Red Flags Early Identification Guide

									Dod floor
Area	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Red flags at any age
Social emotional	Does not smile or interact with people	Not sharing enjoyment with others using eye contact or facial expression	 ▶ Does not notice someone new ▶ Does not play early turn-taking games (e.g. peekaboo, rolling a ball) 	Lacks interest in playing and interacting with others	When playing with toys tends to bang, drop or throw them rather than use them for their purpose (e.g. cuddle dolls, build blocks)	 No interest in pretend play or interacting with other children Difficulty noticing and understanding feelings in themselves and others (e.g. happy, sad) 	► Unwilling or unable to play cooperatively	Play is different than their friends	 Strong parental concerns Significant loss of skills Lack of response to sound or visual stimuli
Communication	Not starting to babble (e.g. aahh; oohh)	Not using gestures (e.g. pointing, showing, waving) Not using two part babble (e.g. bubu, dada)	 No babbled phrases that sound like talking No response to familiar words (e.g. bottle, daddy) 	No clear words Not able to understand short requests (e.g. 'Where is the ball?')	 Not learning new words Not putting words together (e.g. 'push car') 	 Speech difficult for familiar people to understand Not using simple sentences (e.g. 'Big car go') 	▼ Speech difficult to understand ▼ Not able to follow directions with two steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult to understand the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the step (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the step (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') ▼ Speech difficult the step (e.g. 'Put your bag away and the step (e.g. 'Put your bag away away away away away away away aw	 ✓ Difficulty telling a parent what is wrong ✓ Not able to answer questions in a simple conversation (e.g. 'What's your name? Who is your family? What do you like to watch on TV?') 	 Poor interaction with adults or other children Lack of, or limited eye contact Differences between
Cognition, fine motor and self care	 Not reaching for and holding (grasping) toys Hands frequently clenched Does not explore objects with hands, eyes and mouth Does not bring hands together at midline 	 Does not hold objects Does not 'give' objects on request Cannot move toy from one hand to another 	 ■ Does not feed self finger foods or hold own bottle/cup ■ Unable to pick up small items using index finger and thumb 	 ▶ Does not scribble with a crayon ▶ Does not attempt to stack blocks after demonstration 	► Does not attempt to feed self using a spoon and/or help with dressing	 ▶ Does not attempt everyday self care skills (such as feeding or dressing) ▶ Difficulty in manipulating small objects (e.g. threading beads) 	Not toilet trained by dayNot able to draw lines and circles	 Concerns from teacher about school readiness Not able to independently complete everyday routines such as feeding and dressing Not able to draw simple pictures (e.g. stick person) 	right and left sides of body in strength, movement or tone Marked low tone (floppy) or high tone (stiff and tense) and significantly impacting on development and functional motor skills
Gross motor	 Not holding head and shoulders up with good control when lying on tummy Not holding head with control in supported sitting 	 Not rolling Not sitting independently/ without support Not moving (e.g. creeping, crawling) Not taking weight on legs when held in standing 	 No form of independent mobility (e.g. crawling, commando crawling, bottom shuffle) Not pulling to stand independently and holding on for support 	 Not standing independently Not attempting to walk without support 	Not able to walk independently Not able to walk up and down stairs holding on	 Not able to walk up and down stairs independently Not able to run or jump 	 Not able to walk, run, climb, jump and use stairs confidently Not able to catch, throw or kick a ball 	 Not able to walk, run, climb, jump and use stairs confidently Not able to hop five times on one leg and stand on one leg for five seconds 	Queensland Government













Children's Health Queensland Hospital and Health Service

What is the Red Flags Early Identification Guide?

Tips for using the guide

so families can receive support from the right professionals at with families, to help identify developmental concerns early, health professionals and early childhood educators) working (including general practitioners, child health nurses, allied birth to five years) is a health resource for professionals The Red Flags Early Identification Guide (for children aged

The guide will:

- Assist with early identification of developmental concerns motor) that are impacting on their day-to-day functioning. communication; fine motor/cognition/self-care; and gross in a child's developmental domains (social/emotional;
- Assist with clinical decision making when used in not replace standardised assessment. The guide is not a standardised screening tool and should (PEDS) and/or Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). such as the Parents Evaluation of Developmental Status conjunction with other evidence-based screening tools,
- Facilitate conversation with parents/carers around their concerned about their child's development and early intervention in particular when a parent may not be child's development and the benefits of early identification
- Facilitate conversation about a plan of action and and/or assessment. where to obtain a more detailed developmental screen

Stimulate your child's development with PLAY!

Add: introduce new ideas to guide, support and expand on

Look and listen: adjust play to your child's level

Partner: be your child's partner in play.

You and your child together: get down on their level and

Nays to PLAY?

- development and parental understanding/expectations Children's Health Queensland recommends this resource development and activities of daily living. of parental concerns/questions about a child's growth, of development. This process facilitates identification be used in discussions with parents/carers about typical
- A single red flag is not always an indication for concern or referral, rather the functional impact of one or more red flags be taken into consideration. on the child's everyday functioning and participation, should
- The negative statements of 'does not...' and 'not the absence or delay of skill/s which lie at the boundary able to...' have been used to highlight a delay/lack of as the red flags are not developmental milestones guide should not be used as a 'milestones' screener, of the typical developmental range. Therefore the acquisition of skills. The red flags have been linked to
- This second edition of the Red Flags Early Identification appropriate use. Guide includes revised red flags and directions for

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creatively use boxes or containers as the play objects (e.g. as a car)

Use imagination: play out simple ideas and gradually introduce

Talk and problem solve, e.g. with puzzles

play with e.g. bubbles, pots and pans, play doh, boxes, blocks.

Your cupboards are full of exciting things!

or email CDPAccessService@health.qld.gov.au Child Health Service call 1300 366 039 Call 13 HEALTH (13 432584) 24 hours, 7 days to speak to a Child Health Nurse

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