

PROPOSED CHANGES TO *EARLY ON* ESTABLISHED CONDITIONS

Original material drawn from:

**MICHIGAN INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT**  
**Attachment 1**

**Eligibility Definitions**  
**For Early Intervention Services in Michigan**  
**Under Part C of IDEA**

## ESTABLISHED CONDITIONS

### A. Definitions

This is a mandated eligibility category under Part C of IDEA. Children with established conditions are those from birth through age two who have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay.

The categories of established conditions are:

1. Chromosomal anomaly/genetic disorder;
2. Neurological disorder;
3. Congenital malformation;
4. Inborn error of metabolism;
5. Sensory disorder;
6. Atypical developmental disorder;
7. Server toxic exposure;
8. Chronic illness; and
9. Severe infectious disease.

### B. Clarifying Information.

Children with diagnosed medical or mental health conditions (i.e. ‘established conditions’) are eligible for participation in Early On based on documentation of their conditions, without the results of a developmental evaluation (although evaluation of the child’s functioning in all areas of development is required as a part of the development of an IFSP). “Diagnosed” means diagnosed by a qualified health or mental health professional.

There are many examples of established conditions which have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay that fall under each of the respective categories outlined in the definition. Examples of these conditions are presented below. These examples do not comprise an exhaustive list, nor are the categories mutually exclusive. The examples of listed disorders serve to represent the most well known conditions that can be subsumed under the general categories.<sup>1</sup>

Additional, less common conditions and disorders that are included for Early On eligibility as established conditions may be found **in Early On’s <searchable database> at <website>**.

For additional information about specific established conditions and whether they constitute Early On eligibility, or for other questions or issues relating to this list, please contact **<designated contact person> at <contact info>**.

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<sup>1</sup>*This list of established conditions was initially adapted from a NEC\*TAS questionnaire sent out to developmental experts and revised by the State of Michigan Interagency Coordinating Council Identification Committee in 1993. The list was revised by an ad hoc committee of the Early On System Operations committee of the State of Michigan Interagency Coordinating Council between August 2004 and February 2005. It was updated as a part of the Early On Redesign in March 2006.*

1. CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALIES/GENETIC DISORDERS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Cri-du-Chat  
Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome)  
Trisomy 18 (Edwards Syndrome)  
Fragile X Syndrome  
Oculo-Cerebro-Renal Syndrome (Lowe Syndrome)  
Cockayne Syndrome & Xeroderma Pigmentosa  
Bardet-Beidl Syndrome  
Waardenberg Syndrome  
Cerebro-Hepato-Renal Syndrome (Zellweger Syndrome)  
Turner Syndrome  
Williams Syndrome  
Klinefelter Syndrome

2. NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Neuromotor/Muscle Disorders

- Cerebral Palsy
- Dystonia Musculo'rum Defor'mans (Ziehen-Oppenheim Disease)
- Hereditary Progressive Muscular Dystrophy
- Kernicterus
- Congenital Myasthenia
- Paralysis (ex: Quadriplegia, Paraplegia, etc.)
- Wilson's Disease
- Torticollis

Cerebrovascular Disease

- Cerebral Arterial Thrombosis
- Cerebral Embolus Thrombosis
- Cerebral Venous Thrombosis

Brain Hemorrhages

- Intracranial Hemorrhage
- Intraventricular Hemorrhage (Grades 3 & 4)

Degenerative Diseases (Myelination Disorders)

- Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis
- Friedreich's Ataxia
- Gangliosidosis
- Kugelberg Welander Syndrome
- Leigh's Disease
- Leukodystrophy
- Schilder Disease
- Werdnig-Hoffmann Disease

### Neurocutaneous Disorders

- Bloch-Sulzberger Syndrome
- Neurofibromatosis
- Sturge Weber Syndrome
- Tuberous Sclerosis

### Malignancies

- Intracranial Tumors & Other Malignancies of the CNS

### Head and Spinal Cord Trauma

- Fracture of vertebral column with or without spinal cord lesions
- Closed head injury

### Seizure Disorders

- Nonrefractory and Intractable Type
- Refractory and Intractable Type (controllable)

3. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

### Cardiovascular

- Aortic Valve Atresia & Stenosis
- Coarctation of Aorta
- Patent Ductus Arterioŀsis
- Teratology of Fallot
- Transposition of Great Arteries
- Hypoplastic Left Heart

### Orofacial

- Cleft Palate
- Hypoplastic Mandible (Pierre Robin Sequence)
- Noonan Syndrome
- Treacher Collins Syndrome

### Genitourinary

- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- Potter Syndrome
- Renal Agenesis and Hypoplasia

### Musculoskeletal

- Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita
- Reduction Deformity of Lower Limbs
- Reduction Deformity of Upper Limbs

### Pulmonary/Respiratory

- Tracheomalacia

### Central Nervous System

- Anencephaly
- Encephalocele
- Uncorrected Hydrocephalus

- Microcephaly
- Myelomeningocele (Spina Bifida)

4. INBORN ERRORS IN METABOLISM<sup>2</sup> are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Mucopolysaccharidoses

- Hunter Syndrome
- Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome
- Sanfilipo Syndrome
- Scheie Syndrome
- Sly Syndrome

Abnormalities of Amino Acid Metabolism

- Maple Syrup Urine Disease
- Infant Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- Homocystinuria
- Citrullinemia
- Argininosuccinic Aciduria

Abnormalities of Carbohydrate Metabolism

- Galactosemia
- Biotinidase Deficiency
- Glycogen Storage Disease
- Gaucher Disease

Abnormalities of Lipid Metabolism

- Niemann Pick Disease
- Tay Sachs Disease
- Medium Chain Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCAD, Acylcarnitine)

Abnormalities of Purine/Pyridimine Metabolism

- Lesch Nyhan Syndrome

Abnormalities of the Parathyroid

- Hyperparathyroidism
- Untreated Hypoparathyroidism

Abnormalities of the Pituitary

- Hyperpituitary
- Hypopituitary

Abnormalities of Adreno-Cortical Function

- Hyperadrenocortical Function
- Hypoadrenocortical Function

Enzyme Deficiency

- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia

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<sup>2</sup> *INBORN ERRORS IN METABOLISM* includes all disorders screened for in Michigan's Newborn Screening Program.

### Hemoglobinopathies

- Sickle Cell Disease
- Thalassemias (major and minor)

### Abnormalities of Thyroid Hormone

- Congenital Hypothyroidism

5. SENSORY DISORDERS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

### Eye (one or both eyes)

- Blindness
- Low vision (20/700)
- Amblyopia (ex. Anopsia)
- Aniridia
- Anophthalmus/Microphthalmuøs
- Nystagmus
- Congenital Cataract
- (Unresolved) Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)
- Cortical Visual Impairment (CVI)
- Visual Field Loss

### Ear

- Bilateral or Unilateral hearing loss of  $\geq 25$  dB at 2+ frequencies between 500-4000 Hz
  - Sensorineural Hearing Loss
  - Mixed Hearing Loss
  - Permanent Conductive Hearing Loss
  - Auditory Neuropathy

6. ATYPICAL DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD)
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder
- Infantile Schizophrenia
- Reactive Attachment Disorder
- Regulatory Disorders<sup>3</sup>
- Failure to Thrive
- Abuse/Neglect<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Difficulties in regulating physiological, sensory, attentional, motor or affective processes, and in organizing a calm, alert, or affectively positive state. These disorders affect the child's daily adaptation and interaction/relationships.

<sup>4</sup>Abuse/Neglect diagnosed by a qualified health professional (ICD-9 codes 995.50-995.59)

7. SEVERE TOXIC EXPOSURE are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Prenatal

- Cocaine Syndrome (and Other Drugs)
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
- Maternal PKU

Postnatal

- Lead – blood lead level at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ )
- Mercury – for recent exposure, blood level of more than 2 micrograms per deciliter ( $> 2 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ); for chronic exposure, urine level of more than 5 micrograms per liter ( $> 5 \mu\text{g/L}$ )

8. CHRONIC MEDICAL ILLNESS are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Medically Fragile

- Children with complex health care needs
- Technology-Dependent (e.g., including those on apnea monitors, except for cases in which siblings died from SIDS)
- Central Hypoventilation
- Renal Insufficiency

Medical Illness

- Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD)
- Cancer
- Chronic Hepatitis
- Connective Tissue Disorders
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Diabetes
- Heart problems
- Immune Disorders (ex: Juvenile Arthritis)
- Renal Failure
- Very low birth weight ( $< 1500$  grams)
- Small for Gestational Age ( $< 10\%$  weight for age) (SGA)
- Intrauterine Growth Retardation (IUGR)
- Chronic asthma – moderate or severe

9. SEVERE INFECTIOUS DISEASE are conditions that have a high probability of resulting in developmental delay, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Congenital Infections

- Cytomegalovirus
- Herpes

- HIV/AIDS
- Rubella
- Syphilis
- Toxoplasmosis

Acquired Infections

- Bacterial Meningitis
- Encephalitis
- Poliomyelitis
- Viral Meningitis