



Summaries of UW ICTR Funded Clinical & Community Outcomes Research Pilot Awards, 2016

1. PI: Karla Ausderau, PhD, OTR/L, School of Education, Kinesiology, OT Program

Title: *Parent-Mediated Intervention for Families with Children with Autism and Feeding Challenges*

Academic Collaborators: Sigan Hartley, PhD, School of Human Ecology; Leann Smith, PhD, Waisman Center; Dorothy Farrar-Edwards, PhD, School of Education

Community Collaborators: Autism Society of South Central Wisconsin; Communication Innovations, Pediatric Therapy Services

Summary

Up to 89% of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have feeding challenges, which impact their development, health, social interactions, and parent-child relationships. There is a critical need to take a more holistic approach to the complex problem of feeding challenges in ASD by developing evidence-based interventions to address these challenges in the parent-child dyad and home environment, the natural mealtime context. Parent-mediated interventions are a triad of an interventionist, parent, and child working together through education, modeling, and independent parent implementation to address the child's goals in a natural context. The overall objective of this proposal is to develop and pilot a parent-mediated intervention for feeding challenges in children with ASD. The proposed intervention will be the first of its kind with the largest sample to address feeding disorders within a parent-child system addressing child and family outcomes.

2. PI: Alison Brooks, MD, MPH, UW School of Medicine & Public Health, Peds/Ortho & Rehab/Sports Med

Title: *Academic Effects of Concussion in High School Student Athletes*

Academic Collaborators: Elizabeth Cox, SMPH; Traci Snedden, SON; Lyn Turkstra, L&S; Tim McGuine, SMPH; Roger Brown, SON; David Bernhardt, SMPH

Community Collaborators: Madison Metropolitan School District, Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that approximately 1.6 to 3.8 million sport-related concussions occur each year in the United States with near 500,000 in the child and adolescent athlete. These concussions account for more than 100,000 Emergency Department (ED) visits for children and adolescents yearly. Financial costs of concussion account for nearly 81% of the 1.59 billion in health costs for pediatric TBIs in the first year. Although school learning and academic performance are critical to adolescent development, few studies have examined the effect of concussion on the student athlete in the academic learning setting nor generated best practices for supporting academic success. Among the limited published studies on post-concussion learning, none were specific to the high school population, whose futures are especially at risk. The overall objective of this pilot proposal is to conduct a longitudinal mixed method study that will inform clinicians, school systems, and policy makers of the prevalence and extent of concussion-related adverse effects in high school athletes. Results from this study will be used to inform the development of interventions, processes and policies aimed at ameliorating the adverse academic effects for post-concussion high school athletes.

3. PI: Dan Grupe, PhD, Center for Healthy Minds, College of Letters & Science

Title: *Mindful Policing: A holistic approach to improving officer well-being and police work*

Academic Collaborators: Richard Davidson, L&S; Charles Raison, School of Human Ecology;



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Center for Healthy Minds

Community Collaborators: Madison Police Department; Madison Professional Police Officers' Association; Law Enforcement and Leaders of Color Collaboration; United Way Dane County; Dane County NAACP

Summary

Police officers face extreme levels of occupational stress that can have deleterious effects on their physical and mental health, inter-personal relationships, and job efficacy. Within their first 12 months on the job, 89% of urban law enforcement officers will be exposed to a critical incident sufficiently traumatic to lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); in their first 4 years, these officers will encounter an average of 11 such incidents. Many of these events are relatively uncommon, but their inherent unpredictability and traumatic nature can engender a state of hypervigilance that interferes with functioning outside of work. Reducing the impact of stress will improve officer well-being as well as the overall well-being of the communities these officers serve. The overarching aim of this study is to adapt a mindfulness-based training program for the Madison Police Department (MPD), and to investigate this program's benefits on outcomes of practical significance for well-being and police work.



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