

Clarification on the *Early On*® Established Conditions list

<p>Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH)</p>	<p>IVH Grades III and IV are the grades that are eligible for <i>Early On</i>.</p>
<p>Intracranial Hemorrhage (ICH)</p>	<p>ICH is serious bleeding in the brain. There are not specific levels; however, depending on the location of the bleeding (subarachnoid, subdural) the effects on the infant/child may be more significant. Programs will need to consult with the physician to determine how the event has affected a particular child, as well as rely on an evaluation to determine if there are any delays. Many children with ICH do not experience any long term effects.</p>
<p>Exposures Affecting Fetus/Child</p>	<p>The child must have documented, confirmed medical evidence of exposure to be enrolled under this category. The guidance from the Michigan Department of Education is that even if the mother tests positive for a substance, the child is not eligible with an Established Condition.</p>
<p>Umbilical Cord Prolapse (UCP)</p>	<p>The infant is eligible if there is specific documentation or concern by a qualified physician that the child has been affected, e.g., lack of oxygen causing brain damage, by the prolapse.</p>
<p>Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)</p>	<p>If the PDA was treated quickly, and there are no documented concerns, then the child is not eligible. A child with a large PDA, especially one that has gone undetected, may have other health complications (slow weight gain, tiredness, lethargy, cardiac symptoms) which may lead to developmental delay if the PDA is not treated. That child is eligible.</p>

Frequently Asked Questions regarding Established Conditions	
A mom admitted to drug use in the hospital, but did not test positive and the baby did not test positive.	A mother's admission during delivery that she used drugs/alcohol during pregnancy, if documented in the child's hospital medical records, could be part of the information used to determine a child eligible for early intervention using informed clinical opinion. The mother would have to consent to have the hospital's medical records shared with <i>Early On</i> . Second hand reports (grandmother, husband, sister, etc.) that the mother admitted to drug/alcohol use is not sufficient for eligibility under an Established Condition of Toxic Exposure.
If a child is referred who had one of the conditions on this list, but they are corrected, are they still eligible?	<p>If a child is enrolled in early intervention due to a medical condition, such as Tetralogy of Fallot, which is then corrected, that child may be exited from intervention only if it is determined the condition has not led to developmental delay and with appropriate discussion with the parents. A child with an Established Condition retains automatic eligibility until they turn three.</p> <p>A child, who had a condition on the list, e.g., PDA, ROP (1&amp;2), Tetralogy of Fallot, etc., which was corrected prior to referral, and which has not led to any developmental delay, is not eligible.</p>
What is the difference between conditions that are ongoing vs. conditions that are resolved?	<p>There are many diagnoses on the established conditions list that a child may have had, but were resolved in a timely and appropriate manner, consequently not leading to any developmental delay. Those conditions, such as Umbilical Cord Prolapse, Retinopathy of Prematurity (1&amp;2), and Intracranial Hemorrhage, would not result in eligibility for early intervention.</p> <p>However, all conditions on the list are there due to the fact that they are associated with developmental delay. If a condition has not been resolved prior to referral, the child has a biological risk for developmental delay and should be found eligible.</p> <p>Ongoing conditions are those that require regular or continuous medical intervention to monitor the treatment and potential effects, such as a metabolic disorder or neurofibromatosis; or a condition which, by its nature, causes damage to a child's organs/systems resulting in delay, e.g., lead poisoning or fetal alcohol syndrome.</p>
What do I do with a child who is eligible due to an Established Condition, but isn't showing any delays yet?	A child is eligible for <i>Early On</i> if he/she has an Established Condition. The level of intervention the child receives will depend on the outcomes related to the needs of the child and family in the IFSP. Once a child is determined eligible it is important to consider information about the child's diagnosis for use in developing the IFSP with the family.
Do we serve children who are biologically at risk? What about environmental risk?	<p>Biologically at risk means that the child has a biological condition, i.e., an Established Condition, that has a medical basis and has been associated with developmental delay. However, there may be guidelines to follow for a particular biological risk. For example, only children whose lead level is 10 µg/dL or above are eligible due to an Established Condition. Other children who have been lead exposed might be found eligible due to other eligibility criteria.</p> <p>The state of Michigan does not serve children who are environmentally at risk due to their circumstances, e.g., teen mother, poverty, etc.</p>