



How to Complete Section C of the PL1 Regarding Developmental Disabilities.

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, §435.1010, a related condition is a severe and chronic disability that:

- A. is attributed to:
- i. cerebral palsy or epilepsy; or
 - ii. any other condition, other than mental illness, found to be closely related to mental retardation because the condition results in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of individuals with mental retardation, and requires treatment or services similar to those required for individuals with mental retardation;

B. is manifested before the individual reaches age 22;

C. is likely to continue indefinitely; and

D. results in **substantial functional limitation** in at **least three** of the following areas of major life activity:

- i. **self-care;**
- ii. **understanding and use of language;**
- iii. **learning;**
- iv. **mobility;**
- v. **self-direction; and**
- vi. **capacity for independent living.**

The functional limitations must be due to the related condition, manifest before the age of 22 and not be due to age related decline, illness or dementia.

Use the link below to find the list of qualified diagnosis codes.

<https://hhs.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/doing-business-with-hhs/providers/health/icd10-codes.pdf>

In addition, please read the following for clarification of what constitutes a developmental disability:



Case Examples

Example #1:

The individual has Cerebral Palsy, occurring before the age of 22. There are several diagnosis codes for this condition but they are all part of the DD diagnosis set of codes.

The individual went to college, had a successful career, got married and had children.

There were no substantial functional limitations that occurred due to the Cerebral Palsy.

Later in life due to age related decline, illness or dementia, the individual demonstrates functional limitations. This individual would not be PASRR positive for DD.

Example #2:

The individual has Huntington's disease, with onset of symptoms at the age of 39. The ICD 10 Code for this diagnosis is G10. Code G10 is on the list of Developmental Disabilities Codes

Age of onset is after the age of 22.

This individual would not be PASRR positive for DD.

Example #3:

Individual has epilepsy. There are several diagnosis codes under G40 found on the list of Developmental Disabilities.

Age of onset was shortly after birth. The condition was defined as chronic

Childhood epilepsy caused delays in visual-motor integration, learning and verbal memory and word fluency.

This individual should be identified as PASRR positive for DD.



Steps for Completing Section C

When completing Section C regarding a suspicion of DD, first look at the list of DD diagnosis codes using the hyperlink.

Did a physician record one of these diagnoses in the chart? The diagnosis has to be assigned by a physician.

If the diagnosis in the chart is on the list, it can be used in Section C as a possible DD. If the diagnosis is not on the list, the PL1 should not indicate the individual is positive for DD.

The next step is to look for the age of onset. The age of onset should be recorded in medical charts. Did the condition occur before the age of 22? If not, the individual does not have DD and the PL1 should not be positive for DD.

If the condition occurred before the age of 22, next look for the **substantial functional limitations** listed above.

Are there at least three or more limitations that occurred due to the DD? Remember, the functional limitations should not be related to age related decline or dementia. If there are three or more substantial functional limitations, record positive for DD on the PL1. If not, the PL1 should not indicate positive for DD.

If, after following these steps, you find that the diagnosis is in fact on the list of qualified diagnosis codes and you find three or more substantial functional limitations but have no record of the age of onset, you should mark the PL1 positive for DD. The PASRR evaluator will attempt to locate information on the age of onset when they conduct the PE.