

Depending on the severity of the impairment, individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and/or intellectual disability (ID) can have difficulty with traditional primary care office visits. The clinic environment is unfamiliar and overstimulating, and even if a clinic room can be adapted to provide less stimulation, individuals and their caregivers must still navigate overstimulating environments and waiting rooms. Regular primary care helps to ensure health maintenance, prevent illness, gain access to preventative services such as immunizations, and reduce the cost of healthcare overall. Telehealth is one option to eliminate the need to navigate the overstimulation of the clinic environment. However, these individuals can have difficulty understanding how to interact with a provider via telehealth and there is a loss of needed hands-on assessment. Similarly, immunizations and other preventative care are unable to be provided via this platform. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Independence at Home (IAH) demonstration project yielded successful results in providing primary care to elderly individuals who were homebound. IAH providers were able to perform physical assessments as well as provide needed hands-on care such as immunizations and point-of-care testing for those who were unable to come to the clinic for care. Building upon this success, and following the plan-do-study-act model for continuous performance improvement, this project looked to bring home-based primary care (HBPC) to individuals who have difficulty coming into the clinic location due to overstimulation. Providing care in a familiar home environment allows for hands-on assessment and immunization administration in compliance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Adult Immunization Schedule (AIS). Over a period of six weeks, 32 individuals ranging in age from 19 to 78 were provided a HBPC visit and vaccine administration. Results showed a statistically significant increase in the rate of vaccinations. The time of the last in-person visit before the HBPC visit was collected. The data showed more than

28% had not had a physical assessment in over 12 months. Two individuals had never been seen in person in the adult practice.

*Keywords:* autism, intellectual disability, access to care, home-based primary care, adult immunization schedule.