

Improving mental health in autistic young adults:

a qualitative study exploring help-seeking barriers in UK primary care

Abstract

Background

Autistic people are at increased risk of developing mental health problems. To reduce the negative impact of living with autism in a non-autistic world, efforts to improve take-up and access to care, and support in early years, which will typically start with a GP appointment, must be grounded in the accounts of autistic young adults.

Aim

To explore how autistic young adults understand and manage mental health problems; and to consider help seeking as a focus.

Design and setting

A cross-sectional, qualitative study. Autistic participants were purposively selected to represent a range of mental health conditions including anxiety and depression. A subsample were recruited from a population cohort screened for autism in childhood. The study concerns access to primary care.

Method

Nineteen autistic young adults without learning disabilities, aged 23 or 24 years, were recruited. In-depth, semi-structured interviews explored how they understood and managed mental health problems. Data were analysed thematically.

Results

Young adults preferred self-management strategies. Multiple factors contributed to a focus on self-management, including: beliefs about the aetiology of mental health difficulties and increased vulnerability with the context of a diagnosis of autism, knowledge of self-management, and a view that formal support was unavailable or inadequate. Families had limited awareness of professional support.

Conclusion

Young autistic adults without learning disabilities, and their families, may hold erroneous beliefs about autism and mental health. This may affect help seeking and contribute to an exacerbation of symptoms. GPs need to be alert to the fact that autistic young adults in their care may be experiencing mental health difficulties but may not recognise them as such.

Keywords

autism; help-seeking behaviour; mental health; primary health care; qualitative research; young adult

INTRODUCTION

Mental health is a key priority among the autistic community and clinicians.^{1,2} A recent meta-analysis of research on the prevalence of co-occurring mental health conditions in autistic people found pooled prevalence estimates of 20% for anxiety disorders and 11% for depression in this population at any one time.³ These may result from the challenges of growing up in a non-autistic world. High rates of internalising problems can stem from social isolation and bullying, and these can create a greater suicide risk, especially in autistic people without a learning disability (LD).^{4,5} In the UK, the *NHS Long Term Plan* makes improving wellbeing for autistic people a priority for healthcare practitioners.⁶ However, there is no universal autism-specific mental healthcare pathway and access to autism-specialist mental health care is patchy.⁷ Recent research revealed that GPs may feel too unskilled to care for and support this population,⁸ including concerns about differences in the presentation and communication of mental health problems.

This study explores how autistic young adults without learning disabilities manage their mental health. In order to identify and understand autism-specific issues it was situated in the wider research on non-help-seeking for mental health difficulties among young people and young adults.^{9,10} This literature points to multiple barriers to help seeking, including difficulty communicating distress, self-reliance, negative views about support, and fear of stigma.¹¹⁻¹⁶ Few studies

report barriers to help seeking in autistic young adults. The present study aims to provide evidence of these barriers using data gathered from the accounts of autistic young adults.

Existing research suggests that three inter-related issues may be relevant to understanding non-help-seeking and self-management in autistic young adults. First, young people can be dissuaded from seeking help if they see distress as a 'normal' part of life.¹¹ Autistic young people experience a different range of challenges in day-to-day life, and can have their own sense of what is 'normal' to them.^{17,18} This may affect how mental health difficulties are perceived and managed. Second, autistic people frequently report negative experiences of primary care because of lack of expertise and healthcare systems not designed to meet their needs.¹⁹ Support that is seen as lacking or inadequate can leave autistic people reliant on themselves to manage symptoms and difficulties.^{20,21} Third, communication differences between autistic and non-autistic people may be a further barrier to help seeking.²² The present study draws on findings from a qualitative study of mental health difficulties among autistic young adults. It adds to this evidence base and considers implications for primary care.

Throughout the article *identity-first* language is used, for example, 'autistic young people', rather than *person-first* language, for example, 'people with autism', in view of autistic people's preferences.²³ The authors

E Coleman-Fountain, MA (Hons) sociology, PHD, lecturer in sociology, Department of Social Sciences, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne. **C Buckley**, FRCGP, clinical champion for autism, Royal College of General Practitioners, London. **B Beresford**, BSc (Hons) psychology, PhD, research director, Social Policy Research Unit, University of York, York.

Address for correspondence

Edmund Coleman-Fountain, Department of Social Sciences, Northumbria University, Newcastle

upon Tyne NE1 8ST, UK.

Email: edmund.coleman-fountain@northumbria.ac.uk

Submitted: 28 June 2019; **Editor's response:** 13 August 2019; **final acceptance:** 2 October 2019.

©The Authors

This is the full-length article (published online 21 Apr 2020) of an abridged version published in print. Cite this version as: **Br J Gen Pract 2020; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp20X709421>**

How this fits in

The recently published *NHS Long Term Plan* identifies primary health care, including GPs as the first point of contact, as key to supporting improvements in mental health outcomes for autistic people. Despite evidence of the increased risk of mental health problems among autistic adults, particularly those without a learning disability, relatively little is known about how these are experienced and understood by autistic people, and the implication this may have on GP support provision. Based in the context of wider evidence that young people face barriers or are disinclined to seek help for mental health problems, this study explored autistic young adults' attitudes to managing and seeking help for mental health. It identified a number of unique barriers to help seeking for mental health difficulties, of which GPs need to be aware, and identified the need for GPs to feel confident raising mental health issues with autistic young adult patients.

maintain references to Asperger's syndrome (AS) in responders' quotes. Although no longer recognised in terms of the American Psychiatric Association and the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition* (DSM-5),²⁴ AS continues to be relevant as a label for those who received this diagnosis, as was the case for individuals recruited to this study. It is retained in the *International Classification of Diseases version 11* (ICD-11) to refer to autism without a disorder of intellectual development, and with mild or no impairment in functional language.²⁵

METHOD

This article reports findings from a cross-sectional qualitative study of how autistic young adults without learning difficulties (IQ >70) interpret and manage their mental health difficulties. The study, which forms part of a programme of work on autism and mental health (<https://iamhealthkcl.net>), is broad ranging and ongoing. The current research paper reports one aspect of that study, aimed to investigate how autistic young adults interpret and manage their mental health difficulties. Two advisory panels, one comprised of autistic adults without LD and including autistic young adults, and one for parents of autistic children, supported the study and the wider programme of work. For the present study, this included identifying crucial topics to explore, and providing input and feedback on ways to facilitate interviews, data analysis, and dissemination.

Sampling and recruitment

Recruitment was through an existing research cohort ($n = 171$) of autistic young adults initially recruited as children (aged 11–12 years) to an autism prevalence study and then retained as a longitudinal cohort.²⁶ The study, not in primary care but concerning access to primary care, had a cohort including families who have consented to be contacted about other related research being carried out by the cohort study team or its collaborators. At the time of the study the cohort was aged 23 or 24 years and had recently taken part in a wave of data collection, including administration of mental health measures to the young adults and their parents. The authors aimed to recruit 20 autistic young adults without LD, and, for a parallel study, their parents (reported elsewhere). Twenty participants were deemed sufficient for reaching data saturation while gathering 'rich' data.²⁷

A purposive sampling frame was used in order to recruit individuals without LD (defined by the cohort study as having an IQ >70) who, at the point of interview, had experience of managing mental health problems that commonly affect this group, principally anxiety and depression (Table 1). Cohort Study Administrators provided the research team with an anonymised dataset of families who had agreed to be contacted regarding additional research. The dataset included scores on standardised mental health (self- and parent-reported) collected at age 23 years. For ethical reasons, young adults whose scores suggested they had recently experienced a period of severe mental ill health were not approached.

The Cohort Study Administrators approached families identified by the research team as potential study participants by telephone to introduce the study and seek consent to share their contact details with the research team. Families consenting to contact were mailed a letter of invitation and study information sheet. Also enclosed was a 'decline further contact' slip and reply paid envelope. Families not returning this slip were telephoned by a member of the research team a week after receipt of the postal invitation. During this call, the involvement of both the young adult and parent was discussed.

In total, 36 families were approached to take part in the study. Six declined to take part, either at the initial contact by the Cohort Study Administrators or by returning the 'decline further contact' slip. Among the remaining 30 families, 19 young adults agreed to participate. Data were available from parent- and young adult-

Table 1. Parent- and young adult-completed mental health indicators^a

Mental health indicator	Young adult-completed (aged 23 or 24 years) (N= 17), n	Parent-completed (child aged 23 or 24 years) (N= 19), n
Beck Anxiety Inventory (clinical categorisation of score)		
Minimal	4	10
Mild	6	4
Moderate	4	4
Severe	3	1
Beck Depression Inventory (clinical categorisation of score)		
Minimal	12	15
Mild	1	2
Moderate	1	1
Severe	3	1
Obsessive Compulsive Inventory		
OCD indicated	7	3

^aClinical categorisations of symptom severity or 'caseness' were assigned using cut-off points reported in scale manuals and/or associated literature.¹⁻³ Data were available from parent- and young adult-completed measures on anxiety, depression, and OCD. In the sample, data from young adult-completed surveys were missing in two cases, resulting in 17 completed responses. Parent-completed survey data were available in all cases. OCD = obsessive compulsive disorder.

completed measures on anxiety, depression, and obsessive compulsive disorder. In the sample, data from young adult completed surveys were missing in two cases, leaving the 17 shown in Table 1. Parent-completed survey data were available in all cases. Interviews were held within 2 weeks of the contact telephone call. Informed consent was secured at the time of the interview and before the interview commenced.

Sample

The sample comprised 17 young males and two young females aged 23 or 24 years. Most received an autism diagnosis before the age of 8 years. The authors sought to recruit positively for young females; however, they were under-represented in the cohort, reflecting a now recognised under-diagnosis of autism in females in childhood.²⁸ All but one described themselves as 'white British'. The sample at the time of interview had a range of experiences of anxiety and depression (Table 1).²⁹⁻³¹ All three mental health measures were administered at age 23 years as this study was commenced. Measures were administered as part of a wave of data collection with the cohort from which they were sampled (see sampling and recruitment). That data, from parent- and young adult-completed measures, provided a quantitative measure of mental health that helped inform the recruitment. The intention was to ensure that the sample had a variety of experiences of mental health that could be reflected on in their individual accounts.

Most attended mainstream school, and several went into post-secondary education. Ten were in some paid employment, and nine were unemployed. Seventeen were living with their parents and two were in rented accommodation.

Interview procedure and data analysis

Study participants chose to be interviewed either at home or at facilities at a university campus that they were familiar with while visiting through their participation in the cohort study. Interviews lasted about one and a half hours and were supported using a semi-structured interview guide. To elicit rich data, the interviews started with a card-sorting exercise that involved selecting phrases relating to autism, for example, anxiety, communication problems, introverted, nervous exhaustion; and/or mental health, for example, anxiety, depression, inability to cope, stress levels, which interviewees believed described their experiences, and then allocated to either autism or mental health. The cards were developed with the project's two advisory panels, who guided the approach and provided words to include relating to autism and mental health. The selected cards were then used as prompts for the young adult to talk about their experiences and understandings of autism and mental health, and how they responded to, or managed, mental health issues. Participants were then asked to describe a time when they had experienced significant emotional distress or mental health difficulty. The interview then explored participants' perceptions and understanding of this experience, how they responded, and what support they received at the time.

The final section explored understanding and experiences of using mental health services. Before formally closing the interview, participants were given time to reflect on what had been discussed. At the close of the interview, the authors shared written information about autism-specialist advice and support organisations including contact details.

All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed. An inductive approach to thematic analysis was used, which involved looking for patterns across the interviews and making generalisations in terms of themes.^{32,33} This was started by one researcher reading the transcripts to identify themes. Themes were marked on the transcripts and used to develop a coding framework comprising key themes and subthemes.^{34,35} Discussions about the transcripts and themes within the

research team helped refine the framework developed during this immersive process. To further validate themes, feedback on the framework was shared and sought with the programme's two advisory panels. Once fully coded, data segments from each transcript were extracted into Word documents in the form of verbatim text and organised by theme. The lead researcher then led on a process of making detailed analytical notes that fed into the writing process through which data were further analysed.³⁶ To ensure that the data had been fully analysed and comprehensively reported, the writings were continually refined over several redrafts. To refine the themes presented below, the authors developed their interpretations through a further reading of findings from other qualitative research on autism and how young adults understand and seek help for mental health.^{12,13,17,20}

RESULTS

The interviews elicited rich descriptions of 'anxiety-related' problems, for example, feeling worried, fearful, or stressed, and 'mood-related' problems, for example, low mood, low self-esteem, and feelings of a loss of control. This article focuses on data on the way young adults reported how they understood and managed such feelings and experiences. The following themes are presented: understanding of mental health and autism, beliefs about increased vulnerability, preferences for self-management, experiences of self-management, negative views or past experiences of help seeking, and situations triggering help seeking from health care.

In the following quotes, personal details have been removed or changed to protect the responders' anonymity.

Understanding of mental health and autism

Most interviewees discussed experiences related to their mental health, which they believed were 'common' to, or shared with, other autistic young adults,³⁷ but 'different' from those that non-autistic young adults encounter.^{17,18} Typically, the perceived difference was described in terms of frequency or duration, such as experiencing things more often, for a longer period, or intensity:

'... it's normal to feel stressed ... but I might feel stressed a little bit more.' (Young adult [YA]06S, female [F])

These experiences, mainly related to anxiety or low mood, could be brief or

long lasting. Participants typically identified specific triggering situations, such as social encounters or new environments, which reflected their understanding of autism-related difficulties. Frequency of experiences depended on how often triggers were encountered with impacts subsiding once a trigger had been removed or had become less threatening:

'... when I started [college] ... I was so nervous I couldn't speak clearly and I was shaking ... it was a major change ... I settled down after a few days ... I got used to the routine.' [DY [DY = dyad — used in cases where the young adult's parent was also interviewed as part of the wider research] 02S [S = SNAP COHORT, from which the study recruited], male [M]]

Some negative emotions were more intense than usually experienced.^{17,18} Often, these were linked to specific external events or set of circumstances, and within the context of a period of prolonged stress or difficulty, rather than solely attributed to autism:

'... with my Asperger's and ... a lot of my social problems ... I don't feel like it's really easy for me to really confide in anybody. I think there [with support worker], I could finally find someone I could confide in, but ... after things turned out the way they did [after the support worker left] ... It just all fell apart, I just fell apart, me.' [DY01S, M]

There were consistent features in these more intense episodes. One such feature was an indication that the experience was of a different severity and impact. The language used was more marked or graphic. Physical cues were typically an indication of their level of distress:

'... it was quite severe ... I could see myself dropping in weight.' [DY07S, M]

Beliefs about increased vulnerability

The majority of interviewees also voiced the view that autism made them more vulnerable to mental health difficulties compared with people who do not have autism. Specifically, they believed autistic traits meant mental health symptoms were less likely to be contained and more likely to increase in intensity or adverse impact:

'... the anxiety definitely is part of [autism] ... I suppose everyone gets anxious ... But most people are good at putting it to the back of their mind ... I can't ... I try to and then suddenly it just brings itself forward again.' (YA01S, F)

Thus study participants felt that, compared with non-autistic people, they needed to put more effort into managing their mental health. This was because they believed that they were not equipped with certain intrinsic abilities that they perceived were possessed by non-autistic people:

'... it's managed differently ... regular people, for example, if they've got anger and frustration ... they'll know what they need ... there's that barrier there with people with Asperger; the anxiety and the ... lack of confidence.' (DY07S, M)

Preferences for self-management

Many interviewees believed they had found ways to self-manage, or limit the impact of, experiences of emotional distress. In general, there was a preference to self-manage among those who were interviewed, with few seeing asking for or accepting help as something they would do without hesitancy or difficulty:

'... if people are trying to help ... it probably would be for the best but ... you're used to doing things your way and I guess you'd think someone's trying to interfere.' (YA08S, M)

Within these accounts there appeared to be a lack of knowledge around what formal provision was available and how to access it.

Experiences of self-management

Interviewees described idiosyncratic, self-devised strategies they had developed. These ranged from those who managed the emotional distress being experienced to 'pre-emptive' strategies meant to reduce the likelihood of problems developing.²⁰ Typical examples were pacing exposure to demanding situations, shifting attention from a trigger by withdrawing to a safe space or engaging in a distracting activity, and/or trying to cognise/rationalise (sometimes over a stretch of time) a negative experience until it became less distressing or less dominant in their thoughts:

'... most I've ever tried to do is ignore it ... keep my mind preoccupied on something else to try and get the anxious out, but that's quite difficult.' (YA05S, M)

'... you just go into ... I call it my retreat.' (YA08SM)

Self-management has been observed in young people generally. What appears to be different is the importance placed on informal sources of information or support.³⁸ This may

be due to difficulties communicating distress, differences in social networks, preferred coping strategies, or, as the authors have already reported, how emotional difficulties are understood.

Negative views or past experience of help seeking

Given the preference for self-management, data were interrogated for evidence of attitudes to help seeking. Few interviewees reported sustained help seeking beyond occasionally asking close friends or family, and there was little indication of meaningful engagement with statutory health care. This could be explained in several ways.

First, some reported finding it hard to share their experiences with others. This could be linked to worries around how to communicate mental health problems,¹⁷ including being unsure about how to ask for help or not understanding how others would respond:

'People did ask that; if you need help ... you don't know if they mean it or not ... I don't know how to communicate my problems and when people ask you think, in your mind, do they actually want to help. I don't know, you don't know how to communicate your problem to people, even to close friends of mine.' (YA08S, M)

Second, when asked directly about seeking professional help, interviewees expressed concerns or doubts about what could be provided.

Some asked questions about whether formal provision would be preferable to self-devised strategies or, in a small number of cases where that was considered to be an option, the more immediate informal support of friends and family:

'I don't know if I'd ever be inclined to try and seek out a counsellor now ... I'd rather just find out which of my friends are more open to the idea of me going to them if there's anything on my mind.' (YA10S, M)

In other cases, participants expressed doubts about the extent to which any intervention could, or would be, beneficial. This included concerns that non-autism specialist professional support may be inappropriate and ineffective for them as autistic people:

'... if you wanted to see like say a psychiatrist for anxiety and you've got Asperger's syndrome, then ideally, you'd need to see

somebody who specialises in that. (YA11S, M)

Third, for some, the reluctance to seek help was based on past experience. Several young adults described 'counselling' received in, or via, school during teenage years as unsatisfactory. Typically, this was attributed to support being intermittent and/or not sustained:

... you make progress ... but then that psychologist tries to leave, passes on everything to someone else, and then it all gets lost and forgotten about. (DY01S, M)

It appears that such experiences may also influence parents' views on seeking mental health support, with implications for successful signposting of support:

I asked mum and dad, I was saying "Oh do you think I need to see a psychiatrist?" and they said "No"... I've always assumed that I didn't then, but I've always thought that maybe if I did get a psychiatrist it would have helped. (YA05S, M)

Though, as reported earlier, some had recently sought help, none were sufficiently down the path of receiving support to comment on its impact and their experiences.

Situations triggering help seeking from health care

Among those interviewed were a few who had experienced, what were for them, unusually intense (in terms of severity and duration) symptoms of emotional distress. Such experiences were regarded — either by the young adults or their parents — as being outside of the scope of self-management.

There was evidence that, when such situations were encountered, seeking support from external sources was, perhaps for the first time, considered:

I just wanted at least something to help me over, you know, just certain problems. I felt like, you know, I need someone to talk to about that. (DY01S, M)

Parents had a considerable role to play in initiating this in several cases:

Interviewer: *Was there a particular thought process around going to see the doctor?*

Participant: *Um ... Mum said I should really and I agreed with her.* (DY04S, M)

For the few where this had happened, it was the first time help had been sought

from primary care. For some of these, it led to their GP referring them to adult mental health services, their first use of statutory health care (with respect to their mental health) beyond occasional interactions with school counsellors. As these experiences were relatively recent, it was not possible to explore perceived outcomes of using these services.

DISCUSSION

Summary

Young autistic adults without learning disabilities, and their families, may hold erroneous beliefs about autism and mental health. This may affect help seeking and contribute to an exacerbation of symptoms.

The present findings contribute to a growing body of evidence on autistic young adults' experiences of mental health problems,^{17,39} and expands research into barriers to help seeking^{9,11,13} by examining non-help-seeking in autistic young adults without learning difficulties.

Strengths and limitations

As a qualitative study, and bearing in mind the population, recruitment was good — over half approached were interviewed. However, it may be that those not recruited had different experiences and understandings. Further limitations include the under-representation of young females in the cohort, from which the sample was recruited, and the lack of ethnic diversity. The study concerned autistic young adults without a learning disability and cannot, therefore, be taken to apply to autistic adults with a learning disability. Further, the participants were largely confident in participating in face-to-face interviews, and some had reasonably good outcomes, for example, in terms of education and transitions into employment. It may also be noted that the participants' experience of accessing and using services was limited, thus service use and outcomes were not explored.

Comparison with existing literature

Three overarching factors that contribute to the decision to self-manage were identified in this study: personal beliefs about mental health in autism, a preference of self-reliance, and views on support. These reflect themes in the literature on young people and help seeking with respect to mental health problems, but from the perspective of autistic young adults.

First, research shows that how young people label mental or emotional distress, for example, as 'normal' or severe, can promote an attitude of self-reliance.^{11,12} The present

findings suggest that, for autistic young adults without LD, mental health difficulties can be perceived as 'different' in autism, and require different ways of managing.^{17,18}

Second, similar to other research, the present study found a preference for self-devised strategies for difficulties that autistic young adults were familiar with, which they may have found hard to communicate, and which they perceived as being not well understood by others.²⁰ This is not problematic *per se*, however, knowing that self-management can become generalised for mental health difficulties of a range of severity,²¹ and, given that more acute and/or severe problems appeared to render usual self-management strategies ineffectual and/or unhelpful, it is possible that the young adults were not using the most adaptive strategies. For example, avoidance and withdrawal were both often cited as ways of managing emotional distress.

Third, corroborating studies that identify a questioning of non-specialist services by autistic people,^{21,40,41} negative views about mainstream services, including primary care, may also explain non-help-seeking.¹² Negative past experiences of services can reduce help seeking in young people;⁴² among the present sample, none had any positive experiences. This may be due to systemic issues in health care for autistic people.¹⁹ Furthermore, the authors found that parents' observations of inadequate help in the past may also affect the way they guide or advise the young adult.

A disinclination to seek help for frequently experienced mental health problems meant that the young adults had only visited their GP when mental health difficulties had become acute. Typically, family members facilitated this in some way.

Implications for research and practice

The *NHS Long Term Plan* sets out an aspiration to offer annual health checks to autistic people.⁶ The present findings lend support for the potential value of such checks. These must be adequately resourced and come with appropriate training to address GPs' concerns around lack of knowledge in this area, including mental health.⁸ This may be achievable; the Core Capabilities Framework for Supporting Autistic People⁴³ is likely to set out training requirements for those supporting annual health checks, and there is potential for that to focus on mental health. Other studies highlight the need for GPs to have access to autism-specialist services for advice and input and, where required, on which to refer.⁴⁴ However, regardless of whether annual health checks

are rolled out, GPs will be the first port of call for any health concern given their position in primary care. This study's findings provide important evidence for GPs on differences in the presentation and communication of mental health difficulties in autistic young adults without LD (and their families), and how those may relate to help-seeking behaviours and engagement with healthcare services. They also point to the importance of GPs having a clear understanding of autism and mental health in the context of a diagnosis of autism.

More widely, the authors suggest these findings highlight the need for a preventive approach to reduce the risk of autistic young adults living with, over the long term, mental health problems that are amenable to intervention but, without appropriate care and support, may increase in severity and impacts. Not unsurprisingly, this aligns with suggestions made elsewhere.^{10,17} In addition, as well as making services accessible,¹⁸ the present findings offer further understanding and appreciation of what autistic young people may need from those services. First, there is a need to address mental health literacy and communication among autistic young adults (and their family members) and, particularly, in the context of autism. This includes being able to identify mental health problems as things that can be resolved or, at least, eased, rather than as issues that are to be endured as an inevitable result of autism. It may be that some problems, which are related to growing up autistic in a non-autistic world, could be addressed with educational interventions.¹⁷ However, the authors would suggest that GPs have a role in providing care here and can facilitate support around understanding, communicating, and managing mental health issues. The second is to ensure that through childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood, in developmentally appropriate ways (and including via parents) autistic individuals are supported to acquire adaptive strategies to manage their mental health, including when and where to seek help. This will require that GPs have access to clear guidance and adequate specialist support around differences in presentation and communication of mental health issues in this population, as shown in this article.

Finally, it may be noted that similarities to non-autistic young adults^{11,13,37} suggest that improving GP knowledge, understanding, and communication around mental health in young adults generally would benefit a wider population, but with attention to differences in presentation and communication in autistic young adults.

Funding

This report is independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), grant reference number: RP-PG-1211-20016. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, NIHR, or the Department of Health and Social Care.

Ethical approval

Ethical approval for this study was provided by an NHS Research Ethics Committee (reference number: 14/EM/1282).

Provenance

Freely submitted; externally peer reviewed.

Competing interests

The authors have declared no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge Dr Wendy Mitchell for her contribution to the research design and data collection. We acknowledge and thank members of the IAMHealth Programme's Parent and Autistic Adult Advisory Panels for their reflections and input regarding techniques to facilitate interviews and at the initial stage of the analytical process.

Open access

This article is Open Access: CC BY-NC 4.0 licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

Discuss this article

Contribute and read comments about this article: bjgp.org/letters

REFERENCES

1. Autistica. *Your questions: shaping future autism research*. <https://www.autistica.org.uk/downloads/files/Autism-Top-10-Your-Priorities-for-Autism-Research.pdf> [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
2. Pellicano E, Dinsmore A, Charman T. What should autism research focus upon? Community views and priorities from the United Kingdom. *Autism* 2014; **18(7)**: 756–770.
3. Lai M-C, Kasseh C, Besney R, *et al*. Prevalence of co-occurring mental health diagnoses in the autism population: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2019; **6(10)**: 819–829.
4. Segers M, Rawana J. What do we know about suicidality in autism spectrum disorders? A systematic review. *Autism Res* 2014; **7(4)**: 507–521.
5. Cassidy S, Bradley P, Robinson J, *et al*. Suicidal ideation and suicide plans or attempts in adults with Asperger's syndrome attending a specialist diagnostic clinic: a clinical cohort study. *Lancet Psychiatry* 2014; **1(2)**: 142–147.
6. NHS. *The NHS Long Term Plan*. 2019. <https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/nhs-long-term-plan-version-1.2.pdf> [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
7. Beresford B. Post-diagnostic support for autistic adults without learning difficulties: findings from a national study. Autistica Discover Conference, Reading University, 27 June 2019.
8. Unigwe S, Buckley C, Crane L, *et al*. GPs' confidence in caring for their patients on the autism spectrum: an online self-report study. *Br J Gen Pract* 2017; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp17X690449>.
9. Rickwood DJ, Deane FP, Wilson CJ. When and how do young people seek professional help for mental health problems? *Med J Aust* 2007; **187(Suppl 7)**: S35–S39.
10. Patel V, Flisher AJ, Hetrick S, McGorry P. Mental health of young people: a global public-health challenge. *Lancet* 2007; **369(9569)**: 1302–1313.
11. Biddle L, Donovan J, Sharp D, Gunnell D. Explaining non-help-seeking amongst young adults with mental distress: a dynamic interpretive model of illness behaviour. *Sociol Health Illn* 2007; **29(7)**: 983–1002.
12. Salaheddin K, Mason B. Identifying barriers to mental health help-seeking among young adults in the UK: a cross-sectional survey. *Br J Gen Pract* 2016; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp16X687313>.
13. Gulliver A, Griffiths KM, Christensen H. Perceived barriers and facilitators to mental health help-seeking in young people: a systematic review. *BMC Psychiatry* 2010; **10**: 113.
14. Biddle L, Donovan JL, Gunnell D, Sharp D. Young adults' perceptions of GPs as a help source for mental distress: a qualitative study. *Br J Gen Pract* 2006; **56(533)**: 924–931.
15. Wright A, Jorm AF, Mackinnon AJ. Labeling of mental disorders and stigma in young people. *Soc Sci Med* 2011; **73(4)**: 498–506.
16. Prior L, Wood F, Lewis G, Pill R. Stigma revisited, disclosure of emotional problems in primary care consultations in Wales. *Soc Sci Med* 2003; **56(10)**: 2191–2200.
17. Crane L, Adams F, Harper G, *et al*. 'Something needs to change': mental health experiences of young autistic adults in England. *Autism* 2019; **23(2)**: 477–493.
18. Crane L, Pellicano L, Adams F, *et al*. *Know your normal: mental health in young autistic adults*. 2017. <https://www.ambitiousaboutautism.org.uk/sites/default/files/Know%20your%20normal%20report.pdf> [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
19. Nicolaidis C, Raymaker D, McDonald K, *et al*. Comparison of healthcare experiences in autistic and non-autistic adults: a cross-sectional online survey facilitated by an academic-community partnership. *J Gen Intern Med* 2012; **28(6)**: 761–769.
20. Trembath D, Germano C, Johanson G, Dissanayake C. The experience of anxiety in young adults with autism spectrum disorders. *Focus Autism Other Dev Disabl* 2012; **27(4)**: 213–224.
21. Griffith GM, Totsika V, Nash S, Hastings RP. 'I just don't fit anywhere': support experiences and future support needs of individuals with Asperger syndrome in middle adulthood. *Autism* 2012; **16(5)**: 532–546.
22. Nicolaidis C, Raymaker DM, Ashkenazy E, *et al*. 'Respect the way I need to communicate with you': healthcare experiences of adults on the autism spectrum. *Autism* 2015; **19(7)**: 824–831.
23. Kenny L, Hattersley C, Molins B, *et al*. Which terms should be used to describe autism? Perspectives from the UK autism community. *Autism* 2016; **20(4)**: 442–462.
24. American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-5)*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 2013.
25. World Health Organization. ICD-11. *International classification of diseases 11th revision*. icd.who.int/en [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
26. Baird G, Simonoff E, Pickles A, *et al*. Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP). *Lancet* 2006; **368(9531)**: 210–215.
27. Fusch PI, Ness LR. Are we there yet? Data saturation in qualitative research. *Qual Rep* 2015; **20(9)**: 1408–1416.
28. Baird G, Douglas HR, Murphy MS. Recognising and diagnosing autism in children and young people: summary of NICE guidance. *BMJ* 2011; **343**: d6360.
29. Beck AT, Epstein N, Brown G, Steer RA. An inventory for measuring clinical anxiety: psychometric properties. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1988; **56(6)**: 893–897.
30. Beck AT, Steer RA, Carbin MG. Psychometric properties of the Beck Depression Inventory: twenty-five years of evaluation. *Clin Psychol Rev* 1988; **8(1)**: 77–100.
31. Foa EB, Kozak MJ, Salkovskis PM, *et al*. The validation of a new obsessive-compulsive disorder scale: the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory. *Psychol Assess* 1998; **10(3)**: 206–214.
32. Miles MB, Huberman AM, Saldana J. *Qualitative data analysis: a methods sourcebook*. London: Sage, 2013.
33. Braun V, Clarke V. Thematic analysis. In: Cooper H, ed. *APA handbook of research methods in psychology, Vol 2: research designs: quantitative, qualitative, neuropsychological, and biological*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2012: 57–71.
34. Rapley T. Some pragmatics of data analysis. In: Silverman D, ed. *Qualitative research*. 4th edn. London: Sage, 2016: 331–346.
35. Attride-Stirling J. Thematic networks: an analytic tool for qualitative research. *Qual Res* 2001; **1(3)**: 385–405. <https://utsc.utoronto.ca/~kmacd/IDSC10/Readings/Readings/text%20analysis/themes.pdf> [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
36. Wolcott HF. *Writing up qualitative research*. 3rd edn. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2009.
37. Strang JF, Kenworthy L, Daniolos P, *et al*. Depression and anxiety symptoms in children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorders without intellectual disability. *Res Autism Spectr Disord* 2012; **6(1)**: 406–412.
38. Rickwood D, Deane FP, Wilson CJ, Ciarrochi J. Young people's help-seeking for mental health problems. *Australian e-Journal for the Advancement of Mental Health* 2014; **4(3)**: 218–251.
39. DePape AM, Lindsay S. Lived experiences from the perspective of individuals with autism spectrum disorder: a qualitative meta-synthesis. *Focus Autism Other Dev Disabl* 2015; **31(1)**: 60–71.
40. Browning J, Osborne LA, Reed P. A qualitative comparison of perceived stress and coping in adolescents with and without autistic spectrum disorders as they approach leaving school. *British Journal of Special Education* 2009; **36(1)**: 36–43.
41. Punshon C, Skirrow P, Murphy G. The 'not guilty verdict': psychological reactions to a diagnosis of Asperger syndrome in adulthood. *Autism* 2009; **13(3)**: 265–283.
42. Mitchell C, McMillan B, Hagan T. Mental health help-seeking behaviours in young adults. *Br J Gen Pract* 2017; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp17X688453>.
43. Department of Health and Social Care. *Core capabilities framework for supporting autistic people*. 2019. www.skillsforhealth.org.uk/images/services/cstf/Autism%20Capabilities%20Framework%20Oct%202019.pdf [accessed 14 Apr 2020].
44. Morris R, Greenblatt A, Saini M. Healthcare providers' experiences with autism: a scoping review. *J Autism Dev Disord* 2019; **49(6)**: 2374–2388.