

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE IOWA MEDICAID STANDARDS
FOR IDENTIFICATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL
OR SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS**

Iowa's **ABCD II Healthy Mental Development Initiative** recommends the use of the following protocols and tools to help providers implement standards to identify developmental and social-emotional concerns in children from birth through 3 years who participate in Medicaid.

LEVEL 1—STANDARD OF SCREENING FOR ALL CHILDREN

Standard: Every regular EPSDT screening for a child 0-3 years will include surveillance of cognitive, motor, language, adaptive, social, and emotional development. Each screening must elicit and address parental concerns about the child's growth and development, and review the following:

- Developmental milestones
- Social, emotional, and behavioral health, including early signs of autism
- Family risk factors, including parental stress and maternal depression

Recommended protocols/tools:

Option 1 - [Iowa Health Maintenance Clinical Notes](#) (HCMN)

A physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or nurse completes the appropriate form at each well-child screening. If a nurse completes the form, a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant reviews the form and discusses the results with the parents. These age-specific forms provide a checklist of developmental milestones and ask questions to screen for autism, behavioral issues, and parent risk factors. They are available free of charge and may be downloaded at the link above.

Option 2 – Review all three domains below during EPSDT well-child screenings at recommended intervals:

Development-- A parent completed developmental questionnaire can be administered at least 3 times by age 3 years. These can be completed by a paraprofessional with the parent or the parent alone and reviewed by the physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant. Recommended tools include:

1. PEDS—0-8 years (Glascoe, 1998) http://www.pedstest.com/test/peds_intro.html
2. Ages and Stages—2 months-5 years (Bricker and Squires, 1999)
<http://www.pbrookes.com/>
3. Child Development Inventories—3 months-6 years (Ireton, 1994)
<http://www.childdevrev.com/index.html>

Please note: All children with a speech delay should be referred for audiological evaluation.

Social-emotional and behavior, including autism--A screening questionnaire may be chosen to be administered at intervals determined by the health practitioner.

Recommended tools include:

1. Ages and Stages - Social-Emotional (Squires, Bricker, & Twombly, 2002)
<http://www.pbrookes.com/>
2. Brief Infant-Toddler Social and Emotional Assessment (Carter, 2000)
3. Infant Development Inventory/Child Development Review (Ireton, 1994)
<http://www.childdevrev.com/index.html>

Parenting Stress and Family Risk Factors—The practitioner should screen for post-partum depression during the first few newborn visits and should periodically screen for parenting stress and other family risk factors. The following tool and administration schedule is recommended.

1. At the first visit—Complete the Pediatric Intake Form available from Bright Futures
2. At subsequent visits—Complete the Pediatric Intake Form at least annually

LEVEL 2—SCREENING FOR CHILDREN AT RISK

Standard: Every child 0-3 years old who is identified as at risk in any domain during the initial screening, as well as children the health care provider feels need additional developmental, social, emotional, or behavioral screening, must receive Level 2 screening. This screening may be completed in the health provider’s office or the health provider may refer the child to another community agency for *Level 2* screening. If indicated, the health provider may also refer a child directly for *Level 3* assessment.

Recommended protocols/tools: Select the tool that is within the domain requiring additional screening. If one of the standardized tools recommended below was used in the initial screening, proceed to diagnostic-specific tools for further evaluation of the child.

Developmental Screening--This screening is to be provided by a health professional (although paraprofessionals may assist with administration of parent report scales).

Recommended tools for follow-up screening include:

1. Ages and Stages (Bricker and Squires, 1999) <http://www.pbrookes.com/>
2. Brigance Infant and Toddler Screen (birth – 23 mos) (Brigance and Glascoe, 2002)
<http://www.curriculumassociates.com/order/newproduct.asp?title=brigied2&s=&grade=&Type=SCH&CustId=829694912901291008333>
3. Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener (3-24 mo.) (Aylward, 1995)
http://harcourtassessment.com/haiweb/Cultures/en-US/Products/Product+Detail.htm?CS_ProductID=015-8027-264&CS_Category=Motor&CS_Catalog=TPC-USCatalog
4. Denver II (0-72 mo.) (Frankenburg et al., 1992)
<http://www.denverii.com/DenverII.html>

Social-Emotional and Behavioral Screening

Screening is to be provided by a health professional (although paraprofessionals may assist with administration of parent report scales). Recommended tools include:

1. Ages and Stages - Social-Emotional (Squires, Bricker and Twombly, 2002)
<http://www.pbrookes.com/>
2. Brief Infant-Toddler Social and Emotional Assessment (Carter, 2000)
3. Infant Development Inventory/Child Development Review (Ireton, 1994)
<http://www.childdevrev.com/index.html>

PDD/Autism Screening--Screening is to be provided by a health professional although paraprofessionals may assist with administration of parent report scales. Recommended tools include:

1. M-CHAT (Robins et al., 2001)
<http://www.nas.org.uk/nas/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=128&a=2226>
2. PDDST –II Stage 1 (Siegel, 2004) http://harcourtassessment.com/haiweb/Cultures/en-US/Products/Product+Detail.htm?CS_ProductID=076-1635-106&CS_Category=EarlyChildhood&CS_Catalog=TPC-USCatalog

If an autism screen is positive or if there is a high degree of suspicion, refer the child for diagnostic assessment. Refer all children with speech delay for audiological evaluation.

Parenting Stress/Family Risk Factors--Screening is to be provided by a health professional. Recommended tools include:

1. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale - EPDS (Cox, Holden, & Sagovsky, 1987)
<http://www.dpainline.com/mch/edinburgh.html>
2. Parenting Stress Index Short Form (Abidin, 1995).
<http://www.parinc.com/product.cfm?ProductID=127>

LEVEL 3-- FOR CHILDREN WITH IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENTAL OR SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL CONCERNS

Standard: Children birth through three who do not pass standardized screening or who, in the opinion of the practitioner, require further evaluation will be referred for a systematic, comprehensive assessment that includes standardized measures of the child and family's functioning. Such an assessment is performed for the purposes of diagnosis and the creation of a treatment plan.

Recommended protocols/tools: Recommended tests in all domains are determined by the professionals who provide the testing as authorized by their scope of practice.

Further information about the recommended tools may be found at:

Abidin, R. (1995) *Parenting Stress Index Manual* (3rd ed.), Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.

Aylward, G.P. (1995) *Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener*. San Antonio, TX: The Psychological Corporation.

Bergman, D. (2004) *Screening for Behavioral Developmental Problems: Issues, Obstacles, and Opportunities for Change*. Portland, ME: National Academy for State Health Policy
http://www.nashp.org/Files/Screening_Tools_Paper_publication_draft.PDF

**DRAFT—For Review by Iowa
Health Provider Associations Appendix Four**

- Bricker, D., and Squires, J. (1999) *Ages and Stages Questionnaires: A Parent-Completed, Child Monitoring System*, Second Edition. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Brigance, A. and Glascoe, F. (2002) *Infant and Toddler Screen*. North Billerica, MA: Curriculum Associates, Inc.
- Cox, J., Holden, J., & Sagovsky, R. (1987), *British Journal of Psychiatry*, *150*, 782-786.
- Frankenburg, W.K., Dodds, J., Archer, P., Shapiro, H., Bresnick, B., (1992) The Denver II: A Major Revision and Restandardization of the Denver Developmental Screening Test. *Pediatrics*, *89*:91-91-97.
- Glascoe, F. (1998) *Collaborating with Parents: Using Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status to Detect and Address Developmental and Behavioral Problems*. Nashville, TN: Ellsworth & Vandermeer Press.
- Ireton, H. (1994). *Child Development Review*. Behavior Science Systems, Inc.
- Jellinek M., Patel BP, Froehle MC, eds. 2002. *Bright Futures in Practice: Mental Health – Volume II*. Took Kit. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health.
- Robins, D., Fein, D., Barton, M., & Green, J. (2001). The Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers: An Initial study investigating the early detection of autism and pervasive developmental disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *31*(2), 131-144.
- Siegel, B. (2004) *Pervasive Developmental Disorders Screening Test II (PDDST-II): Early Childhood Screener for Autism Spectrum Disorders*. San Antonio: The Psychological Corporation.
- Squires, J., Bricker, D. and Twombly, E. (2002) *Ages & Stages Questionnaires: Social-Emotional—A Parent-Completed, Child-Monitoring System for Social-Emotional Behaviors*. Baltimore, M.D.: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.