

Coding Reference Guide Measurement Year 2024
Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life (DEV-N)
(NYS QARR Measure)



Measure Description

Children turning one, two, or three years of age during 2024 who were screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool in the 12 months preceding or on their first, second, or third birthday.

Claim must include BOTH of the following codes:

CPT: 96110	Developmental screening (ex. developmental milestone survey, speech, and language delay screen), with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument
ICD10: Z13.42	Encounter for screening for global developmental delays (milestones)

Developmental screening as described here requires a global (multi-domain) screen and not a single-domain screen like autism. Tools must meet the following criteria:

1. Developmental Domains

The following domains must be included in the standardized developmental screening tool:

- Motor
- Language
- Cognitive
- Social-emotional

2. Established Reliability

Reliability scores of approximately 0.70 or above.

3. Established Findings Regarding the Validity

Validity scores for the tool must be approximately 0.70 or above. Measures of validity must be conducted on a significant number of children and using an appropriate standardized developmental or social-emotional assessment instrument(s).

4. Established Sensitivity/Specificity

Sensitivity and specificity scores of approximately 0.70 or above.

The following tools are cited by Bright Futures and the American Academy of Pediatrics statement on developmental screening and meet the above criteria:

- Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) – two months to five years old
- Ages and Stages Questionnaire – 3rd Edition (ASQ-3)
- Battelle Developmental Inventory Screening Tool (BDI-ST) – Birth to 95 months
- Bayley Infant Neuro-developmental Screen (BINS) – Three months to two years old
- Brigance Screens-II – Birth to 90 months
- Child Development Inventory (CDI) – 18 months to six years old
- Infant Development Inventory – Birth to 18 months
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) – Birth to 8 years old
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status – Developmental Milestones (PEDS-DM)

The tools listed above are not specific recommendations for tools but are examples of tools cited in Bright Futures that have met the above criteria. New and updated recommendations are anticipated and may include additional tools that meet these criteria. In addition, new tools meeting these criteria may be developed and may be included in future versions of Bright Futures.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Standardized tools specifically focused on one domain of development (ex. child's socio-emotional development [ASQ-SE] or autism screening [M-CHAT]) are not included in the list above as this measure is anchored to recommendations related to global developmental screening using tools that identify risk for developmental, behavioral, and social delays.

Tips and Best Practices to Help Improve Performance

- Each encounter is an opportunity to discuss wellness and provide preventive services; this is important for parents whose compliance with medical care cannot be ensured—for these patients, consider incorporating well components with sick visits
- Document a complete history at the initial visit including birth history, and a well-rounded interim history
 - Examples include patient and parent concerns; feeding, elimination, sleep, and behavioral patterns since last visit;
 - Patient history should be documented at least once per calendar year
- Document a physical and mental development assessment such as “Development is appropriate for age,” or “Normal development”
- Document cognitive behaviors, communication skills, and physical abilities
 - These findings should be assessed at least once per calendar year
- Yearly physical examinations should include most if not all the major body systems