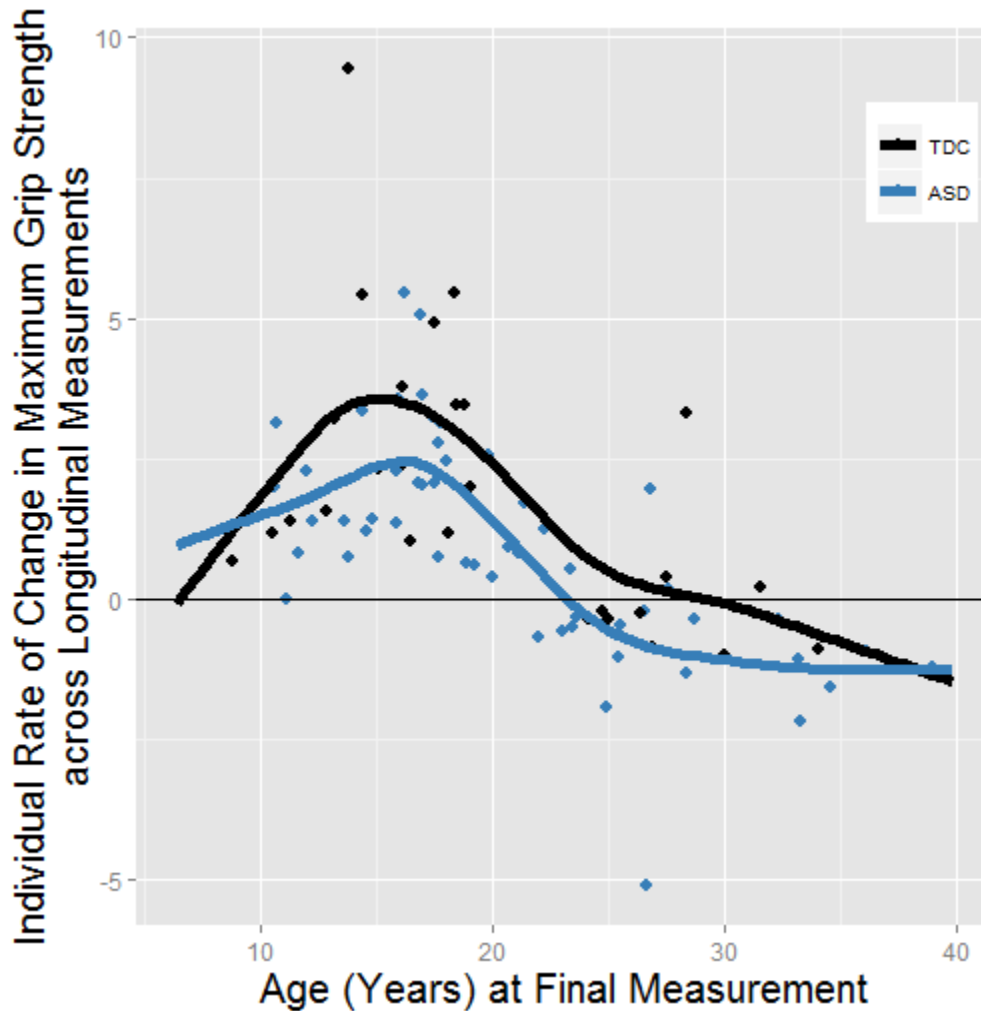


Figure 5



Change in grip strength across longitudinal measurement as a function of age. Because participants had more than two time points, we calculated the linear slope for grip strength as a function of age for each participant (rather than just subtracting the first measurement from the final measurement). These data suggest that the typically developing participants (TDC) were more likely to have positive increases in grip strength compared to participants with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). These data support the main findings of the study. However, Fig 2 is a more comprehensive picture of these same data, in that you see the change in grip strength over time in relation to the starting grip strength.