Diagnosed Physical and Mental Conditions in Early Intervention (B-3) for Oregon

Children ages birth to three with a diagnosed physical or mental condition with a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay are eligible for Early Intervention (EI) services under a medical eligibility. Physical or mental conditions must be diagnosed by an appropriate health care provider and documented using the *Medical Statement for EI Eligibility (B-3)* form found under Medical Statements. Contacts for the appropriate EI referral agency in Oregon can be found on the EI/ECSE Brochure. Established physical or mental conditions associated with significant delays in development include, **but are not limited to**, the following:

a) Chromosomal syndromes and conditions

- Angelman syndrome
- Cri-du-Chat syndrome
- DiGeorge syndrome (Velo-cardio-facial syndrome)
- Fragile X syndrome
- Kleinfelter syndrome
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
- Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
- Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)
- Turner syndrome
- Williams syndrome
- Other chromosomal anomalies such as microdeletions and duplications

b) Congenital syndromes and conditions

Central Nervous System

- Agenesis of the corpus callosum
- Holoprosencephaly
- Hydrocephalus w/o spina bifida
- Microcephalus
- Rett Syndrome
- Spina bifida w/o anencephaly

Heart and Circulatory System

- Aortic valve atresia and stenosis
- Coarctation of aorta
- Hypoplastic left heart
- Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Other serious congenital heart defects

Eye, Ear, Face, and Neck

- Craniofacial syndromes such as:
  - Pierre Robin sequence
  - Treacher Collins syndrome
- Anopthalmos
- Anotia/microtia
- CHARGE syndrome
- Congenital cataract
- Craniosynostosis
- Micropthalmos

c) Sensory impairments

Vision Conditions

- Amblyopia
- Cortical visual impairment (CVI)
- Low vision (20/70)
- Nystagmus
- Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) (stage 3 - stage 5)
- Visual field loss

Hearing Conditions

- Atresia/microtia
- Auditory neuropathy
- Mixed hearing loss
- Permanent conductive hearing loss
- Sensorineural hearing loss
- Waardenburg syndrome

d) Metabolic disorders

Mucopolysaccharidosis

- Hunter syndrome
- Hurler syndrome
- Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome
- Sanfilippo syndrome
- Scheie syndrome
- Sly syndrome

Enzyme Deficiency

- Biotinidase deficiency
- Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
- Oculocerebrorenal syndrome (Lowe syndrome)

e) Infections, conditions, or events, occurring prenatally through 36 months, resulting in significant medical problems known to be associated with significant delays in development, such as:

- Recurring seizures or other forms of ongoing neurological injury (e.g. Epilepsy, where seizures are frequent or difficult to control, or the underlying condition is frequently associated with cognitive impairment, e.g. infantile spasms)
- APGAR score of five or less at five minutes
- Elevated blood lead level (3.5 µg/dL or greater)
- Prenatal toxic exposures (e.g., Fetal Alcohol Syndrome; intrauterine drug exposure)
- HIV infection
- Intraventricular hemorrhage—Grades III or IV
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection

f) Premature and low birth weight infants

- Prematurity: < 32 weeks
- Low birth weight: less than 1,500 grams (or dropping below 1,500 grams).

g) Postnatal acquired problems resulting in significant delays in development, including, but not limited to, attachment & trauma disorders based on the Diagnostic Classification: 0-5

- Adjustment Disorder
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Reactive attachment disorder
- Other Trauma, Stress, and Deprivation Disorder