



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

HEDIS® Measurement Year 2024

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 24 or 30 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 preventative care standardized screening tools:

- Ages and Stages Questionnaire – 3rd edition
- Parents’ Evaluation of Developmental Status – Birth to age 8
- Parents’ Evaluation of Developmental Status – Developmental Milestones
- Survey of Well-Being in Young Children

Additional Screening tools:

- Batelle Developmental Inventory Screening Tool (BDI-ST) – Birth to 95 months
- Brigance Screens-II – Birth to 90 months
- Child Developmental Inventory (CDI) – 18 months to age 6
- Infant Developmental Inventory – Birth to 18 months

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.
- Educate on risk factors for developmental delays.
- 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.
- Establish a “screening champion” in your office. This is anyone in your practice you designate to advocate for developmental screening with parents and caregivers of young children.
- Offer different options for parents/caregivers to complete valid questionnaires prior to scheduled well- child checks
- When screening in your office be sure to use a valid developmental delay and autism spectrum disorder screening tool.
- Refer the child to the appropriate specialist based on screening tool outcomes for follow up and a more formal evaluation.