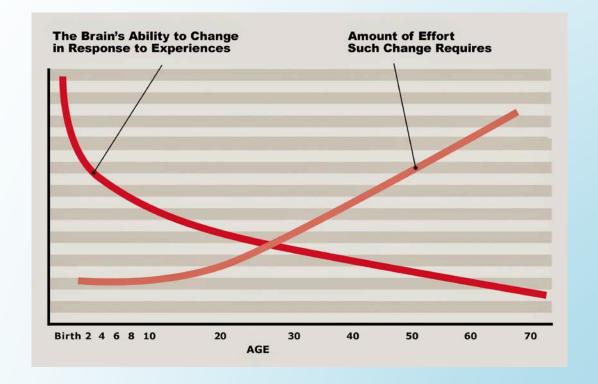
Developmental Screening in Early Childhood

A Healthcare-Fueled Project to Improve Kindergarten Readiness

Early Childhood (Ages 0-5)

- 85% of brain development occurs between the ages of 0 and 3 (2)
- All babies are born with billions of neurons, which connect at a rate of 700 neural connections per second in the first 5 years (3)
- These connections build the brain architecture needed for every child's success
- Early childhood experiences shape the developing brain. In the absence of positive experiences, the brain's architecture will not form as expected, resulting in potential developmental delays.(4)





• It is easier, less costly, and more impactful to intervene early in the development of a child's brain than it is to do so later.(5)



Developmental Delays & Effective Interventions

- Recent studies suggest that 1 in 4 children aged 0-5 are at-risk for a developmental delay (5)
- Medicaid-enrolled children have a two-fold higher prevalence of developmental delay compared to privately-insured children (6)
- When identified in a timely manner, referral to Early Intervention services improve outcomes for children with delays (7)
- Services such as occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, etc. are provided in-home and at no-cost to families.



How Can Healthcare Help?



Healthcare Uniquely Positioned for Impact

Ages 2-3 Ages 3-4 Ages 4-5 Ages 0-1 Ages 1-2 Healthcare Healthcare Healthcare Healthcare touch/yr touch/yr Healthcare touches/yr touches/yr touches/yr (well-child visits) Early pre-K Pre-K opportunities opportunities limited: growing; Child care in formal educational settings is voluntary voluntary voluntary; shortages in care supply exist



Education

Sector

Healthcare

Sector

Improving Identification of At-Risk Children

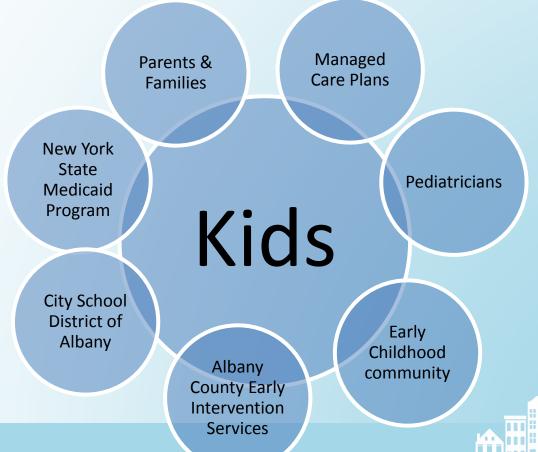
- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) 2006 guidelines were issued to improve the early identification of developmental delays, including developmental screening at the 9-, 18-, and 30-month visits
- However, gaps in assessment remain
 - Only 23% of pediatricians in a national survey reported using a standardized screening tool (8)
 - In a New York State study, only 16% of children who had a documented developmental screen were screened using a CHIPRA approved, comprehensive, standardized screening tool. (9)
- Racial disparities have been identified in receipt of El services, even in absence of qualifying condition (10)



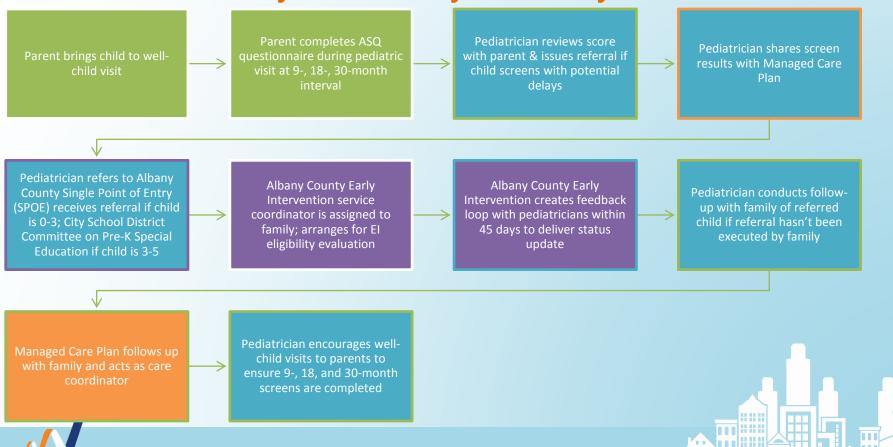
All Albany Kids Ready!



All Kids Ready—Albany County Pilot



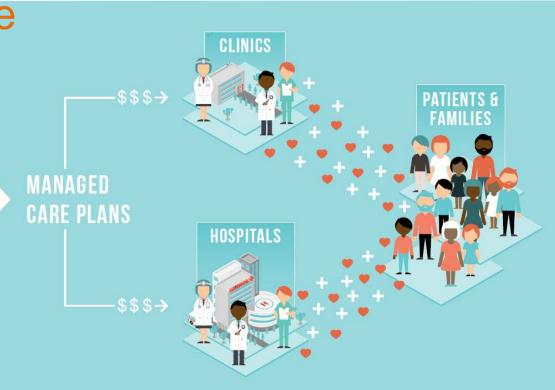
All Kids Ready—Albany County Pilot



Leveraging Medicaid via Cradle to Career

Infrastructure

\$ √STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM





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- (1) Maryland State Department of Education. 2010. Getting Ready: The 2010-2011 Maryland School Readiness Report. Annapolis, Maryland: Department of Education.
- (2, 3, 4) Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University
- (6) Boyle, Pediatrics 2011
- (7) American Association of Pediatrics, 2006
- (8) Nina Sand, Michael Silverstein, Frances P. Glascoe, Vidya Gupta, Thomas P. Tonniges and Karen O'Connor: "Pediatricians' Reported Practices Regarding Developmental Screening: Do GuidelinesWork? Do They Help?" Pediatrics, Vo. 116 No. 1 July 2005.
- (9) IPRO, NY Developmental Screening in Early Childhood; Quality Measure Pilot October 2014, pg. 31
- (10) Feinberg, Journal of Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics, 2011



