Screening Webinar Resources

**Head Start Program Performance Standards**

1304.20(b) *Screening for developmental, sensory, and behavioral concerns.*

(1) In collaboration with each child’s parent, and within 45 calendar days of the child’s entry into the program, grantee and delegate agencies must perform or obtain linguistically and age appropriate screening procedures to identify concerns regarding a child’s developmental, sensory (visual and auditory), behavioral, motor, language, social, cognitive, perceptual, and emotional skills (see 45 CFR 1308.6(b)(3) for additional information). To the greatest extent possible, these screening procedures must be sensitive to the child’s cultural background.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must obtain direct guidance from a mental health or child development professional on how to use the findings to address identified needs.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must utilize multiple sources of information on all aspects of each child’s development and behavior, including input from family members, teachers, and other relevant staff who are familiar with the child’s typical behavior.

1308.6(b) *Screening, the first step in the assessment process,* consists of standardized health screening and developmental screening which includes speech, hearing and vision. It is a brief process, which can be repeated, and is never used to determine that a child has a disability. It only indicates that a child may need further evaluation to determine whether the child has a disability. Rescreening must be provided as needed.

(1) Grantees must provide for developmental, hearing and vision screenings of all Early Head Start and Head Start children within 45 days of the child’s entry into the program. This does not preclude starting screening in the spring, before program services begin in the fall.

(2) Grantees must make concerted efforts to reach and include the most in need and hardest to reach in the screening effort, providing assistance but urging parents to complete screening before the start of the program year.

(3) Developmental screening is a brief check to identify children who need further evaluation to determine whether they may have disabilities. It provides information in three major developmental areas: visual/motor, language and cognition, and gross motor/body awareness for use along with observation data, parent reports and home visit information. When appropriate standardized developmental screening instruments exist, they must be used. The disabilities coordinator must coordinate with the health coordinator and staff who have the responsibility for implementing health screening and with the education staff who have the responsibility for implementing developmental screening. (c) Staff must inform parents of the types and purposes of the screening well in advance of the screening, the results of these screenings and the purposes and results of any subsequent evaluations.
**Head Start Policy Clarifications**

Policy clarifications on screening and other health issues in Head Start can be found on the Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center website:

http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/standards/Policy%20Clarifications%20and%20FAQs/b_pc.htm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When does the 45 day requirement for completing screenings begin?</td>
<td>In accordance with 45 CFR 1304.20(b), Head Start programs, in collaboration with parents, are required to begin completing screenings within 45 days of the child’s entry into the program. Entry into the program is defined as the first day the child enters the Head Start classroom, or begins to participate in a home based or family child care program. Requirement: 45 CFR 1304.20(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a Head Start program begin to provide services to a child, including screenings at a Health Fair, before the program year begins?</td>
<td>Yes, once a child has been enrolled into the program, the program can provide services to a child. This could include screenings or immunizations at a Health Fair, an initial home visit by Head Start staff, or other pre-entry services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does using a paper screening tool to assess a child’s vision and/or hearing within 45 days meet the requirements of the Head Start Program Performance Standards?</td>
<td>No. The Head Start Program Performance Standards (45 CFR 1304.20(b)) require programs to perform or obtain screening procedures to identify developmental, sensory (visual or auditory), behavioral, motor, language, social, cognitive, perceptual, and emotional skills. A sensory screening tool must be used to identify potential vision or hearing concerns. Paper screening tools used to assess a child’s development are not considered sensory screening tools. Requirements: 45 CFR 1304.20(b); 1308.6(b)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a child receives sensory screenings during a well child visit, is the Head Start program required to screen the child within 45 days of their entry into the Head Start program?</td>
<td>45 CFR 1304.20(b) requires Head Start grantee and delegate agencies to perform or obtain linguistically and age appropriate screening procedures to identify concerns regarding a child’s developmental, sensory (visual and auditory), behavioral, motor, language, social, cognitive, perceptual, and emotional skills within 45 days of entry into the program. If a parent provides the Head Start program with documentation that a linguistically and age appropriate sensory screening took place during the well child visit, it is not necessary to repeat this screening within 45 days of the child’s entry into the program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start programs should consider, however, that the population they serve is considered to be high risk, and that it may be more efficient and effective for them to provide for the uniform screening of all children’s hearing and vision using objective screening instruments. Programs may consult with their Health Services Advisory Committee for assistance in identifying linguistically and age appropriate objective screening instruments that would be most appropriate for use in their program, given the children they are serving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements: 45 CFR 1304.20(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Requirement: 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(ii)(A)                                   | 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(ii)(A) requires Head Start programs to assist the parent in bringing their child up-to-date on a schedule of well child care according to the state Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) program. If there is no evidence that the child received sensory screenings during the well child visit, the program must work with the parent to obtain the necessary documentation from their child’s health care provider. In some instances, the Head Start program and the parent may call the provider’s office to see if there is additional documentation that can be sent showing the child received sensory screenings. If it is determined that the screenings did not take place, the Head Start program may decide it is more efficient for them to provide the sensory screenings at the Head Start program rather than sending the child back to the health care provider’s office. The program’s Health Services Advisory Committee may assist the program in developing program policies on screening Head Start children. The Head Start program may also meet with local health care providers to explain to them the Head Start Program Performance Standards requirements and the state EPSDT requirements for well child care in their state. |

| Requirement: 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(ii)(A)                                   |                                                                                                                                         |
What are the requirements for lead screening for Head Start and Early Head Start children?

| The Head Start Program Performance Standard 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii) requires a determination of whether a child is up-to-date on a schedule of age appropriate preventive and primary health care. This schedule must incorporate the requirements for well child care utilized by the State’s Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) program. The EPSDT Program of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requires a screening blood lead test be performed to determine the blood lead level for all Medicaid eligible children at 12 and 24 months of age. Children between the ages of 36 months and 72 months of age must receive a screening blood lead test if they have not been previously screened for lead poisoning. At this time, States may not adopt a statewide plan for screening children for lead poisoning that does not require lead screening for all Medicaid-eligible children. State Medicaid programs (and therefore Head Start programs) must comply with this requirement. A “risk assessment” (i.e. a paper and pencil questionnaire or parent interview) does not meet this requirement. A local program’s Health Services Advisory Committee can not determine whether or not a child should receive a lead screening.

If a parent can not provide written documentation from their child’s medical provider that their child received a screening blood lead test at ages 12 months and at 24 months, it is a CMS requirement that the child receive a screening blood lead test between the ages of 36 and 72 months. Head Start programs must work in partnership with parents to make sure every enrolled child receives this screening.

If a child’s provider will not perform this screening, the Head Start program is required to assist the family in seeking this screening from other sources within the community in accordance with 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii)(A). If there are no other sources in the community that can provide this service, then Head Start can provide it. If a Head Start program provides this screening, they must comply with the Head Start Program Performance Standards requirement 45 CFR 1304.52(d)(2) that health procedures be performed only by a licensed certified health professional.

Requirements: 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii); 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii)(A); 45 CFR 1304.52(d)(2) |
| OHS – PC – B – 040 |
| November 20, 2007 |
## Additional Resources on Screening

• [http://infanttheearing.org](http://infanttheearing.org)  
• [http://jaie.asu.edu/v29/V29S2eff.htm](http://jaie.asu.edu/v29/V29S2eff.htm)  
• [http://preventblindness.org](http://preventblindness.org) |
| --- | --- |
| Resources on Developmental Screening Instruments and Information | • [http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/how/clinical_care/developmental_screening/](http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/how/clinical_care/developmental_screening/)  
• [http://journals.lww.com/iycjournal/Fulltext/2012/01000/The_Evidence_Behind_Developmental_Screening.3.aspx](http://journals.lww.com/iycjournal/Fulltext/2012/01000/The_Evidence_Behind_Developmental_Screening.3.aspx) |
| Staff Training on Auditory and Visual Screening | • Auditory Screening  
  o **Tune In To Sound**: [http://tuneintosound.wordpress.com/](http://tuneintosound.wordpress.com/)  
  o Early Childhood Hearing Outreach (ECHO):  
  [www.infantthearing.org/earlychildhood/get_started.html](http://www.infantthearing.org/earlychildhood/get_started.html)  
• Vision  
  o **PreventBlindness.org**: [http://preventblindness.org/preschool-vision-screening-healthcare-professionals](http://preventblindness.org/preschool-vision-screening-healthcare-professionals) |
| Resources for Getting Funding for Hearing Screening Instruments | • **ECHO** information on getting grant funding for audiometers and staff training  
[http://www.infantthearing.org/earlychildhood/get_started.html](http://www.infantthearing.org/earlychildhood/get_started.html) |