

**Standardized
Developmental Screening:
Using the Ages and Stages
Questionnaire - 3
Screening Tool**

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Faculty

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**Part 2:
An Introduction to Ages and
Stages Questionnaires®
(ASQ-3)**

**A Parent-completed,
Child-monitoring System**

What is the ASQ-3?

- Parent- or caregiver-completed screening tools that encourage parental/caregiver involvement
- Series of questionnaires for children ages 1 month to 5 1/2 years
- 2-3 minutes to score
- Tool to accurately identify children at risk for developmental delay- research sample of more than 18,000 diverse children

What is the ASQ-3?

- Valid Tool
 - Overall agreement across all questionnaires compared to gold standard testing = 83%
 - Sensitivity: 0.86 (high)
 - Specificity: 0.85 (high)
 - Reliability (test-retest and inter-rater) = 94%
 - Used by many ABCD statewide screening programs

**Denver Prescreening
Developmental Questionnaire
(PDQ II)**

- 2-12 minutes
- Drawn from the DENVER II, which was normed on 2,096 children in Colorado; diversified in terms of age, place of residence/ethnicity/cultural background, and maternal education
- Sensitivity DENVER II: 68%
- Specificity DENVER II: 88%

What is the ASQ-3?

- **One time purchase - unlimited copies**
- **Sensitive to Autism, Cerebral Palsy, ADHD, Developmental Delays**
- **Highly rated by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and First Signs**
- **No additional screeners needed**

What is the ASQ-3?

- **Good teaching tool for parents- helps them learn about child development and celebrate their own child's development**
- **Strengths based- reveals a child's strengths as well as areas of concerns so it's easy to share the results and develop rapport with parents**

Developmental Domains Screened by the ASQ-3

- **ASQ-3 (screens five domains):**
 - **Communication**
 - **Gross motor**
 - **Fine motor**
 - **Problem solving**
 - **Personal-social**

ASQ-3 Materials

- **The ASQ-3 questionnaires are available in English, Spanish, Korean, and French**
- **Other translations also may be available**
- **Contact Brookes Publishing for more information**

ASQ-3 Materials and Information

- **Published by Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.**
 - **<http://www.brookespublishing.com>**
 - **<http://www.brookespublishing.com/asqupdates>**
 - **<http://www.agesandstages.com>**

Early Detection through Surveillance and Screening

Surveillance and Screening

- Surveillance is a continuous process
- Screening compliments and enhances continuous surveillance

What is Surveillance?

- Process of recognizing children who may be at-risk of developmental delays
- Flexible, longitudinal, continuous process, in which knowledgeable professionals perform skilled physical and developmental observations of children within the context of preventive care

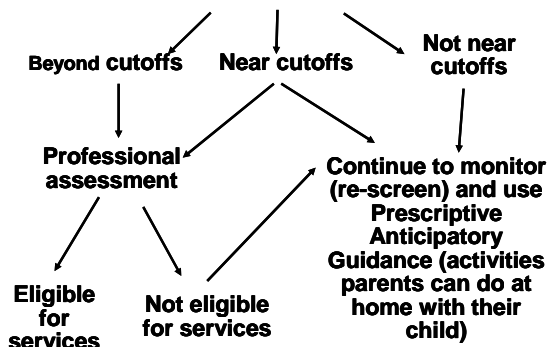
What is Screening?

- Brief, objective, and validated test
- Goal is to differentiate children that are "probably ok" (specificity) vs. "needing additional investigation" (sensitivity)

What is Screening?

- Designed to identify children who should receive more intensive evaluation or diagnosis from local Early Intervention (EI), Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE), health, and/or mental health agencies
- Performed at a set point in time

Screening



Purposes of Screening

- Sorts children into 3 categories
 - Needs additional evaluation
 - Did not pass screening test
 - Needs close monitoring
 - Passed screening test but has risk factors

Purposes of Screening

- Needs ongoing monitoring in the context of pre-K, pre-school, child care or well child checkups
 - Passed screening test and has no known risk factors

Incidence of Children Identified as Having a Disability by Age

- Infants: 2.4%
- Preschool-age: 5.8%
- School-age: 11.6%
- Source: <http://www.ideadata.org>
2005

Early Identification and Intervention

- Improved outcomes =
 - Higher achievement in math and reading
 - Less antisocial behaviors, suicidal thoughts/attempts, smoking, alcohol and THC use... at 18 years of life

McCormick et al, March Pediatrics, 2006