

# Non-Genetic Causes of Developmental Delay

The PCP should obtain a comprehensive history to determine if the presence of one or more of these factors is sufficient to account for the developmental delay. A genetic cause of developmental delay may still be present in a child with one or more of these factors.

- PERINATAL FACTORS:
  - Maternal factors
    - Maternal age below 20 or above 35<sup>1</sup>
    - Overweight<sup>2,3</sup>
    - Underweight<sup>3</sup>
    - Preeclampsia<sup>3</sup>
    - Diabetes<sup>3</sup>
    - Autoimmune disease<sup>3</sup>
    - Chorioamnionitis<sup>3</sup>
    - Psychiatric drug use
  - Intrauterine Infection<sup>4</sup>
- POSTNATAL FACTORS:
  - Low birth weight<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>
  - Premature birth<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>
  - Post-term births<sup>2</sup>
  - Complications during birth<sup>4</sup>
  - Hypoxic-Ischemic encephalopathy<sup>3</sup>
  - Neonatal ischemic stroke<sup>3</sup>
  - Neonatal cerebral venous sinus thrombosis <sup>3</sup>
  - Neonatal sepsis<sup>3</sup>
  - Periventricular Leukomalacia<sup>3</sup>
  - Untreated jaundice<sup>4</sup>
  - Head injury<sup>2</sup>
  - Cerebral infections <sup>2</sup>
  - Hypothyroidism <sup>3</sup>
  - o Intracranial hemorrhage<sup>3</sup>
  - Hypoglycemia<sup>3</sup>
  - Hypocalcemia<sup>3</sup>
  - Hearing loss<sup>6</sup>
  - Environmental toxins (lead)<sup>4,7</sup>
- SOCIAL FACTORS:
  - Low maternal/paternal education<sup>1,8,5</sup>
  - Exposure to violence, abuse<sup>7,9</sup>
  - Attributes associated with poverty<sup>9</sup>
    - Malnutrition
    - Poor housing
    - Maternal depression<sup>7</sup>
    - Institutionalization<sup>7</sup>
    - Poor stimulation<sup>10</sup>
    - Inadequate access to healthcare<sup>10</sup>



- <sup>1</sup> Ozkan, Mehpare et. al. "The Socioeconomic and Biological Risk Factors for Developmental Delay in Early Childhood." *European Journal of Pediatrics* 171, no.12 (December 2012):1815-21.
- <sup>2</sup> Persha, Amarjyothi et al. "Biological and Psychosocial Predictors of Developmental Delay in Persons with Intellectual Disability: Retrospective Case-File Study." *Asia Pacific Disability Rehabilitation Journal* 18, no. 1 (2007): 93-100.
- <sup>3</sup> Ergaz, Zivanit and Asher Ornoy. "Perinatal and Early Postnatal Factors Underlying Developmental Delay and Disabilities." *Developmental Disabilities Research Review* 17, no. 2 (2011): 59-70.
- <sup>4</sup> "Facts About Developmental Disabilities." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. April 17, 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/developmentaldisabilities/facts.html
- <sup>5</sup> Delgado, Christine E. F., Sara J. Vagit and Keith G. Scott "Identification of Early Risk Factors for Developmental Delay." *Exceptionality: A Special Education Journal* 15, no. 2 (2007): 119-136.
- <sup>6</sup> "What Causes Developmental Delay?" My Child Without Limits. Accessed June 5. 2018. http://www.mychildwithoutlimits.org/understand/developmental-delay/what-causesdevelopmental-delay/
- <sup>7</sup> Walker, Susan P et al. "Inequality in early childhood: risk and protective factors for early child development." *The Lancet* 378, no. 9799 (2011): 1325-1338
- <sup>8</sup> Demirci, Aylin and Mehtap Kartal. "Sociocultural risk factors for developmental delay in children aged 3-60 months: a nested case-control study." *European Journal of Prediatrics* 177, no.5 (2018): 691-697.
- <sup>9</sup> Early Childhood Development and Disability: A Discussion Paper, Edited by Donna Phillips. Malta: World Health Organization, 2012.
- <sup>10</sup> Guimarares, Alessandro Fernandes et al. "Risk of developmental delay of children aged between two and 24 months and its association with the quality of family stimulus." *Revista Paulista de Pediatria Sociedade de Pediatria de Sao Paulo* 31, no.4 (2013): 452-458.

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### Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the use of healthcare professionals when advising patients and families about genetic testing. This does not constitute a legal opinion. If a legal opinion is required, referral to a qualified attorney is recommended.