



Ages & Stages Questionnaires® (ASQ)

Articles endorsing Ages & Stages Questionnaires® as an accurate, cost-effective, parent-friendly instrument for screening and monitoring of preschool children:

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2001). Developmental Surveillance and Screening of Infants and Young Children. *Pediatrics*, *108*(1), 192–196.

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2006). Identifying Infants and Young Children with Developmental Disorders in the Medical Home: An Algorithm for Developmental Surveillance and Screening. *Pediatrics*, *118*, 405–420.

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Boyce, A. (2005). Review of the Ages and Stages Questionnaires. In B. S. Plake & J. C. Impara (Eds.), *The sixteenth mental measurements yearbook*, 31–366. Lincoln, NE: Buros Institute of Mental Measurements.

Drotar, D., Stancin, T., & Dworkin, P. (2008). *Pediatric Developmental Screening: Understanding and Selecting Screening Instruments*. The Commonwealth Fund. Retrieved from <http://www.commonwelathfundlorg/publications>.

Guevara, J., Gerdes, M., Localio, R., Huang, Y., Pinto-Martin, J., Minkovitz, C., Hsu, D., Kyriakou, L., Baglivo, S., Kavanagh, J., & Pati, Susmita. (2013). Effectiveness of developmental screening in an urban setting, 131, 30-37.

Hanig, K. M. (2010). Review of Ages & Stages Questionnaires®: A Parent-Completed Child Monitoring System. In R. A. Spies, J. F. Carlson, & K. F. Geisinger (Eds.), *The eighteenth mental measurements yearbook*, 10–13. Lincoln, NE: Buros Institute of Mental Measurements.

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- Limbos, M., & Joyce, D. (2011). Comparison of the ASQ and PEDS in Screening for Developmental Delay in Children Presenting for Primary Care. *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 32*(7), 499–511.
- Marks, K., & LaRosa, A. (2012). Understanding developmental-behavioral screening measures. *Pediatrics in Review, 33*(10), 448–458.
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- San Antonio, M., Fenick, A., Shabanova, V., Leventhal, J., & Weitzman, C. (2014). Developmental screening using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire: Standardized versus real-world conditions. *Infants & Young Children, 27*(2), 111-119.
- Thomas, S., Cotton, W., Pan, X., & Ratliff-Schaub, K. (2011). Comparison of systematic developmental surveillance with standardized developmental screening in primary care. *Clinical Pediatrics, 51*(2), 154–159.
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Recommended for early detection of autism, joint committee for screening and diagnosis of autism and used for first level ASD screening:

- Alkherainej, K. & Squires, J. (2015). Accuracy of three screening instruments in identifying preschool children risk for autism spectrum disorder. *Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment*.
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Used successfully for follow up and assessment of premature and at-risk infants, randomized medical trials, and interventions related to developmental outcomes:

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Archivos Argentinos de Pediatría 116(1):7-13.

Used successfully for follow-up of children related to public health and community settings:

- Chiu, S., & DiMarco, M. (2010). A pilot study comparing two developmental screening tools for use with homeless children. *Journal of Pediatric Health Care: Official Publication of National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates & Practitioners*, 24(2), 73–80.
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In community day care settings:

Filgueiras, A., Pires, P., Landeira-Fernandez, J., (2014). Screening Measures Used in Child Daycare Centers: A 15-Years Systematic Review. *Psychology, 5*, 2109-2119.

In inner-city public health clinics:

Huberman, H. (2000). A randomized clinical control trial examining the feasibility of three different approaches to periodic screening of at-risk children. Study supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. New York: Medical and Health Research Association of New York City, Inc.

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Guiberson, M. & Banerjee, R., (2012). Using questionnaires to screen emergent dual language learner toddlers & preschool-age children for language disorders. *YEC Monograph No. 14 Using questionnaires to screening young dual language learners with or at-risk for disabilities*. Division for Early Childhood, Council of Exceptional Children.

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