



16 Month Questionnaire

15 months 0 days
through 16 months 30 days

On the following pages are questions about activities children may do. Your child may have already done some of the activities described here, and there may be some your child has not begun doing yet. For each item, please fill in the circle that indicates whether your child is doing the activity regularly, sometimes, or not yet.

Important Points to Remember:

- Try each activity with your child before marking a response.
- Make completing this questionnaire a game that is fun for you and your child.
- Make sure your child is rested and fed.
- Please return this questionnaire by _____.

Notes:

At this age, many toddlers may not be cooperative when asked to do things. You may need to try the following activities with your child more than one time. If possible, try the activities when your child is cooperative. If your child can do the activity but refuses, mark "yes" for the item.

COMMUNICATION

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your child point to, pat, or try to pick up pictures in a book?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
2. Does your child say four or more words in addition to "Mama" and "Dada"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. When your child wants something, does she tell you by <i>pointing</i> to it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
4. When you ask your child to, does he go into another room to find a familiar toy or object? (You might ask, "Where is your ball?" or say, "Bring me your coat," or "Go get your blanket.")	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. Does your child imitate a two-word sentence? For example, when you say a two-word phrase, such as "Mama eat," "Daddy play," "Go home," or "What's this?" does your child say both words back to you? (Mark "yes" even if her words are difficult to understand.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. Does your child say eight or more words in addition to "Mama" and "Dada"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

COMMUNICATION TOTAL _____

GROSS MOTOR

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your child stand up in the middle of the floor by himself and take several steps forward?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
2. Does your child climb onto furniture or other large objects, such as large climbing blocks?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. Does your child bend over or squat to pick up an object from the floor and then stand up again without any support?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

GROSS MOTOR (continued)

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
4. Does your child move around by walking, rather than crawling on her hands and knees?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. Does your child walk well and seldom fall?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. Does your child climb on an object such as a chair to reach something he wants (for example, to get a toy on a counter or to "help" you in the kitchen)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
GROSS MOTOR TOTAL				___

FINE MOTOR

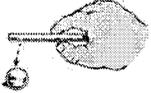
	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your child help turn the pages of a book? (You may lift a page for her to grasp.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
2. Does your child throw a small ball with a forward arm motion? (If he simply drops the ball, mark "not yet" for this item.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. Does your child stack a small block or toy on top of another one? (You could also use spools of thread, small boxes, or toys that are about 1 inch in size.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
4. Does your child stack three small blocks or toys on top of each other by herself?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. Does your child make a mark on the paper with the tip of a crayon (or pencil or pen) when trying to draw?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. Does your child turn the pages of a book by himself? (He may turn more than one page at a time.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
FINE MOTOR TOTAL				___



PROBLEM SOLVING

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. After you scribble back and forth on paper with a crayon (or pencil or pen), does your child copy you by scribbling? (If she already scribbles on her own, mark "yes" for this item.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
2. Can your child drop a crumb or Cheerio into a small, clear bottle (such as a plastic soda-pop bottle or baby bottle)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. Does your child drop several small toys, one after another, into a container like a bowl or box? (You may show him how to do it.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

PROBLEM SOLVING (continued)

- 4. After you have shown your child how, does she try to get a small toy that is slightly out of reach by using a spoon, stick, or similar tool? 
- 5. Without your showing him how, does your child scribble back and forth when you give him a crayon (or pencil or pen)?
- 6. After a crumb or Cheerio is dropped into a small, clear bottle, does your child turn the bottle upside down to dump it out? (You may show her how.)

YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___*
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

PROBLEM SOLVING TOTAL _____

**If Problem Solving Item 5 is marked "yes," mark Problem Solving Item 1 as "yes."*

PERSONAL-SOCIAL

- 1. Does your child feed himself with a spoon, even though he may spill some food?
- 2. Does your child help undress herself by taking off clothes like socks, hat, shoes, or mittens?
- 3. Does your child play with a doll or stuffed animal by hugging it?
- 4. While looking at himself in the mirror, does your child offer a toy to his own image?
- 5. Does your child get your attention or try to show you something by pulling on your hand or clothes?
- 6. Does your child come to you when she needs help, such as with winding up a toy or unscrewing a lid from a jar?

YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

PERSONAL-SOCIAL TOTAL _____

OVERALL

Parents and providers may use the space below for additional comments.

- 1. Do you think your child hears well? If no, explain: YES NO

OVERALL (continued)

2. Do you think your child talks like other toddlers his age? If no, explain:

YES

NO

3. Can you understand most of what your child says? If no, explain:

YES

NO

4. Do you think your child walks, runs, and climbs like other toddlers her age?
If no, explain:

YES

NO

5. Does either parent have a family history of childhood deafness or hearing impairment? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

6. Do you have concerns about your child's vision? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

7. Has your child had any medical problems in the last several months? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

OVERALL (continued)

8. Do you have any concerns about your child's behavior? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

9. Does anything about your child worry you? If yes, explain:

YES

NO



16 Month ASQ-3 Information Summary

15 months 0 days through
16 months 30 days

Child's name: _____ Date ASQ completed: _____

Child's ID #: _____ Date of birth: _____

Administering program/provider: _____ Was age adjusted for prematurity when selecting questionnaire? Yes No

1. SCORE AND TRANSFER TOTALS TO CHART BELOW: See *ASQ-3 User's Guide* for details, including how to adjust scores if item responses are missing. Score each item (YES = 10, SOMETIMES = 5, NOT YET = 0). Add item scores, and record each area total. In the chart below, transfer the total scores, and fill in the circles corresponding with the total scores.

Area	Cutoff	Total Score	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Communication	16.81		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gross Motor	37.91		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
Fine Motor	31.98		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○
Problem Solving	30.51		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Personal-Social	26.43		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. TRANSFER OVERALL RESPONSES: Bolded uppercase responses require follow-up. See *ASQ-3 User's Guide*, Chapter 6.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------------|--|------------|----|
| 1. Hears well?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 6. Concerns about vision?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 2. Talks like other toddlers his age?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 7. Any medical problems?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 3. Understand most of what your child says?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 8. Concerns about behavior?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 4. Walks, runs, and climbs like other toddlers?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 9. Other concerns?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 5. Family history of hearing impairment?
Comments: | | YES | No | | |

3. ASQ SCORE INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FOLLOW-UP: You must consider total area scores, overall responses, and other considerations, such as opportunities to practice skills, to determine appropriate follow-up.

If the child's total score is in the area, it is above the cutoff, and the child's development appears to be on schedule.
If the child's total score is in the area, it is close to the cutoff. Provide learning activities and monitor.
If the child's total score is in the area, it is below the cutoff. Further assessment with a professional may be needed.

4. FOLLOW-UP ACTION TAKEN: Check all that apply.

- Provide activities and rescreen in _____ months.
- Share results with primary health care provider.
- Refer for (circle all that apply) hearing, vision, and/or behavioral screening.
- Refer to primary health care provider or other community agency (specify reason): _____
- Refer to early intervention/early childhood special education.
- No further action taken at this time
- Other (specify): _____

5. OPTIONAL: Transfer item responses (Y = YES, S = SOMETIMES, N = NOT YET, X = response missing).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Communication						
Gross Motor						
Fine Motor						
Problem Solving						
Personal-Social						

Diphtheria

Reviewed February 2013

What is diphtheria?

Diphtheria is a serious disease caused by a toxin (poison) made by bacteria. It causes a thick coating in the back of the nose or throat that makes it hard to breathe or swallow. It can be deadly. The DTaP vaccine protects against diphtheria.

What are the symptoms of diphtheria?

Diphtheria starts with sore throat, mild fever (101 degrees or less), and chills.

Next, the diphtheria toxin makes a thick coating on the back of the nose or throat. It may be blue or grayish green. The coating makes it hard to breathe or swallow.

How serious is diphtheria?

The coating on the throat can get so thick that it blocks the airway, so the person can't breathe.

The diphtheria toxin can attack the heart, causing abnormal heart rhythms and even heart failure. It can also attack the nerves, which leads to paralysis (unable to move parts of the body).

About 1 out of 10 people who get diphtheria dies. In children younger than 5 years, as many as 1 out of 5 children who get diphtheria dies.

How does diphtheria spread?

Diphtheria spreads when an infected person coughs or sneezes. A person can spread the disease for up to 2 weeks after infection.

What is the DTaP vaccine?

The DTaP vaccine is a shot that combines the vaccines for diphtheria and two other serious diseases: tetanus and whooping cough (pertussis). The vaccine helps the body to build up protection against the diphtheria toxin.

Most children (about 97 children out of 100) who get all doses of the vaccine will be protected against diphtheria.

Benefits of the DTaP vaccine

- Saves lives.
- Protects young children from serious disease.
- Keeps others safe.

Side effects of the DTaP vaccine

- The most common side effects are usually mild and occur in about 1 out of 4 children. They include the following:
 - Redness, swelling, and pain from the shot
 - Fever
 - Vomiting
- A fever over 105 degrees occurs in about 1 child out of 16,000 children.
- Nonstop crying for 3 hours or more occurs in about 1 child out of 1,000 children.
- Seizures (jerking or staring) occur in about 1 out of 14,000 children. The seizures do not cause long-term harm.
- Serious reaction to the DTaP vaccine occurs in fewer than 1 in a million children.

Why should my child get the DTaP vaccine?

Getting your child the DTaP vaccine helps protect him against serious disease. It also helps stop the spread of disease in the community.

When should my child get the DTaP vaccine?

Children should get five doses of the DTaP vaccine at the following ages for best protection:

- One dose each at 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months;
- A fourth dose at 15 through 18 months; and
- A fifth dose at 4 through 6 years of age.

It is safe to get the DTaP vaccine at the same time as other vaccines, even for babies.



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Is the DTaP vaccine safe?

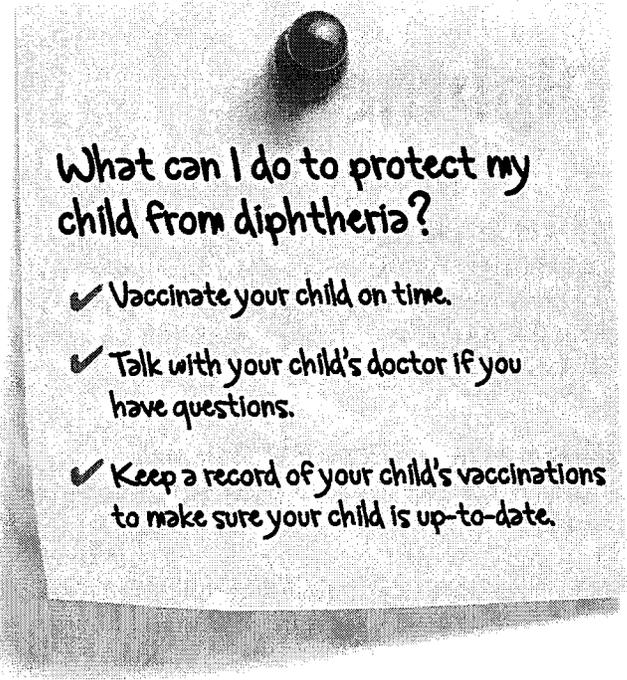
The DTaP vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at preventing diphtheria (along with two other serious diseases: tetanus and whooping cough). Vaccines, like any medicine, can have side effects. But severe side effects from the DTaP vaccine are very rare.

If my child does not get the DTaP vaccine, will he get diphtheria?

Children who have not had the DTaP vaccine and are exposed to diphtheria could get sick.

Before the diphtheria vaccine, there were about 100,000 to 200,000 cases of diphtheria each year in the U.S. As many as 15,000 people died each year from the disease. Cases dropped quickly after the vaccine. In fact, in the last 10 years, less than 5 cases have been reported in the U.S.

If we stopped vaccinating against diphtheria, cases could start to rise again. In other countries, when vaccination rates dropped, thousands of people got diphtheria.



Diphtheria booster needed every 10 years to keep up protection

The diphtheria vaccine does not offer lifetime protection from the disease. Boosters are needed to keep up protection from diphtheria.

Children should get a booster vaccine called Tdap (which protects against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough) once at 11 or 12 years of age.

Adults need a booster called the Td vaccine (for tetanus and diphtheria) every 10 years.

Adults should also receive a one-time shot of the Tdap vaccine in place of one Td shot.

How can I learn more about the DTaP vaccine?

To learn more about the DTaP vaccine or other vaccines, talk to your child's doctor.

Call **800-CDC-INFO** (800-232-4636) or go to <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> and check out the following resources:

- Vaccines and Preventable Diseases—Diphtheria Vaccination:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Family Physicians, and American Academy of Pediatrics strongly recommend all children receive the DTaP vaccine according to the recommended schedule.

Hepatitis A

Last updated: February 2013

What is hepatitis A?

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus. Children with the virus often have no symptoms, but they can pass it on to their parents or caregivers, who can get very sick. The hepatitis A vaccine protects against this disease.

What are the symptoms of hepatitis A?

Children under 6 years old usually have no symptoms.

Older children and adults feel very sick and weak. Symptoms may include the following:

- Fever
- Loss of appetite (not wanting to eat)
- Tiredness
- Stomach pain
- Vomiting
- Dark urine
- Yellow skin and eyes

People feel sick 2 to 6 weeks after they get the hepatitis A virus.

How serious is hepatitis A?

Most people with hepatitis A feel very sick for about 2 months. Some people are sick for up to 6 months.

There is no specific treatment for hepatitis A. Some people with hepatitis A get so sick that they need care in the hospital. About 100 people in the U.S. die each year from liver failure caused by hepatitis A.

How does hepatitis A spread?

Hepatitis A virus is found in the stool (feces) of a person who has the virus. It spreads when a person puts something in his or her mouth that has the hepatitis A virus on it. Even if the item looks clean, it can still have virus on it from stool that can spread to others. The amount can be so tiny that it cannot be seen with the naked eye. It can spread by touching objects such as doorknobs or diapers that have virus on them.

Benefits of the hepatitis A vaccine

- Saves lives.
- Protects against serious disease.
- Keeps others safe.

Side effects of the hepatitis A vaccine

The most common side effects are usually mild and last 1 or 2 days. They include the following:

- Sore arm from the shot in about 1 out of 2 people.
- Headache in about 1 out of 6 people.
- Tiredness in fewer than 1 out of 10 people.
- Fever
- Loss of appetite (not wanting to eat) in about 1 out of 12 people.

The virus spreads easily from one family member to another. People are most likely to spread hepatitis A virus in the 2 weeks before they feel sick.

Sometimes the virus can get into food or water. If this happens, the virus can quickly spread to anyone who eats or drinks the affected food or water. But this is uncommon in the United States.

What is the hepatitis A vaccine?

The hepatitis A vaccine prevents hepatitis A disease. It is made from killed (inactivated) virus. The vaccine protects children by preparing their bodies to fight the hepatitis A virus.

Almost all children (at least 94 children out of 100) who get two doses of the vaccine will be protected from hepatitis A.



When should my child get the hepatitis A vaccine?

Children should get the hepatitis A vaccine at 12 through 23 months of age. The vaccine can be less effective if given before 1 year of age. Those who do not get the vaccine by age 2 should get the shot at their next doctor visit.

The vaccine is given in two doses, at least 6 months apart. Children can get the hepatitis A vaccine at the same time as other vaccines.

Why should my child get the hepatitis A vaccine?

Hepatitis A is the most common type of hepatitis among children. Getting your child the hepatitis A vaccine protects him against this serious disease 20 years or longer. It can also protect other people. Because children rarely have symptoms, they often pass hepatitis A on to others without anyone knowing they were infected.

Is the hepatitis A vaccine safe?

The hepatitis A vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at preventing hepatitis A disease. Vaccines, like any medicine, can have side effects. But no serious side effects have been confirmed for the hepatitis A vaccine.

About half of the people who get the hepatitis A vaccine will have no side effects at all. In the other half of people, most report having very mild side effects, like a sore arm from the shot.

If my child does not get the hepatitis A vaccine, will he get the disease?

Because of the use of hepatitis A vaccine, the number of cases of the disease in the U.S. has dropped. However, approximately 17,000 cases were reported to state health departments in 2010 in the United States. A child who is not vaccinated is at risk for getting hepatitis A.

What can I do to protect my child from hepatitis A?

- ✓ Vaccinate your child on time.
- ✓ Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions.
- ✓ Keep a record of your child's vaccinations to make sure your child is up-to-date.

Where can I learn more about the hepatitis A vaccine?

To learn more about the hepatitis A vaccine or other vaccines, talk to your child's doctor.

Call **800-CDC-INFO** (800-232-4636) or go to <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> and check out the following resources:

- Parent's Guide to Childhood Immunization—Hepatitis A: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/default.htm>
- Infant Immunizations FAQs: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/parent-questions.html>
- Vaccines website for parents: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Family Physicians, and American Academy of Pediatrics strongly recommend all children receive the hepatitis A vaccine according to the recommended schedule.