What Healthcare Professionals Need to Know About ECI

Early Childhood Intervention helps families with children who have developmental delays or disabilities

TEXAS Health and Human Services
Early Childhood Intervention
hhs.texas.gov/eci

As a healthcare professional, families look to you for guidance regarding their child's growth and development.

ECI wants to work with you to help families get the services they need for their infants and toddlers. For over 30 years, ECI has provided specialized services to Texas families and their young children with developmental delays or disabilities.

Did you know?

- ECI serves children from birth to 36 months.
- Evaluations to determine ECI eligibility are at no cost to the family.
- Translation and interpreter services are available.
- ECI provides services to families at all income levels.
- Families receiving services from other providers/ agencies may still be eligible for ECI services.

What is the value of ECI's approach to services?

- Provides services individualized to the needs of each child and family.
- Involves families in therapeutic intervention strategies based on their child's daily routines.
- Provides services in the home and community settings.
- Includes measurable outcomes related to children's developmental gains.
- Provides case management for all families.
- Assists families in transitioning to other services after the child turns three.

Who is eligible for ECI services?

ECI determines eligibility for infants and toddlers living in Texas based on:

Developmental delay
Children with a 25% developmental delay that affects functioning in one or more areas of development, including cognitive, communication, motor, social-emotional and adaptive/self-help. If the only area of delay is expressive language development, delay to qualify is 33%.

Medically diagnosed condition
Children with a medically diagnosed condition with a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay.

Auditory or visual impairment
Children who have an auditory or visual impairment as defined by the Texas Education Agency. Contact your local ECI program for more information.

How are ECI services determined?

An interdisciplinary team conducts a comprehensive evaluation to determine eligibility. If the child is eligible for services, the team, along with the parents, develops an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) that focuses on involving the family in therapeutic interventions and builds on the settings and routines familiar to the child.

What are some examples of ECI services?

Licensed or credentialed professionals provide:

- Audiology and vision services
- Physical therapy
- Nursing and nutrition services
- Assistive technology
- Speech-language therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Family education and training
- Case management
- Specialized skills training
- Counseling

How are ECI services funded?

ECI receives federal, state and local funds, as well as collecting Medicaid, CHIP, private insurance and payments from the family. Even though ECI does collect payments from families, **no family will be denied services due to an inability to pay.**

How do you make a referral to ECI?

- Visit *www.txpeds.org/eci* and complete the *ECI Referral Form* developed by ECI and the Texas Pediatric Society.
- Give the contact information to the family and recommend that they call the ECI program.
- Call or fax information about your concerns for a child to your local ECI program.

Results of a referral can only be provided to referral sources with written parental consent.

How do you find a program in your area?

Visit the HHS ECI program search page at *citysearch.hhsc.state.tx.us* or call the HHS Office of the Ombudsman at 877-787-8999.

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Diagnoses List

Below is a partial list of some of the diagnoses ECI uses. Please visit *diagsearch.hhsc.state.tx.us* and conduct a search to find further diagnoses.

A
Achondroplasia
Alper's Disease (Poliodystrophy)
Amniotic Band (affecting fetus or newborn)
Anencephaly and similar malformations
Anoxic brain damage
Anterior cord syndrome
Aphasia
Asperger's Syndrome
Autistic disorder

B
Bartter's Syndrome
Batten Disease
Brown-Sequard syndrome

C
Canavan Disease (Other Sphingolipidosis)
Cerebral Gigantism (Soto's Syndrome)
Cerebral palsy
Cleft lip and cleft palate
Complex febrile convulsions
Congenital Clubfoot NOS
Congenital Hypotonia (Floppy baby syndrome, unspecified)
Crouzon's Disease (Craniofacial Dysostosis)
Cytomegalovirus infection

D
Defects in glycoprotein degradation (Fucosidosis)
De Lange Syndrome
Diaphragmatic Hernia
Diastrophic Dysplasia
Disorders of amino-acid transport
Down syndrome, unspecified
Drug Withdrawal Syndrome
Dubowitz Syndrome
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

E
Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes
Encephalopathy
Epilepsy and recurrent seizures or convulsions
Erb's paralysis due to birth injury (Brachial Plexus Injury, Perinatal Origin)
Extremely low birth weight

F
Failure to Thrive
Familial Dysautonomia (Riley-Day Syndrome)
Farber's Syndrome
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
Fragile X Syndrome

G
Gastroschisis
Gaucher's Disease
Glutaric Aciduria
GM1 Gangliosidosis

H
Hemiplegia
Hereditary Ataxia
Holoprosencephaly
Homocystinuria
Hypothyroidism

I
Intraventricular (nontraumatic) Hemorrhage, Grade IV and III [Subependumal hemmorage with intracerebral extension]

J
Juvenile arthritis
Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

K
Klinefelter syndrome
Krabbe's Disease
Kufs Disease

L
Leigh Disease
Lipid storage disorders
Lissencephaly
Locked-in state

M
Malignant neoplasm of cerebellum
Marfan's syndrome
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
Methylmalonic Acidemia
Microcephaly
Muscular Dystrophy, Congenital
Myasthenia Gravis

N
Neurofibromatosis
Nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
Noonan's Syndrome

O
Optic nerve hypoplasia
Other congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified (Marden Walker Syndrome)
Other congenital malformations of spine, not associated with scolosis (Lumbosacral Agenesis)
Other Chromosome Abnormalities, not elsewhere classified
Other Encephalopathy (Myoclonic Encephalopathy of Childhood [Kinsbourne Syndrome]
Other reduction deformities of brain (Polymicrogyria)
Other specified congenital malformation of eye (Norrie's Syndrome [Andersen-Warburg's Syndrome])
Other specified congenital malformations of limbs (Larsen's Syndrome)
Other specified congenital malformation (Costello, and Pallister-Killian syndromes)
Other specified congenital musculoskeletal deformities (Cerebrocostomandibular [Smith-Theiler-Schachenmann] Syndrome, Spondyloepiphyseal Dysplasia [SED])
Other specified degenerative diseases of nervous system (Cerebral Ataxia)
Other X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (Addison only phenotype adrenoleukodystrophy)

P
Panhypopituitarism
Paralytic syndromes
Paraplegia
Periventricular Leukomalacia
Pervasive developmental disorders
Phakomatoses
Phenylketonuria (PKU)
Plagiocephaly
Polyostoticfibrousdysplasia (Albright [-McCune][-Sternberg] syndrome)
Pompe's Disease (Glycogen Storage Disease)
Prader-Willi Syndrome
Protein deficiency anemia
Prune Belly Syndrome

Q
Quadriplegia

R
Reduction defects of limbs
Reduction Deformity of Brain
Rett Syndrome
Robin's Syndrome

S
Sandhoff disease
Schizencephaly
Seizures (Convulsions)
Shaken Baby Syndrome
Spastic Quadriplegic Cerebral Palsy
Spielmeyer-Vogt Disease
Spina bifida
Spinal Cord Injury
Sturge-Weber Syndrome
Syringomyelia and syringobulbia

T
Tay-Sachs disease
Thanatophoric short stature
Todd's paralysis (postepileptic)
Triploidy and polyploidy
Trisomy 13, 18, 21
Tuberous Sclerosis
Turner's syndrome (Chromosomal Anomalies - XO)
Tyrosinemia, Type I (Tyrosinosis) and Type II (Richner-Hanhart Syndrome)

V
Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome (VCFS)

W
Weaver Syndrome (if corroborated by a genetic study)
Werdnig-Hoffman
Wilson's Disease
Withdrawal symptoms from therapeutic use of drugs in newborn
Wolman's Disease (Triglyceride Storage, Type III)

X, Y, Z
Xeroderma Pigmentosum