PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITIONS WITH A HIGH PROBABILITY OF RESULTING IN A DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY

Attachment disorder

Autism spectrum disorder

Blindness, including visual impairments

Blood lead level of five micrograms per deciliter or greater

Brain malformation, including but not limited to, Dandy-Walker syndrome, agenesis of the corpus callosum, and holoprosencephaly

Cerebral palsy

Chromosomal abnormalities, including but not limited to, trisomy 21 (Down syndrome), trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome), trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome), 22q11.2 (DiGeorge syndrome), and fragile X syndrome

Cranio-facial anomalies, including cleft lip and palate, craniosynostosis, hemifacial anomalies, and plagiocephaly

Cyanotic heart conditions, excluding simple atrial septal defects, ventricular septal defects, and isolated valve disease

Cystic fibrosis

Deaf/blindness

Deafness, including hearing impairments

Epilepsy

Fetal alcohol syndrome

Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

Hydrocephalus

Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy

Inborn errors of metabolism, including but not limited to, phenylketonuria, homocystinuria, and galactosemia

Infant of untreated mother of phenylketonuria

Infection (fetal/neonatal) of herpes, syphilis, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, or rubella

Intraventricular hemorrhage (grade IV)

Microcephaly

Muscular dystrophy

Neonatal abstinence syndrome

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome

Newborn with extreme prematurity (less than 28 weeks)

Newborn with neonatal intensive care unit stay greater than 30 days

Newborn with very low birth weight (i.e., less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 pounds) diagnosed at birth or within 30 calendar days after birth

Perinatal stroke (stroke in fetus or newborn)

Sickle cell anemia

Spina bifida

Spinal muscular atrophy

Traumatic brain injury, including shaken infant syndrome