## **SLAM-DUNC Abstract**

**Title:** Self-Reported Increases in Cognitive Problems Among Middle and Older Age Autistic Adults

**Authors:** Claire B. Klein<sup>1</sup>, Goldie A. McQuaid<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca A. Charlton<sup>3</sup>, Laura G. Klinger<sup>1</sup>, Gregory L. Wallace<sup>4</sup>

**Abstract:** Incidence rates of early-onset dementia are 2.6 times higher in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) compared to the general population (Vivanti et al., 2021), but symptom presentation remains unexplored in autistic adults. In the present study, 210 autistic middle-aged and older adults (mean age=55.63, range=42-81 years; 58% female) were recruited through SPARK Research Match as part of a follow-up study (see Charlton et al., 2022). Participants completed self-ratings of the AD8 (Galvin et al., 2005). Aims included 1) Describe the prevalence and profiles of cognitive problems on the AD8 and 2) Examine age and sex differences in self-reported cognitive problems. T-tests and chi square tests were used to test for age and sex differences in screening status and item-level responses. 30% of autistic middle-aged and older adults screened positive for likely cognitive impairment. The most commonly endorsed symptoms were less interest in hobbies (30.8%), daily problems with thinking and/or memory (30.5%), judgement problems (22.9%), and trouble remembering appointments (20.4%). Less commonly endorsed symptoms included trouble learning (13%), repeating things (12%), trouble handling complicated finances (11.9%), and forgetting correct month or year (7.4%). No significant differences in age or sex were present between groups screening positive/negative for likely cognitive impairment, or in AD8 item-level responses. Monitoring changes in daily activities and functioning may aid early diagnosis and treatment planning for autistic adults at risk for developing MCI/dementia. Further research is required to understand predictors of dementia risk, how dementia symptoms may be related to autism features, and dementia's cascading effects in ASD.

## **Affiliations:**

<sup>1</sup>The University of North Carolina TEACCH Autism Program, USA

## **Funding Sources:**

The George Washington University start-up funds to G.L.W., and an Autism Speaks Postdoctoral Fellowship (Grant ID 11808) to G.A.M.

## **References:**

Charlton, R. A., McQuaid, G. A., & Wallace, G. L. (2022). Social support and links to quality of life among middle-aged and older autistic adults. Autism, 13623613221081917.

Galvin, J. E., Roe, C. M., Powlishta, K. K., Coats, M. A., Muich, S. J., Grant, E., ... & Morris, J. C. (2005). The AD8: a brief informant interview to detect dementia. Neurology, 65(4), 559-564.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>George Mason University, USA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The George Washington University, USA

Vivanti, G., Tao, S., Lyall, K., Robins, D. L., & Shea, L. L. (2021). The prevalence and incidence of early-onset dementia among adults with autism spectrum disorder. Autism Research, 14(10), 2189-2199.