

Developmental Assessment for Children (Ages 0 to 2 yrs)

A. Basic Information

Date:

Name of Child:

Sex:

Age:

Institution/Hospital:

B. Developmental Functions/ Skills Checklist: Parents' Report

Developmental Functions		Ability to Perform Developmental Functions		
		To high Extent	To Some Extent	To Low extent/ Not at all
Motor Skills				
1.	Neck control at 3 months			
2.	Turns over at 3 months			
3.	Sits without support at 6 months			
4.	Grasps objects at 6 months			
5.	Transfers objects from one hand to another at 9 months			
6.	Stands with support at 9 months			
7.	Walks at 12 months			
8.	Climb stairs at 24 months			
Speech & Language Skills				
9.	Makes cooing noises at 3 months			
10.	Makes babbling sounds at 6 months			
11.	Names 3 common objects if pointed to at 12 months			
12.	Says a few (meaningful) words by 18 months			
Cognitive Skills				
13.	Looks for hidden objects at 12 months.			
14.	Points to familiar objects at 18 months.			
15.	Follows simple (2 to 3 word) instructions at 24 months.			
Social Skills				
16.	Social smile at 3 months (smiles at mother?)			
17.	Shows stranger anxiety at 6 months (Cries when held by unfamiliar persons)			
18.	Recognizes familiar people at 12 months.			
19.	Play cooperative games at 24 months.			
Emotional Skills				
20.	Easily soothed when upset/crying.			
21.	Responds to play/ stimulation with pleasure.			
22.	Makes eye contact.			
23.	Responds to name call at 12 months.			
24.	Is explorative and curious (not inhibited/ anxious) by 24 months.			

C. Any other information that the teacher/parent shares (about school/ family/ other issues):

D. Service Provider's Interpretations/ Summary

Guidance Notes on RBSK Screening Tool for Developmental Assessment for Anganwadi/Pre-School Children

1. How the Screening Tool is Organized

- The Screening tool has 4 parts to it:
 - A. Basic Information (Child's name/ age/ sex/ school name etc)
 - B. Developmental Functions/ Skills Checklist: Teacher's Report
 - C. Any other information that the teacher/parent shares (about school/ family/ other issues)
 - D. Service Provider's Interpretations/ Summary
- The developmental assessment checklist:
- Contains a total of 25 items/ questions in the 5 key domains of child development -- motor, speech & language, social, cognitive and emotional skills.
- Each domain has a set of skills/ functions that a pre-school child is expected to be able to perform.

2. Who to Administer the Tool To

- This tool is to be administered for any child whom the anganwadi teacher identifies/ reports with a delay/ disability/ problem in any one of the five areas of child development.
- The anganwadi teacher needs to have used the 10 question screening tool to assess if a child has a problem. She needs to have administered this basic 10 question screening tool to every child in the anganwadi—so that only those found with a problem are referred to RBSK team for more detailed developmental assessment (using this tool).
- To be administered to anganwadi workers working with the child on a regular basis or to child's parents, if present.
- To be administered only for children aged 3 to 6.
(This tool is not to be administered to children under 4 years).

3. How to Administer the Tool

- Ask anganwadi worker/teacher/parent each of the 25 questions one by one, providing them with the three answer options, so that they pick one for each question.
- Where they are not sure of the child's skill, the child can be asked to perform the task that the question is about (such as folding paper or pointing to teacher and asking child who that is...) asking child to say who and you may record your observation.

4. How to Interpret the Answers

- In each domain of child development, if out of the 5 items, at least three are answered as 'To High Extent', then the child may be considered to be developing in an age-appropriate manner.
- In each domain of child development, if out of the 5 items, at least three are answered as 'To Some Extent', then the child may be considered to need more inputs in that area of development (to be provided by anganwadi teacher)—a referral to PHC can also be made.

- In each domain of child development, if out of the 5 items, at least two are answered as 'To Low Extent/ Not at All', then the child needs to be referred for tertiary care.

5. Administering Developmental Assessment in Conjunction with Other Screening Tools

- If the child is unable to sit in one place to do tasks (refer to item 11 under Cognitive Skills), you might check with the teacher for the other two criteria (restlessness and difficulty completing tasks). If these are present, also administer the ADHD screening tool.

(Note: children may have ADHD along with other developmental delays/ deficiencies; the presence of ADHD may also cause developmental delays in various domains of child development. Where there appears to be ADHD and the ADHD screening tool is administered, it will help us understand whether the child's primary problem is ADHD and other developmental delays are resulting from this or whether ADHD is present along with some degree of intellectual disability).

- If the child has speech problems (items 6 to 10 under Speech & Language Skills) and does not interact/ play & talk with other children (item 19 under Social Skills), then check for other two autism criteria (Plays on his/her own most of the time (solitary play) or 'lives in his/her own world' and poor eye contact). If they are present, also administer autism screening tool.

(Note: Children with autism often present with developmental delays and disabilities especially in the domains of Speech & Language and Social Development; however, since many autistic children (but not all) have mild to moderate intellectual disability also, there might also be a lacuna in cognitive skills. Therefore, administering both screening tools will help establish whether the child has only autism or autism along with some degree of intellectual disability).