

## Expert Panel on the 18-Month Well-Baby Visit

- \* Proposal: Getting it Right at 18 Months: ...Making it Right at 18 years and Beyond
- Mandate: development of a report to provide the basis for a provincial strategy to support standardized developmental assessment at 18 months of age for each child in Ontario
- Panel submitted its report and recommendations in Fall 2005 titled Getting it Right at 18 Months: ... Making it Right for a Lifetime
- Recommendations were reviewed by Ministry of Children and Youth Services (MCYS) in partnership with Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) and Ministry of Health Promotion (MHP)
- The province responded to recommendations put forward by the Panel and created an Implementation Advisory Committee and Working Group

### Copies of the report can be downloaded from the following websites:

- \* http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/topics/earlychildhood/beststartreports.aspx
- \* http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/French/topics/earlychildhood/beststartreports.aspx

Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Visit

Measurement and Evaluation

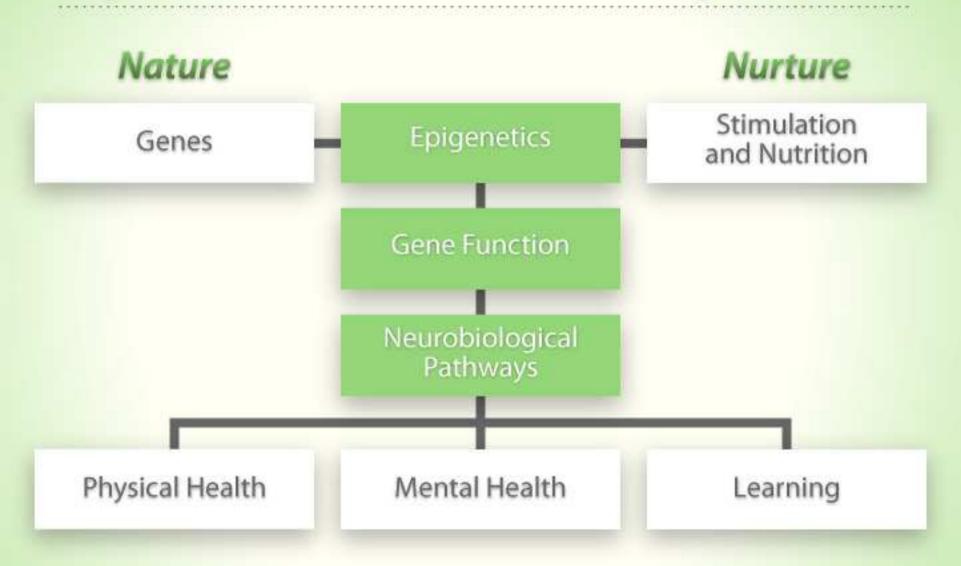
Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Provincial Strategy

Children, Parents, Health Care and Early Childhood Professionals Use of Standardized Tools

Web Portal

Education and Implementation Support Early Child Development and Parenting Resource System

## **Experience-Based Brain Development**



National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2010). Early Experiences Can Alter Gene Expression and Affect Long-Term Development: Working Paper No. 10. Retrieved from www.developingchild.harvard.edu September 28, 2010.

# Gene Transcription: Maternal Behavior in the Rat (Magney M. Szyf M. et al. 2004-08)



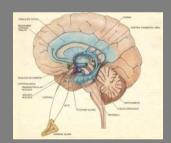
Pregnancy

Low parental licking and grooming

DNA methylation at GR promoter

↓Epigenetic expression of GR

Upregulation of HPA axis reactivity



Relegation to subordinate roles

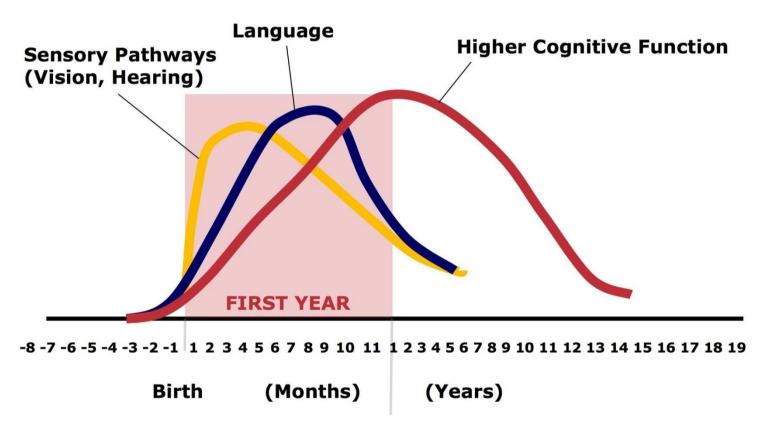
Behavioral inhibition





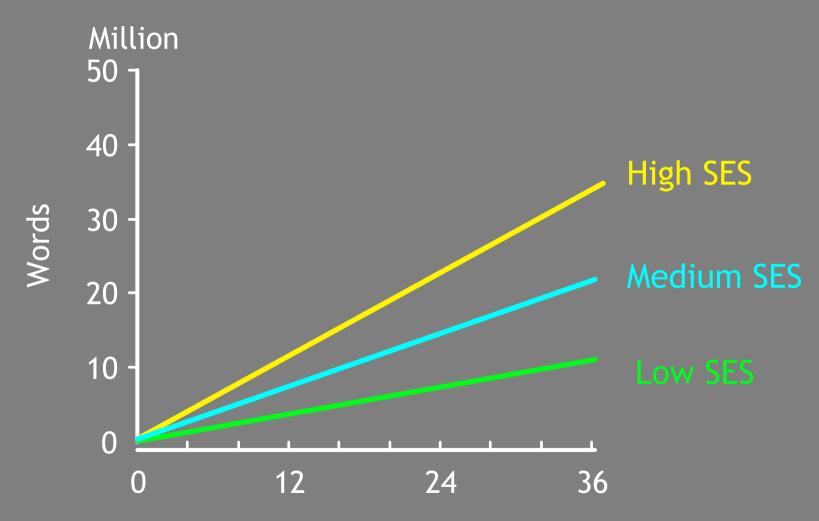
## **Human Brain Development**

**Neural Connections for Different Functions Develop Sequentially** 



Graphic courtesy of Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. Originally published in Nelson, C.A. (1999) Change and continuity in neurobehavioral development: lessons from the study of neurobiology and neural plasticity. Infant Behavior and Development, Volume 22(4) 415-429. Cited in InBrief: The Science of Early Childhood Development, presentation summary from the National Symposium on Early Childhood Science and

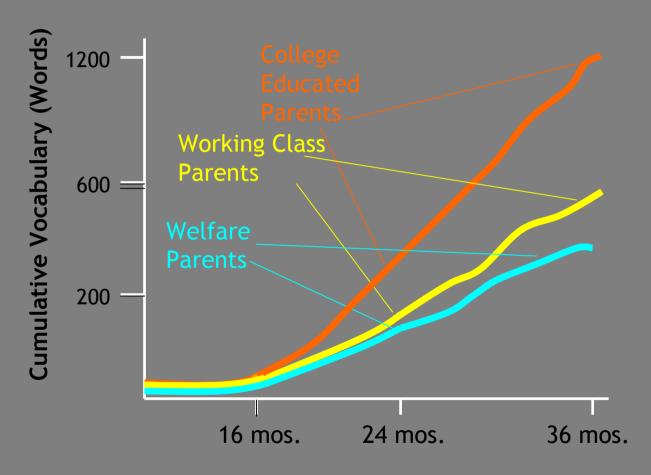
# Estimated Cumulative Difference in Language Exposure by 3 Years of Age



B. Hart & T. Risley, Meaningful Differences in Everyage of child in months

Experiences of Kausy (Apprican Children, 1995)

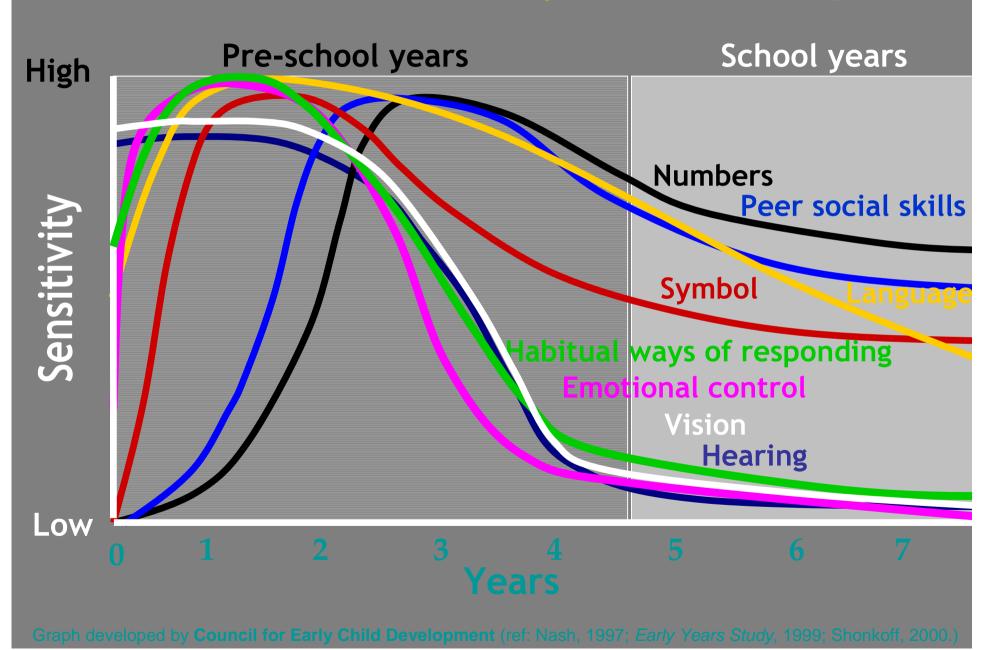
# Disparities in Early Vocabulary Growth



Child's Age (Months)

Source: Hart & Risley (1995) Slide by The National Scientific Council on the Developing Child

## Sensitive Periods in Early Brain Development



# Life Course Problems Related to Early Life

2nd 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> 3rd/4th Decade Decade Decade Old Age School Failure Obesity Coronary Heart Premature Disease Aging Teen Pregnancy
 Elevated Blood Diabetes Memory Loss Pressure Criminality Depression

## Cradle to Prison Pipeline

The burden of mental health problems and early criminality will be driven by the level of vulnerability in social-emotional development in the early years.

Thus, our strategy should focus on reducing vulnerability early in life

## Vulnerability to School Readiness

### Question:

What percentage of Ontario senior kindergarten students, those *without identified special needs*, have vulnerabilities with regard to school readiness to learn?



## Vulnerability to School Readiness

### Question:

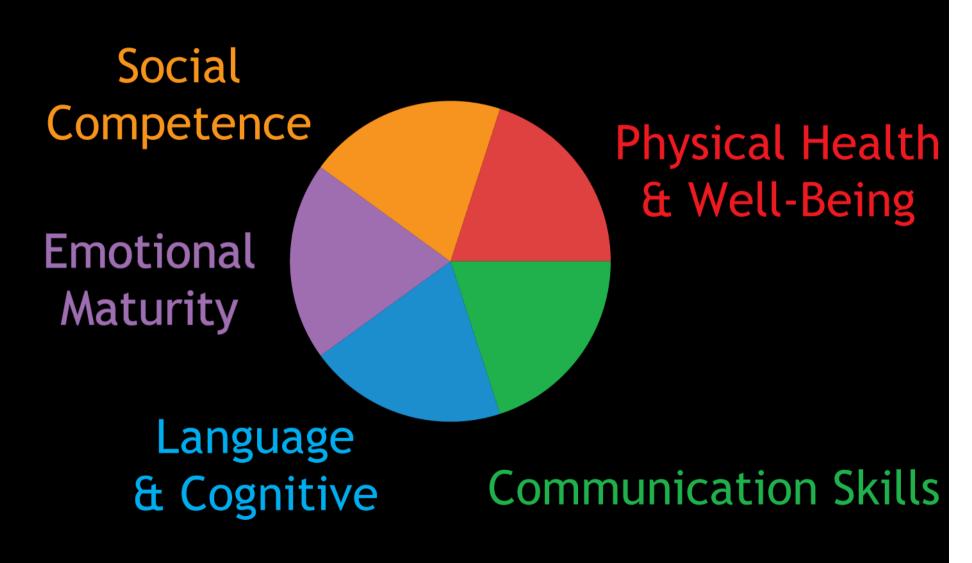
What percentage of Ontario senior kindergarten students, those *without identified special needs*, have vulnerabilities with regard to school readiness to learn?

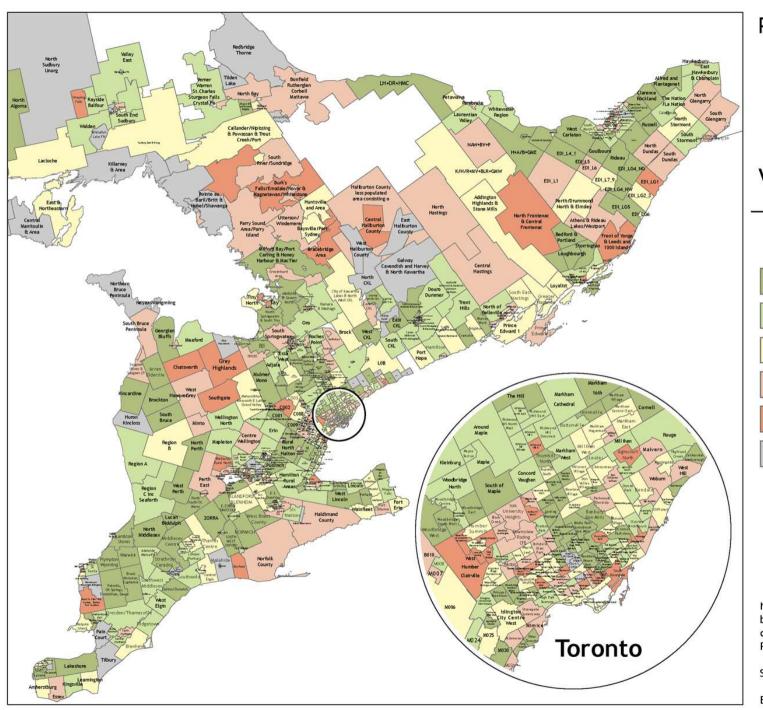
### Answer:

Using the Early Development Instrument (EDI) findings, almost 30% of Ontario non-special needs students score below the 10th percentile on at least one readiness to learn domain (i.e. physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, or communication skills and general knowledge). 14% are low on at least two readiness to learn domains.

**Source:** The Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, Early Development Instrument: School Readiness to Learn Ontario SK Cycle 2 Results based on the Early Development Instrument Data Collection for Senior Kindergarten Students in Ontario, 2010

## What Does the EDI Measure?





### Pan-Canadian EDI

BC, SK, MB, ON, PEI & Montreal

### Southern Ontario

## Vulnerable on One or More Scales

Percent Vulnerable

4.10 - 20.00

20.01 - 25.00

25.01 - 29.20

29.21 - 35.63

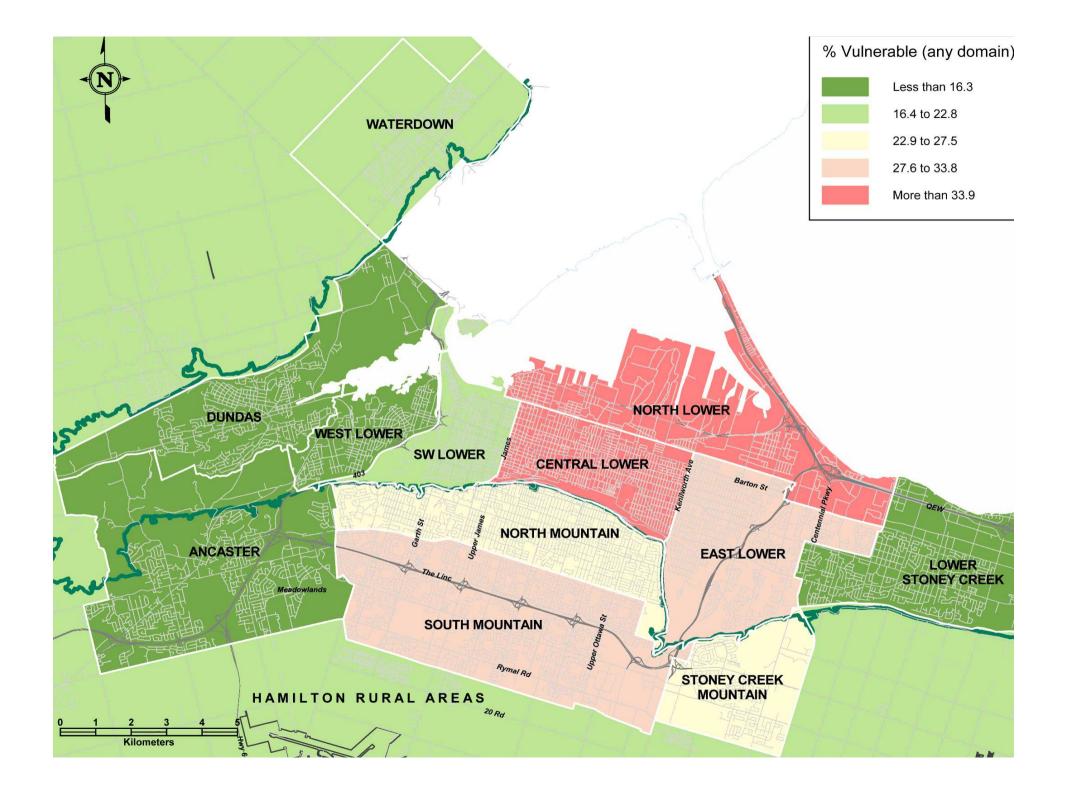
35.64 - 68.60

Suppressed

Notes: Colour classification is based on the neighbourhood quintile distribution for the Pan-Canadian data set.

Source: EDI 2004/05 - 2006/07

ER - HELP - Nov 2009



## Did You Know?

### Question:

What percentage of Ontario children aged 0-23 months made more than 50% of their primary care visits to a GP/FP or Paediatrician?



## Did You Know?

### Question:

What percentage of Ontario children aged 0-23 months made more than half of their primary care visits to a Family Doctor or Paediatrician?

### Answer:

Visited their Family Doctor......69% Visited their Paediatrician.....27%

**Source:** Jaakkimainen L, Upshur R, Klein-Geltink J, Leong A, Maaten S, Schultz S, Wang L., Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES), Primary care in Ontario, November 2006, electronic version of the report posted June 3, 2009, accessed September 15, 2010, www.ices.on.ca

## Promoting Healthy Development



## Section Objectives

Identify strategies that promote healthy child development and school readiness



# The Influence of Environment

The influence of the early environment is long lasting...

...a child's
experience during
the 'early years'
affects their health,
learning, and
behaviour for their
lifetime.



Factors that Influence
Early Child Development

Biological/Genetic Endowment

Temperament

Parenting Skills

Physical Environment



Significant Stressors

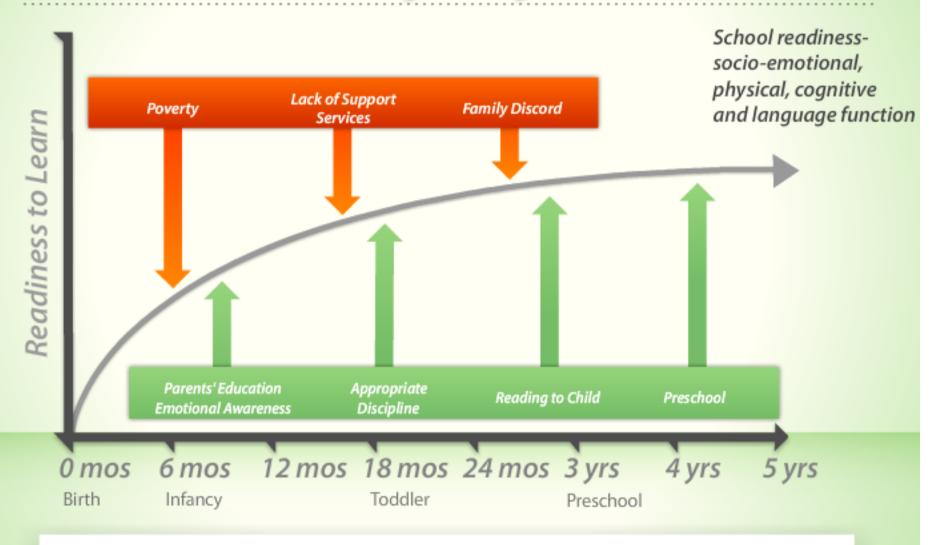
Social Supports

Abuse or Neglect

Family Relationships

Attachment

## Development and School Readiness Trajectory



Adapted from Halfon N. McLearn K. Families with children under 3. What we know and implications for Results and Policy. In Halfon, McLearn and Shuster eds, Child Rearing in America, Challenges Facing Parents and Young Children, New York, Cambridge University Press 2002

## Role of Primary Healthcare Providers



Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Visit

A consistent, focused, developmental review and evaluation completed by a primary healthcare provider in collaboration with parents.

The use of standardized assessment tools:

Nipissing District Developmental Screen (NDDS) TM

Rourke Baby Record (RBR)

Promotion & Risk Reduction

Education and anticipatory guidance

Identification of developmental concerns

Promotion of development

Risk reduction and prevention by identification of risk factors Early assessment and intervention

Monitoring & Follow Up

Collaborate with community providers

Follow up: progress, results, intervention, outcomes

## OHIP Schedule of Benefits Fee Changes



New OHIP Fee Code

Enhanced 18-month well baby assessment fee of \$62.20

(GP/FP – A002; Pediatrics – A268)

Use of the Enhanced Fee

The new fee can be used when rendering a well baby assessment on a child between the ages of 17-24 months

Requirements of Fee Code

- 1. A review with the caregiver of a brief standardized tool (completed by the caregiver)
  - Example: Nipissing District Developmental Screen

### and

2. An 18 month age appropriate developmental screen- *Example:* Rourke Baby Record

## The Tools



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	g, Npcotig of NCCS (ex		Today 1 Cale Today 1 Cale Today 1 Cale
			District Developmental Screen is a checklist selp monitor your child's development.
Yes	No		By Eighteen Months of age, does your child
0	0	1.	Identify pictures in a book (e.g. "Show me the baby")?
0	0	2.	Use familiar gestures (e.g. waving, pushing away)?
0	0	3.	Follow directions when given without gestures (e.g. "Throw me the ball", "Bring me your shoes")?
0	0	4.	Use common expressions (e.g. "all gone" or "oh-oh")?
0	0	5.	Point to at least three different body parts when asked (e.g. "Where is your nose?")?
0	0	6.	Say five or more words? (Words do not have to be clear.)
0	0	7.	Hold a cup to drink?*
0	0	8.	Pick up and est finger food?
0	0	9.	Help with dressing by putting out arms and legs?*
0	0	10.	Crawl or walk up stairs/steps?
0	0	11.	Walk alone?
0	0	12.	Squat to pick up a toy without falling?
0	0	13.	Push and pull toys or other objects while walking? (Picture A)
0	0	14,	Stack three or more blocks?
0	0	15.	Show affection towards people, pets or toys?
0	0	16.	Point to show you something?
0	0	17.	Look at you when you are talking or playing together?

Always talk to your health care or child care professional if you have any questions about your child's development or well being. See reverse side for (7) instructions, limitation of liability, and product license.

## **Nipissing District** Development Screen<sup>TM</sup>

A parent-completed questionnaire for all children

- vision
- hearing
- speech
- language
- communication
- gross/fine motor
- cognition
- social/emotional well-being
- self-help skills

Any 'no' responses would be a red flag.

<sup>\*</sup> Hem may not be common to all cultures

## NDDS<sup>TM</sup> Activities

## The other side of the NDDS<sup>TM</sup> screen provides:

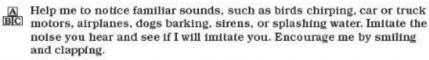
- 1.Suggestions to help parents in their interactions with all children
- 2. These suggestions may be particularly helpful to help a parent to feel enabled to help their child if delay is a possibility

#### ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR CHILD...

Nipissing District
Developmental Screen

The registing. Replicing District Developmental Screen, and NOOS are and inf NOOS Interesting Properly Association, used under Itomia. All rights received

### The following activities will help you play your part in your child's development.



- I am learning new words every day. Play games to help me learn the names of things. Put pictures of familiar things such as toy animals, people or objects in a bag and say "One, two, three, what do we see?" and pull a picture from the bag.
- Pretend to talk to me on the phone or encourage me to call someone.
- Don't be afraid to let me see what I can do with my body. I need to practise climbing, swinging, jumping, running, going up and down stairs, and going down slides. Stay close to me so I don't get hurt.
- Play some of my favorite music. Encourage me to move to the music by swaying my arms, moving slowly, marching to the music, hopping, clapping my hands, tapping my legs, etc. Let's have fun doing actions while listening to the music.
- Let me play with balls of different sizes. Take some of the air out of a beach ball. Watch me kick, throw, and try to catch it.
- I like toys that I can pull apart and put back together: large "LEGO", containers with lids, or plastic links. Talk to me about what I am doing using words like "push" and "pull".
- I'm not too little to play with large crayons. Let's scribble and talk about our art work.
- A I like simple puzzles with two to four pieces and shape-sorters with simple ple shapes. Encourage me to match the pieces by taking turns with me.
- I want to do things just like you. Let me have toys so I can pretend to to dress up, have tea parties, and play mommy or daddy.
- I feel safe and secure when I know what is expected of me. You can help me with this by following routines and setting limits. Praise my good behaviour.
- I like new toys so find the local toy lending library or play groups in our community.

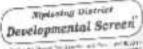
I enjoy exploring the world but I need to know that you are close by. I may cry when you leave me with others, so give me a hug and tell me you will be back.

Always talk to your health care or child care professional if you have any questions about your child's development or well being. See reverse side for instructions, limitation of liability, and product license.

## Preparing Parents for the Enhanced Visit

ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR BABY ...

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The following activities will help you play your part in your child's development.



Look at picture books with me often throughout the day. Name one thing you see on a page and ask me where it is. Give me time to find it.



Teach me about my body parts when I am having a bath or getting dressed. Point to different body parts, name them, and ask me to find the ones you name. Let's play "Head and Shoulders, Knees and Toes".



Give me the name of objects and imitate my gestures. Don't ignore my attempts at communicating; instead try to understand my message.



Encourage me to walk alone. Let me push and pull chairs, a large box, laundry basket or large toys. Fill them with a few large blocks or toys to keep them steady. This will make me strong and help my balance.

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## Rourke Baby Record

Enhanced inquiry after Nipissing Developmental
Screen (NDDS) **
List NDDS items not yet attained:
Social/Emotional
O Child's behaviour is usually manageable
O Interested in other children
O Usually easy to soothe
O Comes for comfort when distressed
Communication Skills
O Points to several different body parts
O Tries to get your attention to show you something
O Turns/responds when name is called
O Points to what he/she wants
O Looks for toy when asked or pointed in direction
O Imitates speech sounds and gestures
O Says 20 or more words (words do not have to be clear,
O Produces 4 consonants, e.g. B D G H N W
Motor Skills
O Walks alone
O Feeds self with spoon with little spilling
Adaptive Skills

O Removes hat/socks without help
O No parent/caregiver concerns

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## 18 Month old Boy - Block Play



### Tessico Nipissing District Developmental Screen

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The Nipissing District Developmental Screen™ is a checklist

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dest	gned	to F	elp monitor your child's development.		
Yes	No		By Eighteen Months of age, does your child		
0	0	L	Identify pictures in a book (e.g. "Show me the baby")?		
0	8	2.	Use familiar gestures (e.g. waving, pushing away)?		
0	0	3.	Follow directions when given without gestures (e.g. "Throw me the ball", "Bring me your shoes")?		
0	0	4.	Use common expressions (e.g. "all gone" or "oh-oh")?		
0	0	5,	Point to at least three different body parts when asked [e.g. "Where is your nose?")?		
0	0	6,	Say five or more words? (Words do not have to be clear.)		
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d	0	11.	Walk alone?		
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8'	0	13.	Push and pull toys or other objects while walking? (Picture A)		
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0	0	16.	Point to show you something?		
0	0	17.	Look at you when you are talking or playing together?		
of them	mag r	of be	common to all cultures		

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### ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR CHILD ...

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Niphning District Developmental Screen

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#### The following activities will help you play your part in your child's development.

Help me to notice familiar sounds, such as birds chirping, car or truck motors, airplanes, dogs barking, sirens, or solushing water. Imitate the noise you hear and see if I will imitate you. Encourage me by smiling and clapping.



I am learning new words every day. Play games to help me learn the names of things. Put pictures of familiar things such as toy animals. people or objects in a bag and say "One, two, three, what do we see?" and pull a picture from the bag.



(a). Pretend to talk to me on the phone or encourage me to call someone.



No. Don't be afraid to let me see what I can do with my body. I need to prac-A tise climbing, swinging, jumping, running, going up and down stairs, and going down stides. Stay close to me so I don't get hurt.



Not Play some of my favorite music. Encourage me to move to the music by swaying my arms, moving slowly, marching to the music, hopping, clapoing my hands, tapoing my legs, etc. Let's have fun doing actions while listening to the music.



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I like new toys so find the local toy lending library or play groups in our tommunity.

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Atways talk to your health care or child care professional if you have any questions about your child's development or well being. See reverse side for instructions, limitation of liability, and product license.

### DEVELOPMENT\*\*

(Inquiry and observation of milestones)

Tasks are set after the time of normal milestone acquisition.

Absence of any item suggests consideration for further assessment of development.

NB-Correct for age if < 37 weeks gestation

- ✓ if attained
- X if not attained

## Enhanced inquiry after Nipissing Developmental Screen (NDDS) \*\*

List NDDS items not yet attained:

### Social/Emotional

- Child's behaviour is usually manageable
- 💢 Interested in other children
- **⋖** Usually easy to soothe
- X Comes for comfort when distressed

### Communication Skills

- M Points to several different body parts
- 💢 Tries to get your attention to show you something
- X Turns/responds when name is called
- Points to what he/she wants
- X Looks for toy when asked or pointed in direction
- Imitates speech sounds and gestures
- Says 20 or more words (words do not have to be clear)
- X Produces 4 consonants, e.g. B D G H N W

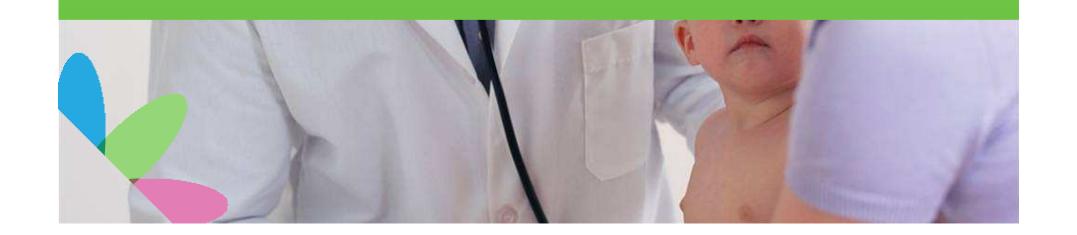
### Motor Skills

- Walks alone

### Adaptive Skills



Early identification of a developmental concern is the first step toward ensuring early intervention.





A 'wait and see' approach can be unwise, as well as costly.



Early Unite Development Office Visit and Parenting Resource Health Care Provider completes RBR-ON informed by parent-completed NDDS™ System (Ontario) No developmental concerns on the I or more no's on the NDDS " OR other NDD5™ or RBR-ON developmental concern on the RBR-ON OEYC/Other Parenting/ 24-Month Repeat RBR determines areas of concern Surveillance Community Programs Universal Central 'HUB' Number Public Health Ontario Early Years Centres Children Services 0-6 Years Services Information Line Primary Social/Emotional/ Hearing/Speech/ Motor/Vision/Cognitive/ Behavioural/Mental Health/ Concern Self-Help Skills Language High-Risk Family Infant Hearing Program Autism Intervention Services Blind Low Vision Program (BLV) Services Preschool Speech and Language Children's Mental Children's Treatment Centre Program (PSL) Health Services Community Care Healthy Bables Specialized medical services Access Centre (CCAC) Healthy Children (HBHC) (e.g. Otolaryngology) Developmental Paediatrician Services for the hearing impaired Infant Development Program (IDP) Infant Development Program (IDP) Paediatrician/ Paediatrician/ Developmental Paediatrician Developmental Paediatrician Services for physical and developmental disabilities Abbreviations Services for the visually impaired NDOS = Nighting District Developmental Screen." Additional Services and Program Support Specialized child care programming DETC Omario Early Years Contres Rourke Batty Record (Ontario Version) Specialized medical services (e.g. Otolaryngology) Family Resource Programs Healthy Babies Healthy Children (HBHC) Acknowledgements: Community Parks and Public Health Recreation Programs 2018 Avvisions: Offood Centre for Child Studies and Division of e-Learning Innovation, McMayter Dental Services Schools University; and Ontario College of Family Physicians. Child Care Child Protection Services Version 2.0 - May 2010

Name of your community, region or district

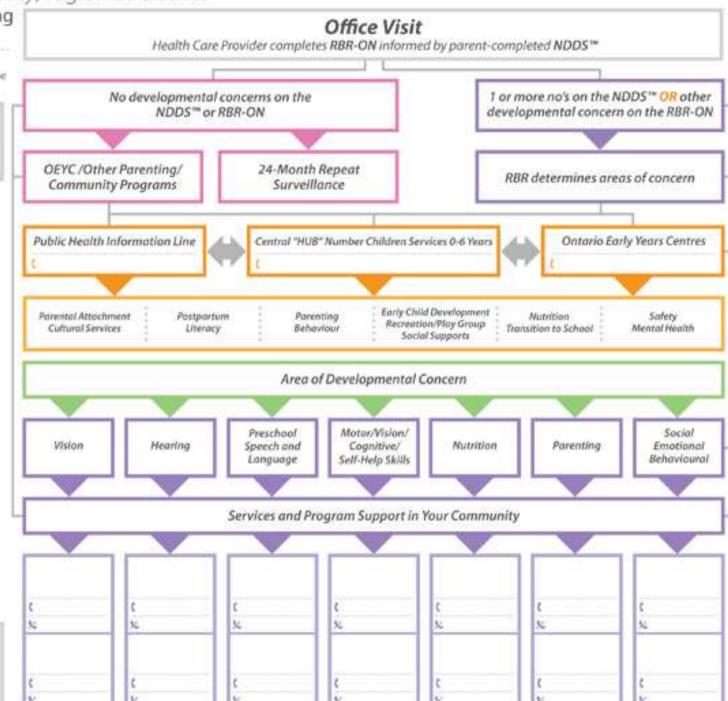
### Early Childhood & Parenting Resources Template

This is a customizable chart of the resources in your community, region or district. Please fill in the highlighted fields.

#### Abbreviations

NODS\*\* Niplicing District Developmental Screen\*
OEYC Ontario Sarly Years Centres

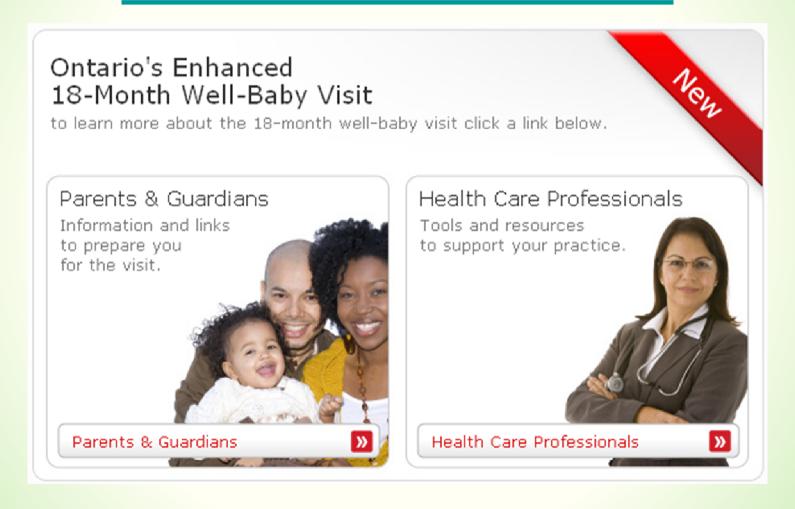
BBR-ON Fourter Bally Record (Ontario Version)

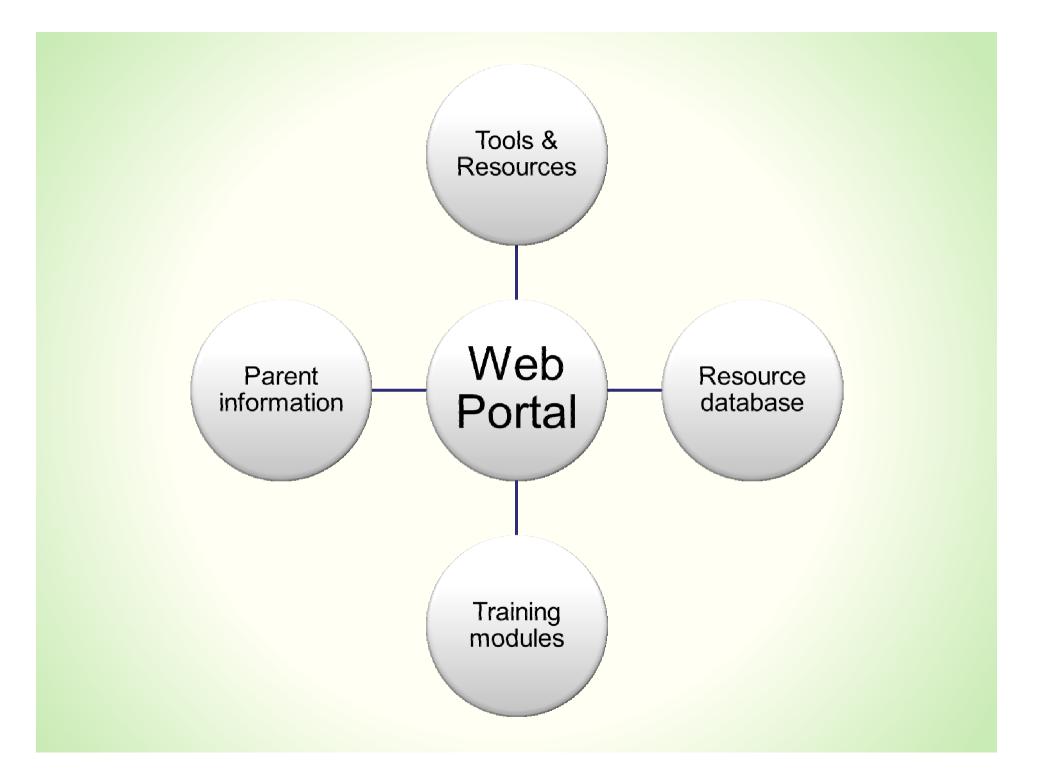


### Acknowledgements:

2010 sestrion: Offerd Centre for Child Studies and Divition of a Learning Innovation. McMarter University: and Ontario College of Family Physicians. Version 2.0 - May 2010

# Overview of Web Portal www.18monthvisit.ca





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Brought to you by the Ontario College of Family Physicians, McMaster University, the Offord Centre for Child Studies, the Ontario Ministries of Children and Youth Services, Health and Long-Term Care, Health Promotion, and leaders in the field of child development.



Parents & Guardians

The machealth.ca portal is a service of the Division of e-Learning Innovation of the Michael G. DeGroote School of Medicine at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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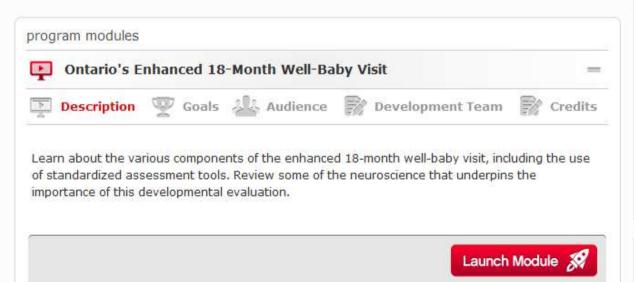
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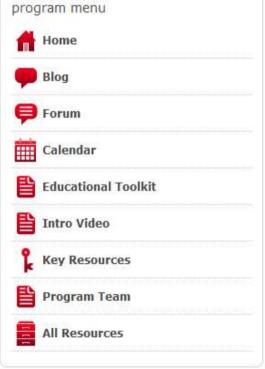


This web portal is the result of a collaborative effort between several organizations including the Ontario College of Family Physicians, McMaster University, the Offord Centre for Child Studies, the Ontario Ministries of Children and Youth Services, Health and Long-Term Care, Health Promotion, and leaders in the field of child development. The portal was developed to provide primary care providers a central access point to accredited online learning programs as well as recommended tools like the Rourke Baby Record and the Nipissing District Developmental Screen™, and other key resources.

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## Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Visit Resources

new focus on development to improve outcomes

There are a number of resources to help you implement the enhanced 18-month visit in your practice. This web page contains a selected short-list of some of the key tools, service information, patient education, and reference resources associated with the visit. Our comprehensive resource database has additional documents and links as well. A directory of early child development and parenting system resources with contact numbers by region is also under development.

tools



get it

#### Rourke Baby Record - August 2009 Ontario English Version

The Rourke Baby Record (RBR) is an evidence-based health supervision guide for primary healthcare practitioners of children in the first five years of life. This is the August 2009 Ontario version of the RBR, and Guide IV of the RBR contains the column dedicated to the 18-month visit.

For more information: www.rourkebabyrecord.ca



get it

## Rourke Baby Record - August 2009 Ontario French Version

The Rourke Baby Record (RBR) is an evidence-based health supervision guide for primary healthcare practitioners of children in the first five years of life. This is the August 2009 Ontario version of the RBR, and Guide IV of the RBR contains the column dedicated to the 18-month visit.

For more information: www.rourkebabyrecord.ca



get it

## Nipissing District Developmental Screen™ - English

The Nipissing District Developmental Screen™ (NDDS) was compiled by a multi-disciplinary team, and is an easy-to-use tool that explores a child's skills in the following areas: vision, hearing, speech, language, communication, gross motor, fine motor, cognitive, social/emotional and self-help. Age appropriate activities which are designed to promote overall development accompany the Screens.

For more information: www.ndds.ca



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## Featured Program Downloads

Rourke Baby Record - Ontario Version (August 2009)

Download PDF (English)

Download PDF (French)

18-Month Nipissing District Developmental Screen™

Download PDF (English)

Download PDF (French)

## Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Visit Resources

new focus on development to improve outcomes

There are a number of resources to help you implement the enhanced 18-month visit in your practice. The comprehensive 18-month visit resource database contains some of the key tools, service information, patient education, and reference resources associated with the visit.



Download the instruction sheet to learn how to use this database.

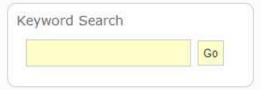
### Browse Resources



## Found 120 resources











# On Track





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- 1. The On Track Guide
- 2. Developmental Health
- 3. Children's Development
- The Whole Child (0-6 Years)
- Infants (0-14 Months)
- Toddlers (13-30 Months)
- Preschoolers (2½-6 Years)
  - 4. School Readiness Through Play
- 5. Safety and Well-being

## Toddlers (13 - 30 Months)

- Toddler Development by Age and Domain
- By 18 Months of Age
   By 24 Months of Age
- By 15 Months of Age
- · Atypical Development

## Toddler Development by Age and Domain

Note: all domains are interrelated, for example "recognize and calm down to familiar gentle voice" in the cognitive domain is also part of social, language and hearing development.

Note: All skills are listed by the age when most children should have accomplished them unless otherwise indicated. When observing a child between two ages refer to the younger age group (e.g., expect a 21 month-old child to accomplish the skills listed for 18 months of age).

## By 15 Months of Age

Expect the child to:

Social	Emotional
<ul> <li>Respond to own name when called</li> <li>Repeat an action that made you laugh</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Look at you to see how you react (e.g., after falling, when a stranger enters the</li> </ul>



















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## Ontario's Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Visit

Information, resources, e-learning modules, events, discussion forums, and online groups related to the enhanced 18-month well-baby visit in Ontario.



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your child's enhanced 18-month well-baby visit

new focus on development to improve outcomes



Eighteen months is a milestone in a child's development and a visit to a family physician or other health care provider at this time is important.

Well-baby visits are a chance for you to see how your child's development is coming along, and talk with your health care provider about any questions or concerns you might have. You can also get some tips and suggested activities and resources to help encourage your child's development. Should your child need a little help along the way, the health care provider will be able to make the right referrals. Take this time to educate yourself on the resources currently available to you to help make this visit a meaningful one!

The new enhanced 18-month well-baby visit and this portal funded by the Government of Ontario.

what can i expect at this visit?

Like other well-baby visits, you and your health care provider will discuss your child's development. You will complete a checklist, such as the Nipissing District Developmental Screen™, which provides a snapshot of your child's development and a starting point for your discussion. Alongside the checklist is information on typical child development, as well as activities to enhance development. If you'd like to look at the checklist in advance, click here. It is a helpful parent tool that is free online to Ontario residents.

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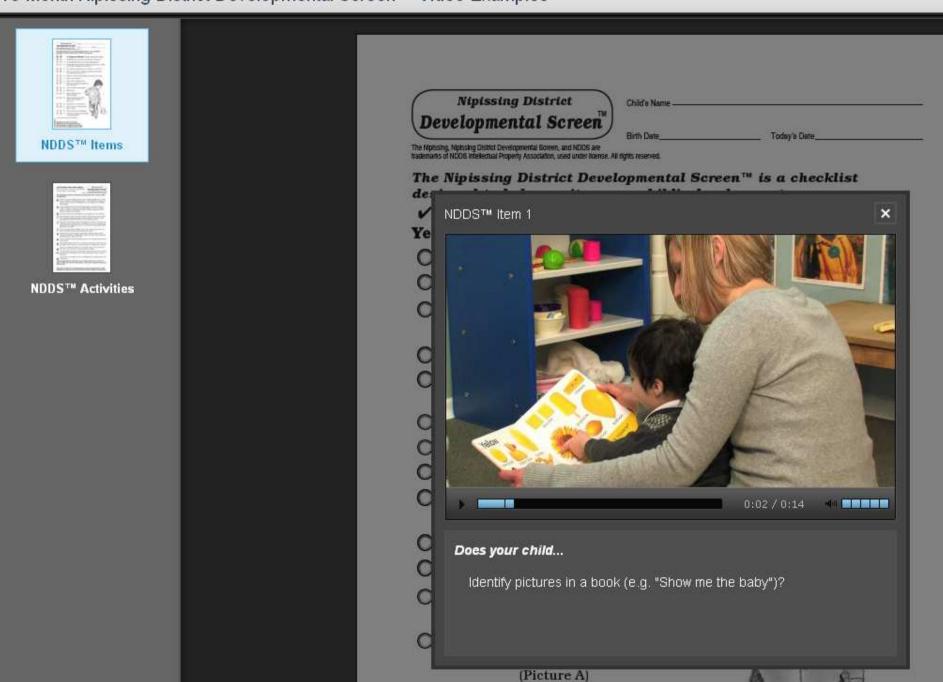


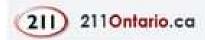


program menu



## 18-Month Nipissing District Developmental Screen™ Video Examples





## Easy access to community, social, health and related government services in Ontario

Browne by Subject

Quick Search

Advanced Search

#### Where in Ontario?

remember this location

e.g Chatriam or 55 John St. Toronto

Either your address or gostal code to see how far the services are from you

#### Browse topics

- Abuse including sexual assault
- Child and family services

#### Child care.

Afternatives to parental care including child care centres, nursery schools, private home child care agencies, cooperatives, babysiting, nannies and workplace child care.

#### Child protective services.

Investigation and intervention to ensure the safety and well-being of children who are subrerable to abuse, neglect or exploitation.

#### Parent and child programs

Social, recreational and educational get-togethers for parents or caregivers and the children they are caring for. May be structured or informal.

- Consumer protection and complaints
- Emergency and crisis services
- Employment, education and training
- # Financial assistance
- GB Food
- General community services
- B Government officials
- Health
- Homelessness
- Bousano
- E Legal
- Semiorn
- B Settlement and newcomer services
- EE Yourth

## The Benefits of 211 for Ontario

A History of Ontario 211

Media Room

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#### What is 2117

211 is a three-digit phone number, 2-1-1, and website (www.211ontario.ca) to provide information on community, social, health and government services in Ontario. We are here to help Ontario residents find support to be resilient and resourceful, no matter what life situation is challenging them. 211 is here to help you find the right service in your community that meets your needs. You can call or search our website 24 hours a day, every day of the year - even on holidays. Calls are free, anonymous and confidential. 211's phone service is available in over 150 languages. 211's website is bilingual and helps you find services that can serve you in both French and English.

Ontario's community and social services provide a wide range of programs and services to help individuals and families regain control during difficult times. They are then able to live better lives and become confidently engaged within their community. Each service has its own criteria when applying depending on a variety of considerations such as income, age, location, accessibility, language and other situations. 211 is here to help you find the right service.

#### What is 211ontario.ca?

A bilingual directory of more than 56,000 agencies and services together on one searchable web site.

#### Where 211 service is now available

211 is now available in the following regions: Perth, Huron, Kingston, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Otlawa, Niagara, Toronto, Windsor-Essex, Halton, Peel, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Simcoe, Bruce, Grey, Muskoka, Hallburton, Kawartha Lakes, Peterborough, Northumberland, Algoma, Rainy River, Hamilton, Oxford and Durham Region.











## Supporting Provincial Implementation of the 18month Well-Baby Visit

- \* Education and information strategies for primary care
- \* Health care provider central web portal
- \* Public education portal
- ★ Interactive NDDS<sup>TM</sup> guide for parents
- \* New Enhanced 18-Month Well-Baby Assessment Fee

## Future directions...

- ★ Pictorial Version of NDDS<sup>TM</sup>
- **★** Incorporating the NDDS<sup>TM</sup> and RBR into the electronic medical record

# Acknowledgements: Web Portal Team

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## www.18monthvisit.ca

The machealth.ca portal courtesy of the Division of e-Learning Innovation

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