

Babies First and CaCoon Risk Factors (A Codes and B Codes)

Babies First! (Birth through 4 years of age)	CaCoon (Birth through 20 years of age)
<p style="text-align: center;">Medical Risk Factors</p> <p>A1. Drug exposed infant (See A29) A2. Infant HIV positive A3. Maternal PKU or HIV positive A4. Intracranial hemorrhage (excludes Very High Risk Factor B16) A5. Seizures (excludes VHR Factor B18) or maternal history of seizures A6. Perinatal asphyxia A7. Small for gestational age A8. Very low birth weight (1500 grams or less) A9. Mechanical ventilation for 72 hours or more prior to discharge A10. Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia A11. Congenital infection (TORCH) A12. Central nervous system infection (e.g., meningitis) A13. Head trauma or near drowning: monitoring change A14. Failure to grow A16. Suspect vision impairment: monitoring change A18. Family history of childhood onset hearing loss A24. Prematurity A25. Lead exposure A26. Suspect hearing impairment: newborn hearing screen REFER A29. Alcohol exposed infant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Social Risk Factors</p> <p>A19. Maternal age 16 years or less A21. Parental alcohol or substance abuse A22. At-risk caregiver A23. Concern of parent/provider A28. Parent with history of mental illness A30. Parent with developmental disability A31. Parent with Child Welfare history A32. Parent with domestic violence history A33. Parent with limited financial resources A34. Parent with sensory impairment or physical disability A35. Parent with inadequate knowledge and supports A36. Other evidence-based social risk factor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other</p> <p>X99. Child is not being enrolled in High Risk Infant Tracking protocol X00. Change in X99 status to enrollment in High Risk Infant Screening Protocol</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Diagnoses</p> <p>B1. Heart disease B2. Chronic orthopedic disorders B3. Neuromotor disorders including cerebral palsy & brachial nerve palsy B4. Cleft lip and palate & other congenital defects of the head and face B5. Genetic disorders (i.e., cystic fibrosis) B6. Multiple minor physical anomalies B7. Metabolic disorders B8. Spina bifida B9. Hydrocephalus or persistent ventriculomegaly B10. Microcephaly & other congenital or acquired defects of the CNS including craniosynostosis B12. Organic speech disorders (dysarthria/dyspraxia) B13. Hearing loss B23. Traumatic brain injury B24. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder B25. Autism, Autism Spectrum Disorder B26. Behavioral or mental health disorder with developmental delay B28. Chromosome disorders (e.g., Down syndrome) B29. Positive newborn blood screen B30. HIV, seropositive conversion B31. Visual impairment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Very High Risk Medical Factors</p> <p>B16. Intraventricular hemorrhage (grade III, IV) or cystic periventricular leukomalacia (PVL) or chronic subdurals B17. Perinatal asphyxia <u>accompanied by seizures</u> B18. Seizure disorder B19. Oral-motor dysfunction requiring specialized feeding program (gastrostomies and/or failure to grow, both organic and non-organic) B20. Chronic lung disease (e.g., on oxygen, infants with tracheostomies) B21. Suspect neuromuscular disorder including abnormal neuromotor exam at NICU discharge</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Developmental Risk Factors</p> <p>B22. Developmental delay</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other</p> <p>B90. Other chronic conditions not listed</p>

Babies First Risk Factor Definitions

Babies First! Medical Risk Factors		
A1.	Drug exposed infant (See A29)	Documented history of maternal drug use or infant with positive drug screen at birth
A2.	Infant HIV Positive	Infant tested positive at birth or after 1 year of age
A3.	Maternal PKU or HIV Positive	Maternal history of PKU or mother tested positive HIV virus
A4.	Intracranial hemorrhage (excludes Very High Risk Factor B16)	Subdural, subarachnoid, intracerebral, or intraventricular hemorrhage, Grade I or II. Excludes Grade III or IV hemorrhage, or other factors listed in B16.
A5.	Seizures (excludes Very High Risk Factor B18) or maternal history of seizures	History of seizure disorder in mother. Seizures not requiring medical intervention (i.e., febrile seizures). Excludes factors in B18.
A6.	Perinatal asphyxia	Perinatal asphyxia (includes one or more of the following: 5 minute Apgar score of 4 or less, no spontaneous respiration until 10 minutes of age, hypotonia persisting to 2 hours of age, or renal failure & other medical complications of asphyxia).
A7.	Small for gestational age	Birth weight below 10 th percentile for gestational age
A8.	Very low birth weight	Birth weight 1500 grams or less
A9.	Mechanical ventilation	For 72 hours prior to hospital discharge
A10.	Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia	Requiring treatment with exchange transfusion
A11.	Congenital infection (TORCH)	Toxoplasmosis/Toxoplasma gondii, other infections (hepatitis B, syphilis, varicella-zoster virus, HIV, and parvovirus), rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus
A12.	Central nervous system (CNS) infection	Includes bacterial meningitis, herpes, or viral encephalitis/meningitis with no sequel.
A13.	Head trauma or near drowning: monitoring for change	Head trauma with loss of consciousness, needs monitoring
A14.	Failure to grow	Failure to grow. Unknown etiology needs persistent referral for medical work-up and ongoing monitoring for change.
A16.	Suspect vision impairment: monitoring for change	Inability to visually fix or track per vision screen

Babies First! Medical Risk Factors		
A18.	Family history of childhood hearing loss	Family member is a blood relative and loss is not associated with injury, accident or other non-genetic problem.
A24.	Prematurity	Infant born before completion of 37 weeks gestation, regardless of birth weight. For Babies First program, also includes low birth weight infants, birth weight less than 2500 grams.
A25.	Lead exposure	Blood lead levels >10µg/dL
A26.	Suspect hearing impairment: newborn hearing screen REFER	Newborn hearing screening status REFER, needs further assessment and monitoring.
A29.	Alcohol exposed infant	Heavy and/or Binge Drinking <u>at any time during pregnancy</u> . Heavy Drinking is more than one alcoholic drink per day on average. Binge Drinking is 4 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting. Often Heavy Drinking also includes Binge Drinking. However, both do not have to have occurred during the pregnancy to use this risk code.

Babies First! Social Risk Factors		
A19.	Maternal age 16 years or less	Mother was 16 years or less at time of delivery.
A21.	Parental alcohol or substance abuse	Known or suspected abuse of substances
A22.	At-risk caregiver	Suspect caregiver/child interaction, incarcerated parent, no prenatal care
A23.	Concern of parent or provider	Any other concern related to infant growth, physical or emotional health, or development.
A28.	Parent with history of mental illness	Parent reports or has current symptoms of mental health problems.
A30.	Parent with developmental disability (DD)	Parent has a disability that is likely to continue, and significantly impact adaptive behavior. DD includes mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or other neurological disabling conditions that require training or support similar to that required by individuals with intellectual disabilities.
A31.	Parent with Child Welfare history	Parent has a history of being abused and/or neglected as a child, or a history of abusing or neglecting a child.

Babies First! Social Risk Factors		
A32.	Parent with domestic violence history	Parent is impacted by current or past history of domestic violence: a pattern of assaultive and/or coercive behaviors including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, that adults or adolescents use against their domestic or intimate partners.
A33.	Parent with limited financial resources	Inadequate financial resources. Struggles to provide basic needs: food, clothing, shelter, utilities.
A34.	Parent with sensory impairment or physical disability	Sensory impairment or incapacitating physical disability.
A35.	Parent with inadequate knowledge and supports	Parent has inadequate knowledge and abilities related to basic infant care, and has inadequate social support and limited coping abilities.
A36.	Other evidence-based social risk factor	Other social risk factor, established through research, is associated with poor child health outcomes.

Babies First! Other Risk Factors		
X99.	Child is not being enrolled in High Risk Infant Tracking protocol	<p>The client is not being enrolled in the HRI (High Risk Infant) tracking protocol. The nurse does not intend to follow or monitor the client for growth and development, according to the protocol listed in the Babies First! Manual. This could be a client who is seen once or twice for breastfeeding support, or for an initial assessment that indicated the client did not need HRI follow-up.</p> <p>Client must be enrolled in Babies First, NFP, or CaCoon if TCM billing occurs.</p>
X00.	Change in X99 status to enrollment in High Risk Infant Screening Protocol	If a child was originally determined to fit into the X99 category and then the nurse later determines she will enroll the child in the HRI protocol, then the code X00 is added to the eligibility criteria.

CaCoon Risk Factor Definitions

CaCoon Diagnoses		
B1.	Heart disease	Congenital or acquired heart disease or arrhythmias
B2.	Chronic orthopedic disorders	Congenital or acquired, chronic or recurrent orthopedic problems, e.g., club feet, congenital hip dislocation, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and growth disorders
B3.	Neuromotor disorders including cerebral palsy & brachial nerve palsy	Static neuromotor disorder, including cerebral palsy and brachial nerve palsy (congenital or acquired); primary muscle disease; and movement disorders
B4.	Cleft lip and palate & other congenital defects of the head & face	Cleft lip and/or palate, submucous cleft palate or congenital/acquired velopharyngeal incompetence. Anomalies of the face or cranium that are sufficient to interfere with function or to significantly alter appearance. Examples of syndromes which typically fit these criteria: Crouzon; Apert's; Goldenhaar's, Microtia/atresia.
B5.	Genetic disorders (i.e., cystic fibrosis)	Any condition that can be inherited including single gene disorders and chromosome abnormalities
B6.	Multiple minor physical anomalies	Multiple minor anomalies, one or more major anomalies, or a combination of minor and major anomalies.
B7.	Metabolic disorders	Inborn errors of metabolism including amino acid disorders (e.g. PKU), fatty acid oxidation disorders, organic acid disorders, storage disorders, galactosemia, vitamin D deficient rickets.
B8.	Spina bifida	Neural tube defects including myelomeningocele, spinal cord and peripheral nerve injury
B9.	Hydrocephalus or persistent ventriculomegaly	Congenital or acquired dilatation of the cerebral ventricles
B10.	Microcephaly & other congenital or acquired defects of the CNS including craniosynostosis	Congenital small head size; brain injury acquired by postnatal neurological insult (i.e., vascular accident, shaken baby syndrome, CNS tumor or toxin, or head trauma)
B12.	Organic speech and language disorders (dysarthria/dyspraxia, only oral motor dysfunction, dysphasia)	Disorders resulting from congenital or acquired deficits involving neuromotor, structural, oral systems

CaCoon Diagnoses		
B13.	Hearing loss	As confirmed by diagnostic evaluation
B23.	Traumatic brain injury	An injury to the brain by an external physical force or event, resulting in the impairment of one or more of the following areas: speech, memory, attention, reasoning, judgment, problem solving, motor abilities, and psychosocial behavior
B24.	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	A pattern of physical features and developmental delay that occurs in children whose mother consumed alcohol during pregnancy
B25.	Autism, Autism Spectrum Disorder	Confirmed diagnosis of developmental disorder affecting communication, understanding language, play, and interaction with others, often with stereotypical behaviors. E.g., Autism with Mental Retardation, High Functioning Autism, Pervasive Developmental Disability, Asperger's Syndrome.
B26.	Behavioral or mental health disorder with developmental delay	Confirmed diagnosis of extreme or unacceptable chronic behavior problems or maladaptive behavior; or medical diagnosis of mental health disorder. Either condition must also have developmental delay. Not for children with ONLY mental health disorders. Examples of individuals who qualify: a three year old who can no longer attend day care because of aggressive behavior and whose language is delayed but without signs of autism; a child diagnosed with OCD and cognitive impairment; a child whose parents are considering out of home placement who also qualifies for special education.
B28.	Chromosome disorders, e.g., Down syndrome	Any chromosome disorder, including trisomies, monosomies, deletions, duplications or rearrangements.
B29.	Positive newborn blood screen	Positive newborn screening blood test or confirmed condition detected by newborn screening.
B30.	HIV, seropositive conversion	Infant/child without maternal antibodies, producing own HIV antibodies.
B31.	Visual impairment	Inability to visually track or fix, medical diagnosis of visual impairment requiring educational accommodation.

CaCoon		
Very High Risk Medical Factors		
B16.	Intraventricular hemorrhage (Grade III, IV) or cystic periventricular leukomalacia (PVL) or chronic subdurals	Intracranial hemorrhage usually occurring due to anoxia, birth trauma, or disturbances in neonatal circulation
B17.	Perinatal asphyxia <u>accompanied by</u> seizures	Perinatal asphyxia accompanied by seizures resulting from the anoxic event (asphyxia includes one or more of the following: 5 minute Apgar score of 4 or less, no spontaneous respiration until 10 minutes of age, hypotonia persisting to 2 hours of age, or renal failure & other medical complications of asphyxia)
B18.	Seizure disorder	Seizures requiring medical intervention and where family needs assistance accessing medical and/or other services
B19.	Oral-motor dysfunction requiring specialized feeding program (gastrostomies) and/or failure to grow, both organic and non-organic	Difficulty coordinating suck/swallow/breathing; reflux; inadequate suck, lip closure (around bottle, cup, or spoon), poor tongue motion, no tongue laterization, no munching or chewing in older children, organic and non-organic Failure To Thrive
B20.	Chronic lung disease (e.g., on oxygen, infants with tracheostomies)	Respiratory distress syndrome, transient tachypnea of the newborn, meconium aspiration syndrome, bronchiopulmonary dysplasia, tracheomalacia, hypoplastic lung disease, cystic hygroma, near drowning
B21.	Suspect neuromuscular disorder	Abnormal motor screen or abnormal exam at NICU discharge, or test results that are suggestive of cerebral palsy or other neuromotor disorders

CaCoon		
Developmental Risk Factors		
B22.	Developmental Delay	Below average performance, including delays in cognitive, motor, communication and/or social skills; abnormal developmental screening results on a standardized developmental test, including children with behavioral concerns related to their delays.

CaCoon Other		
B90.	Other chronic conditions not listed	Other chronic health conditions, especially where family needs significant assistance accessing medical or other needed services.