

Local Early Intervention Coordinating Council Of Genesee and Orleans County

Local Early Intervention Coordinating Council (LEICC)

*Deborah Johnson
Genesee and Orleans County
Health Department
Deborah.Johnson@co.genesee.ny.us*

*Shelly Kordish
Co-President
Skordish@arcoforleans.org*

*Laura Ford
Co-President
Lbford2009@gmail.com*

*This committee includes
county officials, Early
Intervention providers,
Department of Health staff,
community agencies, child
care providers and parents
of children enrolled in the
program, both past and
present*

About us:

The mission of the LEICC is to enable Genesee and Orleans County families with infants and toddlers who have developmental delay(s) and/or disabilities to build and maintain relationships based on trust and respect with service providers to:

- A. Identify and access family centered services and supports in the most natural setting recognizing each family's resources, priorities, and concerns.
- B. Empower each family to advocate for their child(ren) to enhance the quality of their lives.

Please join us at our next meeting:

Friday, December 8, 2017 at 9:30-11:30 at
Arc of Genesee Orleans – Community Center
Forum
38 Woodrow Road, Batavia, NY 14020

Childcare will be provided!!

Agenda:

- 9:30-10 Introductions, Opening remarks, Questions and Answers
- 10-10:30 Speaker: Tracey Taylor from Step by Step
Tracey is an advocate helping to spread the word of the importance of EI and why we need more monetary support.
- 10:30-11:30 Speakers: Beth Grier-Leva and Barbara Wischnowski from Regional Early Childhood Direction Center
Together they will discuss the transition process from Early Intervention services to CPSE 3-5 services.

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Early Intervention Health and Safety Information:

The New York State Early Intervention Program provides many services to families of infants and toddlers who have special needs, including:

- Early identification, screening and assessment services
- Service coordination
- Special instruction
- Speech pathology and audiology
- Occupational therapy
- Physical therapy
- Psychological services
- Nursing services
- Nutrition services
- Social work services
- Family training, and counseling, parent & child support groups
- Vision services
- Assistive technology
- Respite services
- Other approved services
- Behavioral intervention services

Eligibility:

A child 0 to 3 years of age suspected of having a developmental delay may be referred for further evaluation to meet specific criteria

**For more information on referring your child,
call Deborah Johnson at 585-344-2580, extension 5572.**

ADDITIONAL EARLY INTERVENTION RESOURCES FOR PARENTS:

<https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/0532/> -Early Intervention Steps: A Parent's Basic Guide to the Early Intervention Program

<http://parenttoparentnys.org> – Family support network

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Below are some of the things your infant or toddler should be doing at different ages:

http://co.genesee.ny.us/departments/health/early_intervention_program.php

At 3 months, does your child:

- Turn their head toward bright colors and lights
- Move eyes in the same direction together
- Cries differently when tired, hungry or in pain
- Recognize the bottle or breast
- Become quiet in response to sounds (especially to speech)
- Make fists with both hands
- Grasp rattles or hair
- Wiggle and kick with arms and legs
- Lift head and chest when on belly
- Smile or coos in response to person's smile or voice

At 6 months, does your child:

- Follow moving objects with their eyes
- Turn toward the source of normal sound
- Reach for objects and pick them up
- Switch toys from one hand to the other
- Play with their toes
- Help hold the bottle during feeding
- Recognize familiar faces
- Imitate speech sounds
- Respond to soft sounds, especially talking
- Roll over

At 9 months, does your child:

- Enjoys peek-a-boo and patty cake
- Has different vocalizations for different states
- Imitates familiar sounds and actions
- Cries when parent leaves room
- Reaches to request object
- Babbling ("bababa", "mama-mama"), lots of sounds that take on sounds of words

At 12 months, does your child:

- Attracts attention (such as vocalizing, coughing)
- Crawl on hands and knees
- Shakes head "no", pushes away undesired objects
- Pull to a standing position
- Drink from a cup
- Wave bye-bye
- Hold out arms and legs while being dressed
- Walks with help
- Indicates requests clearly through actions
- Put objects into a container
- Have a 5-6 word vocabulary

At 18 months, does your child:

- Uses 8-10 words
- Walks without help
- Understands that an adult can do things for him/her
- Lie to pull, push and dump things
- Follow simple direction ("bring me the ball")
- Pull off socks, shoes and mittens
- Acknowledges people by eye contact and/or vocal response
- Like to look at pictures
- Feed self
- Make marks on paper with crayons
- Steps off low object and keeps balance

At 2 years old, does your child:

- Use 2 – 3 word sentences
- Has at least 50 words
- Say names of toys
- Recognize familiar pictures
- Carry an object while walking
- Feed self with spoon

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EARLY INTERVENTION HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Lead exposure: Tips to protect your child: <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lead-poisoning/in-depth/lead-exposure/art-20044627>

Don't allow lead exposure to harm your child's health and development. Know the common sources of lead exposure and how to avoid them.

By Mayo Clinic Staff: Young children are at the greatest risk of health problems related to lead exposure, including serious brain and kidney damage. Children age 3 and under are especially vulnerable because their ways of playing and exploring — such as crawling and putting objects in their mouths — increase their risk of contact with lead, and of lead entering their bodies through breathing or swallowing.

What are the common causes of lead exposure?

- Prenatal exposure. Lead crosses the placenta. A newborn typically has a blood-lead concentration level similar to his or her mother's.
- Soil and water. Lead particles from a gasoline additive or paint can settle on soil and last for years, and lead and copper pipes soldered with lead can release particles into tap water.
- Lead paint. The use of lead-based paints for homes, children's toys and household furniture has been banned in the United States since 1978. However, lead-based paint is still on walls and woodwork in many older homes and apartments, which can result in children eating lead-based paint chips.
- Glazes found on ceramics, china and porcelain also can contain lead, which leaches into food. Lead-based paint may be found in toys and other products produced abroad.
- Children's products. Lead may be found in children's jewelry or products made of vinyl or plastic, such as bibs, backpacks, car seats and lunch boxes. A child can absorb lead found in these products by mouthing or chewing on them or can inhale lead if the product is burned, damaged or deteriorating.
- Household dust. Household dust can contain lead from paint chips or soil brought in from outside.
- Food. Food can be contaminated with lead during production, processing, packaging, preparation or storage. For example, vegetables may be grown in soil that contains lead, or exposed to exhaust from fuel that contains lead. Lead can leak into canned foods from tins manufactured with lead solder. And some food containers and pots contain lead, such as lead-glazed pottery and leaded crystal glassware.
- Folk or home health remedies and certain cosmetics. Some traditional remedies, such as the indigestion treatments azarcon and greta, may contain lead. Also, some types of paints and pigments used in makeup and hair dye contain lead.
- Artificial athletic fields. Artificial turf made of nylon or a nylon and polyethylene blend may contain unhealthy levels of lead dust, which could be inhaled or ingested by a child.

If you think your child has been exposed to lead, ask your child's doctor about a blood test to check for lead.

For more information on lead, please visit the department's website at
<https://health.ny.gov/publications/2508/>