SURREY PLACE

Psychological Assessment in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

Frequently Asked Questions

Introduction

This is an info sheet answering commonly asked questions about obtaining a psychological assessment when there is a suspected or confirmed intellectual or developmental disability (IDD), which includes autism spectrum disorder.

What are reasons to consider referring a person with an intellectual or developmental disability (IDD) for psychological testing?

Reasons to consider referring a person for psychological testing include:

- The person is not well understood by his or her support system: He/she is not learning well, having difficulties coping, or caregivers need information on how to better understand and support them.
- Change from an earlier assessment: A reassessment may be helpful if there has been a long interval since the last testing, or no testing in adulthood as early results might be less stable and factors influencing the earlier testing might have changed.
- Future planning needs: Includes vocational, education, and housing directions. For example, can the person manage with a supported independent living arrangement? What are his or her current abilities and challenges? What are his or her support needs?
- Before a psychiatric diagnosis: It might be important to know the person's level of functioning in order to provide a context for presenting symptoms. Some aspects of IDD (eg, a person functioning in the severe to profound range who is engaging in self talk) might be developmentally appropriate for this level of functioning. This self talk could be mistakenly interpreted as a symptom of psychosis by those who do not appreciate the effects of his or her functional level.
- > Significant, unexplained change in the person's behaviour (eg, new onset withdrawal or aggression).
- > A specific diagnosis might be needed for income support services (eg, for federal or provincial disability supports or tax credits).

What types of psychological testing are available?

- Cognitive: To identify the level of intellectual ability, strengths, and vulnerabilities.
- Adaptive behaviour: To determine and describe how a person functions in day-to-day life.
- Neuropsychological: For issues such as dementia, stroke, head injury, and genetic disorders associated with cognitive decline (eg, Down syndrome).
- Personality and psychiatric type: As an adjunct to psychiatric assessments (eg, testing for depression, anxiety, or hyperactivity).

Do I need to find a psychologist with special training or expertise in IDD?

- > For people whose cognitive functioning is likely in the borderline to mild range any qualified psychologist can provide testing.
- For people whose cognitive functioning is likely in the moderate, severe or profound ranges, a psychologist with experience and skills in testing such people is recommended.

SURREY PLACE

How do I find a psychologist to do testing on an adult with IDD, or suspected IDD?

- ▶ For people under the age of 21 years who are still in school, the best route is usually through the school board.
- For adults with IDD 21 years and older who need services, Developmental Services Ontario (DSO) is the single access point (for Ontario residents only). Website: www.dsontario.ca/agencies.
- In other provinces, local developmental sector services might be able to connect people with IDD to resources.
- Alternatively, contact one of the relevant provincial regulatory bodies (eg, College of Psychologists of Ontario, www.cpo.on.ca) who should have information on how to refer people with probable IDD for testing.

How long is the usual wait time?

- Services provided through school boards vary in wait times and can be a year or more.
- Developmental service providers also vary in wait times between one to two months to about one year depending on the type of assessment and priority they give to the referral.
- Private testing can be arranged usually within weeks if the person or his or her family have the financial resources to pay for it.

How much will this testing cost?

- School Board: No cost. Given this, it is important to obtain testing while the person with IDD is still in school, so the costs will be covered. Records of past assessments can also be requested from the school, which might avoid the need to retest.
- Developmental Centres: No cost (eg, Surrey Place, Toronto).
- Private: The typical cost for a full developmental assessment is from \$1,800 \$3,000 CAD. Parents should find out whether this fee would be covered, at least partly, by his or her employer's extended health care benefits.

Are there other free resources, or government or other funds to help pay for this testing?

- Rehabilitation, vocational placement, and developmental services programs sometimes offer psychological assessment services.
- > A portion of payments for psychological assessments or treatments can be claimed in income tax returns under health care expenses.

What information does the psychologist need in the referral?

- Developmental history: Especially early development (eg, when did the person begin to walk, talk, toilet independently).
- Medical disorders: Particularly those that can affect or interfere with cognition (eg, epilepsy, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, adjustment disorder).
- Medications: Particularly those that can affect or interfere with cognition.
- Relevant past assessments: Psychological, occupational therapy, brain imaging.
- History of possible infections of the brain, traumatic head injuries, or possible prenatal exposure to alcohol or other toxins.

What can be expected expect during the appointment for psychological testing?

- > The person being assessed and his or her caregiver will be interviewed. This typically takes one to two hours.
- Testing will be done one-on-one with the person being assessed. There might need to be one or more sessions of one-on-one testing, each of which will last one to four hours, depending on the type of testing.
- Testing will be followed by a feedback session for the person being assessed and his or her caregivers. The psychologist will provide results of the testing, what they mean, and recommended actions or next steps. This generally takes about an hour.
- > The person and his or her caregivers will be asked to identify people and parties to whom they would like the report to be sent.

SURREY PLACE

What information is likely to be included in a report?

- Level of functioning: Will include how the assessed person's cognitive functioning compares to others in his or her age group. It will also identify his or her relative strengths and vulnerabilities. The information might be expressed in various ways (eg, IQ scores, Age Equivalent scores, percentile scores).
- Education/placement: the report may recommend educational and skill development strategies to be used to help the person assessed to learn.
- Emotional disorders, personality: the report will indicate how the person tested compares with others (eg, with a similar level of intelligence or similar age) using various standardized scales (eg, depression or anxiety scales).
- Behavioural management: the report might recommend strategies for dealing with behaviours that challenge.
- Other services: the report might recommend various services (eg, counseling, occupational therapy, Adult Protective Services Worker, local programs).

Supporting materials

In Ontario, the following resources may be of benefit:

- For information about accessing developmental services in Ontario, contact Developmental Services Ontario at www.dsontario.ca/agencies
- For a listing of psychologists in Ontario, contact the College of Psychologists of Ontario at <u>www.cpo.on.ca</u>

Some of these supporting materials are hosted by external organizations and the accessibility of these links cannot be guaranteed. The DDPCP will make every effort to keep these links up to date.

Copyright & Disclaimer

This document complements the 2018 Canadian consensus guidelines on the primary care of adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities, published by the Developmental Disabilities Primary Program (DDPCP) of Surrey Place and *Canadian Family Physician*, (Volume 64 (4): April 2018, pp. 254-279). This is an update to Psychological Assessment: Frequently Asked Questions, In: Sullivan WF, Developmental Disabilities Primary Care Initiative Scientific and Editorial Staff, editors. Tools for the primary care of people with developmental disabilities. Toronto: MUMS Guideline Clearing House; 2011, p.8-10.

The DDPCP supports family physicians, other health care professionals, and caregivers to implement clinical practice guidelines and to optimize the health and healthcare of adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD). The DDPCP is funded by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and The Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services. Clinical leadership for the development of the tool was provided by Dr. Valerie Temple, PhD C.Psych., Surrey Place and was subject to review by primary care providers and other relevant stakeholders.

All rights reserved. The content of this tool may not be reproduced or stored in a retrieval system in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the copyright owner, Surrey Place. Permission to use, copy, and distribute the tool is granted with proper citation as outlined below. Contact ddpcp@surreyplace.ca for permission to adapt this tool to your local practice setting.

This tool is developed as a guide only. While great effort has been taken to assure the accuracy of the information provided, Surrey Place; the Developmental Disabilities Primary Care Program, reviewers, printer, and others contributing to this document cannot accept liability for errors, omissions, or any consequences arising from the use of this information. Primary care providers and other

PLEASE USE THE BELOW CITATION WHEN REFERENCING THIS TOOL: Psychological Assessment in Intellectual and Developmental Disability: Frequently Asked Questions. Temple, V., Developmental Disabilities Primary Care Program of Surrey Place, Toronto, 2019.