STAR Health
Training Tool Kit
Array of Services for Children with Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities

9/1/2017
Objectives

Participants will be able to:

• Define Intellectual and Developmental Disorders.
• Identify support programs throughout Health and Human Services Commission.
• As a private provider, be able to complete a Determination of Disability for Local Intellectual Developmental Disability Authorities.
• Partner with LIDDA in the Endorsement Process.
Intellectual Disability

Intellectual Disability is characterized both by a significantly below-average score on a test of mental ability or intelligence and by limitations in the ability to function in areas of daily life, such as communication, self-care, getting along in social situations and school activities.
Developmental Disabilities

• This is a diverse group of severe, chronic conditions due to mental and/or physical impairments. People with developmental disabilities have problems with major life activities such as language, mobility, learning, self-help and independent living.

• Frequently, people with cerebral palsy, autism spectrum disorders, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder and various genetic and chromosomal disorders such as Down syndrome and Fragile X syndrome are described as having developmental disabilities.
The Basics

• Intelligence refers to a general mental capability. It involves:
  – Reasoning
  – Planning
  – Solving problems
  – Sharing complex ideas
  – Learning quickly
  – Learning from experience

• Intelligence is represented by standardized tests given by trained professionals.

• Intellectual disability is thought to be based on a score of approximately 70 or below.

• Intelligence isn’t the entire picture. Adaptive behaviors also play a part.

Prevention

• Prenatal care
• Genetic counseling
• Newborn screenings
• Childhood immunizations
• Injury prevention
• Prevent Shaken Baby Syndrome
• Exposure to lead, mercury and other toxins.
• Protection from poisonous household products

Advances in research have led to prevention within the last 30 years. Each year in the U.S.:
• 250 cases are prevented by screening for PKU and treating with dietary changes.
• 1000 cases are prevented by screening for congenital hypothyroidism and treating with thyroid hormone replacement.
• 1000 cases are prevented by treating Rh disease with Rh disease immune globulin.
• 5000 cases are prevented by administering the Hib vaccine.
• 4000 cases are prevented by administering the measles vaccine.
Additional Resource

HHSC Transformation

- [https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/hhs-transformation](https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/hhs-transformation)

In 2015, Texas Health and Human Services (HHS) began a reorganization to produce a more efficient, effective, and responsive system. In September of 2016, the first phase of that effort became operational and a second phase occurs September 1, 2017.

The goals of the transformation are to create a system that:

- Is easier to navigate for people who need information, benefits, or services
- Aligns with the HHS mission, business, and statutory responsibilities
- Breaks down operational silos to create greater program integration
- Creates clear lines of accountability within the organization
- Develops clearly defined and objective performance metrics for all areas of the organization

These changes affect the following agencies:

- Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS)
Abbreviations

- STAR Health – State of Texas Access Reform – Foster Care
- PCS – Personal Care Services
- PDN – Private Duty Nursing
- ISP – Individualized Service Plan
- ECI – Early Childhood Intervention
- TIC – Trauma Informed Care
- PCP – Primary Care Provider
- TXHS – Texas Health Steps
- LTSS – Long Term Support Services
- HHSC – Health & Human Services Commission
- MTP – Medical Transportation Program
- HIPPA – Health Information and Patient Privacy Act
- IDD – Intellectual Developmental Disabilities
- CM – Case Management
Abbreviations

• LIDDA – Local Intellectual Disabilities Authority
• AAIDD – American Association for Intellectual Disabilities
• ADLS – Activities of Daily
• BH – Behavioral Health
• PH – Physical Health
• TxHmL – Texas Home Living Waiver
• DARS – Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services
• ICF – Intermediate Care Facility
• HCS – Home and Community Services
• LAR – Legally Authorized Representative
• THSC – Texas Health and Safety Code
• TAC – Texas Administrative Code
• ASD – Autism Spectrum Disorder
• SSLC – State Supported Living Center
How Does CANS Relate?

- Access to Family Needs and Strengths Assessment in Health Passport
- History of past assessments and evaluations
- Consideration of Adaptive Function in Children receiving Child Welfare Services
- Consideration of Adaptive Function with youth in Foster Care
- Consideration of Adaptive Function with youth in Early Childhood programs
Early Interpersonal Experiences

- Early interpersonal experiences have a profound impact on the brain.
- Stressful experiences that are overtly traumatizing may cause chronic elevated hormones such as cortisol (Siegel, 2002).
- It is primarily children younger than 4 years of age that are at greatest risk, accounting for 79% of child maltreatment-related fatalities (DHHS, 2007). Of 16 million U.S. children under 4 years old, 267,479 were victims of maltreatment in 2005 alone (DHHS, 2007).

(Arthur Becker-Weidman Ph.D, 2009)
Improving Functioning and Reducing Placement and Adoptive Disruptions

- This descriptive study is the first of its kind.
- Demonstrates the notable discrepancies between chronological and developmental ages in adopted and foster children.
- These delays have a number of very important implications for treatment, further research, effective parenting, parent training, and the education and child welfare systems.
- Understanding these implications could have a profoundly positive effect on adopted children and children in the child welfare system.
- Better treatment, increased understanding of the child by parents and others and better educational placements may all yield improving functioning and reduced placement and adoptive disruptions.
Measuring IQ and Adaptive Skills

Intellectual Assessments
• Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
• Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
• Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
• Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Ability

Adaptive Assessments
• Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS)
• Adaptive Behavior Assessment System (ABAS)
• Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP)
• Scales of Independent Behavior (SIB)
Best Practices

Best practices promote:

**Vineland-II: Domains**

- **Adaptive Behavior Composite**
  An overall assessment of an individual's level of adaptive behavior

- **Communication Domain**
  How an individual speaks, understands others, and uses written language

- **Motor Skills Domain**
  How the individual uses arms, legs, hands, and fingers for movement, coordination, and to manipulate objects

- **Daily Living Skills Domain**
  The practical skills and behaviors that are needed to take care of oneself

- **Socialization Domain**
  The skills and behaviors that are needed to get along with others and for use in free-time activities

- **Maladaptive Behavior Domain**
  Measure of undesirable behaviors that may interfere with adaptive behaviors
Narrowing it Down

Determination of Intellectual Disability Report Elements in 40 TAC Chapter 5, Subchapter D concerning Diagnostic Assessment, §5.155 describes the minimum requirements for a DID report but does not prescribe a particular format or outline:

• Information about the individual
• Relevant background information
• Previous diagnostic assessment and test results
• Current behavioral observations
• Current assessment results/findings
• Related health conditions
• Summary
• Recommendations
Placement, Treatment, Care, Case Coordination and Community Resources
Home and Community-Based Services

• **Services and Supports** available to individual diagnoses with an intellectual disability or a related condition, who are living with their family, in their own homes or in other community settings such as small group homes.

• **Services include residential assistance** (host home/companion care, supervised living, residential support), adaptive aids, dental treatment, minor home modifications, professional therapies, behavioral support, nursing, day habilitation, employment assistance, supported employment and respite.
Programs and Supports

• IDD Community Services
  – Local Authority Services and supports, such as day habilitation, community support and respite provided to assist persons to live in the community.
• Intermediate Care Facility (ICF)
  – 24-hour residential and habilitation services provided in homes for groups ranging in size from six to more than 100 people.
• State-operated Centers
  – Provide 24-hour residential and habilitation services for people with a severe or profound intellectual disability, or those people with an intellectual disability who are medically fragile or have behavioral problems.
Texas Home Living Program (TxHmL)

- Services and supports are available to individuals diagnosed with an intellectual disability or a related condition, who live in their family homes or their own homes.
- Services include adaptive aids, dental treatment, minor home modifications, professional therapies, behavioral support, nursing, day habilitation, employment assistance, supported employment and respite.
STAR Health

- 1-866-912-6283
- www.FosterCareTX.com
- www.SuperiorHealthPlan.com
Helpful Websites

- www.wpspublish.com
- www.apa.org
- www.nctsn.org
Additional Resources

- If you need more help or aren’t sure who to call, your Regional DFPS Well Being Specialist is available to assist you.

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