

Sentara Health Plans

SENTARA HEALTH PLANS CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE:

WELL CHILD FORMS - Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Forms

Guideline History

Date Approved	03/07
Date Revised	01/07, 05/10, 7/10,10/11, 1/12, 11/13,11/15,11/17, 11/19, 11/21
Date Reviewed	11/23
Next Review Date	11/25

These Guidelines are promulgated by Sentara Healthcare (SHC) as recommendations for the clinical Management of specific conditions. Clinical data in a particular case may necessitate or permit deviation from these Guidelines. The SHC Guidelines are institutionally endorsed recommendations and are not intended as a substitute for clinical judgment.

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Form

The Early and Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program is a comprehensive and preventive child health program for individuals under the age of 21.1 All states that participate in the Medicaid program must offer EPSDT to all children enrolled in Medicaid under the age of 21. Virginia provides comprehensive, periodic health assessments, or screenings, from birth through age 20. Eligible Virginians include:

- 1. "Children under the age of 21 who receive Medicaid through Medicaid/FAMIS Plus or a MCO are eligible to receive the full scope of Medicaid/EPSDT services
- 2. FAMIS children who are not enrolled with a Managed Care Organization
- MCO enrolled FAMIS children receive well child services through their MCO but are not eligible for the full scope of EPSDT treatment"

Medical Screening services for EPSDT include (conducted by Physicians, Physician Assistants, or Certified Nurse Practitioners):

- 1. A comprehensive health and developmental history, including assessments of both physical and mental health development.
- **2.** A comprehensive unclothed physical examination (incorporating recommendations from the AAP (American Academy of Pediatrics) policy statements and guidelines, including:
 - 1. Vision and hearing screening;
 - 2. Dental inspection and fluoride varnishes; Referral to a dentist after 1 year of age
 - 3. Nutritional assessment;
 - 4. Height/weight and Body Mass Index (BMI) assessment
 - 5. Developmental screenings should be documented in the medical record using a standardized screening tool.⁴

Appropriate immunizations according to age, health history and the schedule established by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice (ACIP) for pediatric vaccines.⁵

Appropriate laboratory tests:

hemoglobin/hematocrit

tuberculin test (for high-risk groups)

blood lead testing including venous and/or capillary specimen (finger stick), **All Medicaid-enrolled children are REQUIRED to be tested at 12 and 24 months of age**; **for a new patient with unknown history up to 72months or as appropriate for age and risk factors**⁶ Age appropriate health education/anticipatory guidance Referral for further diagnosis and treatment or follow-up of all correctable abnormalities uncovered or suspected.

Tobacco Cessation: Medically necessary tobacco cessation services, including both counseling and pharmacotherapy, for children and adolescents shall be covered by the Contractor. The EPSDT benefit includes the provision of anticipatory guidance and risk-reduction counseling with regard to tobacco use during routine well-child visits. In addition to routine visits, additional counseling and tobacco cessation drug therapy must be provided when medically necessary for individuals under age 21.7

EPSDT screening services shall reflect the age of the child and shall be provided periodically according to the Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care of the American Academy of Pediatrics and Bright Futures

Note: Some specialty services may require pre authorization

^{1.3,5,7} Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services (2018). Medallion 4.0 Managed Care Contract.

^{2.6} Department of Medical Assistance Services (March 2012). Early, Periodic, Screening Diagnosis and Treatment EPSDT Program Fact Sheet. pp 1.

⁴ Department of Medical Assistance Services (November 2012). Early, Periodic, Screening Diagnosis and Treatment EPSDT. Supplement B. pp 5.



Date:			Name			Date of Birth	EPSDT Encounter Form Infancy (Newborn-9mons)	
Allergies NKDA	^ ^	.dverse Rea	actions			Current Medications		
Reason for		uverse Rea	actions					
History					Vital Signs		Health Education/Anticipatory Guidance	
Birth History	у				BP *(>3yr) Temp		(Check all that apply) Health	
☐ C-Section	n 🗌 Vagi	inal			Pulse		Routine Baby Care Shaken Baby Prevention	
☐ Complic	ations				Ht	%	Passive Smoke/Tobacco	
Birth Weight:					Head Circ Weight	%	Fever Protocols Oral Health (Baby Bottle Tooth Decay Fluoride	
Gestation	. —	<u></u>			BMI(<u>></u> 24m)	%	Varnish)* ☐ Weight	
Hep B @ Birtl		<u> </u>			Refer to Growth chart		Immunizations	
Newborn Blo	_		Bilirubin		Comprehensive Physica	l Exam	│	
Nutrition	oou ociteil				(unclothed)		Counseling for Nutritional/Diet	
Breast					N A General App	pearance	☐ Increase Formula	
Formula_					Skin Head/Fonta	nels	Cereal/Solids Colic/Fussiness/Gas	
Supplem			ncy:		Eyes		Supplements Drinking from cup, no bottle propping	
□ wic		i requer						
Elimination					Oropharynx Oral Health		Safety Sleep Positioning/Habits	
	_						Motor Vehicle Safety Crib Safety	
Urine					Lungs Heart Abdomen Genitalia		Smoke Free Environments/Smoke Detectors	
Sleep					Genitalia Extremities		☐ Injury Prevention ☐ Signs of Illness/Emergency/911	
Normal	[Abnorma	al		Spine		Physical/Emotional Abuse	
Review of	Systems				Neurologica Mental Hea			
							Psychosocial/Behaviora Temperament	
							Methods to console baby	
							☐ Infant bonding ☐ Opportunities for exploration	
							Develop routines	
Sensory Sci							AAP [©] /Bright Futures [©] Pamphlet	
	(Review Ne	wborn Heari	ng Screening		Treatment Plan		Referrals/ Other	
		hosoci <u>al/B</u>	Sehavioral Scr	eening	Immunizations recomme	ended per (ACIP) DTap/DTP		
					Hib PCV	□ IPV ·		
Age Gross Fine Cognitive Social			☐ Hep B #3	t o monthoj				
	N A	N A	N A	N A				
2 months					☐ VIS Given		Maternal Depression Screen	
4 Months					Labs/Procedures		1 month 4 months	
6 Months					Lead (6-9 m)*		2 months 6 months	
9 Months					Hgb/Hct (4m)*		2 months 6 months	
	age 2) **A	SQ-3 at 9 n	nonths	1				
MD Print N	ame				MD Signature		Date	

^{*} Risk Assessment to be performed with appropriate actions to follow, if positive; otherwise at the standard age according to AAP/Bright Futures

There are many developmental tools used in screening and assessments. The Developmental Screening tools used may vary according to the type of screening or assessment done. DMAS-Virginia recommendations are in accordance with AAP recommendations. The examples listed below can be performed by a parent or other office staff and interpreted by the physician. These tools were designed to be very sensitive and specific with proven statistical validity. For further information, please refer to the AAP at www.AAP.com.or www.dpeds.org. It is at the discretion of the physician &/or clinic to use one of the following **recommended** screening tools listed below.

Recommended Developmental Screening Tools

	Ages and Stages ASQ-3	Child Development Inventories	<u>Denver II</u>	Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development	Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status
Age range	4 months-5 years	15 months- 6 years	2 weeks-6 years	1-42 months	0-8 years

Recommended Tools for Focused Screening for suspected health conditions:

- Cognitive Adaptive Test/Clinical Linguistic Auditory Milestone Scale Expressive and Receptive Language Scale (CAT/CLAMS),
- Language Development Survey (LDS)

Maternal Depression- Edinburgh (EODS)

• Screening at 1, 2, 4, and 6 months

Infant Developmental Milestones Example

Age	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Cognitive, Linguistic, & Communication	Social, Emotional
2 months	Able to lift head, neck, shoulders while on tummy	Follows past midline	Coos & vocalizes	• Smiles
4 months	 Rolls from front to back Holds head up Sits upright with support Brings hand to mouth 	Holds Rattle Reaches & explores with fingers	Turns to noiseLaughsBabbles	Regard own handSmilesBabbles
6 months	Sits without supportCrawls or scootsStands with supportRolls back and forth	 Reaches to grasp toys Hold things between fingers Pass things from one hand to the other 	Turns to noisesTurn to voiceRepetitive syllablesResponds to own name	 Feeds self May start to act shy with strangers Self comforts Likes to look at self in mirror
9 months	 Pulls to stand Cruises Crawls May start walking Gets into sitting position 	 Points to items Shakes rattles Hold things between fingers Pass things from one hand to the other 	 Turns to noises Dada/Mama nonspecifically Repetitive syllables, gestures, and sounds, 	 Waves bye-bye Plays Peek-a-boo Afraid of strangers Clingy with familiar adults



Date:			Name			Date of Birth	EPSDT Encounter Form
Allergies	. D	NKDA				Current Medications	
Adverse R			isit				
History Birth History C-Section Vaginal Complications Birth Weight: Gestation					Vital Signs BP* (>3yr) Temp Pulse Ht Head Circ Wt BMI	% % % %	Health Education/Anticipatory Guidance (Check all that apply) Health No Bottle in Bed/Bottle Propping Shaken Baby Prevention Passive Smoke/Tobacco Fever Protocols Oral Health (Dental home after 12 months) Fluoride Varnish @ 12-25 months
Nutrition Breast Formula Supplements Amount: Frequency: WIC Elimination Stool Urine Sleep Normal Abnormal Review of Systems				_	Refer to Growth chart Comprehensive Physica (unclothed) N A General Ap Skin Head/Fonta Eyes Cropharynx Coral Health Lungs Heart Heart Abdomen Genitalia Extremities Spine Neurologica Mental Hear	pearance anels t/Throat (12m, 18m, 3yrs)*	Weight Immunizations Counseling for Physical Activity Counseling for Nutritional/Diet Milk Cereal/Solids Self-Feeding; finger foods, Snacks Supplements Safety Motor Vehicle Safety Injury Prevention Signs of Illness/Emergency/911 Physical/Emotional Abuse-Gun Safety Psychosocial/Behaviora Potty Training Opportunities for exploration Developing Routines AAP®/Bright Futures® Pamphlet
Sensory Screening Vision (3y-4y) * ODOSOUCorrected Yes No Hearing or (4y-6y, 8y,10y)*					Treatment Plan	ended per(ACIP)	Referrals/ Other
		,	D-1		Hep B DTap/D		
Age	Gross	Fine	Behavioral Scr Cognitive	Social	☐ MMR ☐ Varicella☐ Hep A	a	
	N A	N A	N A	N A	☐Influenza(Yearly)		☐ NEXT APPOINTMENT
12 months					│		
15					U VIO GIVEII		
Months					Labs/Procedures	*.	
18 Months					Lead (12m & 24m, 3y, 4 (12m & 24m; req'o		
24 Months					☐ Hgb/Hct (12 months)		
30 Months					Lipid Panel (24m and 4	4y)*	
3 Years							
4 Years							
(Refer to pag		Autism So	creening (18m &	 24m) **	MD Signature		Date

^{*} Risk Assessment to be performed at 12 and 24 months with appropriate actions to follow, if positive; otherwise at the standard age according to AAP/Bright Futures ** AAP & CDC: An autism specific screening is recommended at the 18 months and 24 month visit.

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Recommended Tools for Focused screening for suspected health conditions:

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- Language Development Survey (LDS),
- Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT), Screening Tool for Autism in Toddlers and Young Children (STAT), Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ)

Developmental Milestones Example

Age	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Cognitive, Linguistic, & Communication	Social, Emotional
12 months	Stands Alone Cruises/Walks Climbs steps	Stacks blocks Shakes rattles Finger Feeds Drinks from cup	1 word Mama/dada specifically Follows simple directions Object permanence	Participates in games i.e. Peek-a-boo &Pat-A-Cake Afraid of strangers Separation Anxiety
15 months	Walk backwardsWalk up stepsRun	 Scribbles Turn pages Stack > 2 blocks Uses Cup, spoon, fork 	Understands Directions Vocalizes 3 or more words	Initiates gamesAfraid of strangersSeparation Anxiety
18 months	Walk up stepsRunKicksJumps	 Stacks > 4-6 blocks Picks up small pieces Uses Cup, spoon, fork Scribbles Helps undress self 	 Able to point to 1 body part Vocalizes 3-6 words Understands actions verbs Shakes head 'No" Points to things they want 	Expresses affection Pretend Play Tantrums
24 months/ 2yrs	ThrowsJumpsKicksPedals a bikeRun	 Stacks > 4-6 blocks Draws lines/circles Undress/Simple Dressing Feeds self 	 Combines words/Names 1 picture Able to point to > 1 body part Speech halfunderstandable Follow simple commands 	 Toilet training Pretend Play/ parallel play Gender Identification Showing more independence
30 months	ThrowsJumpsBalances on 1 footPedals a bikeClimbs well	 Stacks > 6-8 blocks Draws lines/circles Matches color & shapes Undress/ Dressing partially Feeds self 	 Able to point to > 6 bodyparts Names > 4 picture Speech half understandable Follow 2-3 step commands 	 Toilet training Pretend Play Gender Identification Understands "mine", "his", "hers"
36 months/ 3yrs	 Throws Jumps Balances on 1 foot Pedals a bike Alternate feet up/down stairs 	 Stacks > 8 blocks Draws figures/ copies circle Uses scissors Undress/ Dressing partially Feeds self 	 Speech understandable Names colors Understands concepts of 1 Sorts 3 word sentences Follow 2-3 step commands 	 Toilet training Pretend Play/Plays with other children Shows empathy Knows name and age Understands "mine", "his", "hers"

 Hops Jumps on 1 foot Pedals a bike Alternate feet up/down stairs Catches 	 Draws person with 3 parts Undress/ Dressing Self Copies circles 	 4-5 word sentences Talks about daily activity Can give first and lastname Tells stories Memorizes poems/songs 	 Sings Pretend Play Plays with others Distinguishes fantasyfrom reality More creative Cooperates with friends
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Date:	<u>i icaiti</u>	<u> 1 1 1a1</u>	Name			Date of Birth	EPSDT Encounter Form Middle Childhood (5yrs-10yrs)
Allergies NKDA	Δ <i>Δ</i> ,	verse Read	etions			Current Medications	Middle Cillidilood (3yls-10yls)
Reason for		vorso reac	2013				
History Nutrition Adequate Diet Inadequate Supplements Physical Activity					Wital Signs BP T P Ht Wt	% %	Health Education/Anticipatory Guidance (Check all that apply) Health Oral Health (6 yrs) Weight Counseling for Physical Activity Tobacco Cessation
Elimination Stool					BMI Refer to Growth chart	%	Puberty* Counseling for Nutritional/Diet
					Comprehensive Physical (unclothed)	l Exam	☐ Healthy Eating ☐ Supplements
Sleep Normal		Abnorm	al		N		Safety Motor Vehicle Safety Injury Prevention Stranger Danger Physical/Emotional Abuse-gun safety
Sensory Screening					Ears Nose Oropharynx Dental Struct Lungs Heart Abdomen Genitalia Extremities Spine Neurologica Mental Heal	cture	Psychosocial/Behaviora Bullying Peer Pressure Conflict resolution Express feelings Transition to School AAP®Bright Futures® Pamphlet
Developmo	ental Scree	ening			Treatment Plan		Referrals
Age	Gross	Fine	Cognitive	Social	mmunizations recomme	nded per (ACIP) MMR enza (Yearly)	
5	N A	N A	N A	N A		er (High Risk)	
Years 6					☐ VIS Given		
Years					Labs/Procedures		☐ NEXT APPOINTMENT
7 Years					Lead (5y-6y)*		
8 Years					☐ Hgb/Hct *		
9 Years					Lipid Panel (9y-11y)*		
10 Years					Other		
(Refer to pa	- <i>'</i>						
MD Print	Name				MD Signature		Date

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Recommended Tools for Focused screening for suspected health conditions:

- Cognitive Adaptive Test/Clinical Linguistic Auditory Milestone Scale Expressive and Receptive Language Scale (CAT/CLAMS),
- Language Development Survey (LDS)

Developmental Milestones Example

Age	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Cognitive, Linguistic, & Communication	Social, Emotional
5 -6 yrs	 Skips, climbs, hops Balances on 1 foot Can bounce a ball 4-6 times; throws and catches. Heel to toe walk Balances on one foot 	 Draws person w/ > 3 parts Undress/ Dressing Self Begins to print letters Takes care of own toileting needs 	 4-5 word sentences Recalls stories Recalls name & address Uses future tense Recites ABC's Can count up to 100, print first name, print numbers up to 10 and print a few letters. Knows name and address 	 Sings, dances, acts Distinguishes fantasy from reality Shows more independence Makes friends at school
7-8 yrs	Skates.Can ride a bicycle.	Can tie shoes	 Knows right from left. Can draw a person with six body parts ability to understand others' perspectives Performing at grade level 	 Beginning to learn sport specific skills Relationships outside the family increase in importance
9-10 yrs		any concerns about their nent or behavior	 Able to tell time. Can read for pleasure ability to understand others' perspectives Increased academic challenges at school Performing at grade level Increase in independent decision making 	 Likes to belong to informal "clubs" formed by children themselves. Has a sense of humor Relationships outside the family increase in importance Experience more Peer Pressure Aware of body image

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		1.1		

	<u>-lealth F</u>	Plans	T. N.			D ((D) ()	
Date:			Name			Date of Birth	EPSDT Encounter Form Adolescence (11yrs-20yrs)
Allergies NKDA		erse Reaction	ons			Current Medications	
Reason for	Visit						
History Nutrition Adequated Supple Physical Stool Urine Sleep Normal Review of Stool Vision (GOD	ste Diet ments al Activity Systems Creening universal ba	(al k assessment)		Vital Signs BP T P Ht Wt BMI Refer to Growth chart Comprehensive Physical (unclothed) N General App Skin Head/Fontal Eyes Ears Nose Oropharynx/ Dental Struct Lungs Heart Abdomen Genitalia Extremities Spine Neurologica Mental Heal	pearance nels /Throat cture	Health Education/Anticipatory Guidance (Check all that apply) Health Body Image Oral Health Weight Counseling for Physical Tobacco Cessation Counseling for Nutritional/Diet Healthy Eating Supplements Safety Notor Vehicle Safety Injury Prevention Signs of Illness/Emergency/911 Physical/Emotional Abuse- gun safety Substance abuse (tobacco, alcohol, drugs)* STI counseling/screening* Pregnancy* Social/Academic Bullying/ Peer Pressure Conflict Resolution and avoiding Limit Setting, rules for responsibility Transition to School/Work Emotional Well
Hearing	* Once betw	een 11-14y	15-18y & 18-21	y	Mental Heal	th	Support System Interpersonal Relationships
Developme	ental Scree	ening					Depression Screen AAP [©] /Bright Futures [©] Pamphlet
Age	Gross	Fine	Cognitive	Social	Treatment Plan		Referrals
12 -13	N A	N A	NA	N A	Immunizations recomme	nded per (ACIP)	
yrs					☐ Tdap / TD ☐ HP☐ MCV/Booster ☐ MC	V (3 doses) CB	
14-15 yrs					☐ Influenza (Yearly) ☐ ☐ Other (High Risk Grou		
16-17 yrs					☐ VIS Given Labs/Procedures		☐ NEXT APPOINTMENT
18-21 yrs					☐ Lipid Profile (once bet	ween 17-21y) *	
(Refer to pa					☐ STI (if sexually active) ☐ Pelvic/ Pap (Age 21 or ☐ HIV Screening (once b) ☐ Other MD Signature	older)* between 15y & 18Y)	Date
1							

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Recommended Developmental Screening Tools

- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS),
- Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ),
- GAPs Guidelines for Adolescent Preventive Services (GAPS)
- CRAFFT Screening Interview

Recommended Tools for Focused screening for suspected health conditions:

- Cognitive Adaptive Test/Clinical Linguistic Auditory Milestone Scale Expressive and Receptive Language Scale (CAT/CLAMS),
- Language Development Survey (LDS)
- Depression Screening 11y-21y
 Developmental Milestones Example

Age	Gross Motor	Fine Motor		Social, Emotional						
11-14 yrs	Ask parents if they have about their child's develo		•	Ability to understand others' perspectives More ability to think hypothetically Performing at grade level Increase in independent decision making	& family. Stronger sense of right and wrong. Beginning awareness of the future. Growing understanding aboone's place in the world. More attention to friendship teamwork. Peer acceptance Moodiness					
15-17 yrs		princine or bornavior	 Increased interest in the opposite sex Decreased conflict with parents Increased independence from parents Capacity for caring and sharing Development of more intimate relationships More time spent with peers 							
18-21 yrs	Complete proce maturation, usually heig Ask parents if they h about their child's behavior (if a	attaining full adult ht ave any concerns development or	•	Increase in independent decision making	•	Adult relationships with their parents Peer group become less important as a determinant of behavior Feel empathy Increased intimacy skills Moral values Feelings of invincibility Established body image				





Bright Futures/American Academy of Pediatrics



Each child and family is unique: therefore, these Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care are designed for the care of children who are receiving nurturing parenting, have no manifestations of any important health problems, and are growing and developing in a satisfactory fashion. Developmental, psychosocial, and chronic disease issues for children and adolescents may require more frequent counseling and treatment visits separate from preventive care visits. Additional visits also may become necessary if circumstances suggest concerns.

These recommendations represent a consensus by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and Bright Futures. The AAP continues to emphasize the great importance of continuity of care in comprehensive health supervision and the need to avoid fragmentation of care.

Refer to the specific guidance by age as listed in the Bright Futures Guidelines (Hagan JF, Shaw JS, Duncan PM, eds. Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents. 4th ed. American Academy

The recommendations in this statement do not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as a standard of medical care. Variations, taking into account individual circumstances, may be appropriate.

The Bright Futures/American Academy of Pediatrics Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care are

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	INFANCY							EARLY CHILDHOOD							MIDDLE CHILDHOOD							ADOLESCENCE									
AGE¹	Prenatal ²	Newborn ³	3-5 d ⁴	By 1 mo	2 mo	4 mo	6 mo	9 mo 1	12 mo	15 mo	18 mo	24 mo	30 mo	3 y	4 y	5 y	6 y	7 y	8 y	9 y	10 y	11 y	12 y	13 y	14 y	15 y	16 y	17 y	18 y	19 y	20 y
HISTORY		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Initial/Interval MEASUREMENTS				_	-				•		_		_			_	_				_				_	_	_				
			-		_	_																					_				
Length/Height and Weight		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Head Circumference		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•																			
Weight for Length		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•																				
Body Mass Index⁵												•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Blood Pressure ⁶		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SENSORY SCREENING																															
Vision ⁷		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•	•	•	*	•	*	•	*	•	*	*	•	*	*	*	*	*
Hearing		●8	●9 -			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•	•	*	•	*	•	→		●10 —		←			←		
DEVELOPMENTAL/SOCIAL/BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH																															
Maternal Depression Screening ¹¹				•	•	•	•																								
Developmental Screening ¹²								•			•		•																		
Autism Spectrum Disorder Screening ¹³											•	•																			
Developmental Surveillance		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Behavioral/Social/Emotional Screening ¹⁴		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use Assessment ¹⁵																						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Depression and Suicide Risk Screening ¹⁶																							•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ¹⁷		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PROCEDURES ¹⁸			1					-	-										1												
Newborn Blood		●19	20_																												
Newborn Bilirubin ²¹		•			 _																										
Critical Congenital Heart Defect ²²		•																													
Immunization ²³		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
									-		_																	-			
Anemia ²⁴						*			• A 26	*	*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead ²⁵							*		or ★26		*	● or ★ 26		*	*	*	*														
Tuberculosis ²⁷				*			*		*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dyslipidemia ²⁸												*			*		*		*	←	_•_	→	*	*	*	*	*	←			
Sexually Transmitted Infections ²⁹					-																	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HIV ³⁰																						*	*	*	*	•-					
Hepatitis B Virus Infection ³¹		*-																													
Hepatitis C Virus Infection ³²																													•—		
Sudden Cardiac Arrest/Death ³³																						*-									
Cervical Dysplasia ³⁴																															
ORAL HEALTH ³⁵							●36	●36	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*														
Fluoride Varnish ³⁷							←				-•-					→															
Fluoride Supplementation ³⁸							*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
ANTICIPATORY GUIDANCE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

- 1. If a child comes under care for the first time at any point on the schedule, or if any items are not accomplished at the suggested 5. Screen, per "Expert Committee Recommendations Regarding the Prevention, Assessment, and Treatment of Child and age, the schedule should be brought up to date at the earliest possible time.
- 2. A prenatal visit is recommended for parents who are at high risk, for first-time parents, and for those who request a conference. 6. The prenatal visit should include anticipatory guidance, pertinent medical history, and a discussion of benefits of breastfeeding and planned method of feeding, per "The Prenatal Visit" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-1218).
- 3. Newborns should have an evaluation after birth, and breastfeeding should be encouraged (and instruction and support
- 4. Newborns should have an evaluation within 3 to 5 days of birth and within 48 to 72 hours after discharge from the hospital to include evaluation for feeding and jaundice. Breastfeeding newborns should receive formal breastfeeding evaluation, and their mothers should receive encouragement and instruction, as recommended in "Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-3552). Newborns discharged less than 48 hours after delivery must be examined within 48 hours of discharge, per "Hospital Stay for Healthy Term Newborn Infants" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-0699).
- Adolescent Overweight and Obesity: Summary Report" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2007-2329C).
- Screening should occur per "Clinical Practice Guideline for Screening and Management of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-1904). Blood pressure measurement in infants and children with specific risk conditions should be performed at visits before age 3 years.
- $7. \ \ \, \text{A visual acuity screen} \, \text{is recommended at ages 4} \, \text{and 5 years, as well as in cooperative 3-year-olds.} \, \text{Instrument-based screening} \, \text{in the cooperative 3-year-olds} \, \text{Instrument-based screening} \, \text{Instrument-based screeni$ may be used to assess risk at ages 12 and 24 months, in addition to the well visits at 3 through 5 years of age. See "Visual System Assessment in Infants, Children, and Young Adults by Pediatricians" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-3596) and "Procedures for the Evaluation of the Visual System by Pediatricians" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-3597).
- 8. Confirm initial screen was completed, verify results, and follow up, as appropriate. Newborns should be screened, per "Year 2007 Position Statement: Principles and Guidelines for Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Programs" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2007-2333)
- 9. Verify results as soon as possible, and follow up, as appropriate.

- $10. \ \ Screen with audiometry including 6,000 \ and \ 8,000 \ Hz \ high \ frequencies \ once \ between \ 11 \ and \ 14 \ years, \ once \ between$ 15 and 17 years, and once between 18 and 21 years. See "The Sensitivity of Adolescent Hearing Screens Significantly Improves by Adding High Frequencies" (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1054139X16000483)
- 11. Screening should occur per "Incorporating Recognition and Management of Perinatal Depression Into Pediatric Practice" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-3259).
- Screening should occur per "Promoting Optimal Development: Identifying Infants and Young Children With Developmental Disorders Through Developmental Surveillance and Screening" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-3449).
- 13. Screening should occur per "Identification, Evaluation, and Management of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-3447).

(continued)

- 14. Screen for behavioral and social-emotional problems per "Promoting Optimal Development: Screening for Behavioral and Emotional Problems" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2014-3716), "Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Practice" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-2757), "Clinical Practice Guideline for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Anxiety Disorders" (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32439401), and "Screening for Anxiety in Adolescent and Adult Women: A Recommendation From the Women's Preventive Services Initiative" (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32510990). The screening should be family centered and may include asking about caregiver emotional and mental health concerns and social determinants of health, racism, poverty, and relational health. See "Poverty and Child Health in the United States" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-0339), "The Impact of Racism on Child and Adolescent Health" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-1765), and "Preventing Childhood Toxic Stress: Partnering With Families and Communities to Promote Relational Health" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-052582).
- 15. A recommended assessment tool is available at http://crafft.org.
- 16. Screen adolescents for depression and suicide risk, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the adolescent. See "Guidelines for Adolescent Depression in Primary Care (GLAD-PC): Part I. Practice Preparation, Identification, Assessment, and Initial Management" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-4081). "Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Practice" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-2757), "Suicide and Suicide Attempts in Adolescents" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1420), and "The 21st Century Cures Act & Adolescent Confidentiality" (https://www.adolescenthealth.org/Advocacy/Advocacy-Activities/2019-(1)/NASPAG-SAHM-Statement.aspx).
- At each visit, age-appropriate physical examination is essential, with infant totally unclothed and older children undressed and suitably draped. See "Use of Chaperones During the Physical Examination of the Pediatric Patient" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-0322).
- 18. These may be modified, depending on entry point into schedule and individual need.
 19. Confirm initial screen was accomplished, verify results, and follow up, as appropriate. The Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp/index.html), as determined by The Secretary's Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children, and state newborn screening laws/regulations (https://www.babysfirsttest.org/) establish
- 20. Verify results as soon as possible, and follow up, as appropriate.
- 21. Confirm initial screening was accomplished, verify results, and follow up, as appropriate. See "Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn Infant ≥35 Weeks' Gestation: An Update With Clarifications" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2009-0329).
- Screening for critical congenital heart disease using pulse oximetry should be performed in newborns, after 24 hours of age, before discharge from the hospital, per "Endorsement of Health and Human Services Recommendation for Pulse Oximetry Screening for Critical Congenital Heart Disease" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-3211).

the criteria for and coverage of newborn screening procedures and programs.

- 23. Schedules, per the AAP Committee on Infectious Diseases, are available at https://publications.aap.org/redbook/pages/immunization-schedules. Every visit should be an opportunity to update and complete a child's immunizations.
- 24. Perform risk assessment or screening, as appropriate, per recommendations in the current edition of the AAP *Pediatric Nutrition: Policy of the American Academy of Pediatrics* (Iron chapter).
- For children at risk of lead exposure, see "Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1493) and "Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention" (https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/final_document_030712.pdf).
- 26. Perform risk assessments or screenings as appropriate, based on universal screening requirements for patients with Medicaid or in high prevalence areas.
- 27. Tuberculosis testing per recommendations of the AAP Committee on Infectious Diseases, published in the current edition of the AAP *Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. Testing should be performed on recognition of high-risk factors.
- 28. See "Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents" (http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cvd_ped/index.htm).
- Adolescents should be screened for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) per recommendations in the current edition of the AAP Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases.

- 30. Screen adolescents for HIV at least once between the ages of 15 and 21, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the adolescent, as per "Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Screening" (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-screening); after initial screening, youth at increased risk of HIV infection should be retested annually or more frequently, as per "Adolescents and Young Adults: The Pediatrician's Role in HIV Testing and Pre- and Postexposure HIV Prophylaxis" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-055207).
- 31. Perform a risk assessment for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection according to recommendations per the USPSTF (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-b-virus-infection-screening) and in the 2021–2024 edition of the AAP Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the patient.
- 32. All individuals should be screened for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection according to the USPSTF (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/hepatitis-c-screening) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations (https://www.cdc.gov/mwm/volumes/69/rr/rr6902a1.htm) at least once between the ages of 18 and 79. Those at increased risk of HCV infection, including those who are persons with past or current injection drug use, should be tested for HCV infection and reassessed annually.
- 33. Perform a risk assessment, as appropriate, per "Sudden Death in the Young: Information for the Primary Care Provider" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-052044).
- See USPSTF recommendations (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening). Indications for pelvic examinations prior to age 21 are noted in "Gynecologic Examination for Adolescents in the Pediatric Office Setting" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-1564).
- 35. Assess whether the child has a dental home. If no dental home is identified, perform a risk assessment (https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/oral-health/oral-health-practice-tools/) and refer to a dental home. Recommend brushing with fluoride toothpaste in the proper dosage for age. See "Maintaining and Improving the Oral Health of Young Children" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2014-2984).
- Perform a risk assessment (health-practice-tools/). See "Maintaining and Improving the Oral Health of Young Children" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2014-2984).
- 37. The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians apply fluoride varnish to the primary teeth of all infants and children starting at the age of primary tooth eruption (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/prevention-of-dental-caries-in-children-younger-than-age-5-years-screening-and-interventions1). Once teeth are present, apply fluoride varnish to all children every 3 to 6 months in the primary care or dental office based on caries risk. Indications for fluoride use are noted in "Fluoride Use in Caries Prevention in the Primary Care Setting" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-034637).
- If primary water source is deficient in fluoride, consider oral fluoride supplementation.
 See "Fluoride Use in Caries Prevention in the Primary Care Setting" (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-034637).



Summary of Changes Made to the Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care (Periodicity Schedule)

This schedule reflects changes approved in December 2022 and published in April 2023. For updates and a list of previous changes made, visit www.aap.org/periodicityschedule.

CHANGES MADE IN DECEMBER 2022

ΗIV

The HIV screening recommendation has been updated to extend the upper age limit from 18 to 21 years (to account for the range in which the screening can take place) to align with recommendations of the US Preventive Services Task Force and AAP policy ("Adolescents and Young Adults: The Pediatrician's Role in HIV Testing and Pre- and Postexposure HIV Prophylaxis").

Footnote 30 has been updated to read as follows: "Screen adolescents for HIV at least once between the ages of 15 and 21, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the adolescent, as per 'Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Screening' (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/human-immunodeficiency-virus-hiv-infection-screening); after initial screening, youth at increased risk of HIV infection should be retested annually or more frequently, as per 'Adolescents and Young Adults: The Pediatrician's Role in HIV Testing and Pre- and Postexposure HIV Prophylaxis' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-055207)."

CHANGES MADE IN NOVEMBER 2021

HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION

Assessing risk for HBV infection has been added to occur from newborn to 21 years (to account for the range in which the risk assessment can take place) to be consistent with recommendations of the USPSTF and the 2021–2024 edition of the AAP *Red Book-Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*.

Footnote 31 has been added to read as follows: "Perform a risk assessment
for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection according to recommendations per
the USPSTF (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/
recommendation/hepatitis-b-virus-infection-screening) and in the 2021–
2024 edition of the AAP Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious
Diseases, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the patient."

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST AND SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH

Assessing risk for sudden cardiac arrest and sudden cardiac death has been added to occur from 11 to 21 years (to account for the range in which the risk assessment can take place) to be consistent with AAP policy ("Sudden Death in the Young: Information for the Primary Care Provider").

Footnote 33 has been added to read as follows: "Perform a risk assessment, as appropriate, per 'Sudden Death in the Young: Information for the Primary Care Provider' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-052044)."

DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE RISK

Screening for suicide risk has been added to the existing depression screening recommendation to be consistent with the GLAD-PC and AAP policy.

Footnote 16 has been updated to read as follows: "Screen adolescents for depression and suicide risk, making every effort to preserve confidentiality of the adolescent. See 'Guidelines for Adolescent Depression in Primary Care (GLAD-PC): Part I. Practice Preparation, Identification, Assessment, and Initial Management' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-4081), 'Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Practice' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-2757), 'Suicide and Suicide Attempts in Adolescents' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-1420), and 'The 21st Century Cures Act & Adolescent Confidentiality' (https://www.adolescenthealth.org/Advocacy/Advocacy/Activities/2019-(1)/NASPAG-SAHM-Statement.aspx)."

BEHAVIORAL/SOCIAL/EMOTIONAL

The Psychosocial/Behavioral Assessment recommendation has been updated to Behavioral/Social/Emotional Screening (annually from newborn to 21 years) to align with AAP policy, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (Women's Preventive Services Initiative) recommendations, and the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry guidelines.

• Footnote 14 has been updated to read as follows: "Screen for behavioral and social-emotional problems per 'Promoting Optimal Development: Screening for Behavioral and Emotional Problems' (https://doi.org/10.1542/ peds.2014-3716), 'Mental Health Competencies for Pediatric Practice' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-2757), 'Clinical Practice Guideline for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Anxiety Disorders' (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32439401), and 'Screening for Anxiety in Adolescent and Adult Women: A Recommendation From the Women's Preventive Services Initiative' (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih. gov/32510990/). The screening should be family centered and may include asking about caregiver emotional and mental health concerns and social determinants of health, racism, poverty, and relational health. See 'Poverty and Child Health in the United States' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-0339), 'The Impact of Racism on Child and Adolescent Health' (https://doi. org/10.1542/peds.2019-1765), and 'Preventing Childhood Toxic Stress: Partnering With Families and Communities to Promote Relational Health' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-052582)."

FLUORIDE VARNISH

Footnote 37 has been updated to read as follows: "The USPSTF recommends that primary care clinicians apply fluoride varnish to the primary teeth of all infants and children starting at the age of primary tooth eruption (https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/prevention-of-dental-caries-in-children-younger-than-age-5-years-screening-and-interventions1). Once teeth are present, apply fluoride varnish to all children every 3 to 6 months in the primary care or dental office based on caries risk. Indications for fluoride use are noted in 'Fluoride Use in Caries Prevention in the Primary Care Setting' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-034637)."

FLUORIDE SUPPLEMENTATION

 Footnote 38 has been updated to read as follows: "If primary water source is deficient in fluoride, consider oral fluoride supplementation. See 'Fluoride Use in Caries Prevention in the Primary Care Setting' (https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-034637)."



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Vaccine Administration Codes Childhood Immunizations

1	ODT	HODOO	100.40.00
Immunization	СРТ	HCPCS	ICD-10-CM Diagnosis*
DTaP	90698, 90700, 90721, 90723		_
IPV	90698, 90713, 90723		
MMR	90707, 90710		
Measles and Rubella	90708		
Measles	90705		B05.0-B05.9, B05.81, B05.89
Meningococcal B	90621, 90620		
Mumps	90704		B26.0-B26.9, B26.1- B26.3, B26.81-B26.89,
Rubella	90706, 86762		B06.0-B06.9, B06.01- B06.09, B06.81- B06.89
HiB	90645-90648, 90698, 90721, 90748		
Hepatitis A	90633		B15.0, B15.9
Hepatitis B**	90723, 90740-90748, 90744	G0010	B16.2, B19.11, B19.9
VZV	90710, 90716		B01.11, B01.12, B01.2, B01.8-B01.9
Pneumococcal conjugate	90669, 90670	G0009	
Rotavirus	(3-dose) 90680, (2-dose) 90681		
Influenza	90655, 90657, 90661, 90662, 90673, 90685	G0008	
SARS-CoV2	0071A (first dose), 0072A (second dose)		U07.1, B97.21

^{*} ICD-10-CM Diagnosis codes indicate evidence of disease.

Vaccine Administration Codes Adolescent Immunizations

Immunization	СРТ						
Meningococcal	90733, 90734						
Meningococcal B	90621, 90620						
Tdap	90715						
Td	90714, 90718						
Tetanus	90703						
Diphtheria	90719						
HPV	(Detection) 87620, 87621, 87622, (Vaccine) 90649, 90650, 90651						
SARS-CoV2	0071A (first dose), 0072A (second dose)						

Sources: American Medical Association (AMA) (2019). HEDIS® 2019, Volume 2. National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) (2019). (Please refer to CPT©, HEDIS®, HCPCS, ICD-10 resources for most up to date codes)

^{**} The two-dose hepatitis B antigen Recombivax is recommended for children between 11 and 14 years of age only and is not included in this table.



Other Codes Screening Codes Initial Screenings New Patients Description CPT Codes Age 99381* Less than 1 year of age 99382*++ 1-4 5-11 99383* 12-17 99384* 18-20 99385* Periodic Screenings **Established Patients Description CPT** Age 99391* Less than 1 year of age 99392*++ 1-4 5-11 99393* 12-17 99394* 18-20 99395* Description **ICD 10 CM Codes** Encounter for general examination without complaint, suspected or reported diagnosis Z00 Encounter for newborn, infant and child health examinations Z00.1 Encounter for other general examination Z00.8 Encounter for routine child health examination Z00.12 Z02.89 Encounter for other administrative examinations Encounter for routine child health examination without abnormal findings Z00.129 Newborn Health Examination Z00.11 Health examination for newborn under 8 days old Z00.110 Health examination for newborn 8 to 28 days old Z00.111 Examination for participation in sports Z02.5

Description	CPT	ICD-10-CM Diagnosis	HCPCS
Child BMI percentile		Z68.51-Z68.54	
Counseling for nutrition	97802-97804	Z71.3	G0270, G0271, G0447, S9449, S9452,
Counseling for physical activity			G0447, S9451

Screening test of visual acuity

Pure tone audiometry

Screening test, pure tone, air only

By Lab

CPT Codes 99173

92551

92552

83655++

96110

9611

Vision Screenings

Hearing Screenings

Lead Screenings (Mandatory 12m & 24m)

Developmental Screenings

Developmental Testing

Sources: National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) (2019). HEDIS ® 2019, Volume 2 Value Set Directory.

Description

^{*} Use appropriate immunization codes for scheduled immunizations

⁺⁺ Lead testing required at 12 and 24 months



Resources

Bright Futures

American Academy of Pediatrics 141 Northwest Point Blvd. Elk Grove Village, IL, 60007 Phone: (847)434-4000

(https://brightfutures.aap.org/materials-and-tools/guidelines-and-pocket-guide/Pages/default.aspx)

Bright Futures Virginia

Division of Woman's and Infants' Health 109 Governor Street, 825C Richmond, VA 23219 Phone: (888) 942-3663

Website: http://www.vahealth.org/brightfutures/ E-mail: WICInfo@vdh.virginia.gov

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 Website: http://www.cdc.gov

Department of Health and Human Services

Health Resources and Services Administration Website: http://mchb.hrsa.gov/epsdt/ E-mail: ask@hrsa.gov

Department of Medical Assistance Services

600 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 DMAS®, Commonwealth of Virginia 2008 Website: http://www.dmas.virginia.gov E-mail: dmasinfo@dmas.virginia.gov

Infant and Toddler Connection of Virginia

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services 1220 Bank Street, 9th Floor P.O. Box 1797 Richmond, Virginia 23219-1797

> Main Office: (804) 786-3710. Main Fax: (804) 371-7959 Website: www.infantva.org

Virginia Medicaid

Phone (In-State) - 800-552-8627 Phone (Out of State) 804-786-6273 https://www.virginiamedicaid.dmas.virginia.gov/wps/portal/Home



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The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recently released Bright Futures Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children and Adolescents, 4th, Edition.