RECORDS OF FACTORS POSSIBLY AFFECTING CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(mainly for children with possible brain damage or developmental delay)

**Added history**

Was the child born before 9 months? _______ at how many months? __________________________
Was the child born smaller or thinner than normal? _________ weight at birth? ___________________
Was the birth of the child normal? _________ slow or difficult? _______________________________
   Explain: ______________________________________________________________________________
Did the child seem normal at birth? _________ If not, describe problems: delayed breathing? ______
   very floppy? ________ other? _____________________________________________________________
Did the mother have problems in pregnancy? ____ German measles ______ at _______ months.
   Other? _______________________ Medicines or drugs during pregnancy: ____ What? _____________
Age of mother ___________ and father ___________ at time of child’s birth.

**Physical exam**

Does the child show signs of brain damage? (Use RECORD SHEETS 3 and 4.)
   What? ______________________________________________________________________________
Does the child show signs of Down syndrome? ______________________________________________
   What? (wide, slanted eyes ______, crease in hand ______ , other ______. See p. 279.)
Other physical signs, possibly related to mental slowness____________________________________
Does the child’s head seem smaller_____ or larger ________ than normal?
Distance around head? _______________ cm. Difference from normal _______________ cm.
Average at her age (from chart)_______________ cm. Difference from average _______________ cm.

**Record of the child’s head size**

On the chart put a dot where the up-and-down line of the child’s age crosses the sideways line of her head size:

If the dot is **below** the shaded area the head is smaller than normal. The child may be microcephalic
   (small-brained, see p. 278).

If the dot falls **above** the shaded area, the head is bigger than normal. The child may have
   hydrocephalus (see p. 169).

**Use the chart for a continuing record.** Every month put a new dot on the chart.* If the difference from normal increases, the problem is more likely to be serious. For example,

* Filling out this chart every month is especially important for children with spina bifida or suspected hydrocephalus (see p. 169). If you do not know how to use the chart, ask a local schoolteacher.