

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

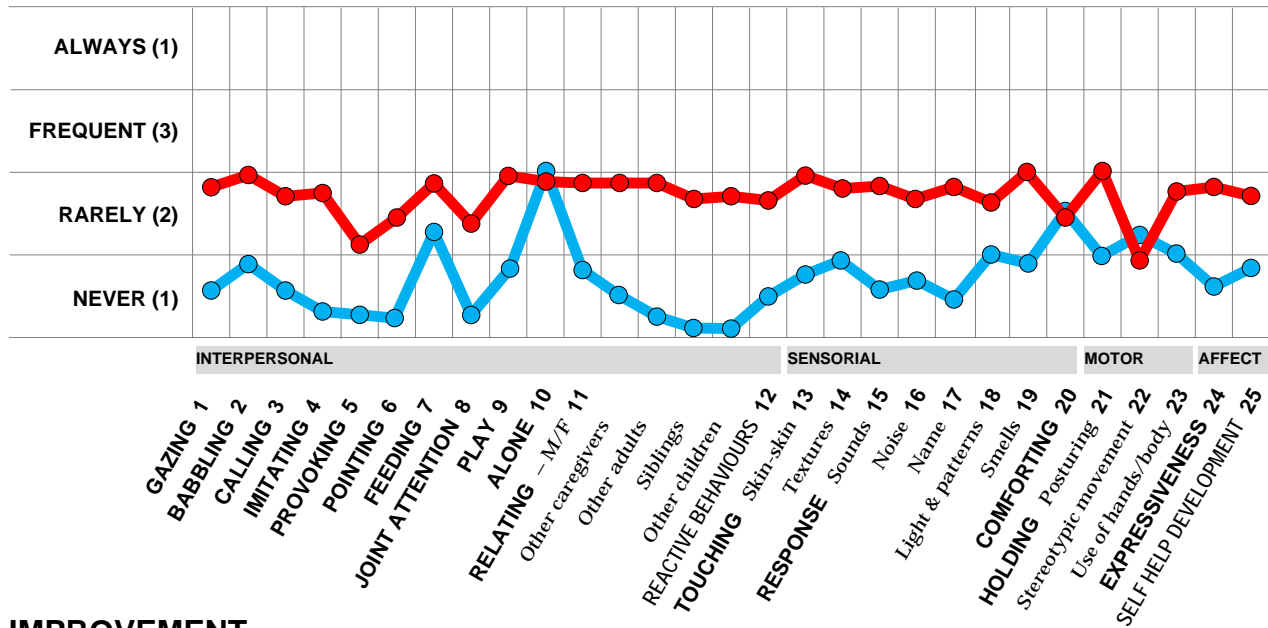


AVERAGE – Age 0-3
16 CASES

number: 16 babies

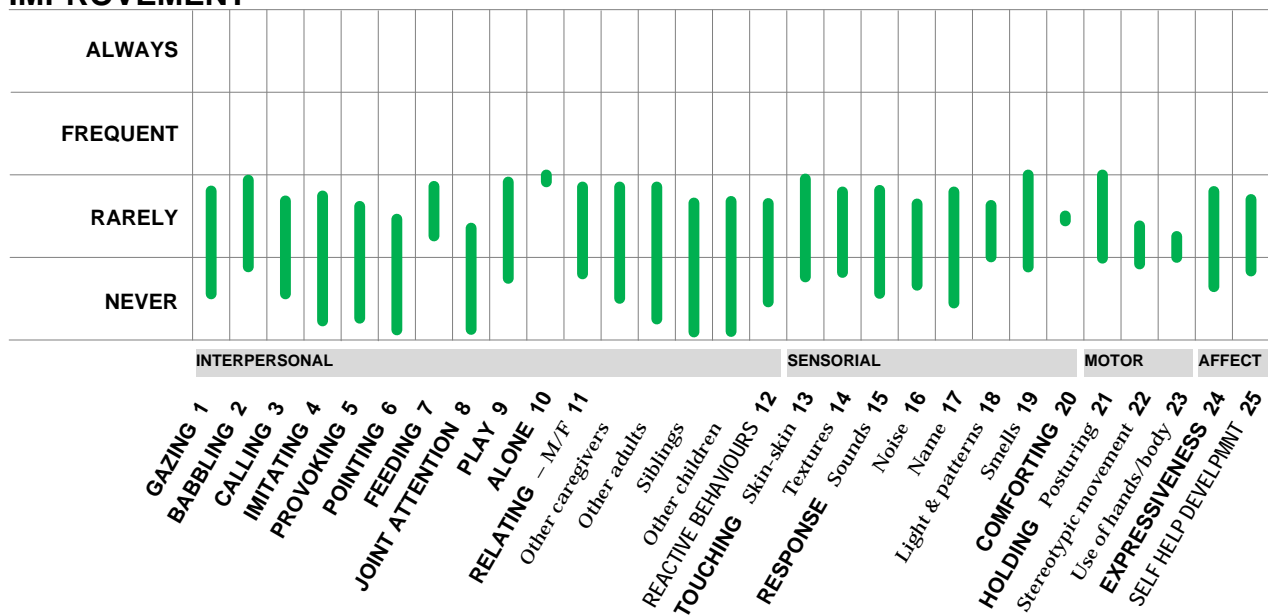
— ASSESSMENT
— FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

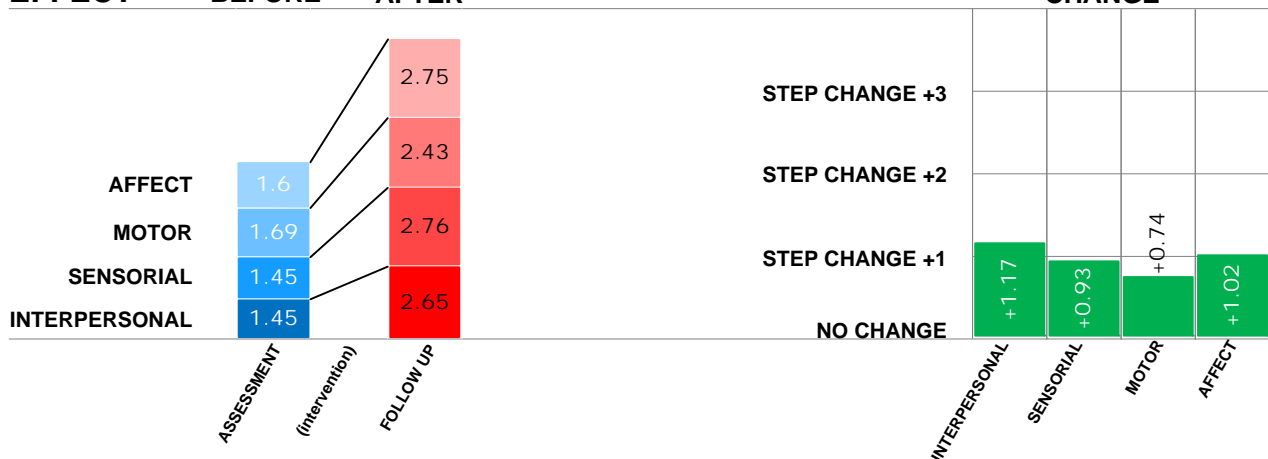


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

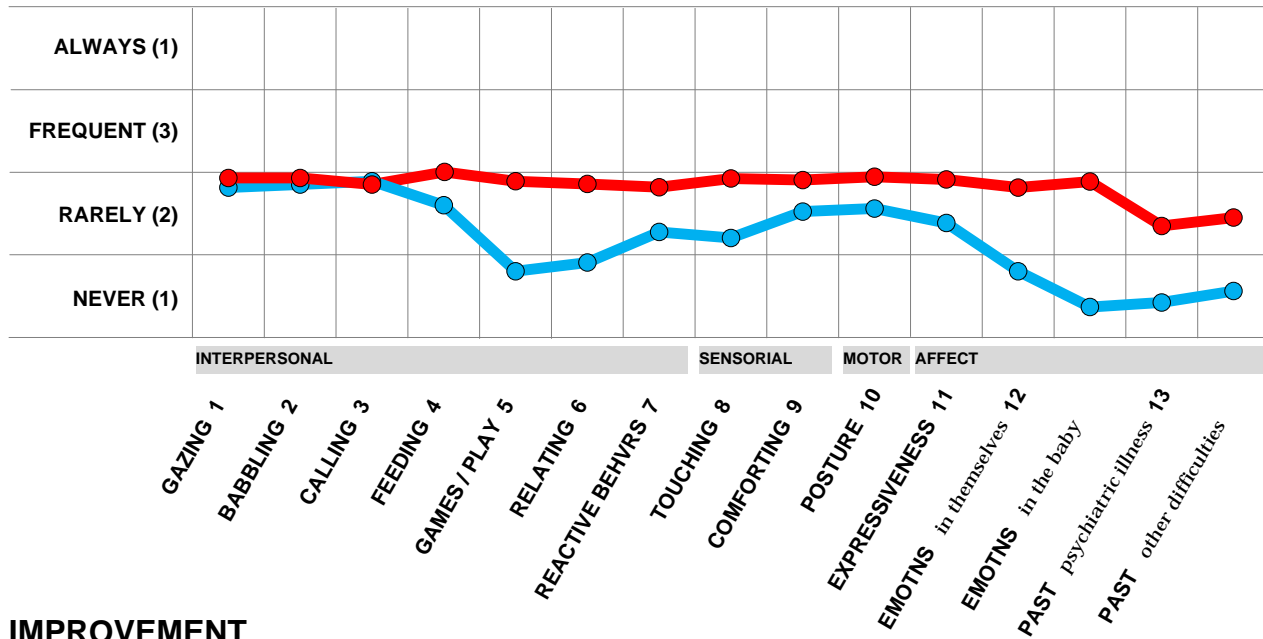


AVERAGE – 0-3 years old
MOTHERS/caregivers

number: 16 cases

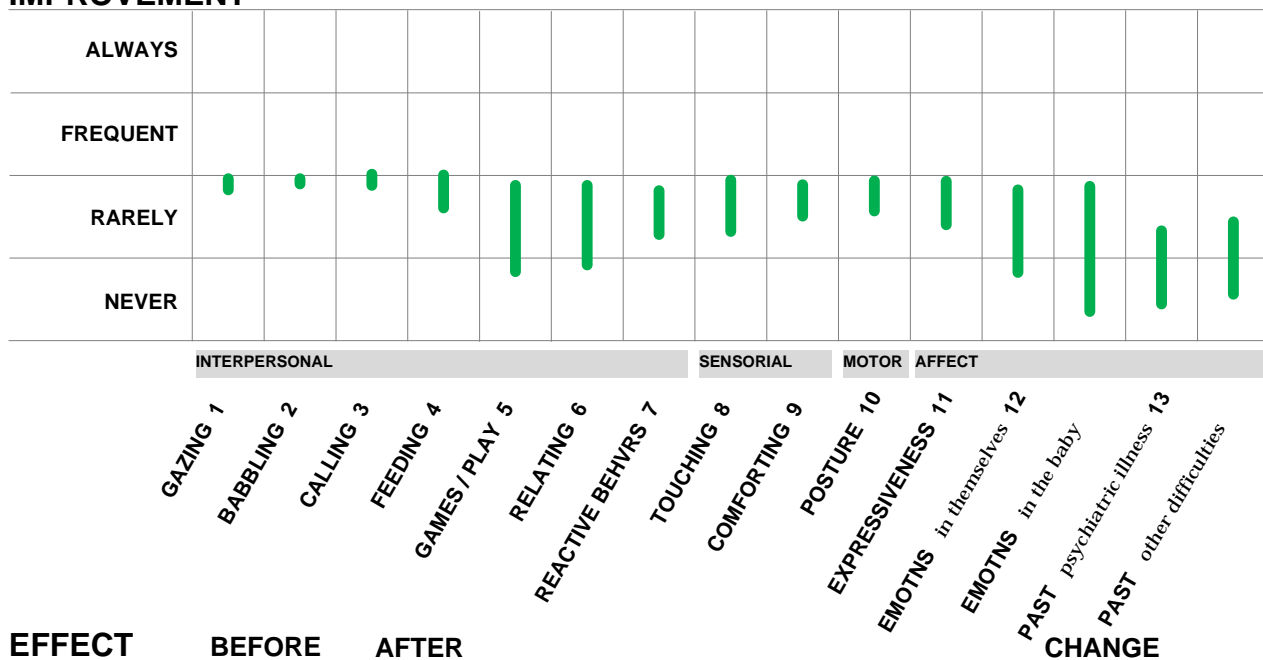
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

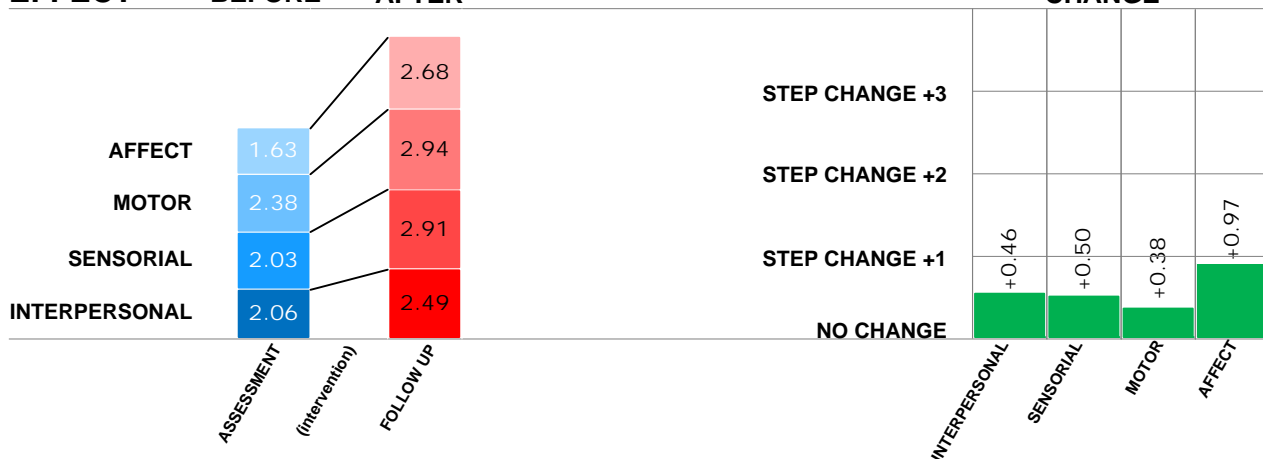


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

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ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

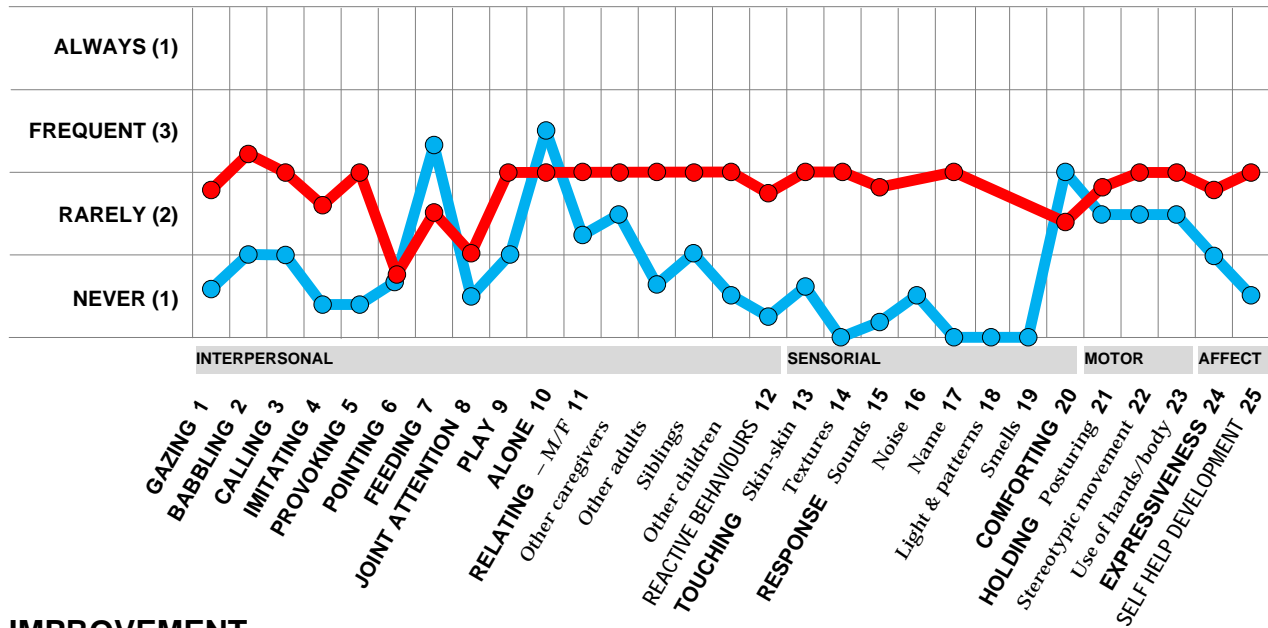


AVERAGE – 0-1 years old BABIES

number: 5 babies

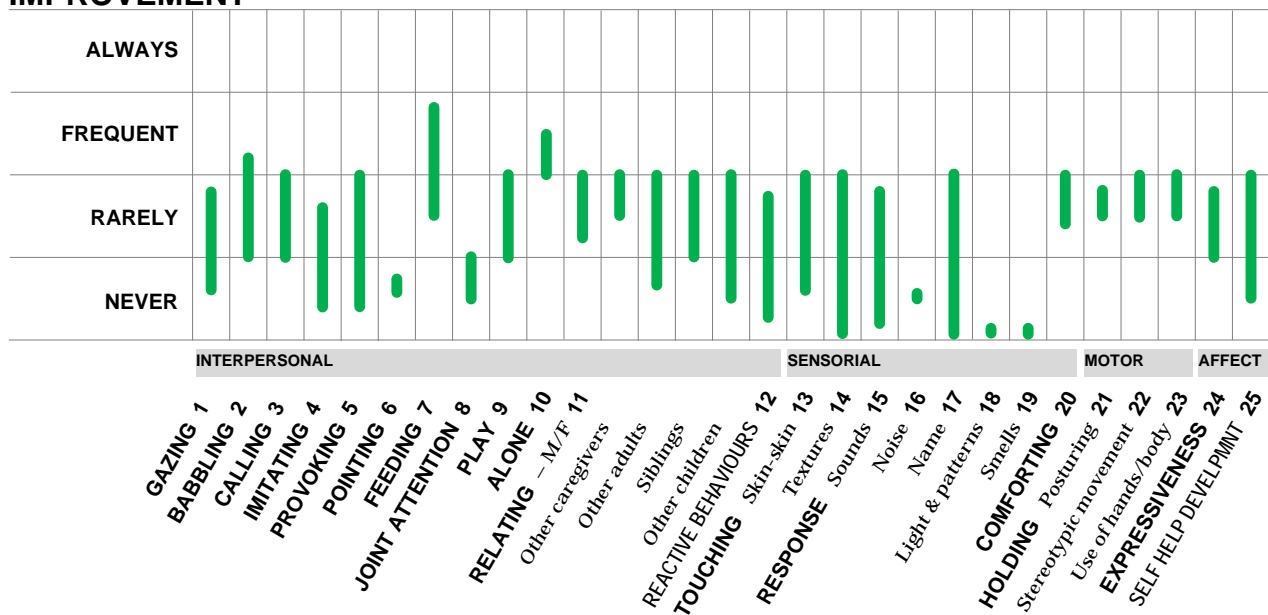
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

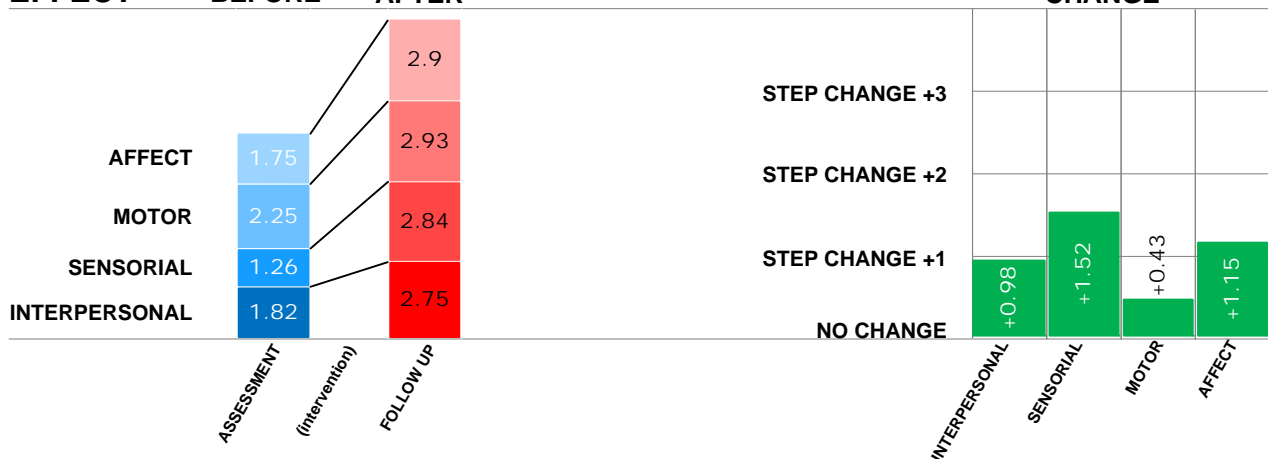


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



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EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

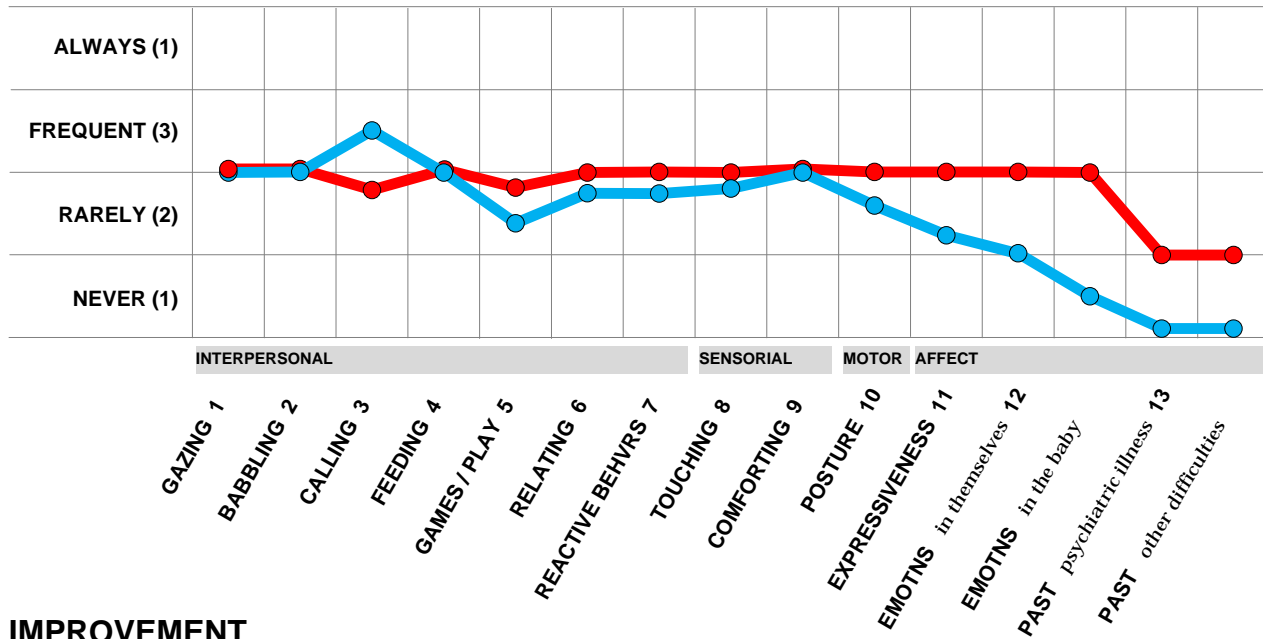


AVERAGE – 0-1 years old MOTHERS/caregivers

number: 5 babies

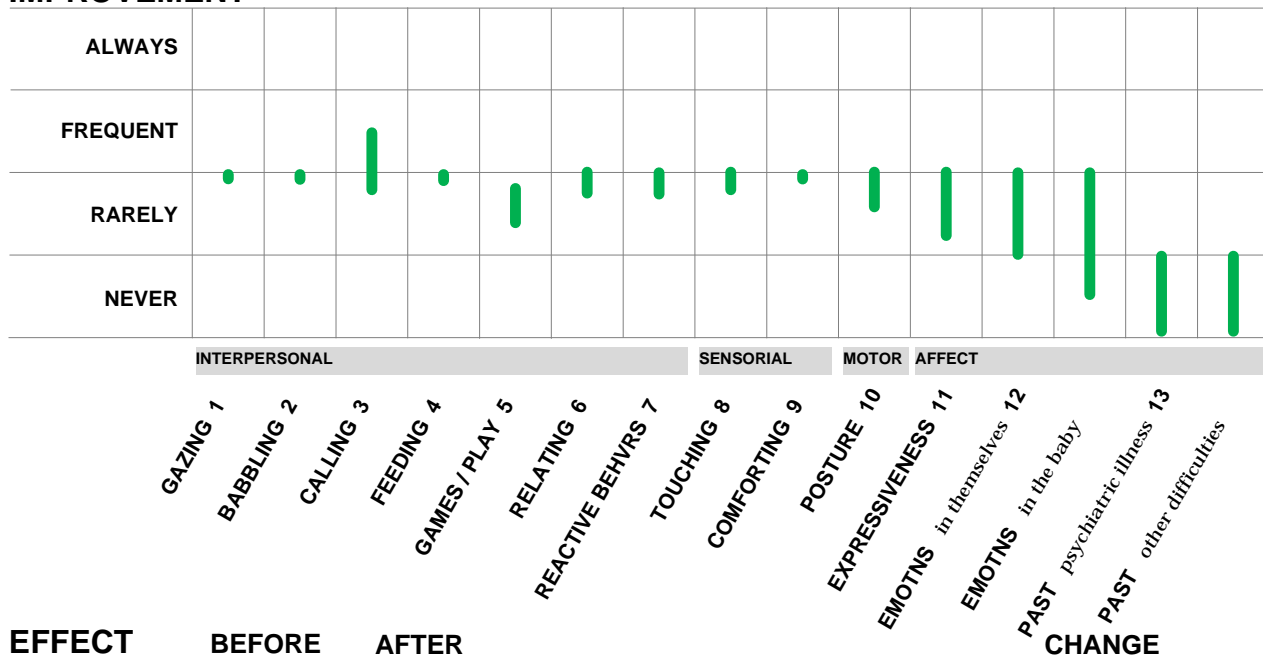
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FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

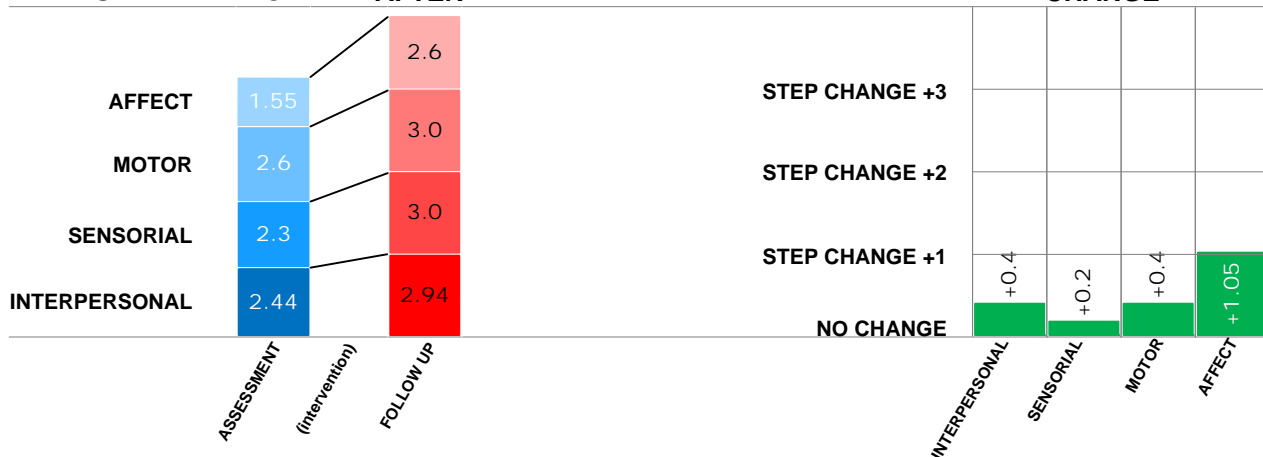


EFFECT

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ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

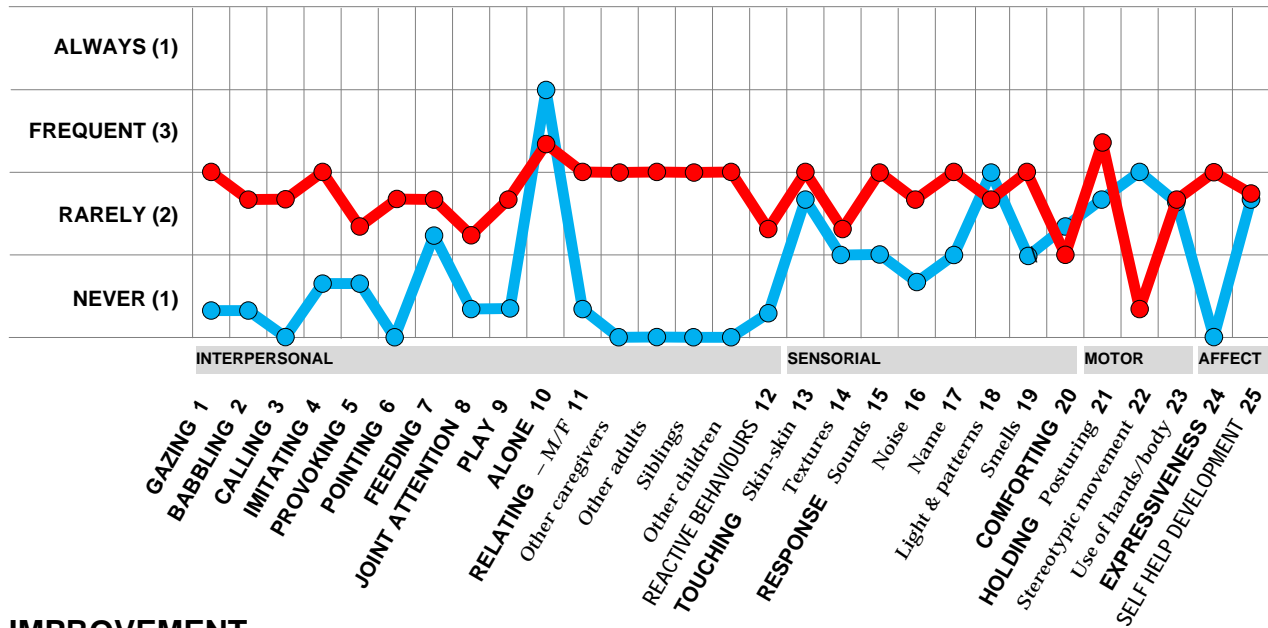


AVERAGE – 1-2 years old BABIES

number: 3 babies

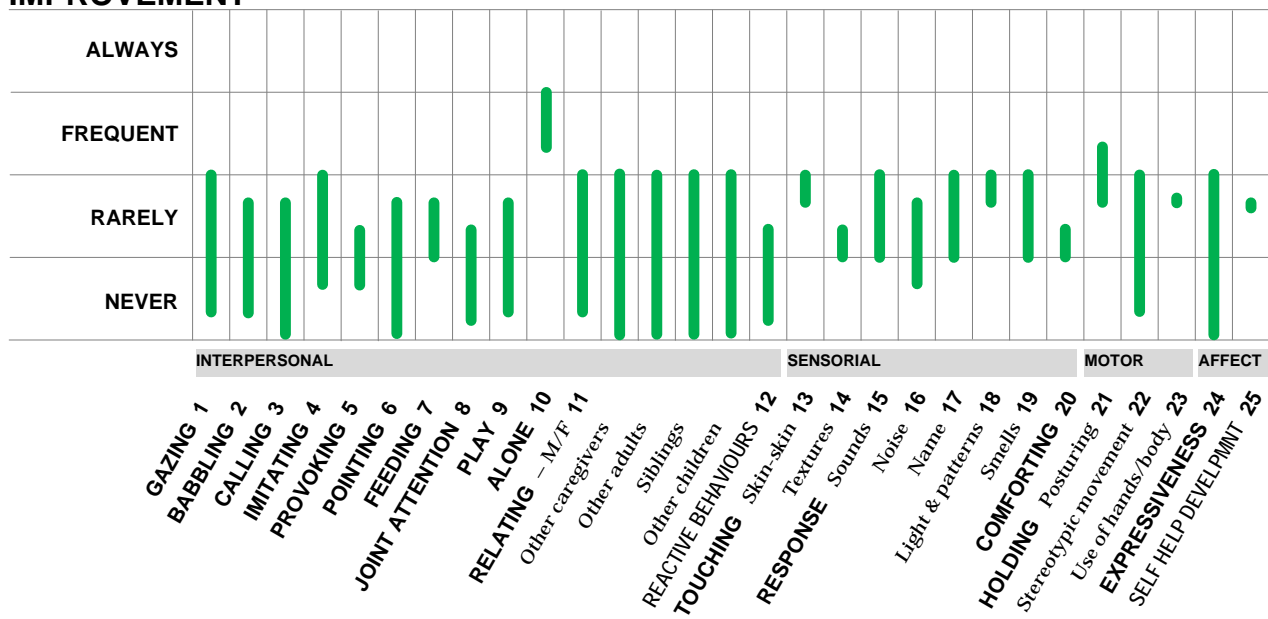
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

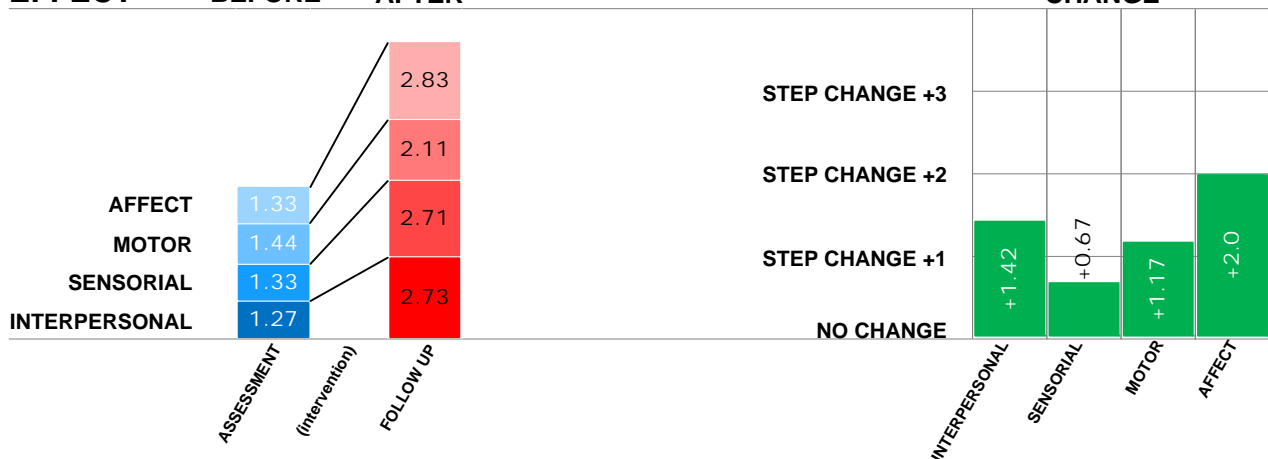


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

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ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

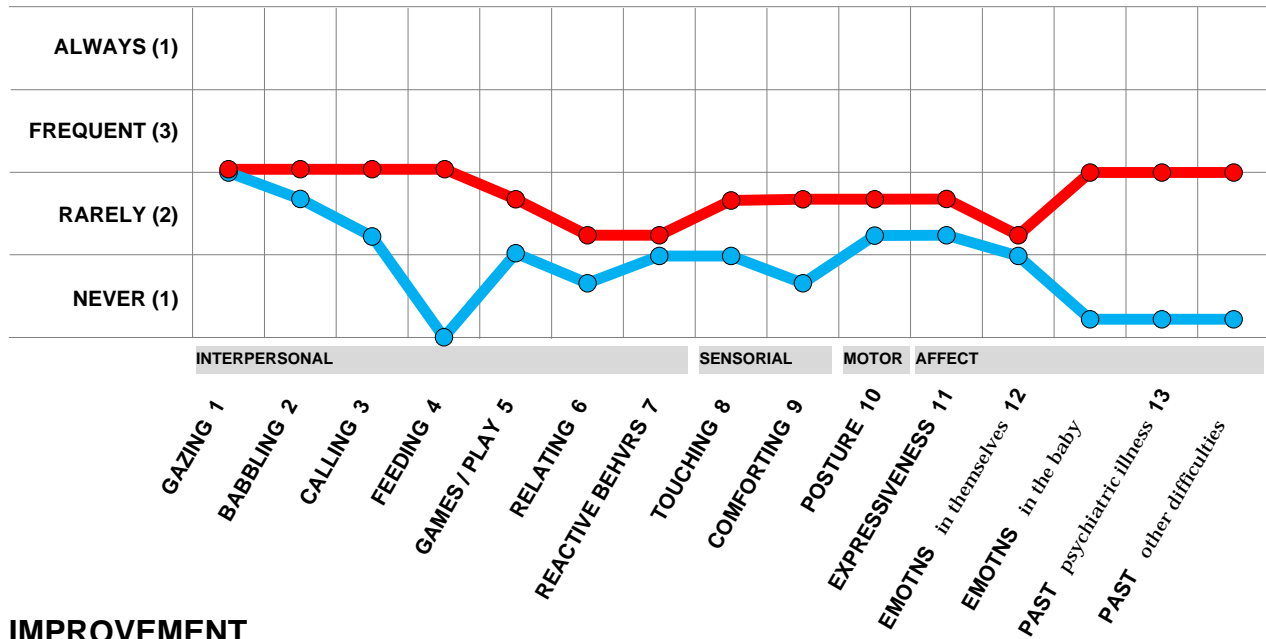


AVERAGE – 1-2 years old MOTHERS/caregivers

number: 3 babies

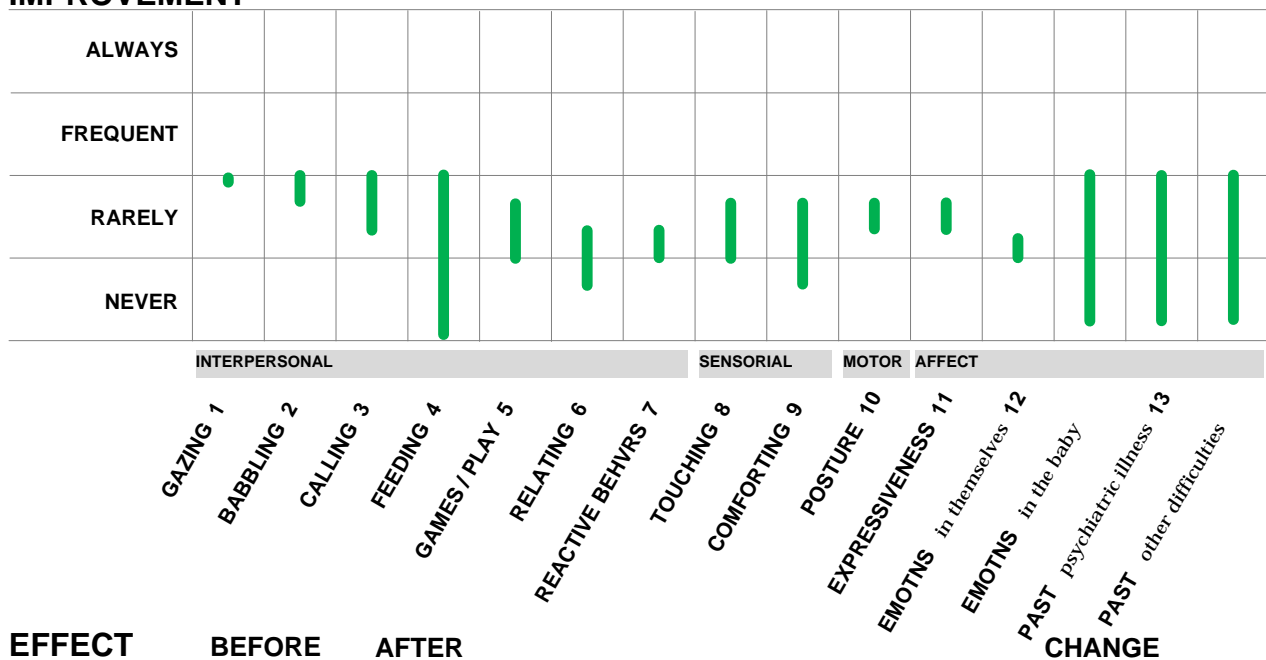
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

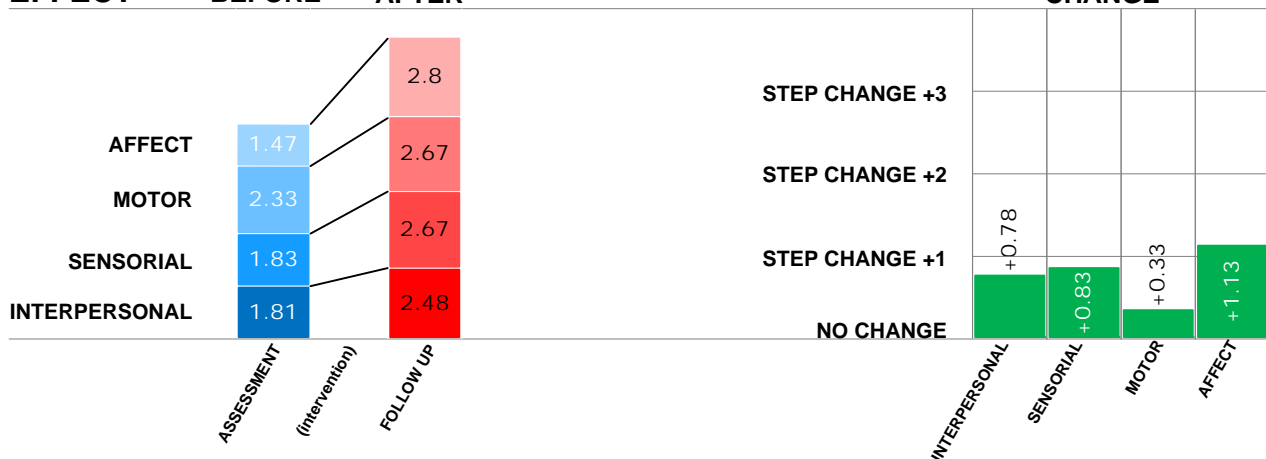


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

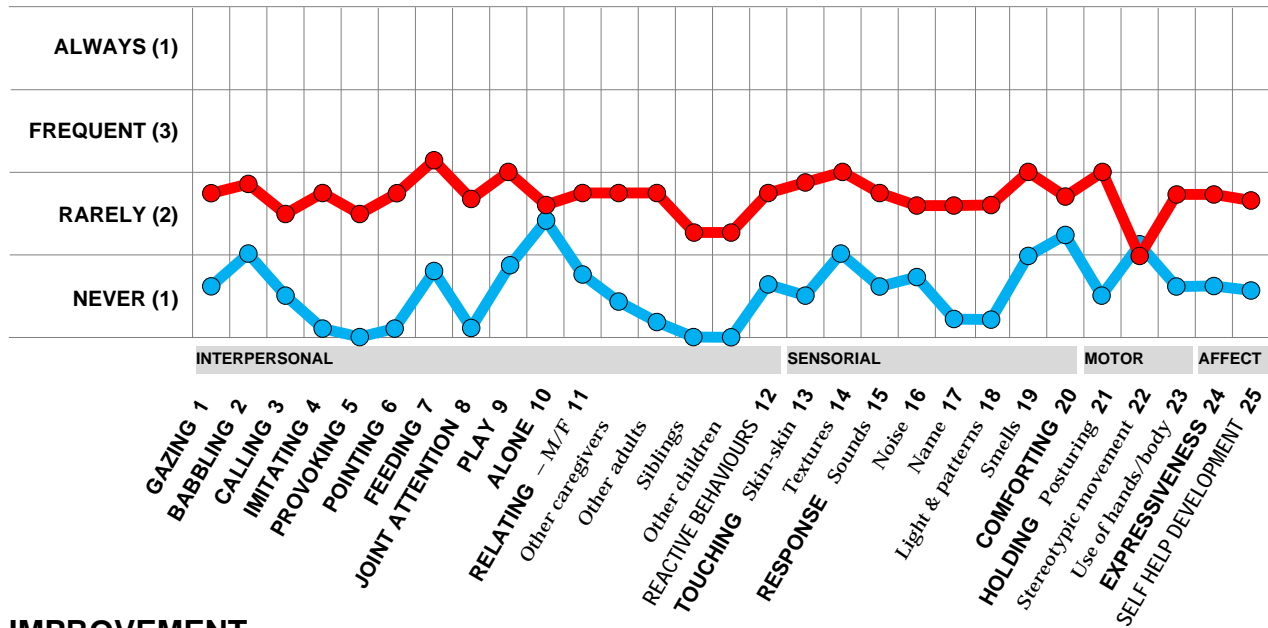


AVERAGE – 2-3 years old BABIES

number: 8 babies

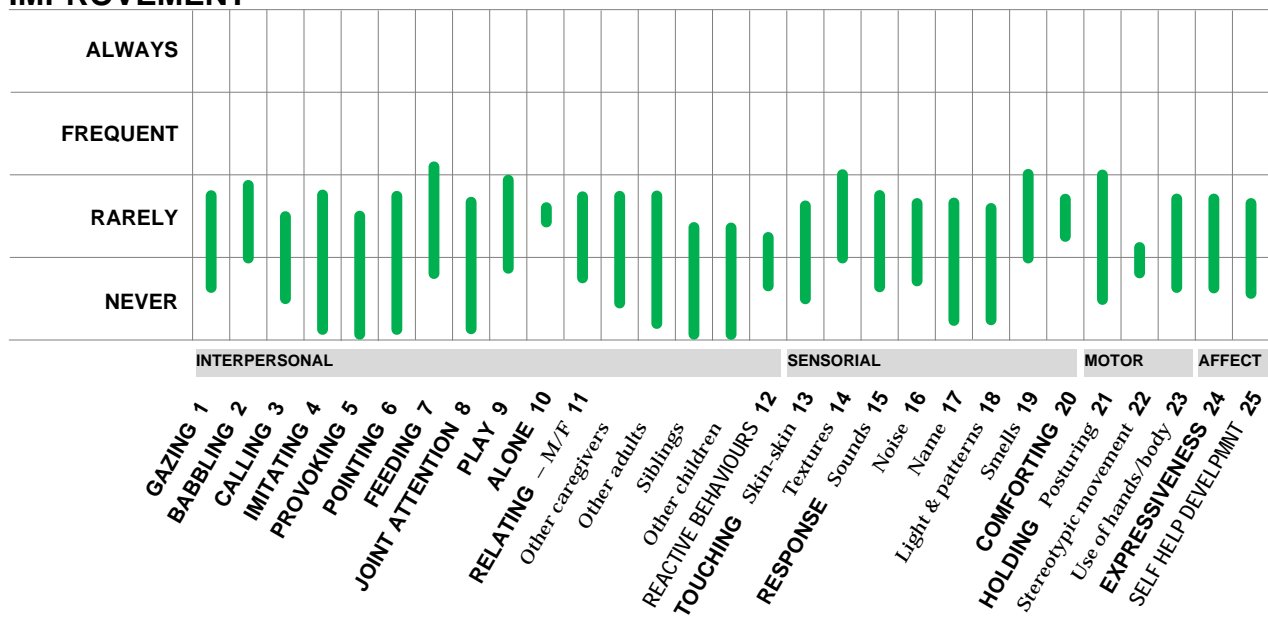
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

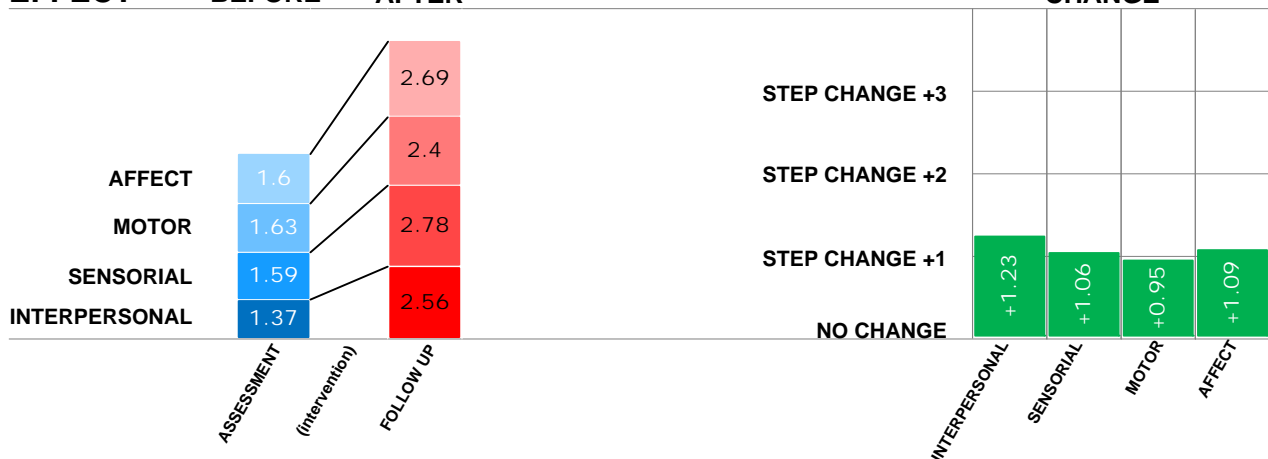


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

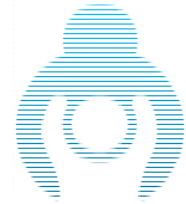
CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

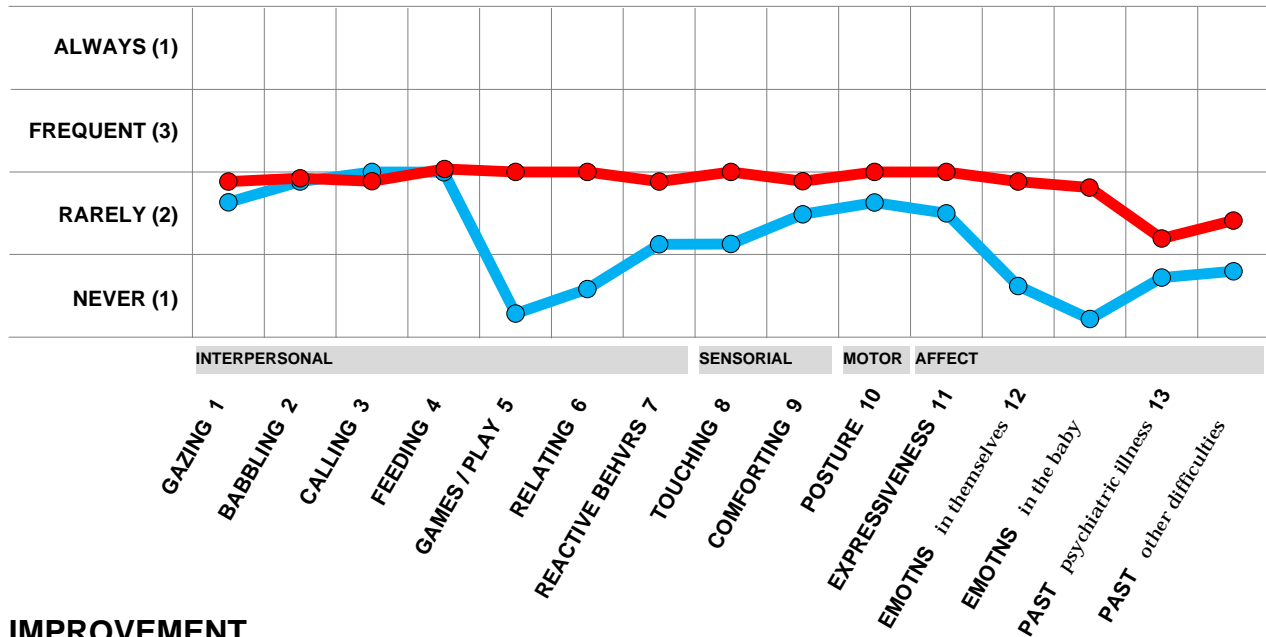


AVERAGE – 2-3 years old
MOTHERS/caregivers

number: 8 babies

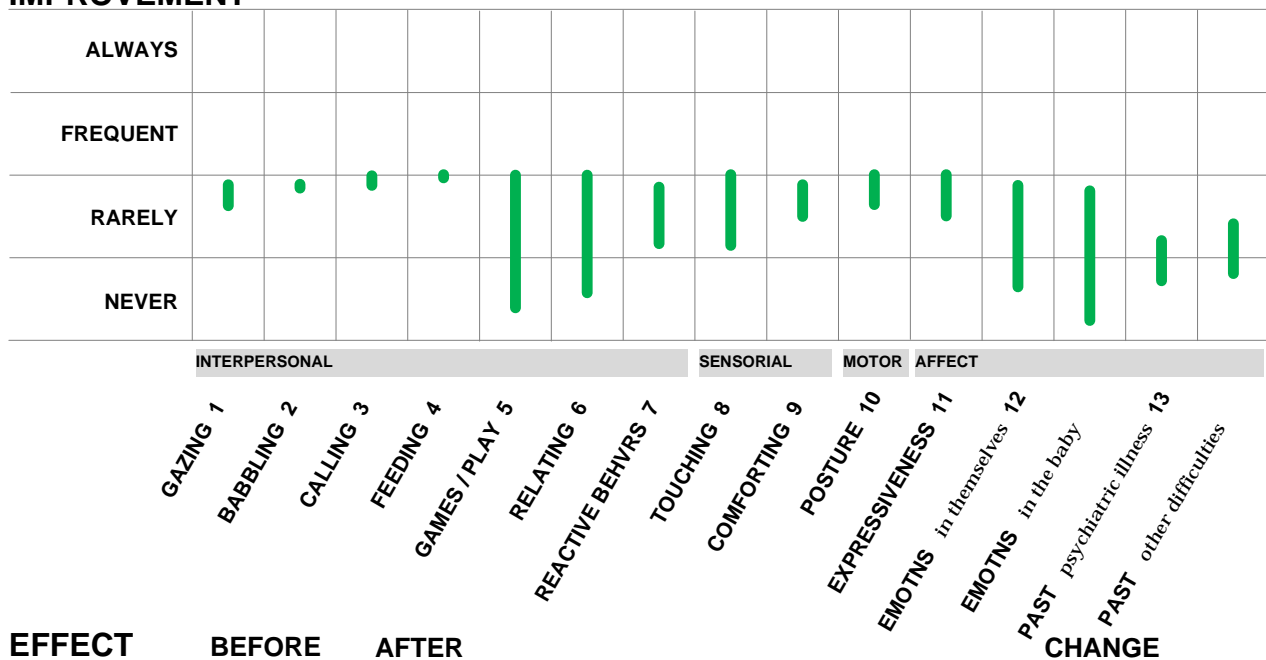
ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

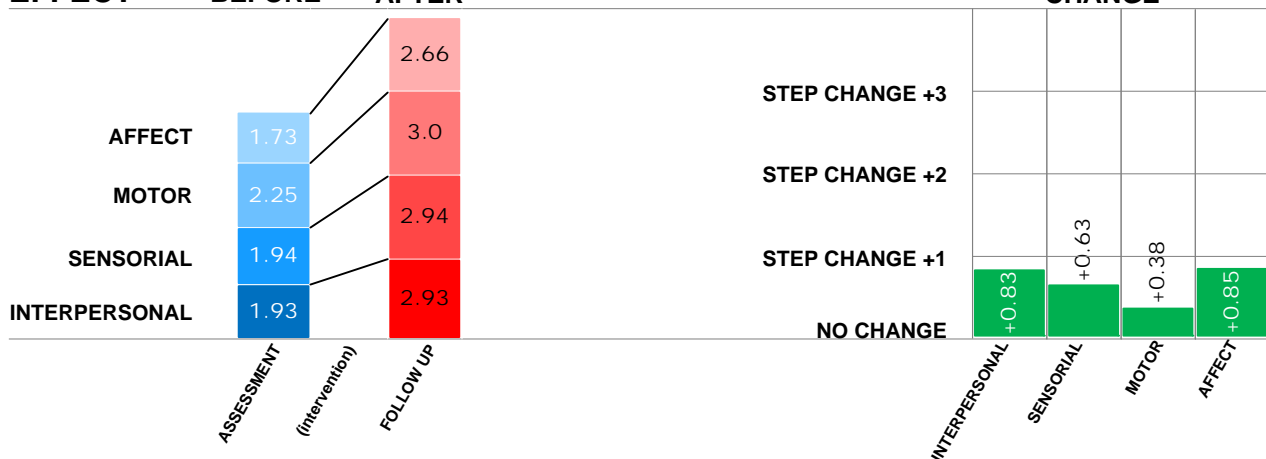


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



ASSESSMENT – INFANT/CHILD

name: **NICOLA**

age: **8 months**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact within a relationship and the maintenance of this contact</i>	●			
	2. BABBLING <i>Making sounds for the benefit of the partner in the parent-infant relationship</i>		●		
	3. CALLING <i>– The facial expressions – Noises or gestures that seek to produce an affectionate response from the partner</i>		●		
	4. IMITATING <i>– Moving mouth, tongue, etc., in imitation of mother's (or another) – The repetition of a sound or a movement heard or seen by the child</i>	●			
	5. PROVOKING <i>Inciting the person into interacting, not just to use as an instrument to do something for him/her</i>	●			
	6. POINTING <i>Indicating with index finger to a person about an object of interest</i>				
	7. FEEDING <i>Child's attitude during the intake of food, including anticipatory behaviour (e.g. head-turning, moving arms the food/breast)</i>			●	... fast anxious
	8. JOINT ATTENTION <i>Looking in the same direction</i>	●			
	9. PLAY <i>– Capacity to play the same game for more than 5 minutes, and share with another person – Take turns and stay with a person – Children</i>		●		
	10. ALONE			●	
	SENSORIAL	11. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth.</i>			
<i>– Mother, Father</i>			●		
<i>– Other caregivers</i>			●		
<i>– Other unfamiliar adults</i>			●		
<i>– Siblings</i>			●		
<i>– Other unfamiliar children</i>			●		
12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>tolerance to frustrations, including:</i>		●			
<i>– a) Capacity to accept emotional warmth – b) Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – c) Capacity to adapt to changes...please indicate</i>					
TOUCHING					
13. <i>Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection</i>		●			
14. <i>Does the child touch paint, foam, sand, water, playdoh, plasticine and other messy substances</i>		●			
RESPONSE					
15. <i>Response to sounds</i>		●			
16. <i>Response to noise</i>		●			
17. <i>Response to name</i>	●				
18. <i>Response to light & patterns</i>	●				
19. <i>Response to smells</i>	●				
20. COMFORTING <i>Child's ability to find relief from distress by themselves (e.g. thumb sucking, touching hands, playing with one car, others)...specify</i>			●		
MOTOR	HOLDING				
	21. <i>The posturing of the child when he is supported in the arms of the mother (e.g. floppy, rigid, restless) – General muscle tone when sitting or standing</i>		●		
	22. <i>Stereotypic movement of arms, eyes, etc.</i>		●		
23. <i>Use of hands: for grasping, for helping himself</i>		●			
<i>– Use of body: to reach, to climb, to hide, other...</i>		●			
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS <i>The body or facial expression of emotional states (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, or others)...specify</i>		●		... looked away, cut off
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT <i>– Ability to cope independently with the environment, (e.g., dress) – Eating – Being careful with him/herself or others</i>	●			

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



FOLLOW UP – INFANT/CHILD

name: **NICOLA**

age: **8 months**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	
	2. BABBLING			●	
	3. CALLING			●	
	4. IMITATING			●	
	5. PROVOKING			●	
	6. POINTING			●	
	7. FEEDING			●	
	8. JOINT ATTENTION			●	
	9. PLAY			●	
	10. ALONE			●	
	11. RELATING – to other children			●	
– to adults			●		
12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>capacity to...</i> a) accept emotional warmth b) bear stressful event c) adapt to changes			●		
SENSORIAL	TOUCHING				
	13. Skin-to-skin			●	
	14. Textures				
	RESPONSE				
	15. Sounds			●	
	16. Noise				
	17. Name			●	
	18. Light & patterns				
	19. Smells				
20. COMFORTING			●		
MOTOR	HOLDING				
	21. Posturing			●	
	22. Stereotypic movement			●	
23. Use of hands/Use of body			●		
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT			●	

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

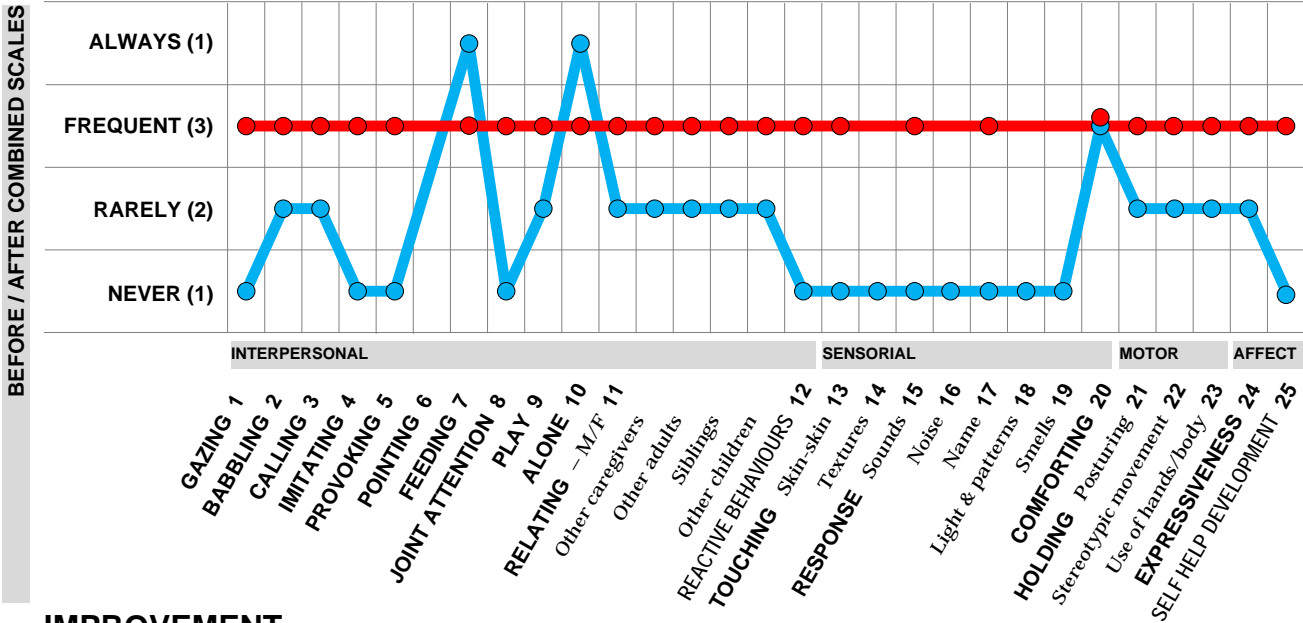


SUMMARY – INFANT/CHILD

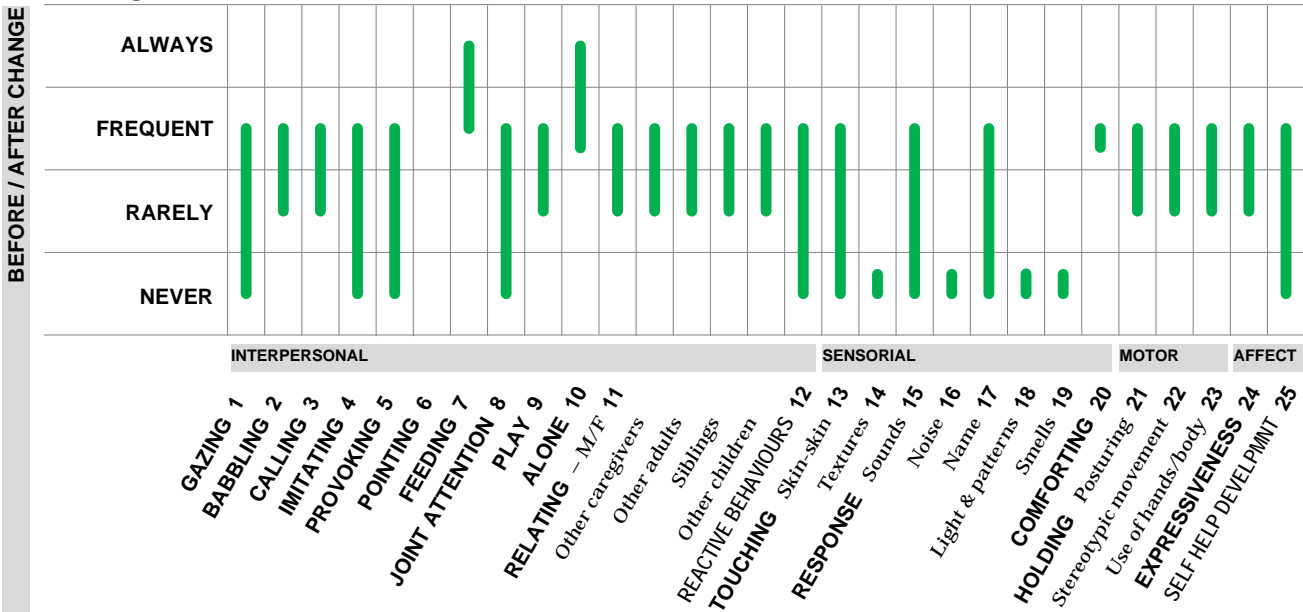
name: **NICOLA**
age: **8 months**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

ASSESSMENT
FOLLOW-UP



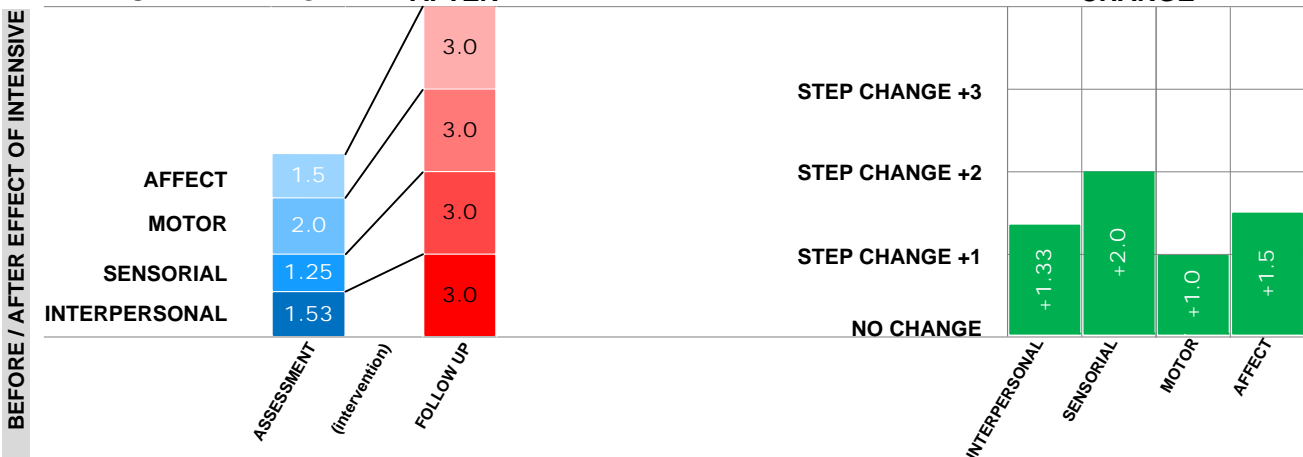
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



ASSESSMENT – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **NICOLA**

age: **8 months**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact with the baby and the maintenance of this contact</i>			●	... mothers anxiety transmitted
	2. BABBLING – Making sounds for the benefit of the parent-infant relationship – Talking			●	... high pitch tone, persistent and repetitive
	3. CALLING <i>Facial expressions, noises or gestures seeking to produce an affectionate response from the infant</i>			●	... Mother looked frightened
	4. FEEDING <i>Mother's attitude towards infant's hunger and need to feed:</i> – Does she anticipate behavior and have meal or breast easily available? – Does she pay attention, talk with the baby and enjoy feeding? – Does she interrupt with any excuse (e.g., talks to others and looks away)? – Is she fearful, full of anguish or has she any delusions? – Is she apathetic?			●	... mother breastfeeding ... mother talked a while ... <i>in spite of baby's posture</i> ... being outward
SENSORIAL	5. GAMES / PLAY – Playful encounters, including songs and teasing	●			
	6. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth towards the baby</i>			●	... fast anxious
	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>including:</i> – Tolerance to frustrations – Capacity to accept emotional warmth – Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – Capacity to adapt to changes			●	
	8. TOUCHING – Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection			●	... little contact
	9. COMFORTING – Mother's ability to find relief for the baby's distress			●	... constant
	10. POSTURE <i>The posturing of the mother when the infant is supported in her arms or any other way (e.g., other, rough, balanced precariously)</i>			●	... good and welcoming
	11. EXPRESSIVENESS – Expression of emotional state (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, others)...specify			●	... very clear anxious, worried and sad
MOTOR	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby	●		●	... wanted to know about baby internal world
	13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties	● ●			... sleeping with her children rather than husband

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

Preoccupied since Nicola 4th month about not being able to understand and have a relationship with her

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



FOLLOW UP – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **NICOLA**

age: **8 months**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	... with joy
	2. BABBLING			●	... nicely <i>in a glare tone</i>
	3. CALLING			●	... learn to wait and see
	4. FEEDING			●	... nicely <i>resting</i>
	5. GAMES / PLAY		●		... learn the signs to start game
	6. RELATING			●	
SENSORIAL	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS			●	
	8. TOUCHING			●	... carefully
	9. COMFORTING			●	... when necessary
MOTOR	10. POSTURE			●	... calm, nice and firm
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	... <i>Continue to be able to show and talk. And feelings now</i>
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby			● ●	... constant
	13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties			● ●	... understanding family dynamic

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

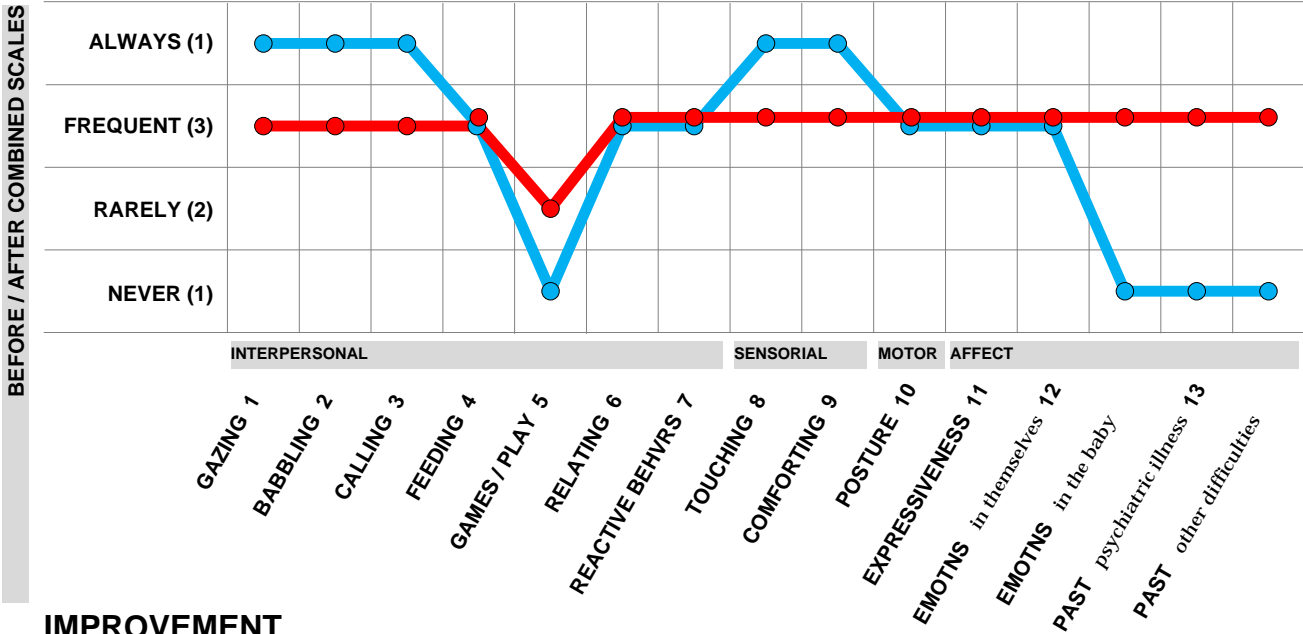


SUMMARY – MOTHER/caregiver

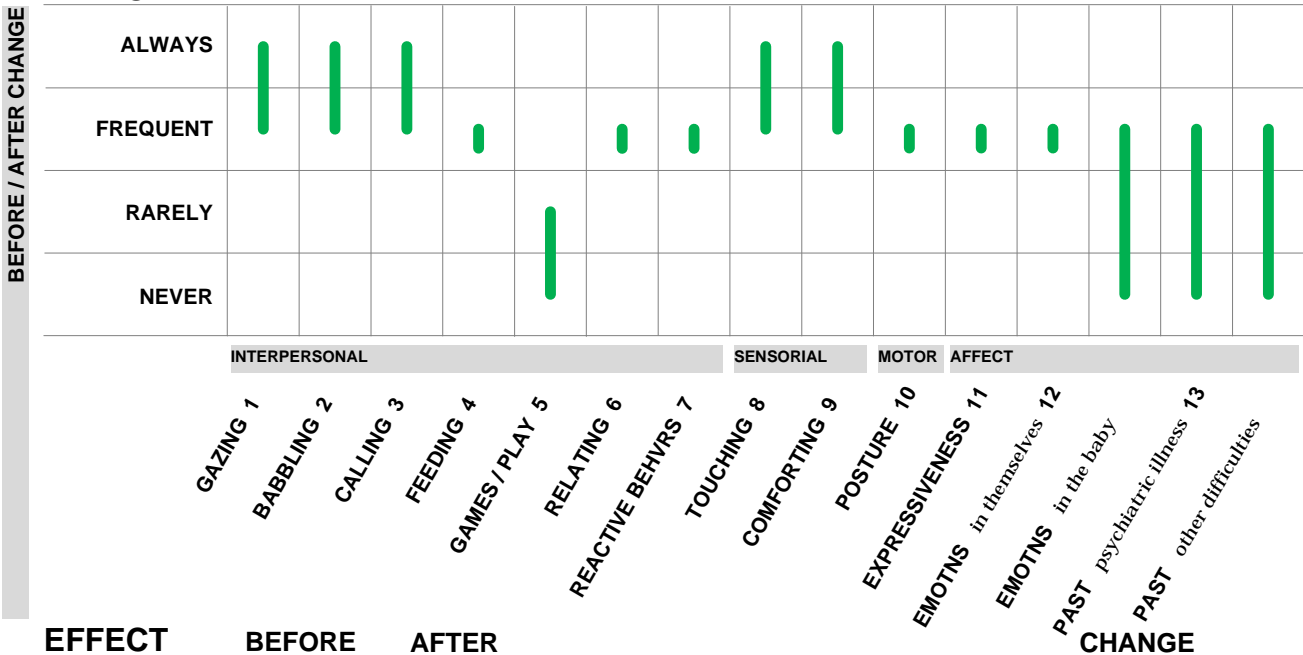
name: **NAME**
 child: **NICOLA**

age: 8 months

ASSESSMENT
 FOLLOW-UP



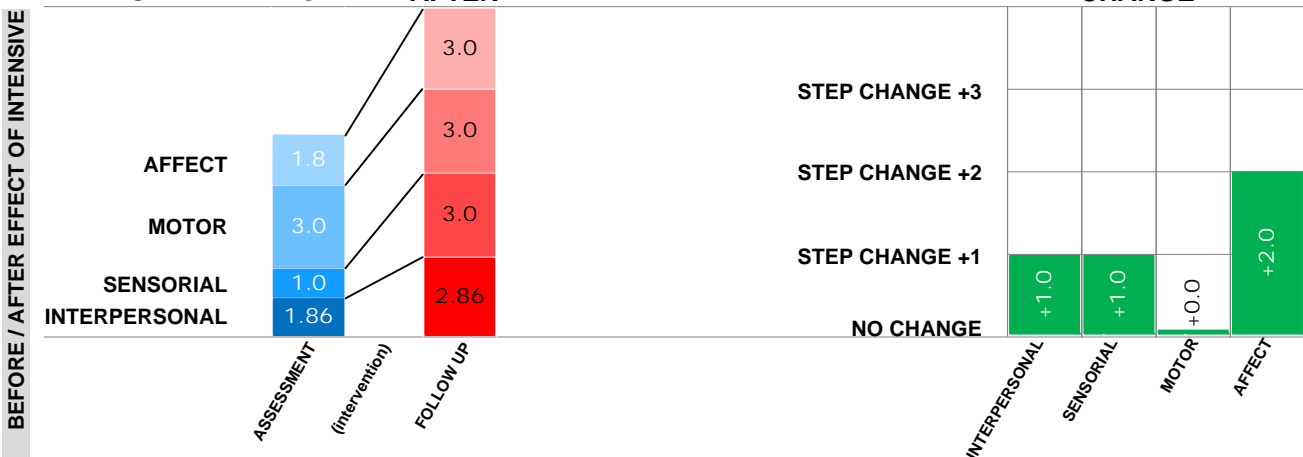
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



ASSESSMENT – INFANT/CHILD

name: **FILIPPO**

age: **1 year 6 months** date of this observation: **DD MMM YYYY**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact within a relationship and the maintenance of this contact</i>	●			
	2. BABBLING <i>Making sounds for the benefit of the partner in the parent-infant relationship</i>			●	
	3. CALLING <i>– The facial expressions – Noises or gestures that seek to produce an affectionate response from the partner</i>	●			
	4. IMITATING <i>– Moving mouth, tongue, etc., in imitation of mother's (or another) – The repetition of a sound or a movement heard or seen by the child</i>		●		
	5. PROVOKING <i>Inciting the person into interacting, not just to use as an instrument to do something for him/her</i>		●		
	6. POINTING <i>Indicating with index finger to a person about an object of interest</i>	●			... object of need
	7. FEEDING <i>Child's attitude during the intake of food, including anticipatory behaviour (e.g. head-turning, moving arms the food/breast)</i>			●	
	8. JOINT ATTENTION <i>Looking in the same direction</i>	●			
	9. PLAY <i>– Capacity to play the same game for more than 5 minutes, and share with another person – Take turns and stay with a person – Children</i>		●		
	10. ALONE				●
SENSORIAL	11. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth.</i> <i>– Mother, Father</i>		●		... adults
	<i>– Other caregivers</i>	●			
	<i>– Other unfamiliar adults</i>	●			
	<i>– Siblings</i>	●			
	<i>– Other unfamiliar children</i>	●			
	12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>tolerance to frustrations, including:</i> <i>– a) Capacity to accept emotional warmth – b) Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – c) Capacity to adapt to changes...please indicate</i>	●			
	TOUCHING				
	13. <i>Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection</i>				●
	14. <i>Does the child touch paint, foam, sand, water, playdoh, plasticine and other messy substances</i>				●
	RESPONSE				
15. <i>Response to sounds</i>		●			
16. <i>Response to noise</i>		●			
17. <i>Response to name</i>				●	
18. <i>Response to light & patterns</i>				●	
19. <i>Response to smells</i>				●	
20. COMFORTING <i>Child's ability to find relief from distress by themselves (e.g. thumb sucking, touching hands, playing with one car, others)...specify</i>	●				... uses mother
MOTOR	HOLDING				
	21. <i>The posturing of the child when he is supported in the arms of the mother (e.g. floppy, rigid, restless) – General muscle tone when sitting or standing</i>		●		
	22. <i>Stereotypic movement of arms, eyes, etc.</i> <i>– Walking: on tiptoes or sluggish</i>				●
23. <i>Use of hands: for grasping, for helping himself</i> <i>– Use of body: to reach, to climb, to hide, other...</i>			●		
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS <i>The body or facial expression of emotional states (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, or others)...specify</i>	●			
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT <i>– Ability to cope independently with the environment, (e.g., dress) – Eating</i> <i>– Being careful with him/herself or others</i>				●
ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:					

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



FOLLOW UP – INFANT/CHILD

name: **FILIPPO**

age: **1 year 6 months**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	
	2. BABBLING			●	
	3. CALLING			●	
	4. IMITATING			●	
	5. PROVOKING			●	
	6. POINTING			●	
	7. FEEDING			●	... allowing time to talk
SENSORIAL	8. JOINT ATTENTION		●		
	9. PLAY			●	
	10. ALONE			●	
	11. RELATING – to other children			●	... not seen
	– to adults			●	
	12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS capacity to... a) accept emotional warmth b) bear stressful event c) adapt to changes		●		
	TOUCHING				
	13. Skin-to-skin			●	
	14. Textures		●		
	RESPONSE				
15. Sounds			●		
16. Noise			●		
17. Name			●		
18. Light & patterns		●			
19. Smells			●		
20. COMFORTING		●			
MOTOR	HOLDING				
	21. Posturing			●	... not toeing any longer
	22. Stereotypic movement		●		
23. Use of hands/Use of body			●		
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	... mimicking and pretending
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT			●	

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

General positive movement from never/always to rarely and from rarely to frequent
 0/23 Never – always
 8/23 Rarely

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



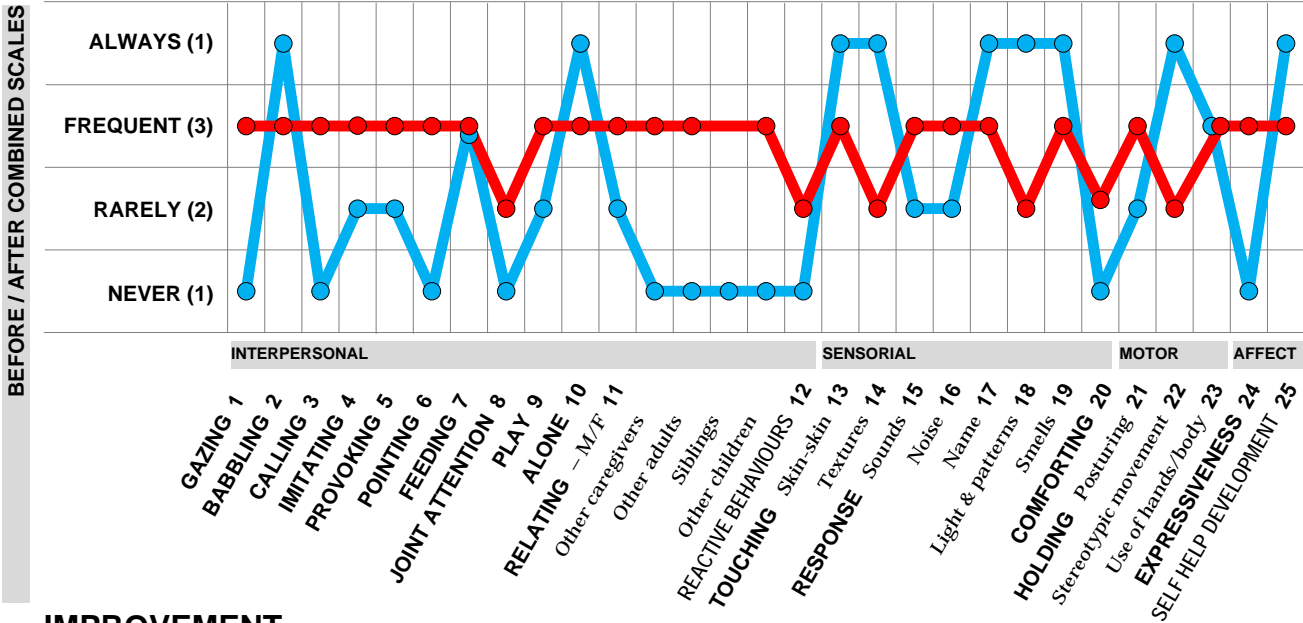
SUMMARY – INFANT/CHILD

name: **FILIPPO**

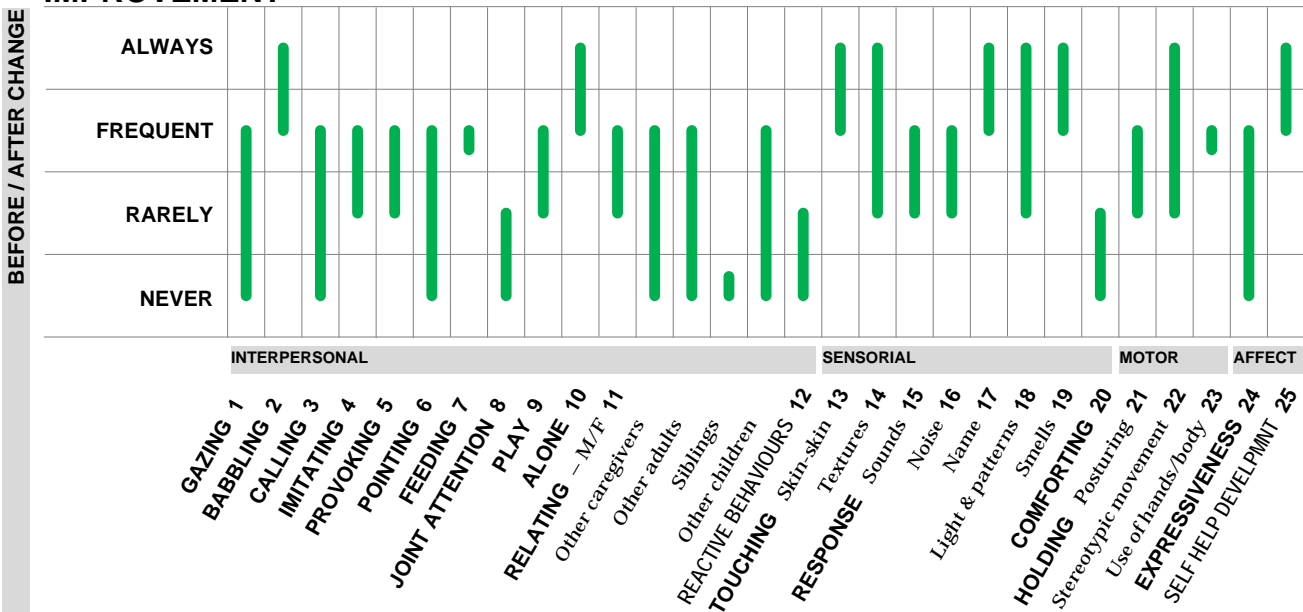
age: 1 year 6 months

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

— ASSESSMENT
— FOLLOW-UP



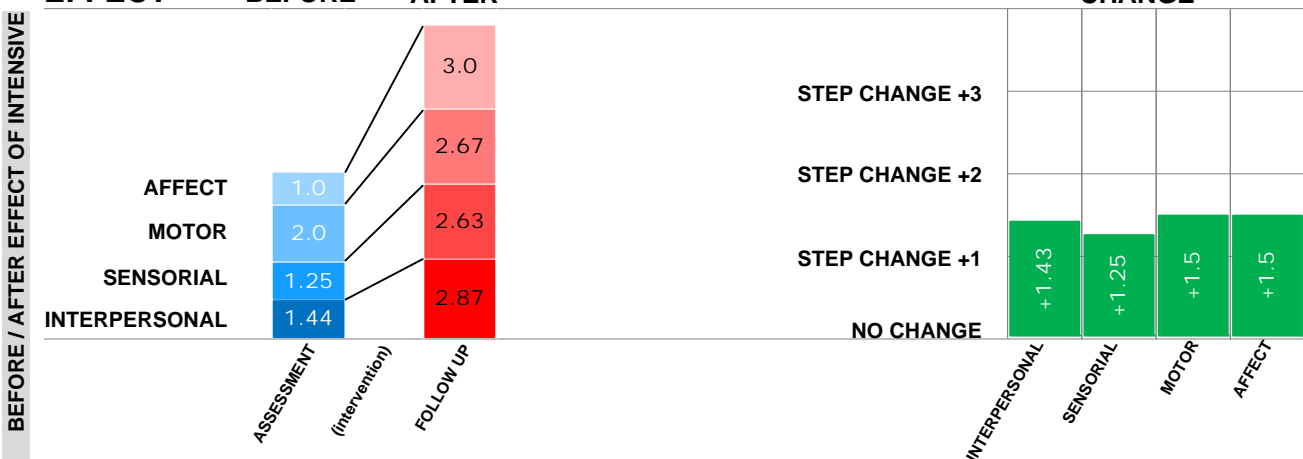
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



ASSESSMENT – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **FILIPPO**

age: **1 year 6 months**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact with the baby and the maintenance of this contact</i>				
				●	... watchful
	2. BABBLING – Making sounds for the benefit of the parent-infant relationship – Talking				
				●	... with anxiety
	3. CALLING <i>Facial expressions, noises or gestures seeking to produce an affectionate response from the infant</i>				
	●				... liked to have an 'independent' child
	4. FEEDING <i>Mother's attitude towards infant's hunger and need to feed:</i> – Does she anticipate behavior and have meal or breast easily available? – Does she pay attention, talk with the baby and enjoy feeding? – Does she interrupt with any excuse (e.g., talks to others and looks away)? – Is she fearful, full of anguish or has she any delusions? – Is she apathetic?				
	●				... over anxious ... fed baby's 3 course meal at the rhythm imposed by daughter
5. GAMES / PLAY – Playful encounters, including songs and teasing					
		●			
6. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth towards the baby</i>					
		●			
7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>including:</i> – Tolerance to frustrations – Capacity to accept emotional warmth – Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – Capacity to adapt to changes					
		●			
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING – Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection				
	●				... felt rejected
9. COMFORTING – Mother's ability to find relief for the baby's distress					
		●			... felt rejected and not needed
MOTOR	10. POSTURE <i>The posturing of the mother when the infant is supported in her arms or any other way (e.g., other, rough, balanced precariously)</i>				
			●		
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS – Expression of emotional state (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, others)...specify				
				●	... anxious
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby				
	●				... felt to observer very blocked about understanding
13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties					
	●				
	●				

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



FOLLOW UP – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **FILIPPO**

age: 1 year 6 months

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	... less anxious
	2. BABBLING			●	... started to talk slowly
	3. CALLING		●		... could xxx signs
	4. FEEDING			●	... became attuned
	5. GAMES / PLAY			●	... able to coordinate
	6. RELATING			●	
	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS			●	
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING		●		... expressions of xxxxx
	9. COMFORTING			●	... calm about self value
MOTOR	10. POSTURE			●	
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS		●		... could show happiness
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby		●		... able to understand
	13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties			● ●	... allow insights to keep

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

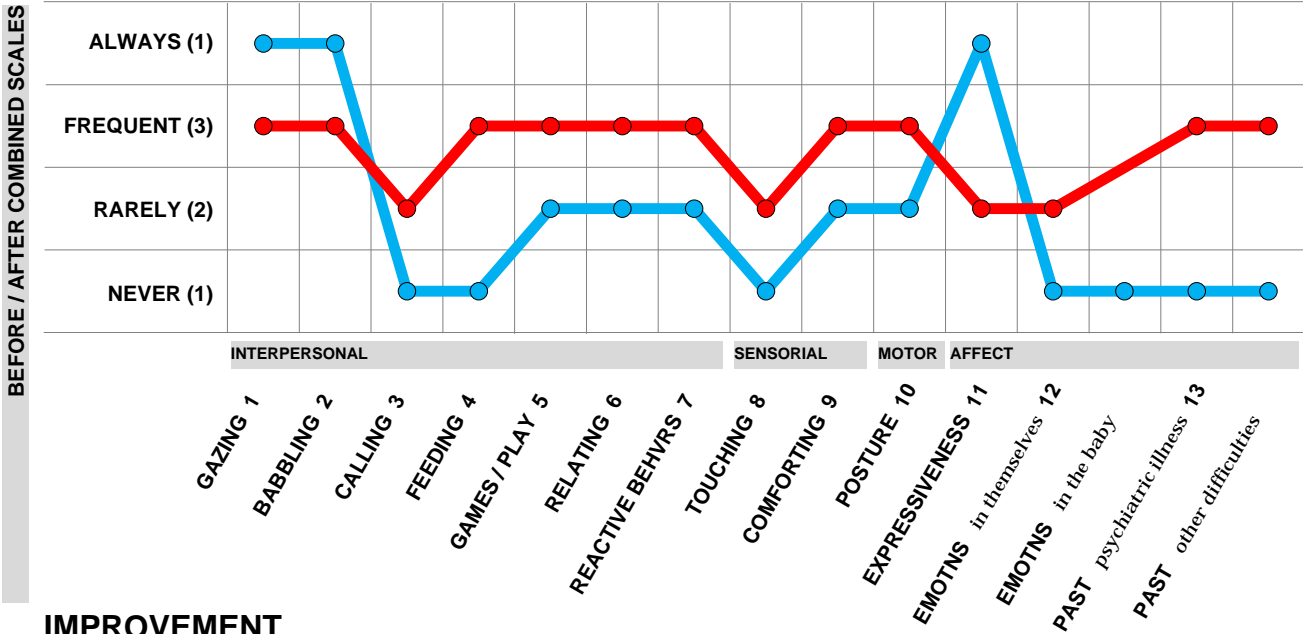


SUMMARY – MOTHER/caregiver

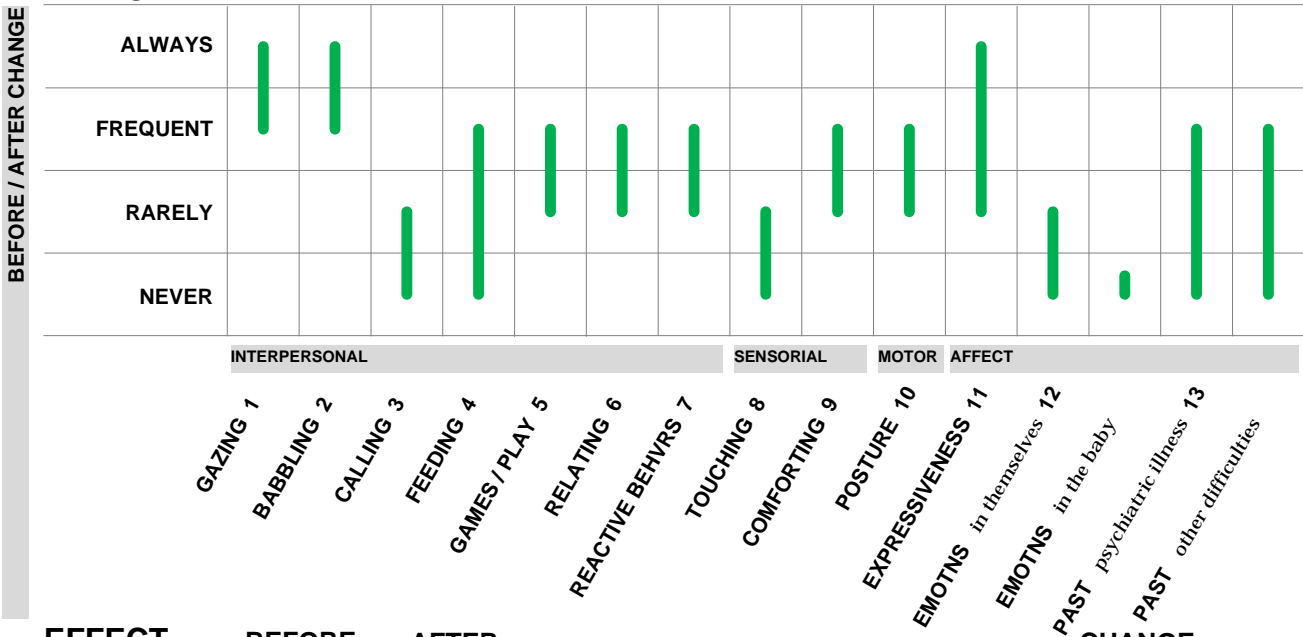
name: **NAME**
 child: **FILIPPO**

age: 1 year 6 months

— ASSESSMENT
 — FOLLOW-UP



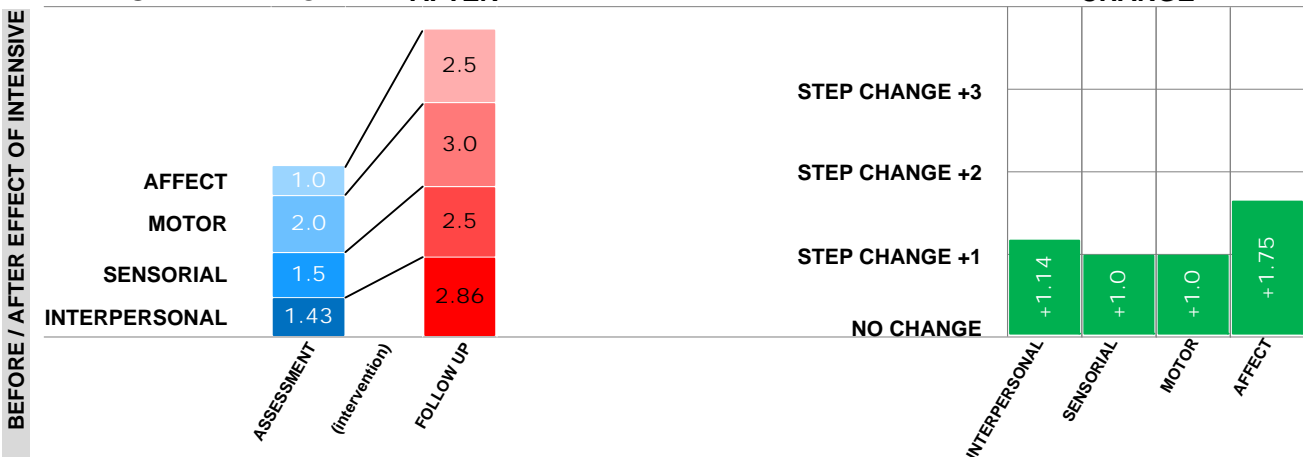
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



ASSESSMENT – INFANT/CHILD

name: **JOSEPH**

age: **2 years 2 months** date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS	
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact within a relationship and the maintenance of this contact</i>		●		Overall ... avoidance of contact of any kind	
	2. BABBLING <i>Making sounds for the benefit of the partner in the parent-infant relationship</i>	●				
	3. CALLING <i>– The facial expressions – Noises or gestures that seek to produce an affectionate response from the partner</i>	●			... attitude	
	4. IMITATING <i>– Moving mouth, tongue, etc., in imitation of mother's (or another) – The repetition of a sound or a movement heard or seen by the child</i>	●			Not able to imitate behaviour	
	5. PROVOKING <i>Inciting the person into interacting, not just to use as an instrument to do something for him/her</i>	●			Was withdrawn and not interested in persons or things	
	6. POINTING <i>Indicating with index finger to a person about an object of interest</i>	●				
	7. FEEDING <i>Child's attitude during the intake of food, including anticipatory behaviour (e.g. head-turning, moving arms the food/breast)</i>		●		Drank only milk ... given regularly ... no need to ask	
	8. JOINT ATTENTION <i>Looking in the same direction</i>	●				
	9. PLAY <i>– Capacity to play the same game for more than 5 minutes, and share with another person – Take turns and stay with a person – Children</i>	●			Only by himself	
	10. ALONE				●	
SENSORIAL	11. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth.</i> – Mother, Father – Other caregivers – Other unfamiliar adults – Siblings – Other unfamiliar children	●	●	●	●	Shown and felt ... frightened ... confused
	12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>tolerance to frustrations, including:</i> – a) Capacity to accept emotional warmth – b) Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – c) Capacity to adapt to changes...please indicate		●			No signs of frustration as he was allowed to be calm by himself
	TOUCHING		●			Looked disassociated
	13. <i>Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection</i>		●			
	14. <i>Does the child touch paint, foam, sand, water, playdoh, plasticine and other messy substances</i>	●				
	RESPONSE					
	15. <i>Response to sounds</i>	●				
	16. <i>Response to noise</i>		●			... retracting
	17. <i>Response to name</i>	●				
	18. <i>Response to light & patterns</i>				●	
19. <i>Response to smells</i>	●					
20. COMFORTING <i>Child's ability to find relief from distress by themselves (e.g. thumb sucking, touching hands, playing with one car, others)...specify</i>		●				
MOTOR	HOLDING					
	21. <i>The posturing of the child when he is supported in the arms of the mother (e.g. floppy, rigid, restless) – General muscle tone when sitting or standing</i>				●	... floppy
	22. <i>Stereotypic movement of arms, eyes, etc.</i> – Walking: on tiptoes or sluggish				●	
23. <i>Use of hands: for grasping, for helping himself</i> – Use of body: to reach, to climb, to hide, other...				●		
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS <i>The body or facial expression of emotional states (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, or others)...specify</i>	●				... anxious
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT – Ability to cope independently with the environment, (e.g., dress) – Eating – Being careful with him/herself or others		●			
ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:						

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



FOLLOW UP – INFANT/CHILD

name: **JOSEPH**

age: **2 years 2 months** date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	Attentive when called and when he requests something
	2. BABBLING			●	
	3. CALLING			●	
	4. IMITATING			●	Played with other children ... is able to copy his siblings and other children
	5. PROVOKING		●		
	6. POINTING			●	
	7. FEEDING			●	Eating well and all sorts of vegetables, fruits and meats
	8. JOINT ATTENTION			●	
	9. PLAY			●	His play is varied and creative ... reached representational level
	10. ALONE			●	
SENSORIAL	11. RELATING – to other children			●	Frequent with ... siblings ...
	– to adults			●	Frequent with ... Mother/Father ... other caregivers ... other unfamiliar adults
	12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS capacity to... a) accept emotional warmth b) bear stressful event c) adapt to changes		●	●	
	13. TOUCHING Skin-to-skin			●	
	14. Textures			●	
	15. SOUNDS RESPONSE			●	Still very sensitive to loud noise ... usually when loud speakers are involved
	16. Noise		●		
	17. Name			●	
	18. Light & patterns			●	
	19. Smells			●	
20. COMFORTING			●		
MOTOR	21. HOLDING Posturing			●	
	22. Stereotypic movement	●			
	23. Use of hands/Use of body			●	
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT			●	

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

The treatment continued for another 6 months. Same results.

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



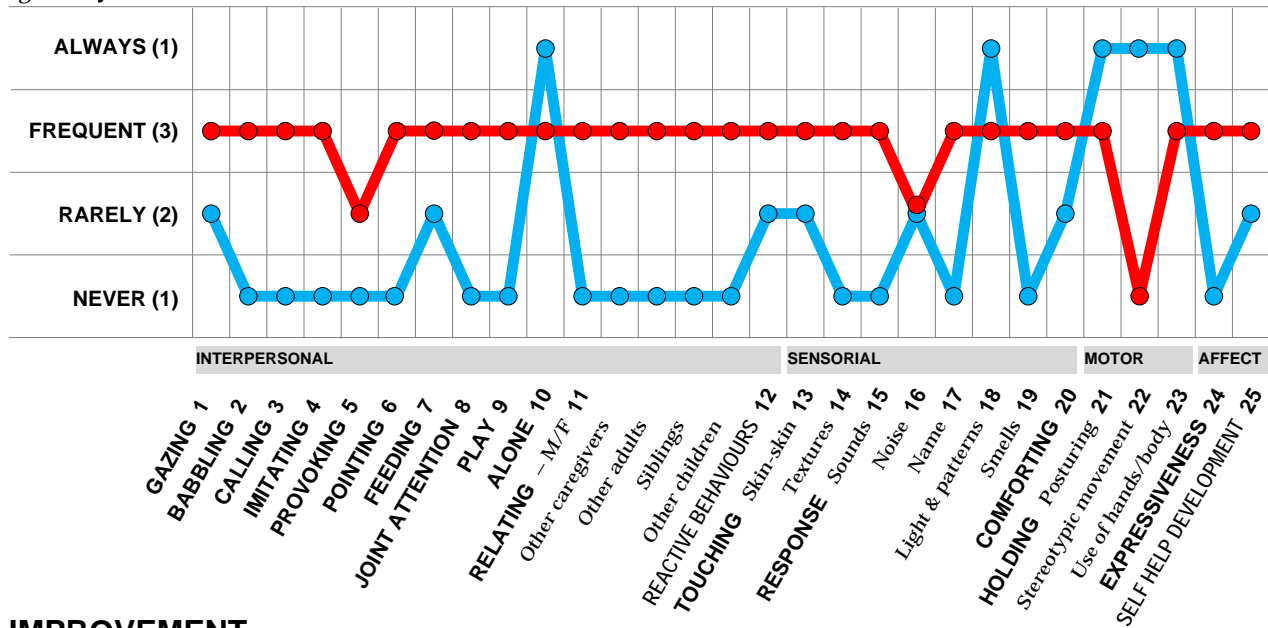
SUMMARY – INFANT/CHILD

name: **JOSEPH**

age: 2 years 2 months date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

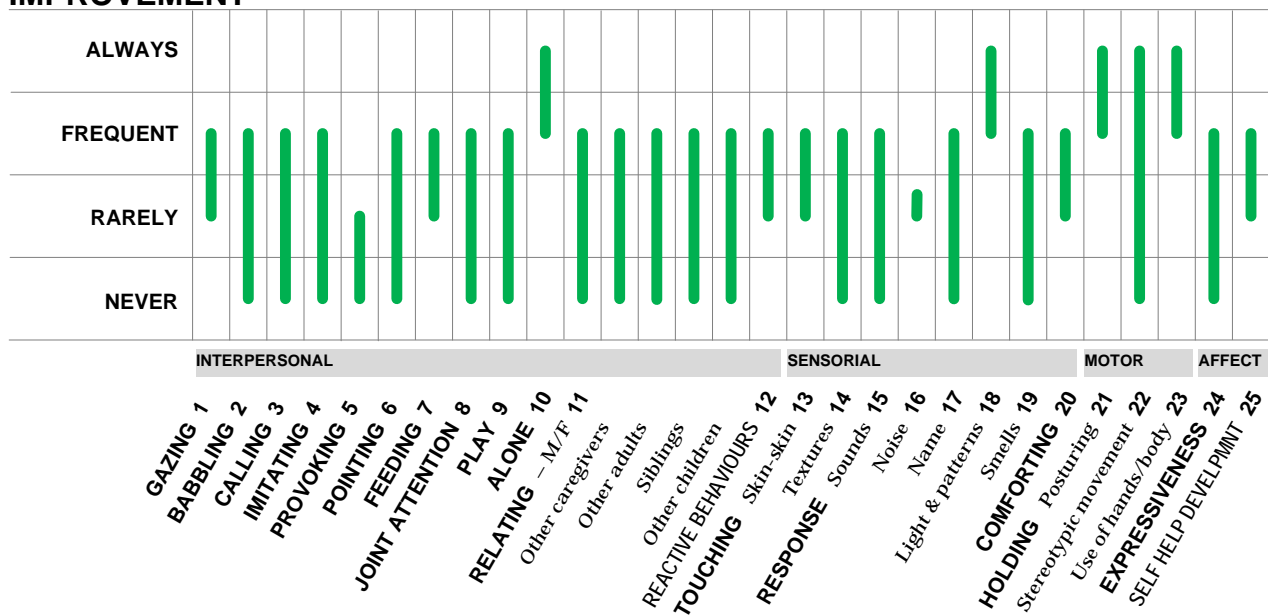
— ASSESSMENT
— FOLLOW-UP

BEFORE / AFTER COMBINED SCALES



IMPROVEMENT

BEFORE / AFTER CHANGE

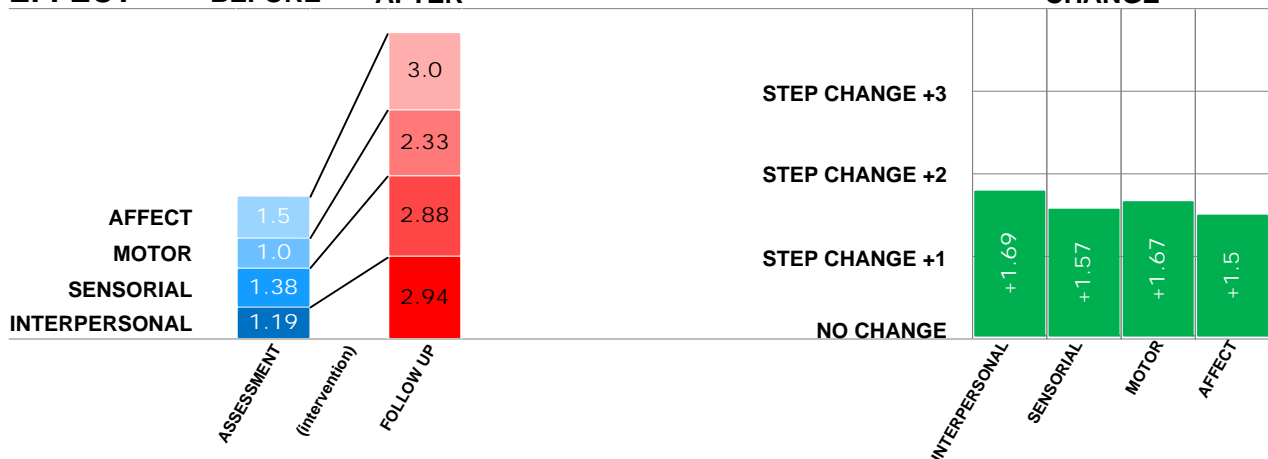


EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE

BEFORE / AFTER EFFECT OF INTENSIVE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



ASSESSMENT – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **JOSEPH**

age: **2 years 2 months**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact with the baby and the maintenance of this contact</i>		●		Mother ... appeared anxious
	2. BABBLING <i>– Making sounds for the benefit of the parent-infant relationship – Talking</i>		●		... unable to connect with the child
	3. CALLING <i>Facial expressions, noises or gestures seeking to produce an affectionate response from the infant</i>			●	... very resistance and busy with work
	4. FEEDING <i>Mother's attitude towards infant's hunger and need to feed: – Does she anticipate behavior and have meal or breast easily available? – Does she pay attention, talk with the baby and enjoy feeding? – Does she interrupt with any excuse (e.g., talks to others and looks away)? – Is she fearful, full of anguish or has she any delusions? – Is she apathetic?</i>	●			In the hands of nannies ... Mother had no idea ... Mother felt guilty
	5. GAMES / PLAY <i>– Playful encounters, including songs and teasing</i>	●			
	6. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth towards the baby</i>		●		Mother tried to relate
	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>including: – Tolerance to frustrations – Capacity to accept emotional warmth – Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – Capacity to adapt to changes</i>			●	... felt rejected and became distant
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING <i>– Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection</i>		●		... busy with the other children
	9. COMFORTING <i>– Mother's ability to find relief for the baby's distress</i>	●			... high pitched voice ... jerky movements, as if angry
MOTOR	10. POSTURE <i>The posturing of the mother when the infant is supported in her arms or any other way (e.g., other, rough, balanced precariously)</i>		●		
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS <i>– Expression of emotional state (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, others)...specify</i>		●		... worried
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS <i>– in themselves – in the baby</i>	●	●		... resistant
	13. PAST <i>– Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties</i>	● ●			... difficult to reach

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

Showned anger towards who looked after the child and showed difficulty in engaging with her 3rd and difficult-to-reach baby.

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



FOLLOW UP – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **JOSEPH**

age: **2 years 2 months**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	Mother ... showed overall interest and joy about knowing more about her child and the others
	2. BABBLING			●	
	3. CALLING			●	... gave importance to her role
	4. FEEDING		●		... relaxed and ... showing pleasure in holding the baby
	5. GAMES / PLAY		●		
	6. RELATING		●		
	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS		●		
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING			●	... showed feeling
	9. COMFORTING		●		... relaxed ... showing pleasure ... doing things with him
MOTOR	10. POSTURE		●		
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS			●	
	– in themselves			●	
– in the baby			●		
	13. PAST			●	
	– Psychiatric illness			●	
	– Other difficulties			●	
ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:					

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

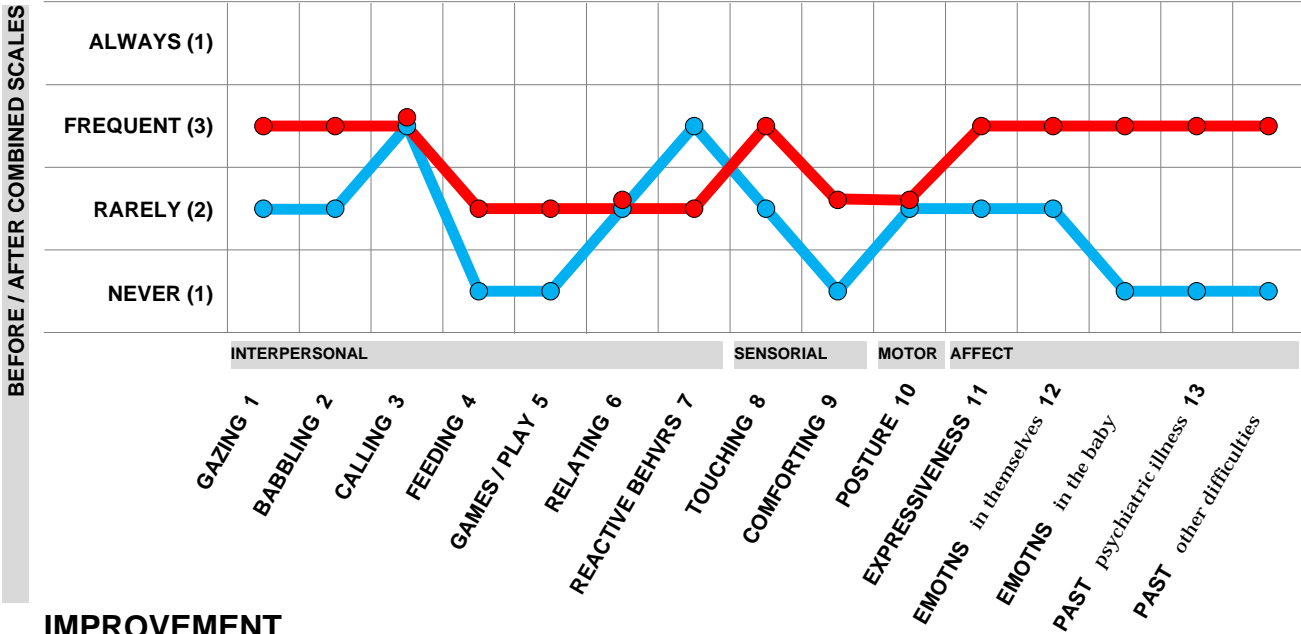


SUMMARY – MOTHER/caregiver

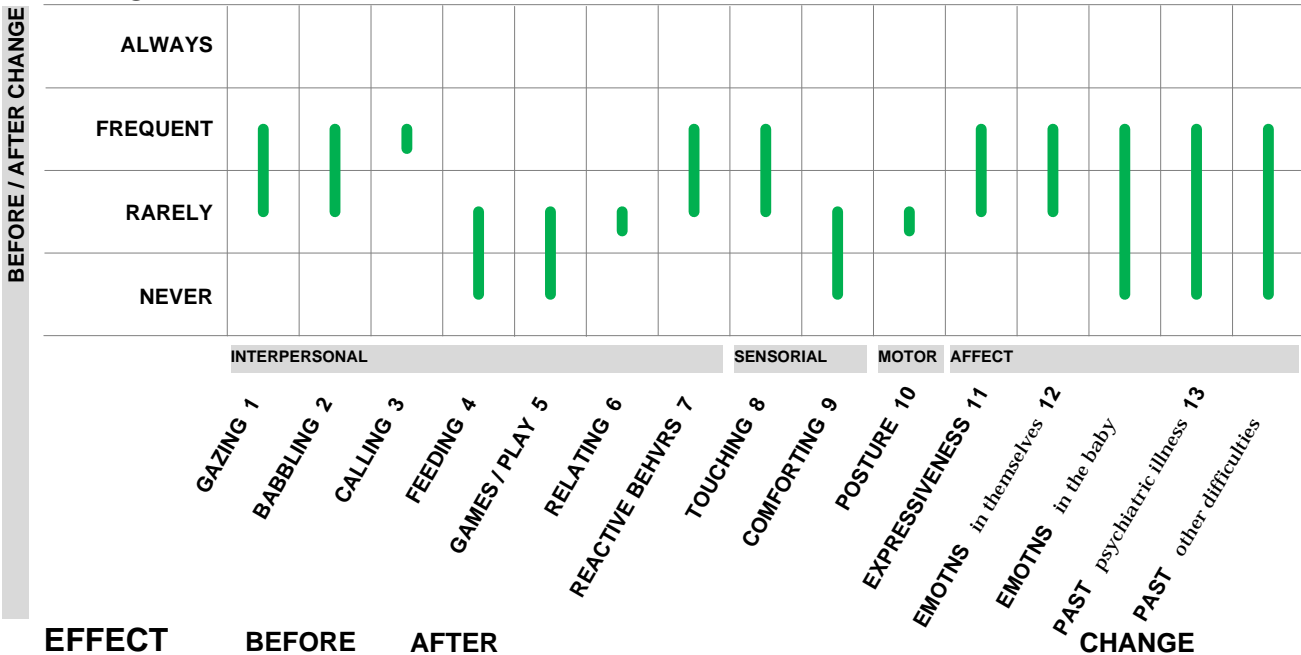
name: **NAME**
 child: **JOSEPH**

age: 2 years 2 months

— ASSESSMENT
 — FOLLOW-UP



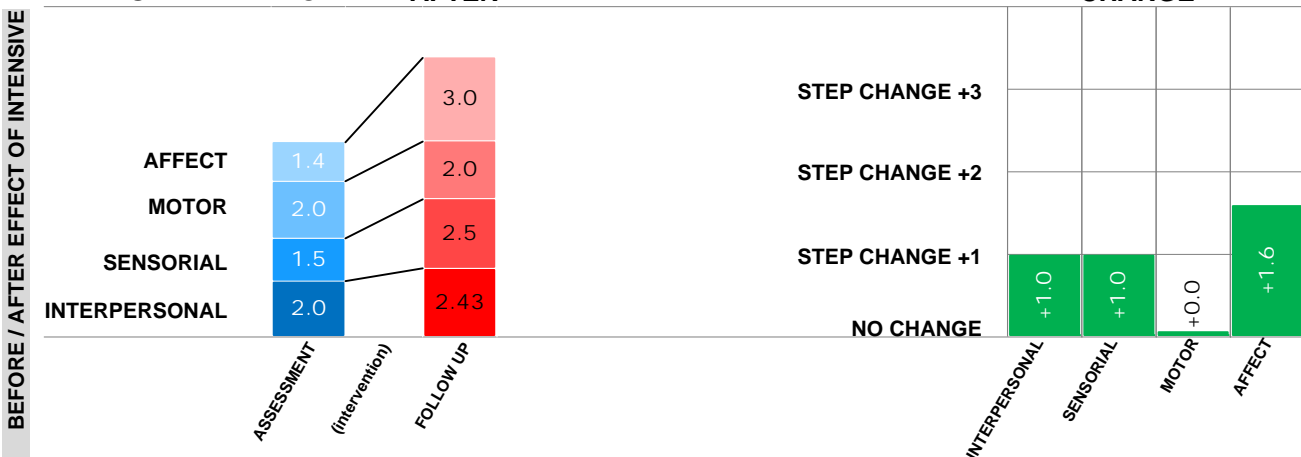
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



ASSESSMENT – INFANT/CHILD

name: **GERONIMO**

age: **3 years**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS	
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact within a relationship and the maintenance of this contact</i>	●				
	2. BABBLING <i>Making sounds for the benefit of the partner in the parent-infant relationship</i>	●				
	3. CALLING <i>– The facial expressions – Noises or gestures that seek to produce an affectionate response from the partner</i>	●				
	4. IMITATING <i>– Moving mouth, tongue, etc., in imitation of mother's (or another) – The repetition of a sound or a movement heard or seen by the child</i>	●				
	5. PROVOKING <i>Inciting the person into interacting, not just to use as an instrument to do something for him/her</i>	●				
	6. POINTING <i>Indicating with index finger to a person about an object of interest</i>	●				
	7. FEEDING <i>Child's attitude during the intake of food, including anticipatory behaviour (e.g. head-turning, moving arms the food/breast)</i>	●				
	8. JOINT ATTENTION <i>Looking in the same direction</i>	●				
	9. PLAY <i>– Capacity to play the same game for more than 5 minutes, and share with another person – Take turns and stay with a person – Children</i>	●				
	10. ALONE					
	11. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth.</i>					
– Mother, Father	●					
– Other caregivers	●					
– Other unfamiliar adults	●					
– Siblings	●					
– Other unfamiliar children	●					
12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>tolerance to frustrations, including:</i>						
– a) Capacity to accept emotional warmth – b) Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – c) Capacity to adapt to changes...please indicate	●	●				
SENSORIAL	13. TOUCHING <i>Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection</i>	●				
	14. <i>Does the child touch paint, foam, sand, water, playdoh, plasticine and other messy substances</i>		●			
	15. RESPONSE <i>Response to sounds</i>	●				
	16. <i>Response to noise</i>	●				
	17. <i>Response to name</i>	●				
	18. <i>Response to light & patterns</i>	●				
	19. <i>Response to smells</i>	●				
	20. COMFORTING <i>Child's ability to find relief from distress by themselves (e.g. thumb sucking, touching hands, playing with one car, others)...specify</i>	●				
	MOTOR	21. HOLDING <i>The posturing of the child when he is supported in the arms of the mother (e.g. floppy, rigid, restless) – General muscle tone when sitting or standing</i>	●			
		22. <i>Stereotypic movement of arms, eyes, etc.</i>				
– Walking: on tiptoes or sluggish			●			
23. <i>Use of hands: for grasping, for helping himself</i>	●					
– Use of body: to reach, to climb, to hide, other...						
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS <i>The body or facial expression of emotional states (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, or others)...specify</i>	●				
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT <i>– Ability to cope independently with the environment, (e.g., dress) – Eating – Being careful with him/herself or others</i>	●				

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

Continues folding papers by herself. In a pushchair for sleeping or for not walking. Crying continuously indicating to the parents tiredness and managing to go to sleep. No wanted to eat. Extremely select in the food eating toasts with marmite and yogurt in front of the TV.

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



FOLLOW UP – INFANT/CHILD

name: **GERONIMO**

age: **3 years**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING		●		
	2. BABBLING		●		
	3. CALLING	●			
	4. IMITATING		●		
	5. PROVOKING	●			
	6. POINTING	●			
	7. FEEDING			●	... when prompted ... can eat by himself
	8. JOINT ATTENTION	●			
	9. PLAY		●		
	10. ALONE				
	11. RELATING – to other children	●			
– to adults		●			
12. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS capacity to... a) accept emotional warmth b) bear stressful event c) adapt to changes		●		... tolerance to frustration	
SENSORIAL	TOUCHING				
	13. Skin-to-skin			●	
	14. Textures			●	
	RESPONSE				
	15. Sounds		●		
	16. Noise		●		
	17. Name		●		
	18. Light & patterns	●			
	19. Smells			●	
20. COMFORTING		●		... still he resorts easily to touch her face, head, and ears	
MOTOR	HOLDING				
	21. Posturing		●		
	22. Stereotypic movement	●			
23. Use of hands/Use of body			●	... he is able to grasp when he wants	
AFFECT	24. EXPRESSIVENESS		●		... of emotional states ... she smiles when she finishes having an interaction
	25. SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT	●	●		... delay in being pampered (different styles, e.g., perfumed, massaged, etc.

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

There are a lot of behaviours that need more intensive help and it has been requested an extra week

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM



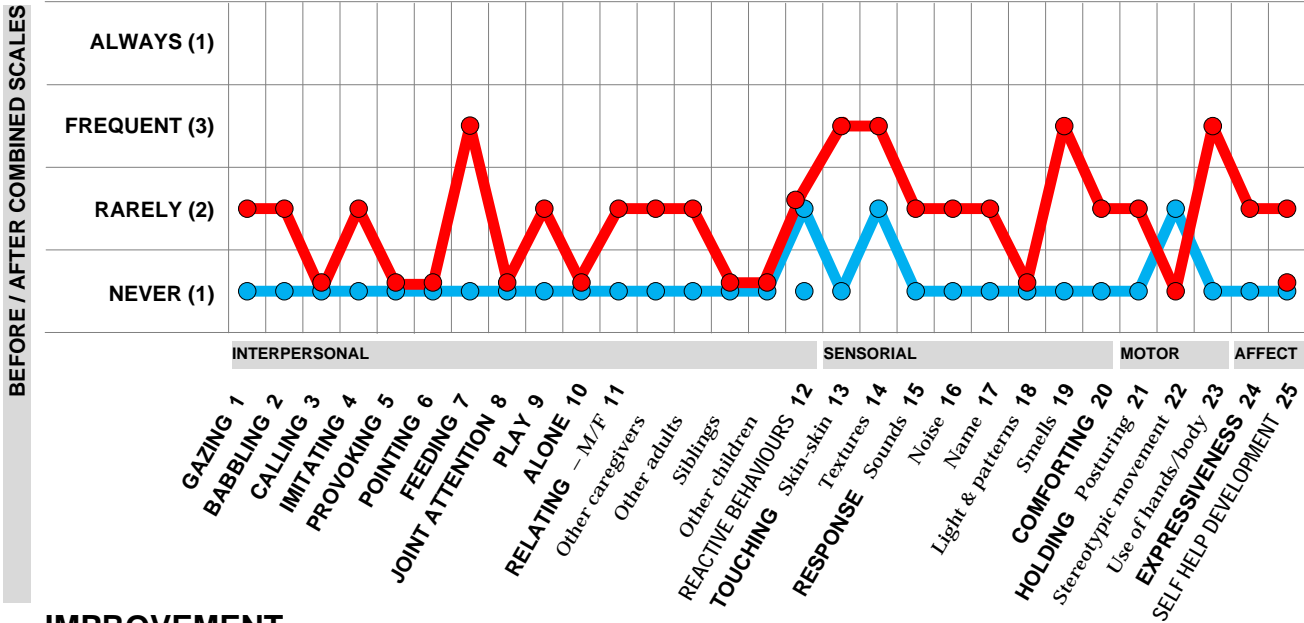
SUMMARY – INFANT/CHILD

name: **GERONIMO**

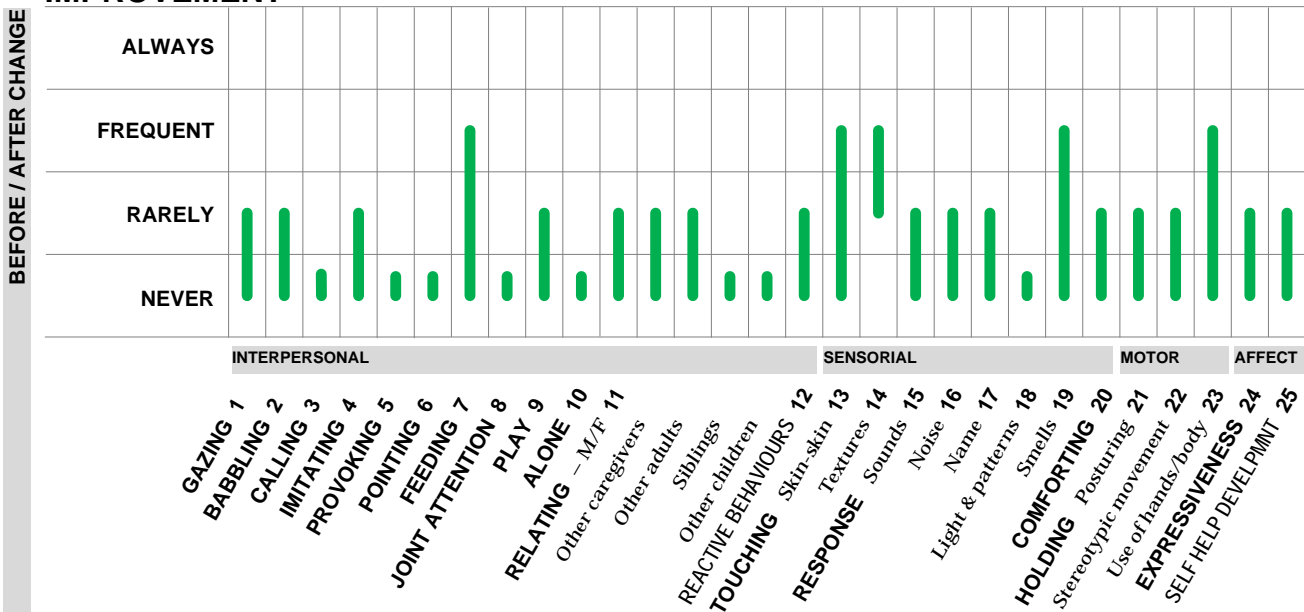
age: **3 years**

date of this observation: DD MMM YYYY

— ASSESSMENT
— FOLLOW-UP



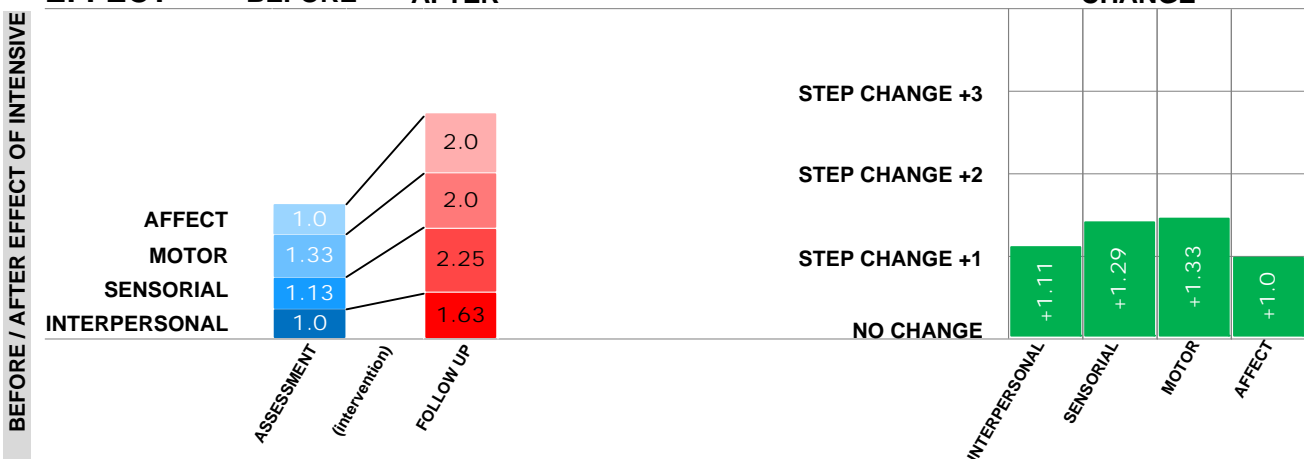
IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

CHANGE



ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



ASSESSMENT – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **GERONIMO**

age: **3 years**

NEVER
RARELY
FREQUENT
ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING <i>Eye-to-eye contact with the baby and the maintenance of this contact</i>				
				●	... mother and father were watching the child with fear
	2. BABBLING – Making sounds for the benefit of the parent-infant relationship – Talking				
				●	
3. CALLING <i>Facial expressions, noises or gestures seeking to produce an affectionate response from the infant</i>					
				●	... anxiety about lack of response
4. FEEDING <i>Mother's attitude towards infant's hunger and need to feed:</i> – Does she anticipate behavior and have meal or breast easily available? – Does she pay attention, talk with the baby and enjoy feeding? – Does she interrupt with any excuse (e.g., talks to others and looks away)? – Is she fearful, full of anguish or has she any delusions? – Is she apathetic?					
				●	... always chips and in front of ipad
5. GAMES / PLAY – Playful encounters, including songs and teasing					
	●				
6. RELATING <i>Behaviours indicating the capacity to relate & accept emotional warmth towards the baby</i>					
	●				... child did not want to relate
7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS <i>including:</i> – Tolerance to frustrations – Capacity to accept emotional warmth – Capacity to bounce back after stressful event – Capacity to adapt to changes					
	●				
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING – Skin-to-skin contact initiated by infant for play or affection				
	●				
9. COMFORTING – Mother's ability to find relief for the baby's distress					
				●	... continuous
MOTOR	10. POSTURE <i>The posturing of the mother when the infant is supported in her arms or any other way (e.g., other, rough, balanced precariously)</i>				
	●				
AFFECT	11. EXPRESSIVENESS – Expression of emotional state (e.g., sad, worried, anxious, bland, happy, others)...specify				
				●	... anxious and frightened
	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby				
	●	●			... a lot of difficulty
13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties					
		●	●		

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

Comments about never felt valued by her mother and fear of having a bad relationship with her son.

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®
EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

...affecting the baby or being affected by the baby...



FOLLOW UP – MOTHER/caregiver

name: **NAME**

child: **GERONIMO**

age: **3 years**

NEVER
 RARELY
 FREQUENT
 ALWAYS

OBSERVER REACTIONS

	NEVER	RARELY	FREQUENT	ALWAYS	OBSERVER REACTIONS
INTERPERSONAL	1. GAZING			●	
	2. BABBLING		●		... talking to replace noises
	3. CALLING			●	
	4. FEEDING			●	... all sorts and raised good
	5. GAMES / PLAY			●	... in a directed way
	6. RELATING			●	... firmly
	7. REACTIVE BEHAVIOURS		●		
SENSORIAL	8. TOUCHING			●	
	9. COMFORTING			●	
MOTOR	10. POSTURE			●	
	11. EXPRESSIVENESS			●	
AFFECT	12. UNDERSTANDING OF EMOTIONS – in themselves – in the baby		●	●	
	13. PAST – Psychiatric illness – Other difficulties			●	

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE:

ACQUARONE DETECTION SCALES FOR EARLY RELATIONSHIPS®

EARLY SIGNS OF ALARM – preAUTISM

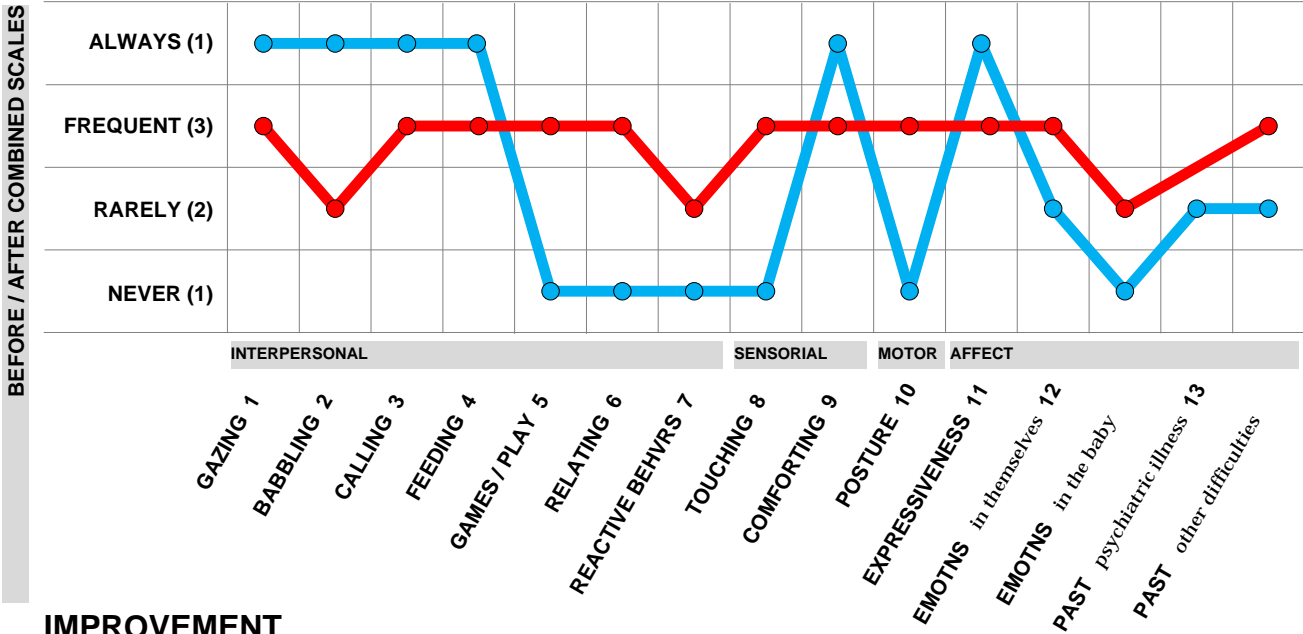


SUMMARY – MOTHER/caregiver

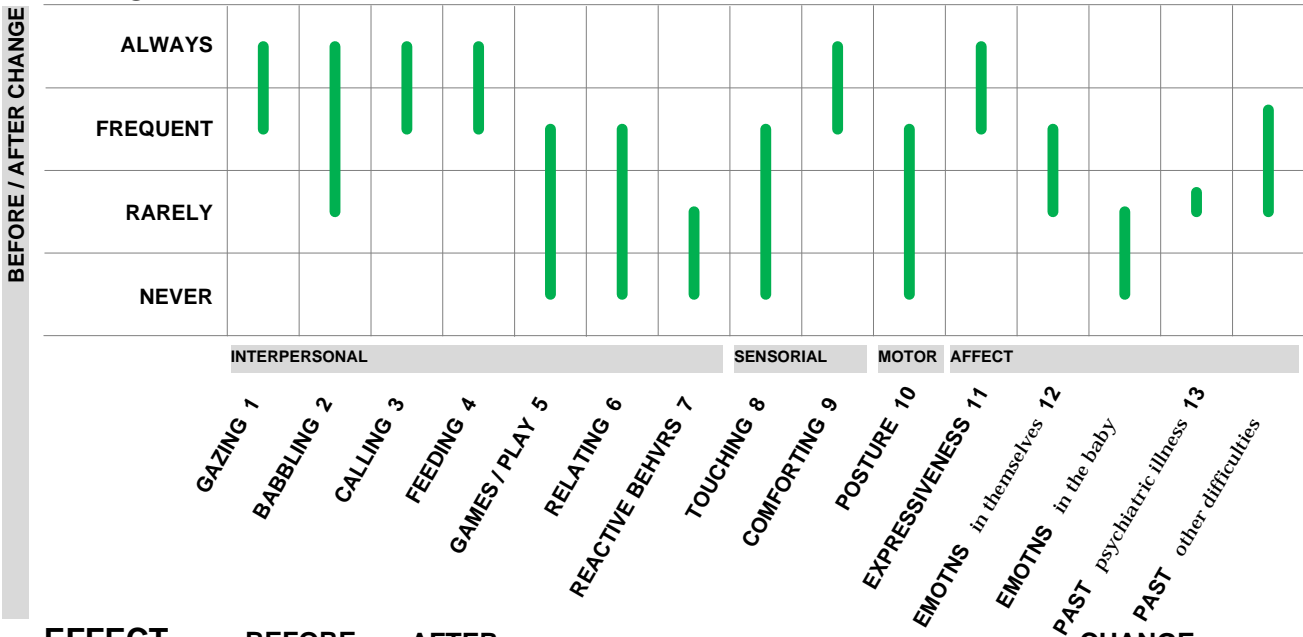
name: **NAME**
 child: **GERONIMO**

age: 3 years

— ASSESSMENT
 — FOLLOW-UP



IMPROVEMENT



EFFECT

BEFORE AFTER

