

Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life (DEV)



HEDIS® Measurement Year 2025

Measure description: Percentage of children 1-3 years of age (during the measurement year), screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool in the 12 months preceding or on their first, second, or third birthday.

Clinical recommendations

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that all children be screened for developmental delays and disabilities during regular well-child visits at 9 months, 18 months, and 30 months. All children should be screened for Autism at 18 months and 24 months.

Numerator codes

Standardized screening code		
CPT	96110	Developmental screening; limited (e.g., developmental milestone survey, speech, and language delay screen) with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument.



Bright Futures recommendations for standardized Developmental Screening tools:

- Ages and Stages Questionnaire – 3rd edition (ASQ-3)
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) - Birth to age 8
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status – Developmental Milestones (PEDS-DM)
- Survey of Well-Being in Young Children (SWYC)



Additional Developmental Screening tools:

- Batelle Developmental Inventory Screening Tool (BDI-ST) – Birth to 95 months
- Bayley Infant Neuro-developmental Screen (BINS) - 3 months to age 2
- Brigance Screens-II – Birth to 90 months
- Child Developmental Inventory (CDI) – 18 months to age 6
- Infant Developmental Inventory – Birth to 18 months

Quality Measure Toolkit

AetnaBetterHealth.com/Virginia



Standardized screening tool to assess for the risk of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in toddlers:

- Modified Checklist for Autism in toddlers, revised with Follow-Up (M-CHAT-R/F)

M-CHAT-R/F should be utilized specifically for Autism screening. M-CHAT-R/F does not meet Virginia requirements for developmental screening.



Strategies for increasing developmental screening understanding and utilization

- Educate parents to monitor for developmental milestones such as taking a first step, smiling for the first time, waving “bye, bye” crawling, walking, etc.
- Advise parents that developmental screening tools will not provide a diagnosis but can assist in determining if a child is developing according to standard developmental milestones
- Offer different options for parents/guardians to complete standardized questionnaires prior to well child visits.
- When screening in your office be sure to use a valid standardized developmental delay and autism spectrum screening tool.
- ***Refer the child to the appropriate specialist based on screening tool outcomes for follow up and a more formal evaluation.***