

TOC not required

214.310 Accepted Tests for Occupational Therapy

1-1-16

Tests used must be norm-referenced, standardized, age appropriate and specific to the suspected area(s) of deficit. The following list of tests is not all-inclusive. When using a test that is not listed below, the provider must include an explanation and justification in the evaluation report to support the use of the chosen test. The *Mental Measurement Yearbook (MMY)* is the standard reference for determining the reliability and validity of the test(s) administered in an evaluation. Providers should refer to the *MMY* for additional information regarding specific tests. These definitions are applied to the lists of accepted tests:

- **STANDARDIZED:** Tests that are used to determine the presence or absence of deficits; any diagnostic tool or procedure that has a standardized administration and scoring process and compares results to an appropriate normative sample.
- **SUPPLEMENTAL:** Tests and tools that are used to further document deficits and support standardized results; any non-diagnostic tool that is a screening or is criterion-referenced, descriptive in design, a structured probe or an accepted clinical assessment procedure. Supplemental tests may not replace standardized tests.
- **CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS:** Clinical observations have a supplemental role in the evaluation process and should always be included. They are especially important when standard scores do not accurately reflect a child's deficits in order to qualify the child for therapy. A detailed narrative or description of a child's limitations and how they affect functional performance may constitute the primary justification of medical necessity when a standardized evaluation is inappropriate (see Section 214.400, part D, paragraph 8).

A. Occupational Therapy Tests — Standardized

Test	Abbreviation
Adaptive Behavior Scale — School Edition	ABS-S
Ashworth Scale	
Box & Block Test of Manual Dexterity	BBT
Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency	BOMP
Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency — Second Edition	BOT-2
Children's Handwriting Evaluation Scale	CHES
Cognitive Performance Test	CPT
DeGangi-Berk Test of Sensory Integration	TSI
Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration	VMI
Developmental Test of Visual Perception, Second Edition	DTVP
Evaluation Tool of Children's Handwriting	ETCH
Functional Independence Measure — young version	WeeFIM
Functional Independence Measure — 7 years of age to adult	FIM
Jacobs Prevocational Skills Assessment	
Kohlman Evaluation of Living Skills	KELS
Miller Function and Participation Scales	M-Fun
Milwaukee Evaluation of Daily Living Skills	MEDLS

Test	Abbreviation
Motor Free Visual Perception Test	MVPT
Motor Free Visual Perception Test — Revised	MVPT-R
Mullen Scales of Early Learning	MSEL
NOTE: Although the MSEL is an accepted standardized test, it is felt by the Therapy Advisory Council (TAC) that an additional test should be administered.	
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales	PDMS
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales — 2	PDMS-2
Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory	PEDI
NOTE: The PEDI can also be used for older children whose functional abilities fall below that expected of a 7 ½ year old with no disabilities. In this case, the scaled score is the most appropriate score to consider.	
Purdue Pegboard Test	
Range of Motion	ROM
Sensory Integration and Praxis Test	SIPT
Sensory Integration Inventory Revised	SII-R
Sensory Processing Measure	SPM
Sensory Processing Measure—Preschool	SPM-P
Sensory Profile, Adolescent/Adult	
Sensory Profile, Infant/Toddler	
Sensory Profile	
Sensory Profile School Companion	
Test of Handwriting Skills	THS
Test of Infant Motor Performance	TIMP
Test of Visual Motor Integration	TVMI
Test of Visual Motor Skills	TVMS
Test of Visual Motor Skills — R	TVMS-R
Test of Visual Perceptual Skills	TVPS
Test of Visual Perceptual Skills — Upper Level	TVPS
Toddler and Infant Motor Evaluation	TIME
Wide Range Assessment of Visual Motor Abilities	WRAVMA

B. Occupational Therapy Tests — Supplemental

Test	Abbreviation
Analysis of Sensory Behavior Inventory	
Battelle Developmental Inventory	BDI

Test	Abbreviation
Bay Area Functional Performance Evaluation	BaFPE
Brighton Scale of Joint Mobility	
Brigance Developmental Inventory	BDI
Developmental Assessment of Young Children	DAYC
Early Learning Accomplishment Profile	E-LAP
Erhardt Developmental Prehension Assessment	EDPA
Functional Profile	
Goal-Oriented Assessment of Life Skills	GOAL
Goodenough Harris Draw a Person Scale Test	
Grip and Pinch Strength	
Hawaii Early Learning Profile	HELP
Jordan Left-Right Reversal Test	JLRRT
Knox Preschool Play Scale	
Learning Accomplishment Profile	LAP
Manual Muscle Test	MMT
Miller Assessment for Preschoolers	MAP
School Function Assessment	SFA
Sensorimotor Performance Analysis	SPA
Sensory Integration Inventory	SII
Social Skills Rating System	SSRS

214.320 Accepted Tests for Physical Therapy

1-1-16

Tests used must be norm-referenced, standardized, age appropriate and specific to the suspected area(s) of deficit. The following list of tests is not all-inclusive. When using a test that is not listed below, the provider must include an explanation and justification in the evaluation report to support the use of the chosen test. The *Mental Measurement Yearbook (MMY)* is the standard reference for determining the reliability and validity of the tests administered in an evaluation. Providers should refer to the *MMY* for additional information regarding specific tests. These definitions are applied to the following lists of accepted tests:

- **STANDARDIZED:** Tests that are used to determine the presence or absence of deficits; any diagnostic tool or procedure that has a standardized administration and scoring process and compares the results to an appropriate normative sample.
- **SUPPLEMENTAL:** Tests and tools that are used to further document deficits and support standardized results; any non-diagnostic tool that is a screening or is criterion-referenced, descriptive in design, a structured probe or an accepted clinical assessment procedure. Supplemental tests may not replace standardized tests.
- **CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS:** Clinical observations have a supplemental role in the evaluation process and should always be included. They are especially important when standard scores do not accurately reflect a child's deficits in order to qualify the child for therapy. A detailed narrative or description of a child's limitations and how they affect

functional performance may constitute the primary justification of medical necessity when a standardized evaluation is inappropriate (see Section 214.400, part D, paragraph 8).

A. Physical Therapy Tests — Standardized

Test	Abbreviation
Alberta Infant Motor Scale	AIMS
Adaptive Behavior Inventory	ABI
Adaptive Behavior Scale — School, Second Edition	ABS-S:2
Ashworth Scale	
Assessment of Adaptive Areas	AAA
Bruininks-Oseretsky test of Motor Proficiency	BOMP
Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency, Second Edition	BOT-2
Comprehensive Trail-Making Test	CTMT
Functional Independence Measure for Children	WeeFIM
Functional Independence Measure — 7 years of age to adult	FIM
Gross Motor Function Measure	GMFM
Movement Assessment Battery for Children	Movement ABC
Mullen Scales of Early Learning	MSEL
NOTE: Although the MSEL is an accepted standardized test, it is felt by the Therapy Advisory Council (TAC) that an additional test should be administered.	
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales	PDMS
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales, Second Edition	PDMS-2
Pediatric Balance Scale	PBS
Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory	PEDI
NOTE: The PEDI can also be used for older children whose functional abilities fall below that expected of a 7 ½ year old with no disabilities. In this case, the scaled score is the most appropriate score to consider.	
Range of Motion — Functional Performance Impairments	ROM
Sensory Processing Measure	SPM
Sensory Processing Measure-Preschool	SPM-P
Test of Infant Motor Performance	TIMP
Test of Gross Motor Development, Second Edition	TGMD-2
Toddler and Infant Motor Evaluation	

B. Physical Therapy Tests — Supplemental

Test	Abbreviation
Battelle Developmental Inventory	BDI

Test	Abbreviation
Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition	BSID-2
Breighton Scale of Joint Mobility	
Brigance Developmental Inventory	BDI
Developmental Assessment for Students with Severe Disabilities, Second Edition	DASH-2
Developmental Assessment of Young Children	DAYC
Early Learning Accomplishment Profile	E-LAP
Goal-Oriented Assessment of Life Skills	GOAL
Hawaii Early Learning Profile	HELP
Learning Accomplishment Profile	LAP
Manual Muscle Test	MMT
Milani-Comparetti Developmental Examination	
Miller Assessment for Preschoolers	MAP
Miller Function and Participation Scales	M-Fun
Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale	NBAS

C. Physical Therapy Tests — Piloted

Test	Abbreviation
Assessment for Persons Profoundly or Severely Impaired	APPSI

214.410 Accepted Tests for Speech-Language Therapy

1-1-16

Tests used must be norm-referenced, standardized, age appropriate and specific to the disorder being assessed. The following list of tests is not all-inclusive. When using a test that is not listed below, the provider must include an explanation and justification in the evaluation report to support the use of the chosen test. The *Mental Measurement Yearbook (MMY)* is the standard reference to determine the reliability and validity of the test(s) administered in the evaluation. Providers should refer to the *MMY* for additional information regarding specific tests. These definitions are applied to the following lists of accepted tests:

- **STANDARDIZED:** Tests that are used to determine the presence or absence of deficits; any diagnostic tool or procedure that has a standardized administration and scoring process and compares results to an appropriate normative sample.
- **SUPPLEMENTAL:** Tests and tools that are used to further document deficits and support standardized results; any non-diagnostic tool that is a screening, a criterion-referenced measure, descriptive in design, a structured probe or an accepted clinical analysis procedure (see next paragraph). Supplemental tests may not replace standardized tests. Exception: A tool(s) from a supplemental list may be used to guide data collection for the purpose of generating an in-depth, functional profile. See Section 214.400, part D, paragraph 8.
- **CLINICAL ANALYSIS PROCEDURES:** Specific analysis methods used for in-depth examination of clinical data obtained during assessment and used to further document deficits and support standardized results. Clinical analysis procedures may not replace standardized tests. Exception: Procedures from this list may be used to analyze data

collected and assist in generating an in-depth, functional profile. (See Section 214.400, part D, paragraph 8.)

- **CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS:** Clinical observations have a supplemental role in the evaluation process and should always be included. They are especially important when standard scores do not accurately reflect a child's deficits in order to qualify the child for therapy. A detailed narrative or description of the child's communication behaviors (in-depth, functional profile) may constitute the primary justification of medical necessity.

- **STANDARDIZED SCORING KEY:**

Mild: Scores between 84-78; -1.0 standard deviation

Moderate: Scores between 77-71; -1.5 standard deviations

Severe: Scores between 70-64; -2.0 standard deviations

Profound: Scores of 63 or lower; -2.0+ standard deviations

- A. Language Tests — Standardized (Newer editions of currently listed tests are also acceptable.)

Test	Abbreviation
Assessment of Language-Related Functional Activities	ALFA
Assessment of Literacy and Language	ALL
Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function	BRIEF
Behavioural Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome for Children	BADS-C
Brief Test of Head Injury	BTHI
Children's Communication Checklist [Diagnostic for pragmatics]	CCC
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals — Preschool	CELF-P
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals, Fourth Edition	CELF-4
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals, Third Edition	CELF-3
Communication Abilities Diagnostic Test	CADeT
Communication Activities of Daily Living, Second Edition	CADL-2
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language	CASL
Comprehensive Receptive and Expressive Vocabulary Test, Second Edition	CREVT-2
Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing	CTOPP
Diagnostic Evaluation of Language Variation — Norm-Referenced	DELV-NR
Emerging Literacy and Language Assessment	ELLA
Expressive Language Test	ELT
Expressive One-Word Picture Vocabulary Test, 2000 Edition	EOWPVT
Fullerton Language Test for Adolescents, Second Edition	FLTA
Goldman-Fristoe-Woodcock Test of Auditory Discrimination	GFWTAD
HELP Test-Elementary	HELP
Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities, Third Edition	ITPA-3

Test	Abbreviation
Language Processing Test — Revised	LPT-R
Language Processing Test, Third Edition	LPT-3
Listening Comprehension Test Adolescent	LCT-A
Listening Comprehension Test, Second Edition	LCT-2
Montgomery Assessment of Vocabulary Acquisition	MAVA
Mullen Scales of Early Learning	MSEL
NOTE: Although the MSEL is an accepted standardized test, it is felt by the Therapy Advisory Council (TAC) that an additional test should be administered.	
Oral and Written Language Scales	OWLS
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, Fourth Edition	PPVT-4
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, Third Edition	PPVT-3
Phonological Awareness Test	PAT
Preschool Language Scale, Fourth Edition	PLS-4
Preschool Language Scale, Third Edition	PLS-3
Receptive One-Word Picture Vocabulary Test, Second Edition	ROWPVT-2
Receptive-Expressive Emergent Language Test, Second Edition	REEL-2
Receptive-Expressive Emergent Language Test, Third Edition	REEL-3
Ross Information Processing Assessment — Primary	RIPA-P
Ross Information Processing Assessment, Second Edition	RIPA-2
Scales of Cognitive Ability for Traumatic Brain Injury	SCATBI
Social Competence and Behavior Evaluation, Preschool Edition	SCBE
Social Language Development Test—Adolescent	SLDT-A
Social Language Development Test—Elementary	SLDT-E
Social Responsiveness Scale	SRS
Social Skills Rating System — Preschool & Elementary Level	SSRS-PE
Social Skills Rating System — Secondary Level	SSRS-S
Strong Narrative Assessment Procedure	SNAP
Structured Photographic Expressive Language Test	SPELT-3
Test of Adolescent and Adult Language, Third Edition	TOAL-3
Test of Adolescent /Adult Word Finding	TAWF
Test for Auditory Comprehension of Language, Third Edition	TACL-3
Test for Auditory Comprehension of Language, Fourth Edition	TACL-4
Test of Auditory Perceptual Skills — Revised	TAPS-R
Test of Auditory Perceptual Skills, Third Edition	TAPS-3
Test of Auditory Reasoning and Processing Skills	TARPS
Test of Early Communication and Emerging Language	TECEL

Test	Abbreviation
Test of Early Language Development, Third Edition	TELD-3
Test of Expressive Language	TEXL
Test of Language Competence — Expanded Edition	TLC-E
Test of Language Development — Intermediate, Third Edition	TOLD-I:3
Test of Language Development — Primary, Third Edition	TOLD-P:3
Test of Narrative Language	TNL
Test of Phonological Awareness	TOPA
Test of Pragmatic Language	TOPL
Test of Pragmatic Language, Second Edition	TOPL-2
Test of Problem Solving — Adolescent	TOPS-A
Test of Problem Solving — Revised Elementary	TOPS-R
Test of Reading Comprehension, Third Edition	TORC-2
Test of Semantic Skills: Intermediate	TOSS-I
Test of Semantic Skills: Primary	TOSS-P
Test of Word Finding, Second Edition	TWF-2
Test of Word Knowledge	TOWK
Test of Written Language, Third Edition	TWL-3
The Listening Test	
Wepman's Auditory Discrimination Test, Second Edition	ADT
Word Test — 2 Adolescent	WT2A
Word Test — 2 Elementary	WT2E

B. Language Tests — Supplemental

Test	Abbreviation
Assessment for Persons Profoundly or Severely Impaired	APPSI
Behavior Analysis Language Instrument	BALI
Birth to Three Checklist	
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals-4 Screening Test	CELF-4
Children's Communication Checklist [Language Screener]	CCC-2
CID Early Speech Perception	CID-ESP
CID Speech Perception Evaluation	CID-SPICE
CID Teacher Assessment of Grammatical Structures	CID-TAGS
Communication Matrix	
Developmental Sentence Scoring [Lee]	DSS
Differential Screening Test for Processing	DSTP
Evaluating Acquired Skills in Communication — Revised	EASIC-R

Test	Abbreviation
Evaluating Acquired Skills in Communication, Third Edition	EASIC-3
Fluharty Preschool Speech and Language Screening Test, Second Edition	Fluharty-2
Functional Communication Profile — Revised	FCP-R
Joliet 3-Minute Preschool Speech and Language Screen	Joliet-P
Joliet 3-Minute Speech and Language Screen — Revised	Joliet-R
Kindergarten Language Screening Test	KLST-2
MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories	CDIs
MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventories	CDIs
Nonspeech Test for Receptive/Expressive Language	Nonspeech
Preschool Language Scale — 4 Screening Test	
Preverbal Assessment-Intervention Profile	PAIP
Reynell Developmental Language Scales	Reynell
Rossetti Infant-Toddler Language Scale	Rossetti
Screening Test of Adolescent Language	STAL
Social Communication Questionnaire	SCQ
Social-Emotional Evaluation	SEE
Test for Auditory Processing Disorders in Children — Revised	SCAN-C
Token Test for Children, Second Edition	TTFC-2

- C. Language — Clinical Analysis Procedures — Language sampling and analysis, which may include the following:

Test	Abbreviation
Mean Length of Utterance	MLU
Type Token Ratio	TTR
Developmental Sentence Score	DSS
Structural analysis (Brown's stages)	
Semantic analysis	
Discourse analysis	

- D. Speech Production Tests — Standardized (Newer editions of currently listed tests are also acceptable.)

Test	Abbreviation
Apraxia Battery for Adults, Second Edition	ABA-2
Arizona Articulation Proficiency Scale, Third Edition	Arizona-3
Assessment of Intelligibility of Dysarthric Speech	AIDS

Test	Abbreviation
Assessment of Phonological Processes — Revised	APPS-R
Bernthal-Bankson Test of Phonology	BBTOP
Clinical Assessment of Articulation and Phonology	CAAP
Diagnostic Evaluation of Articulation and Phonology, U.S. Edition	DEAP
Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation, Second Edition	GFTA-2
Hodson Assessment of Phonological Patterns — Third Edition	HAPP-3
Kaufman Speech Praxis Test	KSPT
Khan-Lewis Phonological Analysis	KLPA-2
Photo Articulation Test, Third Edition	PAT-3
Slosson Articulation Language Test with Phonology	SALT-P
Smit-Hand Articulation and Phonology Evaluation	SHAPE
Structured Photographic Articulation Test II Featuring Dudsberry	SPAT-D II
Stuttering Severity Instrument for Children and Adults	SSI-3
Weiss Comprehensive Articulation Test	WCAT

E. Speech Production Tests — Supplemental

Test	Abbreviation
A-19 Scale for Children Who Stutter	A-19
Apraxia Profile	
Assessment of the Child's Experience of Stuttering	ACES
CALMS Rating Scale for School-Age Children Who Stutter	CALMS
Children's Speech Intelligibility Measure	CSIM
CID Phonetic Inventory	CID-PI
CID SPeech INtelligibility Evaluation	CID-SPINE
Communication Attitude Test for Preschool and Kindergarten Children Who Stutter	KiddyCAT
Communication Attitude Test — Revised	CAT-R
Computerized Articulation and Phonology Evaluation System	CAPES
Marshalla Oral Sensorimotor Test	MOST
Modified Erickson Scale of Communication Attitudes	
Procedures for the Phonological Analysis of Children's Language [Ingram]	
Screening Test for Developmental Apraxia of Speech, Second Edition	STDAS-2
Secord Contextual Articulation Tests	S-CAT
Verbal-Motor Production Assessment for Children	VMPAC
Voice Assessment Protocol for Children and Adults	VAP

- F. Speech Production — Clinical Analysis Procedures — Speech sampling and analysis, which may include the following:
1. Debra Beckman's oral-motor assessment procedures
 2. Food chaining questionnaire
 3. Instrumentation-based voice evaluation
 4. Item and replica analysis
 5. Percentage of consonants correct
 6. Percentage of intelligibility
 7. Percentage of phonemes correct
 8. Percentage of syllables stuttered
 9. Perceptual voice evaluation
 10. Phonetic inventory
 11. Phonological process analysis
 12. Suzanne Evans-Morris oral-motor assessment procedures

214.420 Intelligence Quotient (IQ) Testing

1-1-16

Children receiving language intervention therapy must have cognitive testing once they reach ten (10) years of age. This also applies to home-schooled children. If the IQ score is higher than the qualifying language scores, the child qualifies for language therapy; if the IQ score is lower than the qualifying language test scores, the child would appear to be functioning at or above the expected level. In this case, the child may be denied for language therapy. If a provider determines that therapy is warranted, an in-depth functional profile must be documented. However, IQ scores are not required for children under ten (10) years of age.

A. IQ Tests — Traditional

Test	Abbreviation
Stanford-Binet	S-B
The Wechsler Preschool & Primary Scales of Intelligence, Revised	WPPSI-R
Slosson	
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, Third Edition	WISC-III
Kauffman Adolescent & Adult Intelligence Test	KAIT
Kaufman Assessment Battery Test for Children—Second Edition	KABC-II
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Third Edition	WAIS-III
Differential Ability Scales	DAS
Reynolds Intellectual Assessment Scales	RIAS
Woodcock-Johnson Test Cognitive Ability, 4 th Edition	WJ-IV Cog

B. Severe and Profound IQ Test/Non-Traditional — Supplemental — Norm-Reference

Test	Abbreviation
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Test	Abbreviation
Comprehensive Test of Nonverbal Intelligence	CTONI
Test of Nonverbal Intelligence — 1997	TONI-3
Functional Linguistic Communication Inventory	FLCI

PROPOSED