

**The University of Arizona Pediatric Residency Program
Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics**

Primary Goals for this Rotation

3.26 GOAL: Prevention (Dev-Beh). Understand the role of the pediatrician in the prevention of developmental and behavioral problems in children.

3.26.1 : Describe the common prenatal influences that impair typical development.

3.26.2 : Describe the common postnatal influences that impair typical development.

3.26.3 : Describe the common environmental, social and family influences that promote optimal development and behavior of a child.

3.26.4 : Describe the common environmental, social and family influences that interfere with the typical development and behavior of a child.

3.26.5 : Refer patients at risk to appropriate early intervention services and specialists.

3.26.6 : Advocate for patients with special developmental, behavioral, and educational needs.

3.27 GOAL: Normal vs. Abnormal (Dev-Beh). Develop a working knowledge of typical development and behavior for children and families and apply this knowledge in the clinical setting to differentiate normal from abnormal states.

3.27.1 : For each of the domains of child development:

3.27.1.1 :Describe the spectrum of age-appropriate development and variations from typical for children from birth through adolescence.

3.27.1.2 :Identify major theories of development.

3.27.1.3 :Discuss how different developmental domains interact and influence one another at different stages of development.

3.27.1.4 :Counsel families on the variations within typical development.

3.27.1.5 :Identify "red flags" of abnormal development.

3.27.2 : Describe a child's typical progress in each of the following developmental domains, identify signs of abnormal development, and provide parents with counseling concerning:

1. Cognitive skills
2. Fine and gross motor skills
3. Receptive and expressive language
4. Social/emotional development
5. Self-help and adaptive behaviors

3.27.3 : For the common domains of child behavior:

3.27.3.1 :Describe the spectrum of age-appropriate development and variations from typical for children from birth through adolescence.

3.27.3.2 :Identify major theories of behavioral development.

3.27.3.3 :Discuss how different developmental and behavioral domains interact and influence one another at different stages.

3.27.3.4 :Counsel families on the variations within typical behavior.

3.27.3.5 :Diagnose "red flags" of abnormal behavior.

3.27.4 : Describe a child's typical progress in each of the following behavioral domains, identify signs of abnormal development, and provide parents with counseling concerning:

1. Attachment (bonding)
2. Autonomy
3. Elimination
4. Eating
5. Sexuality
6. Sleep
7. Temperament

3.27.5 : Counsel parents about typical parenting issues (related to child development, behavior, health and safety, family adjustment).

3.27.6 : Diagnose and manage specific pediatric behavioral, developmental and medical problems using knowledge and insight about family development and family systems theory.

3.27.7 : Recognize and differentiate between developmentally-appropriate coping strategies used by children and their families to contend with illness and medical interventions, and common ineffective coping strategies, including non-compliance.

3.27.8 : Use standardized, validated and accurate developmental and behavioral screening instruments, plus skills in interview, exam and medical knowledge to identify patterns of atypical development, such as:

1. ADHD home and school questionnaires (e.g., Vanderbilt, Connors)
2. Behavioral screening questionnaire (e.g., Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory, Pediatric Symptom Check List, PEDS, ASQ-SE)
3. Developmental screening tools reliant on parental report (e.g., ASQ, PEDS, CDIs)
4. Developmental screening tools requiring direct elicitation and measurement of children's behavior (e.g. Brigance, Battelle, Bayley Infant Neurodevelopmental Screener, SWILS)
5. Hearing screening (general, pure tone audiometry, otoacoustic emissions)
6. Language screening
7. Home and parent risk assessment tools to screen for social concerns, e.g., alcohol abuse, domestic violence, depression (e.g., Family Psychosocial Screen, Edinburgh Depression Inventory)

3.27.9 : Select, perform and/or interpret appropriate clinical tests to establish a medical etiology of identified developmental and/or behavioral problems, such as:

1. Blood tests to rule out organic or genetic conditions (such as thyroid function, lead screen, genetic testing, metabolic screening)
2. Neuroimaging studies and others (such as head MRI)

3.27.10 : Demonstrate familiarity with commonly used clinical and psychoeducational testing used by specialists to evaluate and monitor children with developmental and behavioral problems.

1. Identify common measures of intelligence used with infants, preschool and school age children (e.g., WPPSI, WISC-III, K-ABC).
2. Recognize common diagnostic measures of achievement, speech-language, and adaptive behavior (e.g., WRAT-R, Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, Preschool Language Scale-IV).
3. Understand the meaning of quotients and percentiles, the range of possible scores, common averages and standard deviations.

4. Know the scores typically observed in children with specific developmental conditions such as mental retardation, learning disabilities, giftedness, etc.

3.28 GOAL: Anticipatory Guidance (Dev-Beh). Provide appropriate anticipatory guidance related to common developmental and behavioral issues.

3.28.1 : Provide anticipatory guidance to parents about expected behaviors or milestones at a child's next developmental level.

3.28.2 : Provide anticipatory guidance to families about developmental aspects of injury prevention, common behaviors (i.e., feeding), discipline, and child's approach to the physical exam and interview.

3.28.3 : Provide anticipatory guidance, developmental promotion, and counseling for the following issues and problems:

3.28.3.1 :Adoption

3.28.3.2 :Children at risk due to poverty, abuse or neglect, etc.

3.28.3.3 :Behavioral management and positive disciplinary techniques

3.28.3.4 :Normal independence seeking and limit testing behaviors

3.28.3.5 :Positive attention

3.28.3.6 :Warnings and punishment

3.28.3.7 :Day care

3.28.3.8 :Death of a family member

3.28.3.9 :Developmental disabilities, including transition needs from infancy through adolescence and young adulthood

3.28.3.10 :Divorce

3.28.3.11 :Early intervention programs

3.28.3.12 :Eating problems

3.28.3.13 :Exposure to violence

3.28.3.14 :Gifted children

3.28.3.15 :Habits (thumb sucking and nail biting)

3.28.3.16 :Typical sleep patterns

3.28.3.17 :Parenting in a variety of settings, such as adoptive, foster, single parents, step or "blended" families, etc.

3.28.3.18 :Peer relationships and social skills

3.28.3.19 :Resiliency

3.28.3.20 :School success and failure

3.28.3.21 :Self-esteem

3.28.3.22 :Sexuality (typical patterns of sexual behavior, masturbation, sexual preference, sexually transmitted diseases, birth control)

3.28.3.23 :Sibling rivalry

3.28.3.24 :Sleep problems

3.28.3.25 :Substance abuse

3.28.3.26 :Television, video, computer and media

3.28.3.27 :Toilet training

3.28.3.28 :Preschool and kindergarten readiness

3.28.3.29 :Study skills and home work assistance

3.28.3.30 :Promoting speech and language development

3.28.3.31 :Literacy promotion

3.28.3.32 :Separation issues

3.28.3.33 :Bullying
3.29 GOAL: Undifferentiated Signs and Symptoms (Dev-Beh). Evaluate and manage common developmental-behavioral signs and symptoms in infants, children, and adolescents.
3.29.1 : For developmental-behavioral signs and symptoms in infants, children, and adolescents:
3.29.1.1 :Perform an appropriate problem-oriented interview and physical examination.
3.29.1.2 :Obtain additional information from other related sources (e.g., day care, school).
3.29.1.3 :Formulate a differential diagnosis, including typical variants where appropriate.
3.29.1.4 :Use structured screening instruments as appropriate.
3.29.1.5 :Formulate and carry out a plan for evaluation.
3.29.1.6 :Develop a management plan with the patient and family.
3.29.1.7 :Demonstrate effective communication to insure accurate history-taking, patient and family understanding, mutual decision-making, and adherence to therapy.
3.29.1.8 :Provide appropriate follow-up, including case management, when multiple disciplines are involved.
3.29.2 : Evaluate and manage the following developmental-behavioral signs and symptoms, provide appropriate counseling to parents or patients, and identify appropriate referral resources:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inattention 2. Hyperactivity 3. Delay in a single developmental domain 4. Delay in multiple developmental domains 5. Sleep disturbances 6. Elimination disturbances 7. Feeding disturbances 8. Poor academic performance 9. Loss of developmental milestones 10. Regression of behavioral self-control 11. Excessive out-of-control behaviors (e.g., anger outbursts) 12. Abrupt change in eating, sleeping, and/or socialization 13. Anxiety 14. Depressed affect 15. Grief 16. Sexual orientation issues 17. Gender identity issues 18. Somatic complaints 19. Obsessive-compulsive symptoms 20. Separation anxiety 21. Tics 22. Somatic complaints 23. Violence 24. Excessive concerns about body image
3.30 GOAL: Common Conditions Not Referred (Dev-Beh). Recognize and manage common developmental and behavioral conditions that generally do not require referral.

3.30.1 : For the common developmental-behavioral problems commonly observed in infants, children, and adolescents:
3.30.1.1 :Describe diagnostic criteria, applying DSM-PC codes that determine variation, problem, or condition.
3.30.1.2 :Discuss environmental and biologic risk factors.
3.30.1.3 :Explain alternative or co-morbid conditions.
3.30.1.4 :Describe natural history and common variations.
3.30.1.5 :Implement assessment appropriate to the primary care setting, including input from home, school and other environments as necessary.
3.30.1.6 :Implement individualized case management.
3.30.1.7 :Counsel parents in age-appropriate intervention.
3.30.1.8 :Describe indications for referral to other professionals for evaluation or treatment.
3.30.1.9 :Execute appropriate referrals to mental health and other professionals and other community resources.
<p>3.30.2 : Recognize and manage, and counsel parents and patients concerning the following common developmental and behavioral problems that do not generally require referral:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjustment reactions 2. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, uncomplicated 3. Breath-holding spells 4. Physiologic crying in infancy and colic 5. Oppositional behavior 6. Difficulties with parenting and discipline 7. Encopresis 8. Enuresis 9. Failure to thrive 10. Fears and anxiety 11. Habits (nail biting, hair twirling, etc.) 12. School avoidance/refusal 13. Sleep-wake cycle disturbances 14. Stress reactions 15. Temper tantrums 16. Head banging 17. Simple motor tic 18. Typical separation anxiety 19. Functional pain 20. Mild depression
3.31 GOAL: Common Conditions Generally Referred (Dev-Beh). Recognize, provide initial management, appropriately refer, and provide primary care case management for common developmental or behavioral conditions that often need additional diagnostic and/or management support from other specialties or disciplines.
<p>3.31.1 : For the more complex developmental-behavioral problems that require referral for diagnostic or management support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe diagnostic criteria. 2. Discuss environmental and biologic risk factors. 3. Identify alternative or co-morbid conditions. 4. Describe natural history.

5. Organize initial assessment, consultation, and ongoing management as the primary care pediatrician.

3.31.2 : Recognize, provide initial management, appropriately refer and provide primary care case management for the following developmental-behavioral conditions:

1. Developmental-behavioral disorders associated with chronic physical health conditions (e.g., spina bifida, cleft lip, cleft palate, paraplegia, amputation, sensory impairment, Tourette's disorder, prematurity)
2. Cognitive disabilities (e.g., mental retardation)
3. Language and learning disabilities
4. Motor disabilities (e.g., cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy)
5. Autistic spectrum disorders
6. Attention problems, moderate to severe
7. Externalizing disorders (e.g., violence, conduct disorder, antisocial behavior, oppositional defiant disorder, school failure, school phobia, excessive school absences, firesetting)
8. Internalizing disorders (e.g., adjustment disorder, anxiety disorder, conversion reactions, somatoform disorders, depression, mood disorders, suicide contemplation or attempt, PTSD)
9. Substance abuse
10. Social and environmental morbidities (e.g., physical abuse, sexual abuse, parental health disorders such as depression and substance abuse)
11. Problems of feeding, eating, elimination, sleep
12. Atypical behaviors (e.g., post traumatic stress disorder, psychosis)
13. Problems of gender identity, sexuality, or related issues
14. Psychosis/Schizophrenia, borderline personality

3.31.3 : Serve as case manager or active team participant for individuals with developmental and behavioral disorders through the primary care setting, demonstrating skills including, but not limited to:

3.31.3.1 :Communication and record-sharing with other disciplines

3.31.3.2 :Maintenance of a complete problem list

3.31.3.3 :Managing the "whole patient"

3.31.3.4 :Family empowerment and communication

3.31.3.5 :Maintain patient and family confidentiality (HIPAA)

3.31.4 : Discuss interventions and specialists that assist with the diagnosis or ongoing management of children with developmental-behavioral disorders, demonstrate knowledge of referral sources, and demonstrate ability to work collaboratively with a variety of these professionals.

1. Audiologist
2. Behavior modification specialists
3. Child Life
4. Child psychiatry
5. Child psychology
6. Community resources/support systems (Boys and Girls club, Family Resource Centers)
7. Developmental-behavioral pediatrician
8. Early intervention services
9. Educational intervention (preschool and school age)

10. Family counseling
11. Feeding specialists
12. Hypnosis, relaxation, and self-control techniques
13. Interdisciplinary team for evaluation
14. Neurodevelopmental pediatrician
15. Pediatric neurology
16. Occupational therapy
17. Physical therapy
18. Physical medicine and rehabilitation
19. Pharmacotherapy
20. Social work services
21. Speech and language therapy
22. Teachers
23. Vision specialist
24. Other (play therapy, music therapy, support groups, parent training, etc.)

3.39 GOAL: Pediatric Competencies in Brief (Dev-Beh). Demonstrate high standards of professional competence while working with children who present with developmental and behavioral concerns. [For details see Pediatric Competencies.]

3.39.1 : Competency 1: Patient Care. Provide family-centered patient care that is development- and age-appropriate, compassionate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health.

3.39.1.1 :Use a logical and appropriate clinical approach to the care of children who present with developmental and behavioral concerns, applying principles of evidence-based decision-making and problem-solving.

3.39.1.2 :Provide sensitive support to children who present with developmental and behavioral concerns, and their families.

3.39.2 : Competency 2: Medical Knowledge. Understand the scope of established and evolving biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral knowledge needed by a pediatrician; demonstrate the ability to acquire, critically interpret and apply this knowledge in patient care.

3.39.2.1 :Demonstrate a commitment to acquiring the knowledge needed in developmental and behavioral pediatrics.

3.39.2.2 :Know and/or access medical information efficiently, evaluate it critically, and apply it appropriately to care of children and families dealing with developmental and behavioral concerns.

3.39.3 : Competency 3: Interpersonal Skills and Communication. Demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in information exchange and partnering with patients, their families and professional associates.

3.39.3.1 :Communicate skillfully with families and children and provide appropriate patient education and reassurance for conditions common to developmental and behavioral pediatrics.

3.39.3.2 :Communicate effectively with physicians, other health professionals, and health-related agencies to create and sustain information exchange and teamwork for patient care.

3.39.3.3 :Maintain accurate, legible, timely, confidential and legally appropriate medical records in this clinical setting.

3.39.4 : Competency 4: Practice-based Learning and Improvement. Demonstrate knowledge, skills and attitudes needed for continuous self-assessment, using scientific methods and evidence to investigate, evaluate, and improve one's patient care practice.

3.39.4.1 :Use scientific methods and evidence to investigate, evaluate, and improve patient care practice related to developmental and behavioral issues.
3.39.4.2 :Identify personal learning needs, systematically organize relevant information resources for future reference, and plan for continuing acquisition of knowledge and skills.
3.39.5 : Competency 5: Professionalism. Demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to diversity.
3.39.5.1 :Demonstrate personal accountability to the well-being of patients (e.g., following-up on lab results, writing comprehensive notes, and seeking answers to patient care questions).
3.39.5.2 :Demonstrate a commitment to professional behavior in interactions with staff and professional colleagues.
3.39.5.3 :Adhere to ethical and legal principles, and be sensitive to diversity.
3.39.6 : Competency 6: Systems-Based Practice. Understand how to practice high-quality health care and advocate for patients within the context of the health care system.
3.39.6.1 :Identify key aspects of health care systems as they apply to care of individuals and their families dealing with mental health, behavioral or developmental concerns, including cost control, billing, and reimbursement.
3.39.6.2 :Demonstrate sensitivity to the costs of clinical care for patients who present with developmental or behavioral concerns, and take steps to minimize costs without compromising quality.
3.39.6.3 :Recognize and advocate for families who need assistance to deal with system complexities and identify resources to meet their needs.
3.39.6.4 :Recognize the limits of one's knowledge and expertise and take steps to avoid medical errors.

Procedures

7.2. GOAL: Diagnostic and screening procedures. Describe the following tests or procedures, including how they work and when they should be used; competently perform those commonly used by the pediatrician in practice.

ADHD home and school questionnaires

Audiometry evaluation: interpretation

Behavioral screening questionnaire

Developmental screening test

Hearing screening

Language screening test

Vision screening

Source

Kittredge, D., Baldwin, C. D., Bar-on, M. E., Beach, P. S., Trimm, R. F. (Eds.). (2004). APA Educational Guidelines for Pediatric Residency. Ambulatory Pediatric Association Website. Available online: www.ambpeds.org/egweb. [Accessed 03/26/2008]. Project to develop this website was funded by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation 2002-2005.