Examples of High-Risk Diagnoses and Conditions for Guiding Auto-Eligibility for DD Program Management Determination for Infants and Toddlers

The following are examples of high-risk conditions. This list is not exhaustive and is merely to illustrate the kinds of conditions that are considered to place a child at high risk of becoming developmentally delayed as outlined in North Dakota Administrative Code section 75-04-06-04(2)(b)(1).

At the time of eligibility determination, the child must:
- continue to have the diagnosis, or
- the condition has not been corrected, or
- if corrected the child continues to have difficulty interacting with individuals or objects in their environment.

1. Craniofacial Conditions (head, face, ears, eyes, nose, throat):
   Examples:
   - Cleft lip and/or palate
   - Microcephaly
   - Hydrocephaly
   - Macrocephaly
   - Permanent hearing loss
   - Blindness
   - Congenital cataract
   - Retinopathy of prematurity
   - Anophthalmia
   - Coloboma of eye
   - Injury to the middle and inner ear

2. Pulmonary/Respiratory Conditions (lungs or breathing):
   Examples:
   - Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
   - Congenital pulmonary anomalies
   - Bronchopulmonary dysplasia with chronic lung disease
   - Tracheoesophageal fistula

3. Cardiovascular Conditions
   Examples:
   - Critical Congenital Heart Disease
   - Arrhythmias

4. Gastrointestinal (GI) Conditions:
   Examples:
   - Imperforate anus
   - Gastoschisis
• Omphalocele
• Cystic Fibrosis

5. Urinary/Renal Conditions:
   Examples:
   • Renal agenesis/hypoplasia
   • Chronic nephrosis/nephritis

6. Genital/Reproductive Anomalies:
   Examples:
   • Adrenogenital Syndrome
   • Ambiguous genitalia

7. Musculoskeletal Conditions:
   Examples:
   • Arthrogryposis
   • Arthritis
   • Severe Burns
   • Loss of or Deformed Limbs
   • Osteogenesis imperfecta
   • Congenital dislocation of hip

8. Skin Conditions:
   Examples:
   • Severe burns
   • Epidermolysis Bullosa
   • Sturge Weber Syndrome
   • Neurofibromatosis

9. Blood Disorders:
   Examples:
   • Hemoglobinopathies
   • Anemias (i.e. Sickle Cell Anemia)
   • Immune deficiencies

10. Neurologic Disorders:
    Examples:
    • Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
    • Injuries from birth
    • Cerebral Palsy
    • Seizure Disorders/Epilepsy
    • Neuromotor/Muscle Disorder
    • Muscular Dystrophy
    • Myotonic Dystrophy
    • Head or spinal cord trauma with residual neurological deficits

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- Malignancy or congenital anomaly of brain/spinal cord
- Central nervous system disorders
- Communication disorders
- History of gestational and early developmental events suggestive of biological insults
- Wilson’s disease
- Dystonia Musculorum Deformans
- Addiction at Birth
- Lead Poisoning
- Myelination Disorders
- Leigh’s disease
- Kernicterus
- Tuberous Sclerosis

11. Adjustment Disorders or Behavioral Health Disorders
   Examples:
   - Autism Spectrum Disorder
   - Attention Deficit Disorder
   - Disorders of Attachment

12. Disorders Identified through Newborn Screening:
   Examples:
   - Inborn Errors of Metabolism
   - Hemoglobinopathies (e.g., sickle cell anemia)
   - Galactosemia
   - Cystic Fibrosis
   - Endocrine disorders (e.g., hypothyroid, congenital adrenal hyperplasia)

13. Chronic Medical Illness (medical needs associated with the condition are long-term or lifelong)
   Examples:
   - Early childhood cancers (e.g., leukemia)
   - Immune Deficiencies
   - Failure to thrive
   - Storage disorders (e.g., leukodystrophies, gangliosidoses)

14. Congenital Infectious Disease:
   Examples:
   - Congenital CMV
   - AIDS or HIV (child)
   - Congenital Rubella
   - Syphilis
15. Genetic/Syndromic Conditions
   Examples:
   • Down Syndrome
   • Fragile - X Syndrome
   • Turner Syndrome
   • Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Alcohol and Related Neurological Disorders
   • Treacher-Collins Syndrome
   • Noonan Syndrome
   • Cri-Du-Chat Syndrome
   • Kleinfelter’s Syndrome
   • Trisomy 13
   • Trisomy 18
   • Pierre Robin
   • Triple X Syndrome
   • Zellweger Syndrome
   • Wardenberg Syndrome
   • Rubenstein-Taybi Syndrome
   • Prader-Willi Syndrome
   • Werndig-Hoffman Syndrome
   • Sturge-Weber Syndrome
   • Chromosomal deletions and duplications

16. Degenerative Disease
   Examples:
   • Myelination Disorders
   • Leukodystrophies
   • Gangliosidoses
   • Leigh’s disease
   • Kernicterus
   • Paralysis
   • Neurofibromatosis
   • Tuberous Sclerosis
17. Complications of Prematurity:
   Children less than one year of age must have a history of two of the following:
   • Very Low Birth Weight (less than 1,500 grams)
   • Interventricular Hemorrhage
   • Ventilator dependent for 72 hours or more
   • Asphyxiation
   • Have had ECMO
   • Respiratory Distress Syndrome
   • Gestational age less than 32 weeks
   • Intrauterine Growth Restriction
   • Periventricular Leukomalacia

18. A parent is eligible for DD Program Management