



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

DHDD Newsletter – May 2020



A Note from the DHDD Director:

Dear colleagues –

This month I was deployed to the Navajo Nation to support efforts to decrease the spread and impact of COVID 19. I was honored to be able to assist in this capacity.

As we continue working together to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the populations that we serve during COVID-19, we also continue to move forward our ongoing work focused on children and adults with disabilities. I know many of you are working long hours and balancing multiple roles. Thank you for your continued support and for all that you do!

Best,
Georgina Peacock
Director, Division of Human Development and Disability

In the Spotlight

New CDC Resources Highlight Physical Activity and Disability

NCBDDD recently recognized National Physical Fitness and Sports Month in May in a new web feature titled, [Physical Activity for People with Disabilities](#). In addition to providing resources that people with disabilities can use to stay active and healthy, the feature also highlights the following two recent studies by DHDD authors

New publication: [Physical activity types among US adults with mobility disability, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017](#)

This study published in *Disability and Health Journal* indicates that almost half of U.S adults with serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs are physically active. For those who are active, walking is the most common type of physical activity.

New publication: [Differences in perceived neighborhood environmental supports and barriers for walking between US adults with and without a disability](#) [🔗](#)

This study in *Preventive Medicine* shows that adults with disabilities have more environmental barriers to physical activity than those without disabilities. Strategies that improve access for all Americans to be more active can help.

[Read more](#)



May is Better Hearing and Speech Month

Thousands of babies are born deaf or hard of hearing (DHH) in the United States each year. It's important that they are identified early and receive appropriate support services in a timely manner. This May, in recognition of Better Hearing and Speech Month, CDC has published a [feature](#) that highlights a few examples of how health care providers and organizations in two states are adapting to provide education and other services to children who are DHH and their families during [COVID-19](#).

Also, view [National Center for Hearing Assessment and Management \(NCHAM\)](#) [🔗](#) and [Hands & Voices](#) [🔗](#) webinar series [🔗](#) for information about activities during COVID-19 for children who are DHH.

[Read more](#)

Mental Health Awareness Month

Parenting can present many joys and challenges. For some parents, these challenges may be harder to tackle. Parents may need help facing those challenges.

DHDD's Child Development Studies team released a new feature for Mental Health Awareness Month, [Supporting Parents To Help Children Thrive](#). The feature highlights CDC's [Legacy for Children™](#) program adaptations to support Spanish-speaking families.


[Read more](#)



New Resources


Learn More About Your Child's Development Fact Sheet

DHDD's [Learn the Signs. Act Early.](#) team has an updated fact sheet available with information from the latest guidance from the American Academy of Pediatrics on child's developmental monitoring and screening for parents and healthcare providers.

The fact sheet, [Learn More About Your Child's Development: Developmental Monitoring and Screening](#) , is now available online – in English and Spanish – for you to print and share with others.

[Read more](#) 

Learn More About Your Child's Development:
Developmental Monitoring and Screening




Taking a first step, waving "bye-bye," and pointing to something interesting are all developmental milestones, or things most children can do by a certain age. Children reach many milestones in how they play, learn, speak, act, and move. Developmental monitoring and screening are ways to look for your child's developmental milestones.



Developmental Monitoring		Developmental Screening	
WHO:	You – parents, grandparents, other caregivers	WHO:	Healthcare provider, early childhood teacher, or other trained provider
WHAT:	Look for developmental milestones	WHAT:	Look for developmental milestones
WHEN:	From birth to 5 years	WHEN:	Developmental Screening at 9, 18, and 30 months of age Autism Screening at 18 and 24 months of age
WHY:	To help you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> celebrate your child's development talk about your child's progress with doctors and child care providers learn what to expect next identify any concerns early 	WHY:	To find out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if your child needs more help with development, because it is not always obvious to doctors, child care providers, or parents if more developmental evaluations are recommended
HOW:	With easy, free checklists – get yours at www.cdc.gov/Milestones	HOW:	With a formal, validated screening tool – learn more at www.hhs.gov/WatchMeThrive

* All young children need both developmental monitoring and developmental screening.
 * The best person to track your child's development is you! Use free [milestones checklists](#) and go over them with the doctor at every well-child visit. To see Milestones in Action visit www.cdc.gov/Milestones.
 * What if your child is not reaching milestones as expected? You know your child best. If you are concerned about your child's development, talk with your child's doctor about your concerns and ask about developmental screening. For more information, go to www.cdc.gov/Screening. Don't wait! Acting early can make a real difference.

Your child's development is a journey. Monitoring and screening show you the way.



www.cdc.gov/ActEarly
 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

Learn the Signs. Act Early.

Download CDC's Milestones Tracker App  

Identifying and Caring for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Course for Pediatric Clinicians

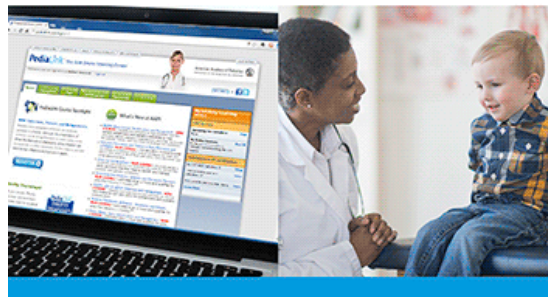
DHDD subject matter experts collaborated with the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) on a new Continuing Medical Education/Maintenance of Certification course on autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The course, Identifying and Caring for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Course for Pediatric Clinicians, covers evidence-based practices for screening, evaluation, referral for diagnosis, and management of children with ASD.

The course is now available for free to the public through [AAP's PediaLink platform](#) .

ONLINE COURSE

Identifying and Caring for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Course for Pediatric Clinicians

PediaLink
The AAP Online Learning Center



Disability and Health Data System: 2020 Update

NCBDDD's Disability and Health Data System has been updated to include 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data. State epidemiologists, researchers and public health professionals can use these data to inform their state's health promotion activities that aim to improve the health and well-being of people with disabilities.

Visit the [Disability and Health Data System](#) to learn about health differences between people with and without disabilities in your state and some territories.



National Public Health Agenda for Osteoarthritis: 2020 Update

The Osteoarthritis Action Alliance (OAAA), in partnership with CDC and the Arthritis Foundation (AF), has updated the [National Public Health Agenda for Osteoarthritis](#) (OA Agenda) for 2020. DHDD provided review of the document.

Recognizing the high prevalence of OA and its rising health impact and economic consequences, the [2020 Update](#) continues to be guided by the vision, goals, and guiding principles set forth in the [2010 OA Agenda](#), and its primary audience is the public health community.



Publications

Comparisons of Estimates from the Behavioral Health Risk Factor Surveillance System and Other National Health Surveys, 2011–2016

A new study in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine compared ten key and widely used variables between the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), and National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Comparing multiple-year trends suggests that prevalences or means of most variables from BRFSS had similar trends to those from NHANES and NHIS.

Read the full scientific [article](#) [↗](#).



National and State Estimates of Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder

NCBDDD researchers have published a new article in the Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, *National and State Estimates of Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder* [\[link\]](#) (ASD). According to this article, an estimated 5,437,988 (2.21%) U.S. adults have ASD.

These results provide important information that can help states determine the need for diagnosing and providing services to adults in the U.S. who remain unidentified with autism spectrum disorder.

Read the [article](#) or [Key Findings](#).



Early Hearing Detection and Intervention in the United States

In this commentary published in [China CDC Weekly](#), authors from DHDD's Early Hearing Detection and Intervention team, outline the initial implementation of Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) in the U.S., followed by a review of the key factors that influenced the evolution of EHDI program over the past 20 years, including best practices, the role of public health surveillance, challenges, and the path forward.

Read the full scientific [article](#).



Private Insurance Reimbursements for Newborn Hearing Screening

Researchers from DHDD's Disability and Health Promotion Branch published the study "[Private Insurance Reimbursements for Newborn Hearing Screening in the United States, 2013-2014](#)" in the *Journal of Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (JEHDI)*.

The purpose of this study was to describe private insurance reimbursements for newborn hearing screening (NBHS) in the United States. Researchers found that reimbursement for NBHS was almost three times greater when performed in an inpatient setting (e.g. in a hospital) than outpatient setting (e.g. in an audiology clinic, an audiologist's office, or a physician's office during a routine well child visit.)



However, the vast majority (84.3%) of privately insured infants who received a hospital-based NBHS were not separately billed for the service because the cost of providing a hearing screen for a newborn is typically bundled under the newborn delivery care charge.

Read the full scientific [article](#).

New disability pages on the COVID 19 website

- [Guidance for Direct Service Providers](#)
- [Guidance for Group Homes for Individuals with Disabilities](#)
- [Guidance for Direct Service Providers, Caregivers, Parents, and People with Developmental and Behavioral Disorders](#)
- [People with Developmental and Behavioral Disorders](#)

DHDD'S mission is to lead inclusive programs to optimize the health and development of children and adults with, or at risk for, disabilities.



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Content source: [National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)