THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *SCREEN TIME* AND GROSS MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN WITH *AUTISM SPECTRUM DIOSRDER*

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ABSTRACT

Background*: Increased use of screen-based devices (screen time) can reduce children's physical activity and may hinder gross motor development. This risk is higher in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, who tend to have longer screen time duration compared to typically developing children.* ***Objective****: To analyze the relationship between screen time and gross motor development in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.* ***Methods****: This study was a qualitative study with a cross-sectional design aimed at determining the relationship between screen time and gross motor development in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The subjects of this study were 28 children with Autism Spectrum Disorder aged 3–6 years at Intan Pediatric Physiotherapy Clinic, Boyolali. Screen time duration was measured using a questionnaire based on the recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), while gross motor development was assessed using the Test of Gross Motor Development-3 (TGMD-3).* ***Results****: The Spearman correlation test showed a significant relationship between screen time and gross motor development, with a significance value of 0.001 ($p<0.05$).* ***Conclusion****: There is a relationship between screen time and gross motor development in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Gross Motor Development, Screen time, Test of Gross Motor Development-3 (TGMD-3)*