

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
- Nursing and nutrition services
- Speech-language therapy
- Family education and training
- Specialized skills training
- Physical therapy
- Assistive technology
- Occupational therapy
- Case management
- 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.**

See the inside of this brochure for how to make a referral to ECI.

Your Local ECI Program Information:



The state agency responsible for coordinating the statewide, interagency service delivery system for ECI is the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). DARS contracts with local agencies to provide services in every Texas county.

To find the number of the ECI program in your area, call the DARS Inquiries Line: 1-800-628-5115

If you are a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, use the relay option of your choice.



Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
Division for Early Childhood Intervention
6330 Hwy 290 East, Austin, Texas 78723
www.dars.state.tx.us/ecis

For questions, compliments, or complaints, visit www.dars.state.tx.us or call 1-800-628-5115.

ECI-14_0616



What Healthcare Professionals Need to Know About 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



early childhood intervention
eci

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services
Division for Early Childhood Intervention

Diagnoses List

(Below is a partial list of diagnoses ECI uses. This printed list is updated less frequently than the ECI web site, so there may be diagnoses below that are no longer qualifying. For a complete list and the most up-to-date information, please visit www.dars.state.tx.us/ecis/resources/diagnoses.asp and conduct a search to find further diagnoses.)

A

Achondrogenesis I (Parenti-Fraccaro Syndrome)
 Achondrogenesis II (Langer-Saldino Syndrome)
 Achondroplasia
 Acrodysostosis (Acrodysplasia I)
 Addison only phenotype adrenoleukodystrophy
 Alper's Disease (Poliodystrophy)
 Amaurotic Familial Idiocy
 Amniotic Band (affecting fetus or newborn)
 Anencephaly and similar malformations
 Angelman's Syndrome
 Anophthalmia/Anophthalmos
 Anoxic Insult to Brain
 Anterior cord syndrome
 Apert's Syndrome (Acrocephalosyndactyly I, ACS I)
 Aphasia
 Argininosuccinic Aciduria
 Arnold-Chiari syndrome with hydrocephalus (Spina Bifida with Hydrocephalus (Arnold Chiari/Chiari II))
 Arthrogryposis
 Asperger's Syndrome
 Ataxia Telangiectasia
 Atresia of foramina of Magendie and Luschka (Dandy Walker Syndrome)
 Autistic disorder

B

Bartter's Syndrome
 Batten Disease
 Beals' Syndrome (Beals-Hecht Syndrome)
 Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome
 Biedl-Bardet Syndrome
 Brown-Sequard syndrome

C

Camptomelic Dysplasia (CMD I, Camptomelic Dwarfism)
 Canavan Disease
 Carpenter Syndrome (Acrocephalopolysyndactyly)

Caudal Regression Syndrome (Sirenomelia)
 Cerebral Ataxia, Congenital
 Cerebral Cysts
 Cerebral Dysplasia
 Cerebral Gigantism (Soto's Syndrome)
 Cerebral palsy
 Cerebrocostomandibular (Smith-Theiler-Schachenmann) Syndrome
 Cerebrohepatorenal Syndrome
 CHARGE Syndrome (CHARGE Association)
 Chondrodysplasia Punctata Syndromes
 Chromosomal Anomalies: 10q+, 11p-, 12p-, 13q-, 13q+, Trisomy 14q1, 18q-, 21q-, 22q-, 3q+, 4p-, 4p+, 4q-, 4q+, 7q+, 9p-, 9p+, 9q-, Trisomy 22, Trisomy 8, XXXXX, XXXXY, XXXY, Triploidy and polyploidy
 Cleft lip and cleft palate
 Clubfoot
 Coffin-Lowry Syndrome
 Coffin-Siris Syndrome (Fifth-Digit Syndrome)
 Communicating hydrocephalus
 Complex febrile convulsions
 Costello Syndrome
 Cri Du Chat or Cat's Cry (Chromosomal Anomalies - 5p-)
 Crouzon's Disease (Craniofacial Dysostosis)
 Cutis Laxa Syndromes, Recessive Form
 Cytomegalovirus infection

D

Defects in glycoprotein degradation (Fucosidosis)
 Defects in glycoprotein degradation (Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I (Sialidosis)) and (Mannosidosis)
 DeLange's Syndrome
 Diaphragmatic Hernia
 Diastematomyelia

Diastrophic Dysplasia
 DiGeorge's Syndrome
 Disorders of amino-acid transport
 Down syndrome, Trisomy 21, 18, 13, and unspecified
 Drug Withdrawal Syndrome
 Dubowitz Syndrome
 Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
 Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen Syndrome (D-M-C Dwarfism)
 Dystonia Musculorum Deformans (Torsion Dystonia)

E

Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes
 Encephalocele
 Encephalopathy
 Epidermolysis bullosa
 Epilepsy and recurrent seizures or convulsions
 Erb's paralysis due to birth injury (Brachial Plexus Injury, Perinatal Origin)

F

Failure to Thrive
 Familial Dysautonomia (Riley-Day Syndrome, HSN III)
 Fanconi (-de Toni) (-Debre) Syndrome with or without cystinosis
 Farber (-Uzman) Disease
 Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
 Fragile X Syndrome

G

Galactosemia
 Gastroschisis
 Gaucher's Disease
 Glutaric Acidemia Type II (also called Methylmalonic Aciduria)
 Glycinemia
 GM1 Gangliosidosis
 Goldenhar's Syndrome (Oculoauriculovertebral Dysplasia)

H

Hallervorden-Spatz Syndrome (Globus Pallidus Pigmentary Degeneration)

Hemiplegia
 Heterotopia
 Holoprosencephaly
 Holt-Oram (Cardiac-Limb) Syndrome (Atrioidigital Dysplasia)
 Homocystinuria
 Hydrocephalus
 Hypertrophic Interstitial Neuritis (Dejerine-Sottas or Gombault's)
 Hypoglossia - Hypodactylia Spectrum (Hanhart's II Syndrome)
 Hypothyroidism
 Hypotonia, Congenital, Non-Benign Form
 Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) (Encephalopathy, Hypoxic Ischemic)

I

Ichthyosis Congenita (Harlequin Fetus)
 Intraventricular Hemorrhage, Grade IV (Periventricular Venous Infarction)
 Isovaleric Acidemia
 Jansky-Bielschowsky Syndrome
 Johanson-Blizzard Syndrome
 Juvenile arthritis
 Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

K

Klinefelter syndrome
 Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome
 Klumpke's paralysis due to birth injury
 Kniest's Syndrome (Metatrophic Dwarfism II)
 Krabbe's Disease
 Kufs Disease

L

Langer-Giedion Syndrome (Acrodysplasia V, Klingmuller's)
 Larsen's Syndrome
 Leigh Disease
 Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (Gastaut's Syndrome)
 Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome

Linear Nevus Sebaceous Syndrome
 Lipid storage disorders
 Lissencephaly
 Locked-in state
 Lumbosacral Agenesis

M

Malignant neoplasm of cerebellum
 Mandibulofacial Dysostosis (Franschetti-Klein Syndrome)
 Maple Syrup Urine Disease
 Marden Walker Syndrome
 Marfan's syndrome
 Meckel's Disease (Meckel's Diverticulum)
 Menkes' Syndrome (Kinky Hair Disease)
 Meobius (-Poland) Syndrome (Congenital facial diplegia, Mobius II)
 Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
 Methylmalonic Aciduria with Glycinemia, Groups 1, 2, 3, 4
 Methylmalonic Aciduria without Glycinemia, Group 5
 Microcephaly
 Microphthalmos (Cryptophthalmos Syndrome)
 Mucopolysaccharidosis
 Muscular Dystrophy, Congenital
 Myasthenia Gravis
 Myoclonic Encephalopathy of Childhood (Kinsbourne Syndrome)
 Myositis ossificans progressiva
 Myositis ossificans traumatica
 Myotonia Congenita (Thomsen's Disease)
 Myotonic Dystrophy

N

Nemaline Rod Myopathy
 Neurofibromatosis
 Niemann-Pick disease type A, B, C, and D
 Nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage (Intracerebral Hemorrhage)

Noonan's Syndrome
 Norrie's Syndrome (Andersen-Warburg's Syndrome)

O

Oculocerebrorenal Syndrome (Lowe's Syndrome)
 Optic nerve hypoplasia
 Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome
 Osteogenesis Imperfecta
 Otopalatodigital Syndrome

P

Pallister-Killian Syndrome
 Pan hypopituitarism
 Paralytic syndromes
 Paraplegia
 Periventricular Leukomalacia (PVL)
 Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous*
 Pervasive developmental disorders
 Phakomatosis
 Phenylketonuria (PKU)
 Plagiocephaly
 Polymicrogyria
 Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia (Cloverleaf Skull-Kleeblattschadel)
 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
 Roberts' Syndrome (Appelt-Gerken-Lenz Syndrome)
 Robin's Syndrome
 Robinow Syndrome
 Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome
 Russell (-Silver) Syndrome

S

Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome (Chotzen's, Acrocephalosyndactyly III)

Sandhoff disease
 Schizencephaly
 Seizures (Convulsions)
 Septo-optic dysplasia
 Short Bowel Syndrome
 Sjogren-Larsson Syndrome
 Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome
 Spielmeier-Vogt Disease
 Spina bifida
 Spinal Cord Injury
 Spondyloepiphyseal Dysplasia (SED)
 Sturge-Weber Syndrome
 Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis
 Symptomatic Torsion Dystonia
 Syringomyelia and syringobulbia

T

TAR Syndrome
 Tay-Sachs disease
 Thanotophoric Dysplasia
 Todd's paralysis (postepileptic)
 Tuberous Sclerosis
 Turner's syndrome (Chromosomal Anomalies - XO)
 Tyrosinemia, Type I (Tyrosinosis) and Type II (Richner-Hanhart Syndrome)

V

VATER Syndrome
 Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome (VCFS)

W

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

X, Y, Z

Xeroderma Pigmentosum



Ways to make a referral to ECI:

- Complete the ECI Referral Form developed by ECI and the Texas Pediatric Society (TPS) located at www.txpeds.org/eci
- 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.

Ways to find a program in your area:

- Call the DARS Inquiries Line at 1-800-628-5115
- Go to the DARS/ECI website search page at: www.dars.state.tx.us/ecis/searchprogram.asp