autisme et écran bibliographie

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Correlation Between Screen Time and Autistic Symptoms as Well as Development Quotients in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder

Han-Yu Dong [1], Bing Wang [1], Hong-Hua Li [1], Xiao-Jing Yue [1], Fei-Yong Jia [1]Affiliations expand

- PMID: **33664683**
- PMCID: PMC7920949
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Multicenter Study

JAMA Pediatr

. 2020 Jul 1;174(7):690-696.

doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.0230.

Association of Early-Life Social and Digital Media

Experiences With Development of Autism Spectrum Disorder-Like Symptoms

Karen Frankel Heffler [1], Danielle M Sienko [2], Keshab Subedi [3], Kathleen A McCann [4], David S Bennett [5]
Affiliations expand

- PMID: **32310265**
- PMCID: PMC7171577
- DOI: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.0230

Early Media Overexposure Syndrome Must Be Suspected in Toddlers Who Display Speech Delay With Autism-Like Symptoms

Sylvie Dieu-Osika [1], Marie-Claude Bossière [2], Eric Osika [3]
Affiliations expand

- PMID: **32676522**
- PMCID: PMC7339902

- DOI: 10.1177/2333794X20925939

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Glob Pediatr Health

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doi: 10.1177/2333794X20925939. eCollection 2020.

Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2017 May;26(5):541-548. doi: 10.1007/s00787-016-0912-8. Epub 2016 Nov 7.

The relationship between screen time, nighttime sleep duration, and behavioural problems in preschool children in China.

Wu X1,2, Tao S1, Rutayisire E1, Chen Y1, Huang K1,2, Tao F3,4.

Author information

Abstract

le but de cette étude est d'évaluer les relations entre temps d'écran (TE), durée de sommeil nocturne (SN) et problèmes de comportement dans un échantillon d'enfants d'âge préscolaire en Chine. 8900 enfants âgés de 3 à 6 ans ont été inclus issus de 35 crèches de quatre villes situées dans 2 provinces. Le temps d'écran et le temps de sommeil étaient évalués par questionnaires remplis par les parents. Les troubles du comportement étaient évalués par des questionnaires validés « strenghts and difficulties questionnaires'SDQ et le Clancy

Autism Behaviour Scale (CABS); Une analyse multivariable a été utilisée pour étudier les associations entre temps d'écran, durée de sommeil et troubles du comportement. Les scores totaux des questionnaires SDQ et CABS étaient plus élevés chez les enfants avec un temps d'écran supérieur à 2 heures/jour et un temps de sommeil inférieur à 9h15/jour . Après ajustement des facteurs potentiels de confusion, les enfants avec plus de deux heures d'écran par jour avaient un plus grand risque de : difficultés totales, difficultés émotionnelles, troubles des conduites, hyperactivité, problèmes avec les paires, problèmes sociaux, ainsi que des troubles du comportement entrant dans le spectre autistique. Des résultats identiques étaient retrouvés pour les enfants dormant moins de 9h15 par jour.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationships between screen time (ST), nighttime sleep duration, and behavioural problems in a sample of preschool children in China. A sample of 8900 children aged 3-6 years was enrolled from 35 kindergartens, in four cities, in two provinces, in China to evaluate the relationships between ST, nighttime sleep duration, and behavioural problems. Children's ST and nighttime sleep duration were assessed by questionnaires completed by parents or guardians. Behavioural problems were assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), and the Clancy Autism Behaviour Scale (CABS). Multivariate analysis was used to assess the associations between ST, nighttime sleep duration, and behavioural problems. The total SDQ and CABS scores were higher in children with ST ≥2 h/day and sleep duration <9.15 h/day (a $P < 0.001$ for all). After adjusting for potential confounders, children with ST ≥2 h/day had a significantly increased risk of having total difficulties, emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer problems, and prosocial problems, as well as behavioural symptoms of autism spectrum disorder. Similar results were found in children with sleep duration <9.15 h/day. No significantly increased risk of emotional symptoms was observed for short

sleep duration. Preschool children with more ST and short nighttime sleep duration were significantly more likely to have behavioural problems. These results may contribute to a better understanding of prevention and intervention for psychosocial problems in children.

Comparison of television viewing between children with autism spectrum disorder and controls

Authors

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Abstract

Aim: To examine the pattern and extent of television viewing in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) compared with typically developing controls and those with delayed language development (DLD).

But : évaluer le temps de télévision et le type de programme chez des enfants souffrant d'autisme (ASD), comparés à des enfants au développement normal et des enfants avec des retards de langage.

Methods: Fifty-four individuals with ASD (mean age 2.56 ± 0.66 years) and 84 controls (mean age 2.43 ± 0.81 years) were enrolled. Fifty-six individuals with DLD, who had language developmental levels similar to those with ASD, were enrolled in our previous study. Main outcome measures included onset and frequency of television viewing,

in addition to the type of programme and whether a caregiver cowatched television.

Méthode : 54 enfants souffrant d'autisme (age moyen 2.56+-0.66) et 84 controles (age moyen 2.43+-0.81); 56 enfants avec troubles du langage équivalents à ceux observés chez les enfants autistes ont été inclus. Les principaux index mesurés, l'age de début et la fréquence du temps d'écran; le type de programme et le coviewing étaient ausi évalués.

Results: Those with ASD began to watch television significantly earlier than controls (6.44 ± 6.35 vs. 12.41 ± 6.00 months of age, p ≤ 0.0001*) and spent more time watching television than those with DLD (4.60 ± 1.91 vs. 3.05 ± 1.90 h/day, p ≤ 0.0001*) and controls (4.60 ± 1.91 vs. 2.06 ± 1.21 h/day, p ≤ 0.0001*). Those with ASD appeared to watch more adult programmes than normal controls, and they were Those with ASD appeared to watch more adult programmes than normal controls, and they were less likely to watch television with caregivers than both control groups.:

Résultats : les enfants autistes commencent à regarder la télévion plus précoment que les controles (6 mois contre 12 mois) et regardent plus la télévion que ceux qui souffrent de retard de langage (4 heures et demie contre 3 heures) et que les controles (2 heures)le temps de télévision et le type de programme chez des enfants souffrant d'autisme (ASD), comparés à des enfants au développement normal et des enfants avec des retards de langage. Les enfants autistes regardent plus de programmes adultes et moins souvent accompagnés que les deux autres groupes.

Conclusion: There is an earlier onset and higher frequency of television viewing in autistic children compared with children with typical development.

Conclusion: Le temps d'exposition aux écrans et l'âge de début de cette exposition est plus plus élevé et plus précoce chez

les enfants souffrant d'autisme que chez les autre enfants.

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- Format: Abstract

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Intractable Rare Dis Res. 2018 Feb;7(1):69-71. doi: 10.5582/irdr.2018.01007.

Early electronic screen exposure and autistic-like symptoms.

Hermawati D[1], Rahmadi FA[2], Sumekar TA[3], Winarni TI[4].

Author information

Abstract

Prevalence autism spectrum disorders (ASD) has been on rise, but many studies suggests over-diagnosed. Currently, children have more access to electronic media on the daily basis than those of previous generation. Some studies suggest that increases screen time is associated with melanopsin-expressing neurons and decreasing gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) neurotransmitter, and thus results aberrant behavior, decreased cognitive, and language development. Early exposure of electronic media in early life (< 2 years old) gives an impact on language, but it still inconclusive. We made a study aiming at revealing the impact of early exposure of electronic screen on language development and autistic-like behavior. Results showed that children who spent viewing ≤ 3 hours per day had language delay and short attention span, while children who spent viewing ≥ 3 hours per day had language delay, short attention span, and hyperactivity. While, we found that more than a half of children (66.6%) had no parents-child interaction during the exposure, speech delayed

and short attention had been reported in all cases, and hyperactivity was found in 66.6% children.

KEYWORDS:

Screen exposure; hyperactivity; short attention span; speech delay

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PMCID:
PMC5849631
DOI:
10.5582/irdr.2018.01007
Med Invest. 2018;65(3.4):280-282. doi: 10.2152/jmi.65.280.

Attachment Disorder and Early Media Exposure: Neurobehavioral symptoms mimicking autism spectrum disorder.

Yurika NU[1], Hiroyuki Y[2], Hiroki S[1], Wakaba E[1], Mitsugu U[1], Chieko N[1], Shigeo K[1].

Abstract

Many studies have reported many adverse effects of children's use of media. These effects include reduced cognitive development and hyperactivity and attention disorders. Although it has been recommended that child be kept away from the media during the early developmental period, many modern parents use the media as a way to calm their children. Consequently, these children lack the opportunity to form

selective attachments by reduced social engagement. These children's symptoms occasionally mimic autism spectrum disorder(ASD). However, few studies have examined the symptoms children develop with early media exposure. Here, we present a boy exposed to the media during his early development who was diagnosed with attachment disorder. He was unable to make eye contact and was hyperactive and had delayed language development, like children with ASD. His symptoms improved dramatically after he was prevented from using all media and encouraged to play in other ways. After this treatment, he would make eye contact, and talked about playing with their parents. Simply avoiding the media and playing with others can change the behavior of a child with ASD-like symptoms. It is important to understand the symptoms caused by attachment disorder and early media exposure. J. Med. Invest. 65:280-282, August, 2018.

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THE CONSUMPTION OF VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT MORE THAN 4 HOURS/DAY, IN THE CHILDREN BETWEEN 0-3 YEARS OLD,CAN CAUSE A SYNDROME SIMILAR WITH THE AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Marius Teodor Zamfir
Clinical psychologist, mrd „Spiru

Haret" University

Abstract:

This survey describes the incidence of the excessive consumption of virtual environment in children recently diagnosed with ASD, between 2012-2017, in two specialized rehabilitation centres. The survey was conducted longitudinally, following the progress in the therapeutic process, by measuring QD/IQ in 62 children with autism, in Romania. The analysis compared two groups who presented or not a consumption of more than 4 hours/day of virtual environment in their anamnesis history, between 0-3 years old. The results of the survey are the following: children diagnosed with ASD who had an anamnesis history of excessive consumption of virtual environment, between 0 – 3 years old have recorded QD/IQ higher by 37%, between the first and the second complex psychological evaluation, while resources used were three times lower compared to the control group. This suggests that sensory-motor and socio-affective deprivation caused by the consumption of more than 4 hours/day of virtual environment can activate behaviours and elements similar to those found in children diagnosed with ASD. Follwing our survey, we defined this form of autism: Virtual Autism.

Keywords: virtual autism, virtual environment, TV, ASD, screen-time.

Send to

Child Adolesc Psychiatr Clin N Am. 2018 Apr;27(2):203-219. doi: 10.1016/j.chc.2017.11.013.

Electronic Screen Media Use in Youth With Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Gwynette MF[1], Sidhu SS[2], Ceranoglu TA[3].

Author information

Abstract

Electronic and social media play a prominent role in the lives of children and teenagers. Evidence suggests youth with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) use media differently than typically developing peers, and some of these differences place them at greater risk for negative health outcomes related to unhealthy and improper use of media. Such outcomes include physiologic, cognitive, social, emotional, and legal/safety problems. However, several technology-aided interventions have emerged to help youth with ASD across multiple domains. Parents of youth with ASD may benefit from several recommendations and resources from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

KEYWORDS:

Autism spectrum disorder; Electronic media; Family media interventions; Healthy media use; Internet addiction; Screen time; Social media; Technology-aided interventions

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