Developmental delay & early identification

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Session description

- Early identification of delays in development paves the way for early intervention and thus better opportunity for children to **reach their full potential**. This session will focus on prevention efforts and methods of screening for developmental delays. It will also include discussion of evidence-based tools, processes and intervention models.

Developmental milestones

- *Gross motor skills:* using large groups of muscles to sit, stand, walk, run, etc., keeping balance and changing positions

- *Fine motor skills:* using hands to be able to eat, draw, dress, play, write, and do many other things

- *Language skills:* speaking, using body language and gestures, communicating, and understanding what others say

- *Cognitive skills:* thinking skills including learning, understanding, problem-solving, reasoning, and remembering

- *Social skills:* interacting with others, having relationships with family, friends, and teachers, cooperating and responding to the feelings of others.

Developmental delay & disability

- Delay - when a child does not reach developmental milestones as expected
- Disability - pervasive delays that may indicate a disability/disorder that can affect trajectory of development (e.g. intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorders, cerebral palsy, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder).
- 1 in 6 children have developmental delays or disabilities
- Causes can be genetic or environmental

Developmental delay & disability

- More prevalent in low income households

- Little data on prevalence rates for many specific developmental disabilities in the AI/AN community other than FASD

- FASD prevalence rates for Native Americans range from 1.5 to 2.5 per 1,000 live births
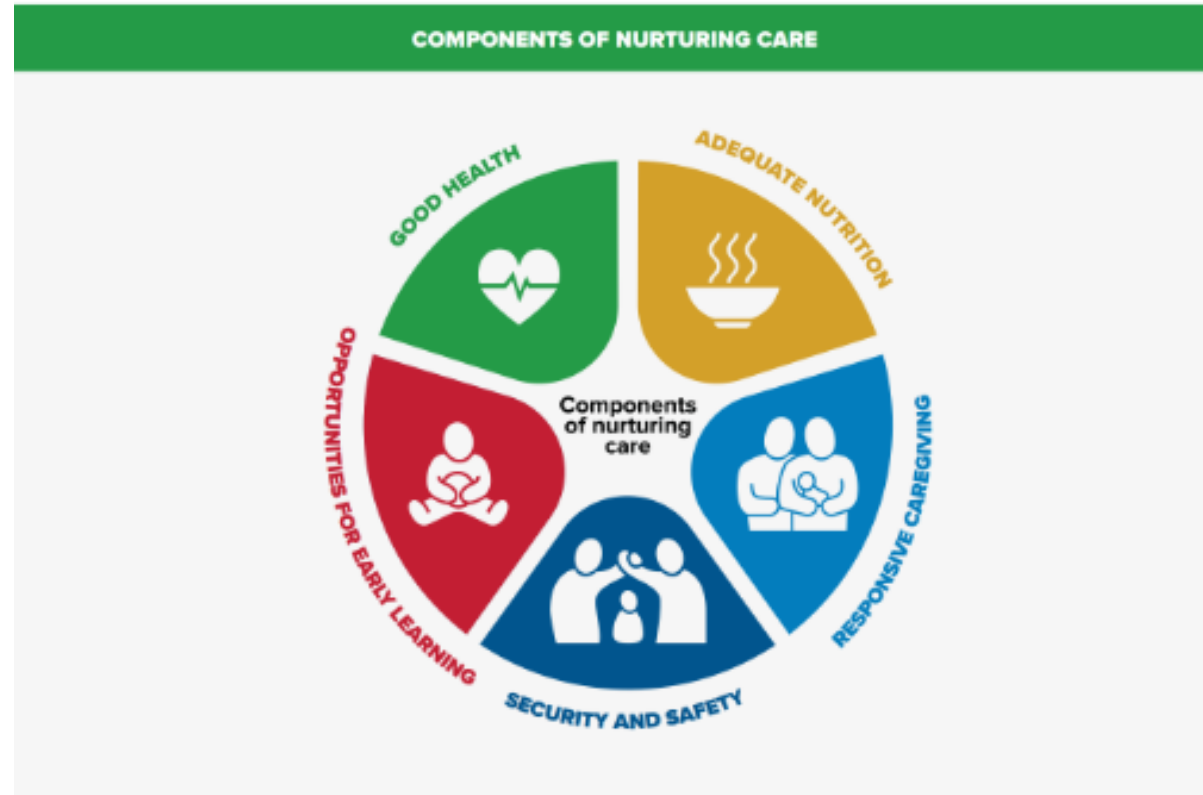
prevention

- Primary Prevention - intervening before delays occur, through measures such as vaccinations, healthy eating, providing caregiver supports

Social determinants

- income

- social support networks

- education

- employment

- social environments

- physical environments

- coping skills and resilience

- childhood development

- biology

- health services

- gender

- **culture and cultural continuity**

- **access to services and supports**

- **colonization**

- **globalization**

- **migration**

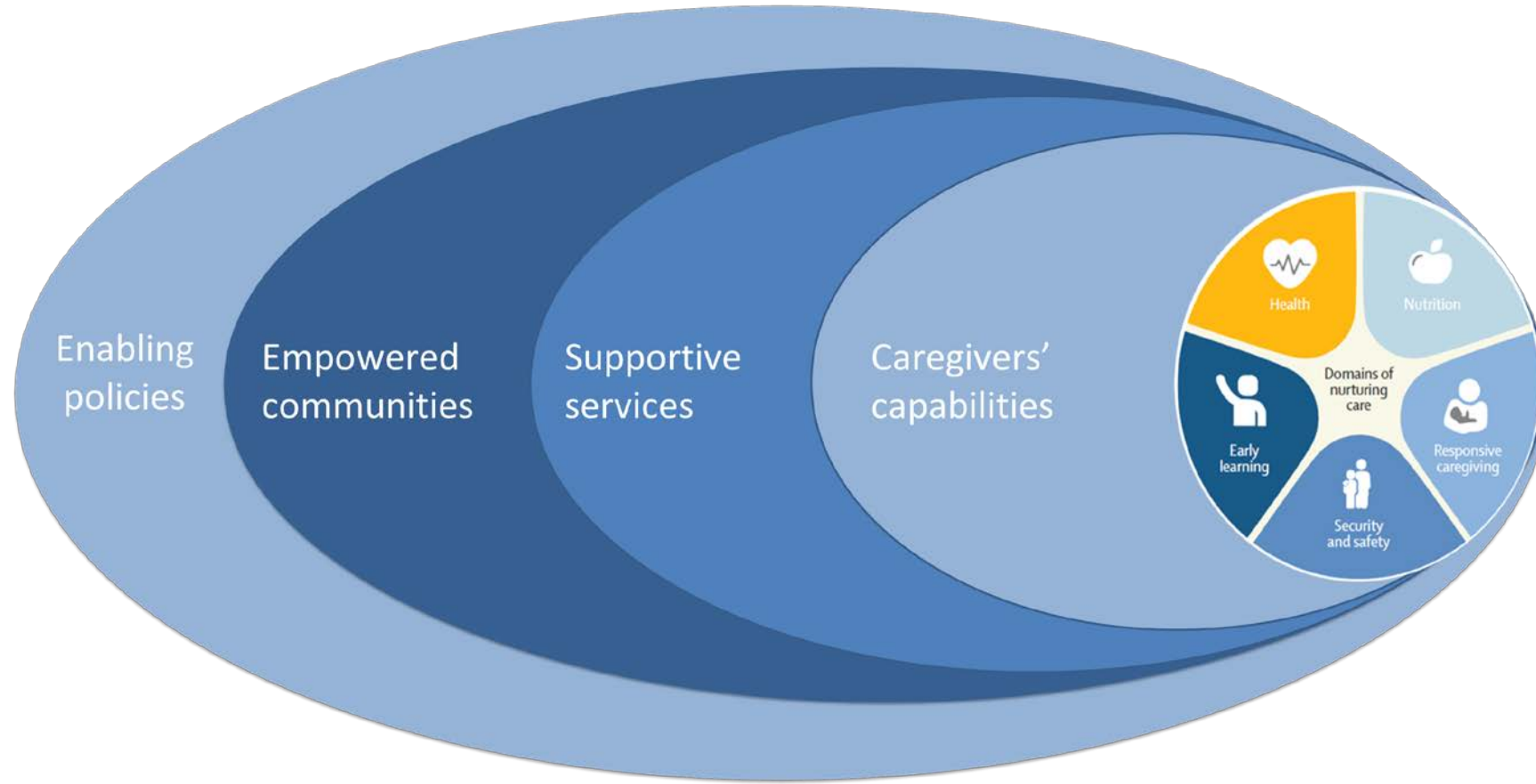- **poverty**

- **self-determination**

- **territory**

IHS website

Nurturing care framework

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (sdgs)

UNICEF, WHO

screening

- Monitoring
  - Well-baby checkups
  - Parent checklists and tools (e.g. CDC Milestones app)

- Screening
  - Denver Developmental Screening Test
  - Ages and Stages
  - MCHAT-2
  - ~40% of pediatricians do not use screen tools

- Evaluation
  - Completed by specialist (psychologist, developmental behavioral pediatrician)
  - Mullen Scales of Early Learning
  - Bayley Scales of Infant Development

Early intervention defined

- Services and supports for children and their families
  - speech–language therapy
  - occupational therapy
  - physical therapy
  - assistive technology
  - parent training

- The Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (also known as Part C of IDEA) is a federal program that provides for services and supports to children birth through 2 years old at risk for developmental delays or disabilities. (Zero to Three website)

Evidence based Intervention models

- **Examples of Effective Home Visiting or Parent Education programs**
  - DARE to be You
  - Developmentally Supportive Care: Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program*
  - HIPPY (Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters) USA
  - Incredible Years
  - Nurse-Family Partnership Program
  - Parents as Teachers*
  - Project CARE (Carolina Approach to Responsive Education) — without early childhood education
  - Reach Out and Read*
- *effective at short term follow-up

RAND.org

Evidence based intervention models

- **Examples of Effective Home Visiting or Parent Education Combined with Early Childhood Education**
  - Carolina Abecedarian Project
  - Chicago Child-Parent Centers
  - Early Head Start*
  - Early Training Project
  - Head Start
  - High/Scope Perry Preschool Project
  - Houston Parent-Child Development Center
  - Infant Health and Development Program
  - Project CARE — with early childhood education
  - Syracuse Family Development Research Program
- effective at short term follow-up

WHO/Autism Speaks
Caregiver Skills Training Program

Skills Training Programme for Caregivers of Children with Developmental Delays and Disorders

An innovative programme to help the estimated 70 million people worldwide affected by autism

CST at a Glance:

- Empower caregivers and families with actionable knowledge to promote healthy development and outcomes.

- Acceptable (i.e. culturally competent) and feasible; leverages home routine and play.

- Can be delivered by non-specialists, including caregivers.

- Designed to be adapted and integrated into existing services or systems of care, including health, education and social protection.

Indian Health Service
The Federal Health Program for American Indians and Alaska Natives

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Indian Children's Program

Education and Training

ICP Pediatric Neurodevelopmental and Behavioral Health Consultation FAQs

Autism

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ICP Pediatric Neurodevelopmental and Behavioral Health Consultation FAQs

1. What age range is appropriate for consultation?

- One-year to 23-years old

2. When are consultations scheduled?

Consultations are scheduled for the 1st and 3rd Fridays of the month from:

- 12 pm to 4 Eastern
- 11 am to 3 pm Central
- 10 am to 2 pm Mountain
- 9 am to 1 pm Pacific
- 8 am to 12 pm Alaska

3. How do I schedule a consultation?

- Consultations are scheduled by completing the referral form ☐ . It is very brief and generally takes 3 – 5 minutes to complete. After you've completed the form, you will be contacted via email to set up your consultation time.

4. How long do consultations last?

- Consultations are scheduled for 20 minutes. If you have more than one case or a complex case, please request more than one consultation slot. To make the best use of your time, have all the information and materials needed before the start of your consultation.

5. What types of cases/questions are appropriate?

- FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder)
- ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder)
- ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder)

resources

- Zero to Three - https://www.zerotothree.org/

- Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center - http://ectacenter.org/

- Act Early program of the Centers for Disease Control - https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/index.html

- Bright Futures program of the American Academy of Pediatrics - https://brightfutures.aap.org/about/Pages/About.aspx

- Autism Speaks - https://www.autismspeaks.org/

- Native American Developmental Disabilities Needs Assessment -

 https://www.aucd.org/docs/publications/native_am_needs_assmt_sm.pdf