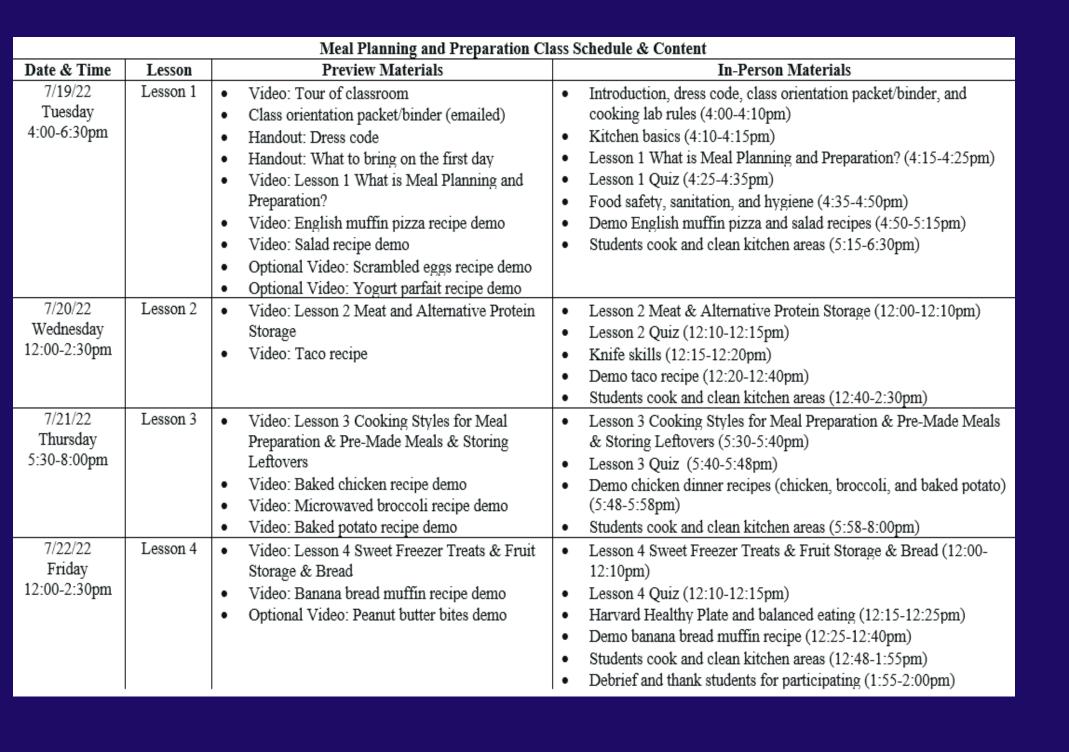


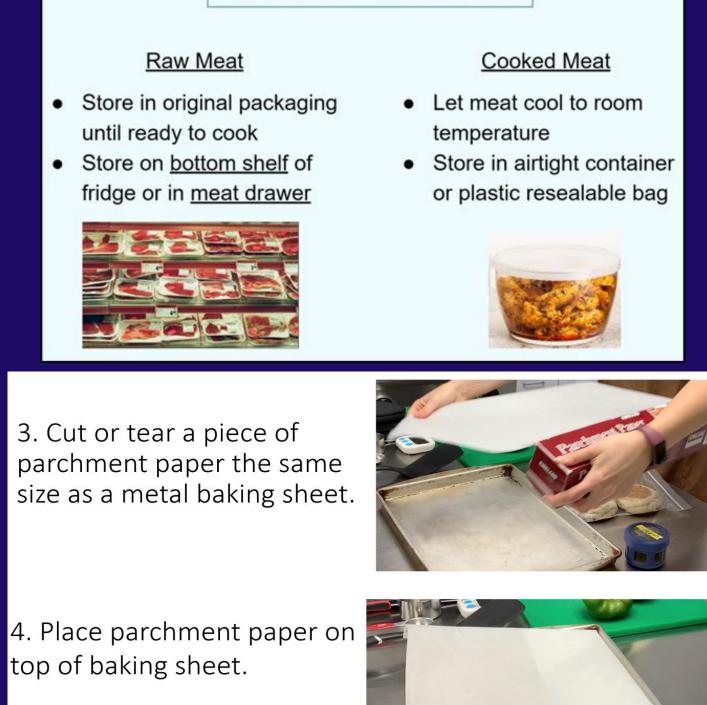


MORE!

Incorporating visual supports into educational materials positively impacted confidence, learning, understanding, and knowledge retention in adults with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

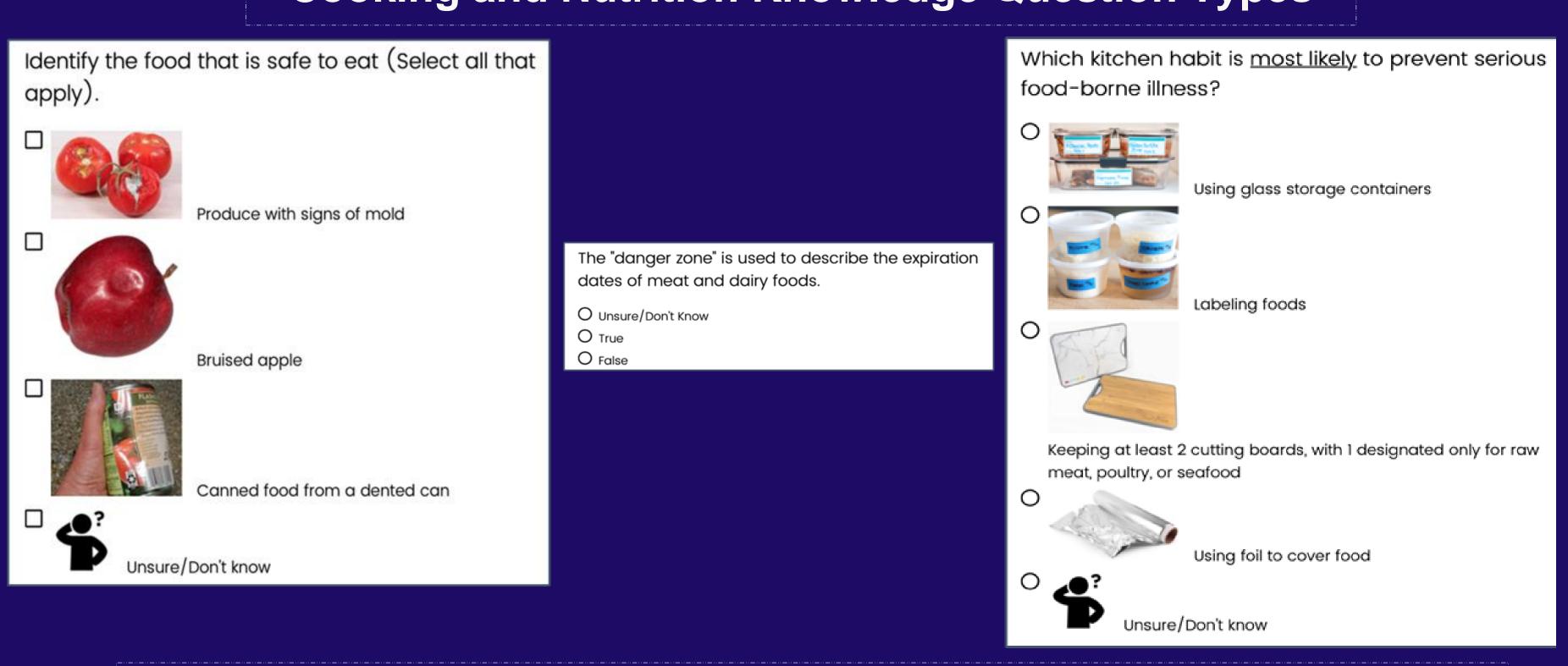
Class Schedule, Lesson PowerPoints, and Recipes



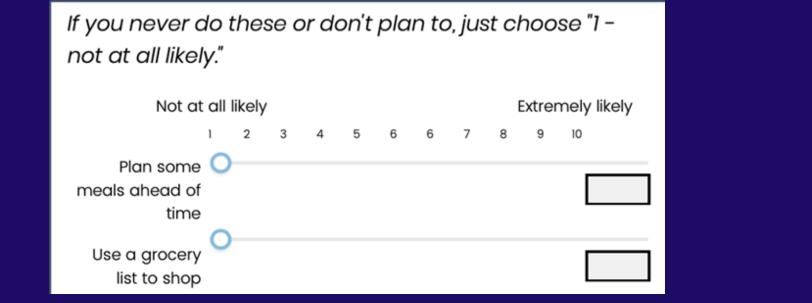


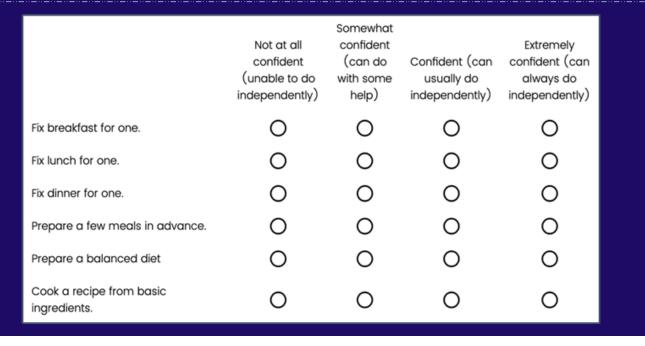
Refrigerator Meat Storage

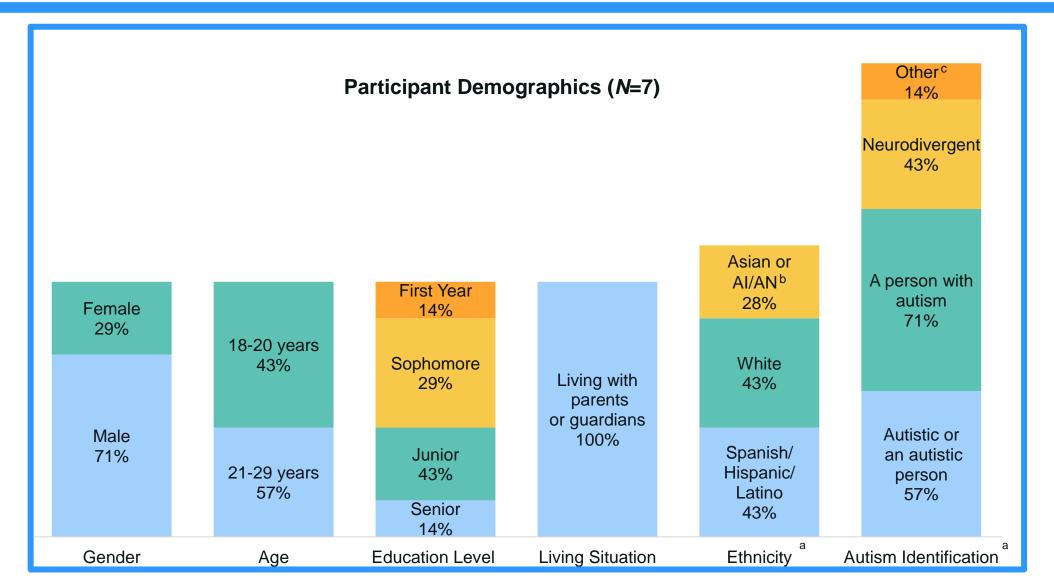
Cooking and Nutrition Knowledge Question Types



Readiness to Change Questions (Confidence and Likelihood)







- ^c Other Unique/Uniquely Different

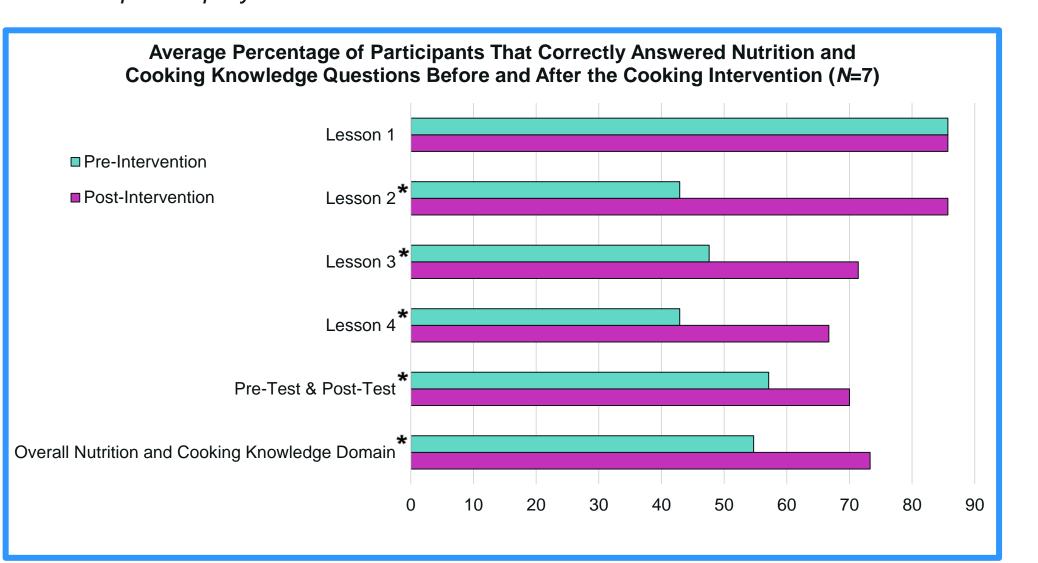


Figure 2. Average percentage of participants that correctly answered nutrition and cooking knowledge questions before and after the intervention (N=7). Note: *p < .01, two-tailed

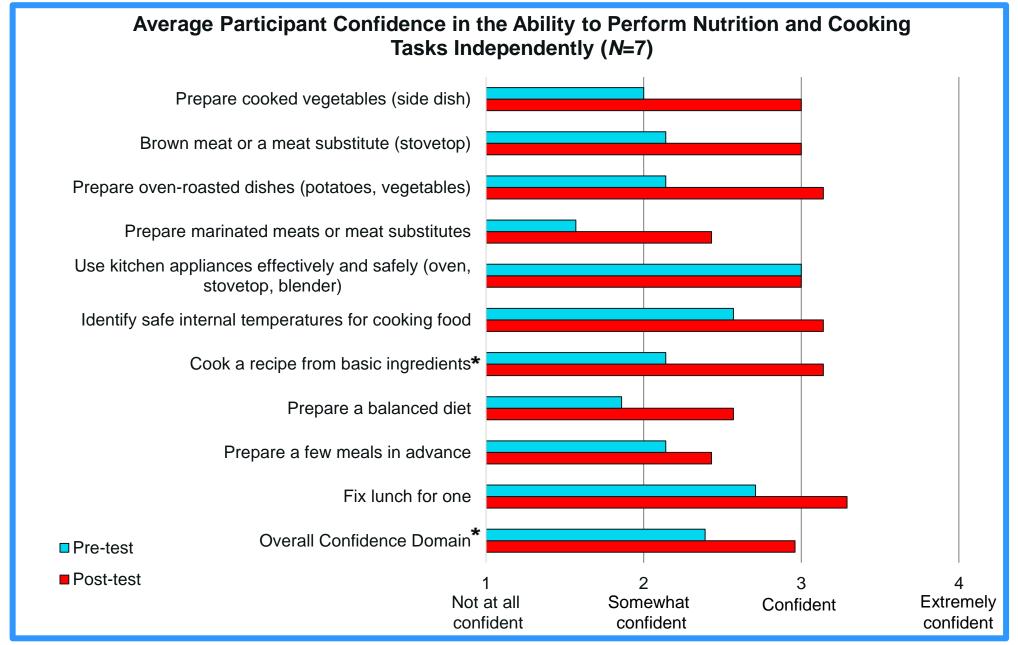


Figure 3. Confidence of adults with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the ability to independently perform nutrition and cooking tasks mean scores before and 1 month after completing the LIFE Project nutrition and cooking intervention (N=7). Confidence scores ranged from (1 = Not at all confident (unable to do independently) to 4 = Extremely confident (can always do independently). Note: *p < .01, two-tailed

on their lives "It made me more confident in preparing my own meals, and I will apply the information I learned from this "It boosted my confidence in being independent." "I am now able to cook/warm up food on my own but still get help if needed."

Participant reported impact of intervention

Conclusion

- A cooking intervention utilizing visual supports positively impacted participants' knowledge and confidence in their ability to perform nutrition and cooking skills independently.
- This study's findings provide support for future interventions for adults with ASD to promote nutrition, independence, self-efficacy, and quality of life.