

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Students will have a basic knowledge of what early intervention is and the laws behind it.
- Students will understand the difference of early intervention between states, and will learn more about the specific early intervention laws in North Carolina.
- Students will learn about the process of receiving early intervention, the practitioners involved, and PT role.
- Students will understand the benefits of early intervention, and major concepts behind early intervention.
- Students will review an early intervention case study.

## WHAT IS EARLY INTERVENTION?

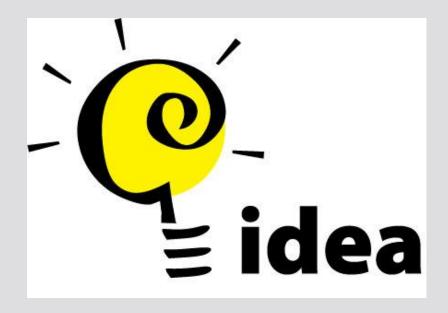
■ Treatment of children ages 0-3

 Services are provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C

Available for children with or at risk for developmental delay



## **IDEA PART C**



■ Created in 1986

Purpose was to minimize developmental delay and reduce costs on society

### IDEA PART C

- States are mandated to provide identification, evaluation, treatment, and follow-up services
- Most importantly these services are provided at NO COST to the family



# IS IDEA PART C THE SAME FROM STATE TO STATE?



- No, States do have different criteria of child eligibility
- Different State Agencies are often selected as the "lead agency" for Part C services

- The North Carolina Early Intervention Branch (NCEI) is part of the NC Division of Public Health<sup>4</sup>
- There are currently eighteen Children's Developmental Services Agencies (CDSAs) across North Carolina
- To find your local CDSA please visit <a href="www.beearly.nc.gov">www.beearly.nc.gov</a>





- In North Carolina a child is eligible for early intervention if they have been determined by the CDSA to have:
  - 1. Developmental Delay
  - 2. Established Conditions

#### Qualification criteria for developmental delay:

- Cognitive Development
- Physical Development
- Communication Development
- Social-Emotional Development
- Adaptive Development

Qualification criteria for existing conditions:

- Congenital Anomaly/Genetic
  Disorders/Errors of Metabolism
- Congenital Infections
- Autism
- Attachment Disorder
- Hearing Loss
- Visual Impairment
- Neurologic Disease/CNS Disorders
- Neonatal Conditions

# HOW DOES A FAMILY GET STARTED WITH EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES?

- Contact local CDSA for referral
- An interdisciplinary team will then schedule a time to come to the family home for the initial evaluation



# FIRST STEPS IN EARLY INTERVENTION



• initial contact meeting with the service coordinator

will ask about the child's medical history, strengths, weaknesses, and parental developmental concerns

# FIRST STEPS IN EARLY INTERVENTION

 Interdisciplinary initial evaluation to determine eligibility for services



## PT ROLE IN INITIAL EVALUATION



- Parent/Caregiver interview
- Observation and Evaluation
- Standardized Testing

### AFTER THE INITIAL EVALUATION

If the child met the qualifications for early intervention then an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) will be formed

An IFSP is a legal document based on family needs



## INDIVIDUALIZED FAMILY SERVICE PLAN

■ The IFSP is required by law to include certain items related to the child's case, plan of care, and family situation



# STARTING EARLY INTERVENTION TREATMENT



- Now that the IFSP is in place it is finally time to start treatment!!
- Depending on the child's needs different providers will come on a weekly basis to help reach developmental goals

### PT TREATMENT

- Focus on facilitating developmental milestones
- Strengthening through function
- Using toys, positioning, and parents to encourage movement
- Educate parents on techniques they can incorporate into daily routine to help with development!



# WHY IS EARLY INTERVENTION IMPORTANT?

- Flexible neural circuits during first 3 years
- Positive early experiences strengthen brain
- Improve developmental outcomes
- Less costly when addressed early in life
- Positive impact

# WHAT ARE THE CONCEPTS BEHIND EARLY INTERVENTION?

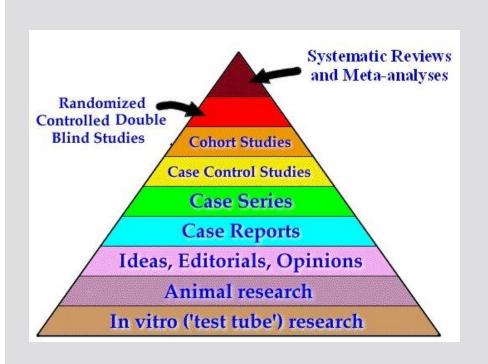
- Natural Environments
- Multi-Disciplinary Team
- Family Centered Care

## **FAMILY CENTERED CARE**

- Treatment is centered around the family's needs, not just the child's needs
- Encourages family choice regarding aspects of intervention
- Parent and practitioner collaboration is key to success
- Educate and EMPOWER parents



## FAMILY CENTERED CARE RESEARCH



Please see attached evidence table

 meta-analysis of 31 studies done by Shonkoff and Hauser-Cram<sup>8</sup>

 RCT by Blauw-Hospers et al. 9

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TREATMENT

Settings that are natural for the child's age peers who have no disability

Real-life experiences

Day to Day activities

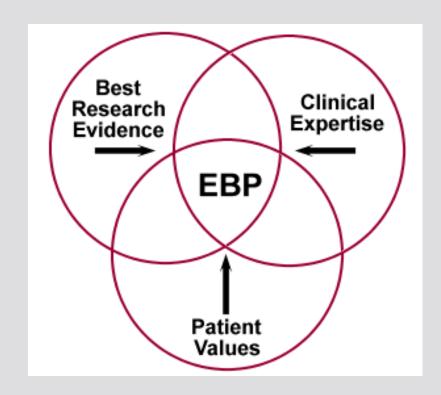


### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH

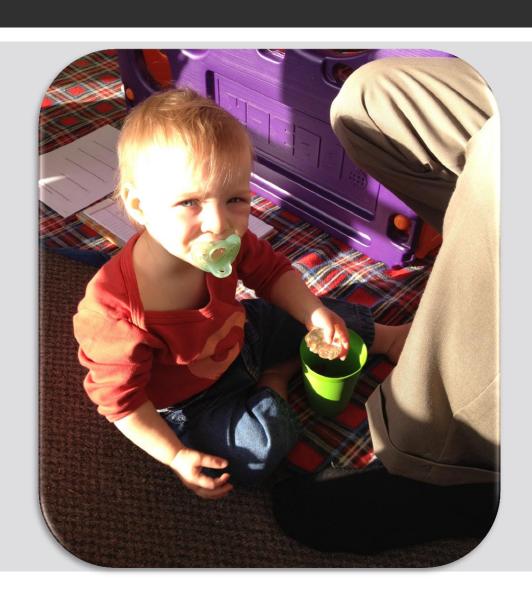
See attached evidence table

cross sectional study by Dunst et al. of sixty three children and parents.<sup>12</sup>

another cross sectional study
 by Dunst et al. of 801 children
 and parents.<sup>13</sup>



# CASE STUDY: LITTLE MISS L



### LITTLE MISS L INITIAL EVALUATION

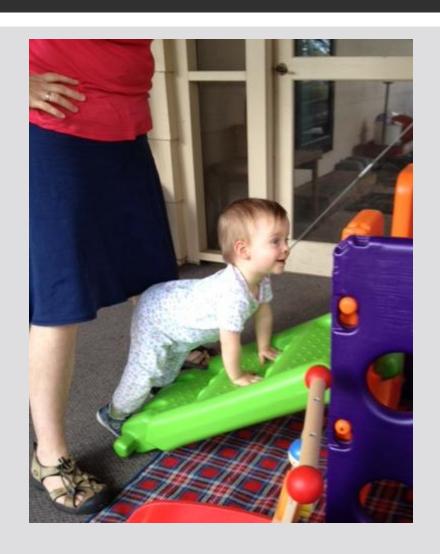
- 7 months old
- decreased flexibility in her right gastrocnemius and both hamstrings
- She was able to sit with independently during play
- had not yet learned to weight shift to quadriped position (hands and knees to crawl) from siting, or push up to quadriped from prone



Her primary mode of movement was through bottom scooting

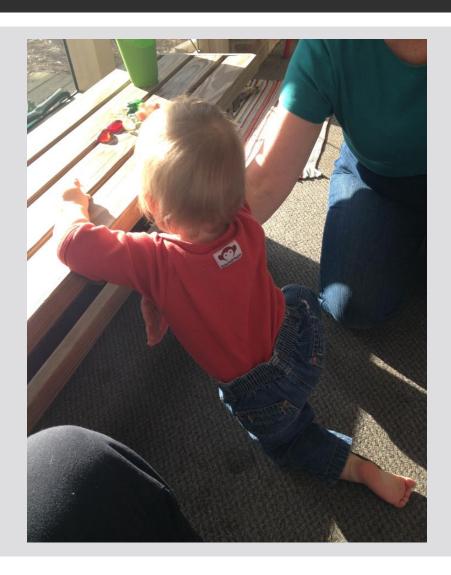
### LITTLE MISS L TREATMENT

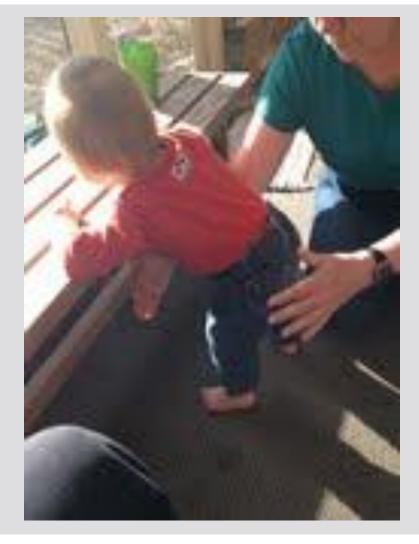
- Apprehensive towards therapist at first
- Reaching outside BOS in sitting
- Stretching
- Transition to quadriped
- Crawling
- Playing in kneel/tall-kneel
- Pulling up to stand and cruising

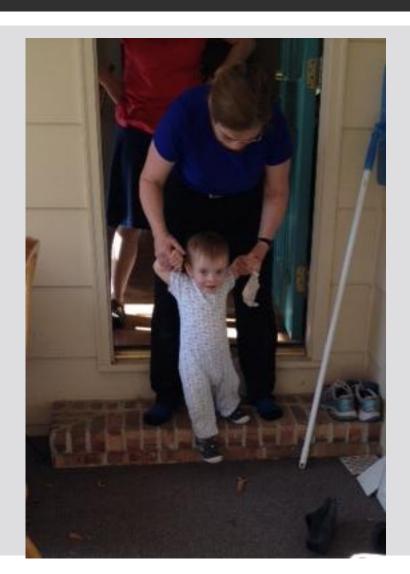


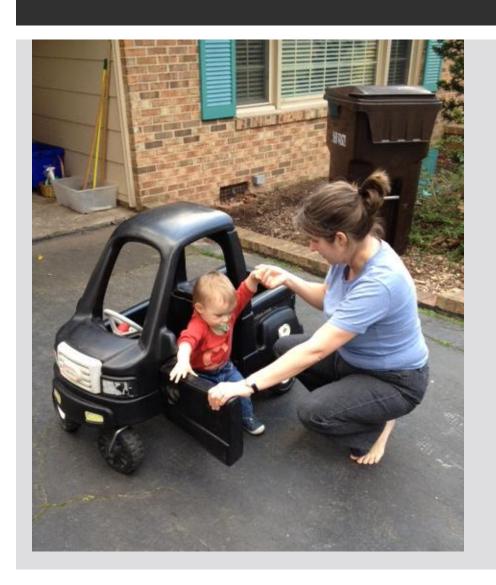
• Miss L progressed nicely with treatment, and mom and dad did a great job at incorporating therapy activities into daily play!

Miss L is currently 19 months old











video

video

video

- Interview with Mom:
  - -initial concerns
  - -involvement
  - -suggestions for PTs
  - -incorporation of PT into daily routines
  - -challenges
  - -pros and cons of home treatment
  - -satisfaction with treatment

# THE END

Thank you for listening!!

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