

Childhood Disability Evaluation Form

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| Name: (Last, First, Middle) | Case Number: | Date of Birth: |
| Agency: | Client ID Number: | Disability ID Number: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Case <input type="checkbox"/> Continuing Disability Review (CDR) | | |
| Case Reviewer: | Date of Review: | |
| Reviewing Physician: | | |

I. SUMMARY

A. Impairments: Refer to DOH-5144.

B. Disposition: Check the one box that best describes your findings in this case.
Complete this section last.

- Not Severe – No medically determinable impairment OR impairment or combination of impairments is a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that results in no more than minimal functional limitations.
- Meets Listing (Cite listing and subsection.) _____
- Medically Equals Listing (Cite listing and subsection.) _____
- Functionally Equals The Listings – The child’s medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments results in marked limitations in two domains or an extreme limitation in one domain OR the impairment or combination of impairments is one of the examples cited in Section M. 6. (m) of the *Disability Manual*, example # _____
- Impairment Or Combination Of Impairments Is Severe, But Does Not Meet, Medically Equal Or Functionally Equal The Listings.
- Does Not Meet The Duration Requirement – The child’s medically determinable impairment(s) is or was of listing-level severity, but is not expected to be, or was not, of listing-level severity for 12 continuous months, and is not expected to result in death.
- Other. (Specify) _____

C. Assessment of Functioning Throughout Sequential Evaluation

Factors to Consider:

1. How the child's functioning compares to that of children the same age who do not have impairments; i.e., what the child is able to do, not able to do, or is limited or restricted in doing.
2. The combined effects of multiple impairments and the interactive and cumulative effects of an impairment(s) on the child's activities, considering that any activity may involve the integrated use of many abilities. Therefore,
 - A single limitation may be the result of one or more impairments, and
 - A single impairment may have effects in more than one domain.
3. How well the child performs activities with respect to:
 - Initiating, sustaining, and completing activities independently (range of activities, prompting needed, pace of performance, effort needed, and how long the child is able to sustain activities);
 - Extra help needed (e.g. personal, equipment, medications);
 - Adaptations (e.g., assistive devices, appliances);
 - Structured or supportive settings (e.g., home, regular or special classroom), including comparison of functioning in and outside of setting, ongoing signs or symptoms despite setting, amount of support needed to function within regular setting.
4. Child's functioning in unusual settings, (e.g., one-to-one, a consultative exam) vs. routine settings (e.g., home, childcare, school).
5. Early intervention and school programs (e.g., school records, comprehensive testing, individualized education plans, class placement, special education services, accommodations, attendance, participation).
6. Impact of chronic illness, characterized by episodes of exacerbation and remission, and how it interferes with the child's activities over time.
7. Effects of treatment, including adverse and beneficial effects of medications and other treatments, and if they interfere with the child's day-to-day functioning.

II. FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE

Consider functional equivalence when the child's medically determinable impairment(s) is "severe" but does not meet or medically equal a listing. An impairment(s) functionally equals the listings if it results in "marked and severe functional limitations", i.e., the impairment(s) causes "marked" limitations in two domains or an "extreme" limitation in one domain.

Check **one** box for **each** domain to indicate the degree of limitation assessed.

A. Domain Evaluations

1. Acquiring and Using Information

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

2. Attending and Completing Tasks

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

3. Interacting and Relating with Others

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

4. Moving About and Manipulating Objects

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

5. Self Care

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

6. Health and Physical Well-Being

No Limitation Less than Marked Marked Extreme

B. Conclusion

Does the impairment or combination of impairments functionally equal the listings?

Marked Limitation

Yes – Marked limitation in two domains.

The impairment(s) **interferes seriously** with the child's ability to independently initiate, sustain, or complete domain-related activities. Day-to-day functioning may be seriously limited when the child's impairment(s) limit only one activity or when the interactive and cumulative effects of the child's impairment(s) limit several activities.

- "More than moderate" but "less than extreme" limitation (i.e., the equivalent of functioning we would expect to find on standardized testing with scores that are at least two, but less than three, standard deviations below the mean), or
- Up to attainment of age three, functioning at a level that is more than one-half but not more than two-thirds of the child's chronological age when there are no standard scores from standardized tests in the case record, or
- At any age, a valid score that is two standard deviations or more below the mean, but less than three standard deviations, on a comprehensive standardized test designed to measure ability or functioning in that domain, and the child's day-to-day functioning in domain-related activities is consistent with that score.

For the *"Health and Physical Well-Being"* domain, a child may have a "marked" limitation if the child is frequently ill or has frequent exacerbations that result in significant, documented symptoms or signs. For purposes of this domain, "frequent" means episodes of illness or exacerbations that occur on an average of 3 times a year or once every 4 months, each lasting 2 weeks or more. We may also find a "marked" limitation if the child has episodes that:

- occur more often than three times in a year or once every four months but do not last for two weeks, or
- occur less often than an average of three times a year or once every four months but last longer than two weeks, if the overall effect (based on the length of the episode(s) or its frequency) is equivalent in severity.

Extreme Limitation

Yes – Extreme limitation in one domain.

The impairment(s) **interferes very seriously** with the child’s ability to independently initiate, sustain, or complete domain-related activities. Day-to-day functioning may be very seriously limited when the child’s impairment(s) limits only one activity or when the interactive and cumulative effects of the child’s impairment(s) limit several activities. “Extreme” describes the worst limitations, but does not necessarily mean a total lack or loss of ability to function.

- “More than marked” limitation (i.e., the equivalent of the functioning a child might have on standardized testing with scores that are at least three standard deviations below the mean), or
- Up to the attainment of age three, functioning at a level that is one-half of the child’s chronological age or less when there are no standard scores from standardized tests in the case record, or
- At any age, a valid score that is three standard deviations or more below the mean on a comprehensive standardized test designed to measure ability or functioning in that domain, and the child’s day-to-day functioning in domain- related activities is consistent with that score.

For the *“Health and Physical Well-Being”* domain a child may have an “extreme” limitation if the child is ill or has frequent exacerbations that result in significant, documented symptoms or signs substantially in excess of the requirements for showing a “marked” limitation. However, if the child has episodes of illness or exacerbations of the impairment(s) that would be rated as “extreme” under this definition, the impairment(s) should meet or medically equal the requirements of a listing in most cases.

No – The impairment or combination of impairments does not functionally equal the listings.