

ADOLESCENT HEALTH A Guide for Providers Updated August 2016



Guidelines on health and health-related legal issues for professionals who provide services, information, and support to young people

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The *Adolescent Health Guide* is designed for healthcare providers, social workers, counselors, teachers, and other professionals who provide services, information, and support to young people. It offers guidelines on health and health-related legal issues pertinent to the adolescent years. For specific concerns or questions regarding state or federal law, it is recommended that you seek advice from legal counsel, your licensing board, the local school district, or other applicable state agencies.

Please visit Texas Health Steps for the most current version. (www.dshs.texas.gov/thsteps/providers.shtm)

Many legal requirements regarding health-related issues apply to minors. In Texas, a minor is a person under 18 years of age who has never been married and never been declared an adult by a court (emancipated).

Texas Family Code §§101.003; 31.001-31.007; 32.003-004; 32.202;
Texas Civil Practices & Remedies Code §129.001

Information in this guide is current as of January 2016.

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Adolescence is not “one size fits all.” There are three recognized developmental stages. Keep in mind that an adolescent’s physical, intellectual, and social maturity may not be synchronized at all stages.

STAGES OF ADOLESCENCE:

EARLY ADOLESCENCE

- Growth spurt
- Signs of sexual maturation
- Concrete thinking but without consistent ability to process consequences of actions
- Initial development of abstract thought

MID-ADOLESCENCE

- Physical pubertal changes stabilizing
- Growing sense of identity
- Progress in developing reflective thought
- Peer relationships and risk- taking more prominent

LATE ADOLESCENCE

- Physically adult form
- Set sense of identity
- More mature relationships
- Transition to living away from family

In the transition from childhood to adulthood, adolescents develop new health care needs and concerns at the same time they are gaining autonomy from their parents. They progress from gradually becoming active participants in their health care to being the primary partner in medical decision-making. Building a strong therapeutic alliance with young people can help them become responsible health care decision-makers. Parents do not suddenly relinquish medical decision-making to their children. They are a vital part of this process. The process itself must be construed within the framework of consent and confidentiality laws.

DECISION-MAKING / TRANSITION FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADULTHOOD

Parent / Doctor (early adolescence)

Parent / Patient / Doctor (mid-adolescence)

Patient / Doctor (late adolescence)

PARENTAL CONSENT TO MEDICAL CARE

Parents have the right to consent to their minor child's medical and dental care. (Texas Family Code §151.001)

WHEN PARENTS ARE DIVORCED

- Either parent can give consent for any emergency health care, including surgical procedures.
- Sole managing conservator parents may give consent for a minor's non-emergency surgical procedure.
- Joint custodial parents may have all rights associated with a managing conservator, unless specifically limited by the divorce decree.
- Non-custodial parents usually have the right to consent for medical/ dental care not involving a surgical procedure, except in an emergency.

Non-parent sole managing conservators and legal guardians have essentially the same rights and duties as parent sole-managing conservators.

Note: For emergency treatment to preserve life and limb, a provider does not need the consent of a parent or conservator. (Texas Family Code §33.001 and Texas Health and Safety Code §171.002)

A parent must consent to immunizations of a minor. A child may consent to the child's own immunization for a disease if the child is 1) pregnant or is the parent of a child and has actual custody of that child; and 2) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends or authorizes the initial dose of an immunization for that disease to be administered before seven years of age. (Texas Family Code §§32.003; 32.101; and Health and Safety Code §773.008)

Consent and access to information by divorced parents are covered by Texas Family Code §§153.073–.074; 153.132; Texas Occupations Code §159.005.

For more information about consent issues, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. www.txhealthsteps.com

A minor parent can consent to immunizations for his or her own child. (Texas Family Code §§32.101; 32.003; and Health and Safety Code §773.008)

WHEN MINORS CAN CONSENT

MINORS CAN CONSENT TO TREATMENT BY A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST WHEN THE MINOR IS:

- On active duty with armed services.
- 16 years old or older and residing apart from parents, managing conservator or guardian and managing his or her own financial affairs.
- Unmarried and pregnant and consenting to treatment related to pregnancy other than abortion.
- Unmarried and the parent of a child and has actual custody of that child and consents for treatment of the child.
- Consenting to diagnosis or treatment of an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease that is reportable to the Texas Department of State Health Services.
- Consenting to examination or treatment for chemical addiction, dependency, or any other condition directly related to chemical use.
- Consenting for counseling for suicide prevention, chemical addiction or dependency, or for sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.

(Texas Family Code §§32.003—.004)

Notes: For inpatient mental health treatment: A person age 16 or older, or a person younger than 16 who is or has been married, may give consent when requesting admission to an inpatient mental health facility by filing a request with the administrator of the facility. (Texas Health and Safety Code §572.001)

Instances in which a minor may consent to emergency shelter or care are covered in Texas Family Code §32.202 and Texas Health and Safety Code §773.008. Notification requirements are found in Texas Family Code §33.0022.

CONSENT BY A NON-PARENT

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS MAY CONSENT to health care treatment of a minor (other than immunization) when a parent or conservator cannot be contacted and that person has not given express notice to the contrary:

- Grandparent, adult brother or sister, or adult aunt or uncle of the minor.
- Adult who has actual care, control, and possession of the minor and has written authorization to consent from a person having the right to consent.
- Adult responsible for the actual care, control, and possession of a minor under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or committed by a juvenile court to the care of an agency of the State or County.
- Court having jurisdiction over a suit affecting the parent-child relationship of which the minor is the subject.
- Educational institution in which the child is enrolled that has received written authorization to consent from a person having the right to consent.
- Peace officer in lawful custody of a minor if the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe the minor is in need of immediate medical treatment.
- The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) facility in which the minor is committed when the person having the right to consent has been notified and that person has not given actual notice to the contrary; or, the person having the right to consent cannot be contacted and the youth's health care need constitutes a medical emergency for a life-threatening condition. When the provider determines a youth needs a diagnostic or treatment procedure or treatment for a serious injury or illness that requires parental or guardian consent, the parent or guardian will be contacted to provide written or verbal consent directly to the medical provider. If the parent or guardian cannot be contacted, the facility administrator has the authority to consent for treatment of the youth under certain conditions pursuant to Texas Family Code §32.001. If a parent or guardian objects to TJJD having medical consent authority, the parent or guardian will provide written consent for routine physical, dental, mental health, and chemical dependency examinations or evaluations and certain immunizations required by law. When a youth is temporarily admitted to a facility of the Texas Department of State Health Services, the TJJD medical director may consent to the specific care outlined in §380.9183 of the TJJD General Administrative Policy Manual if the parent or guardian cannot be contacted directly for consent. (Texas Family Code §32.001; TJJD General Administrative Policy Manual §§380 and 9181)

Note: For state law on consent to immunization for minors and non-parents, see Texas Family Code §§32.101–.102.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Sensitive communication and assurance of confidentiality are critical to ensuring access to care for teens. Without such assurance, teens can be reluctant or unwilling to seek health care or refuse services. Except as permitted by law, a doctor is legally required to maintain the confidentiality of care provided to a minor. If a provider has agreed to treat a minor confidentially based on the minor's own consent, the doctor should not write or call the parent or guardian to discuss any related issues.

Transmission of medical records to the minor should be marked "confidential." (Texas Occupations Code §159)

Limitations: Confidential care cannot be provided when the law requires parental notification or consent or when the law requires the provider to report health information. A licensed physician, dentist, or psychologist may, with or without the consent of a child who is a patient, advise the parents, managing conservator, or guardian of the child of the treatment given to or needed by the child. (Texas Family Code §32.003)

Note: Providers must have a responsible adult, a parent, guardian, or other authorized adult present during any Texas Health Steps medical or dental checkup for patients younger than 15 years old. The responsible adult must come with the patient and stay throughout the checkup. School health clinics are exempt if the clinic has received consent from the parent or guardian within the year prior to the visit. (Human Resources Code §§32.024(s)-(s-1) and 25 Texas Administrative Code §33.6)

For more information about confidentiality issues, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*.

www.txhealthsteps.com

HIPAA PRIVACY RULE

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requires a covered entity to treat a "personal representative" the same as the individual with respect to the use and disclosure of the individual's protected health information. Generally, parents are the personal representatives for their minor children and can exercise individual rights, such as access to medical records, on behalf of their minor children.

EXCEPTIONS: MINORS ARE TREATED AS "INDIVIDUALS" UNDER HIPAA WHEN:

- The minor obtains care without parental consent and the minor, a court, or someone else has consented;
- The minor has the right to consent and has consented; or,
- A parent consents to a confidentiality agreement between the minor and the health-care provider.

(45 Code of Federal Regulations §164.504)

For more information about the HIPAA privacy rule, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. www.txhealthsteps.com

NUTRITION

During medical checkups:

- Assess dietary practices to identify eating habits or possible eating disorders.
- Make a qualitative/quantitative determination about the adolescent's diet.
- Provide health education and anticipatory guidance.

DISORDERED EATING

With disordered eating, physical hunger and satiety are often ignored. It encompasses a range of abnormal eating, including behavior seen in eating disorders, such as: Anorexia, Chronic restrained eating, Bulimia, Habitual dieting, Compulsive eating, Irregular, chaotic eating patterns

Disordered eating negatively affects overall health – emotional, social, and physical. It may cause tiredness, depression, and decreased mental functioning and concentration. Disordered eating may also lead to malnutrition, with risk to bone health, physical growth, and brain development.

For information on nutrition and disordered eating, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Nutrition and Management of Overweight and Obesity in Children and Adolescents*. www.txhealthsteps.com

ORAL HEALTH

Tooth decay is the most common chronic childhood disease. Focusing on oral health during adolescence is important, as many childhood risk factors persist and new oral health risk factors may emerge. An oral examination should be a part of all routine medical checkups and physical examinations. At this time, providers have the opportunity to educate their patients about good oral health practices and provide information about oral health risks due to smoking, poor eating habits, and other behaviors.

AN ORAL EXAMINATION SHOULD INCLUDE:

- Inspection of teeth for signs of caries.
- Inspection of the oral soft tissues for any abnormalities.
- Referral to a dentist if problems exist.
- Anticipatory guidance to include:
 - The need for thorough daily oral hygiene practices.
 - Potential gingival manifestations for patients with diabetes and those under long-term medications therapy.

For more information on oral health, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Oral Health for Primary Care Providers*. www.txhealthsteps.com

HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS

Adolescence can bring an increased participation in high-risk behaviors. The leading causes of adolescent mortality are accidents, homicide, and suicide. Healthcare providers and other professionals should communicate openly that they have a suspicion or concern about a young person's behavior. Young people engaging in high-risk behaviors need to get help as soon as possible.

HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS PREVALENT IN ADOLESCENTS

- Reckless driving
- Distracted driving
- Violence
- Suicidal and self-injurious behaviors
- Sexual behaviors
- Substance use
- Disordered eating
- Poor nutrition
- Inadequate physical activity

For more information about adolescent high-risk behaviors, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Adolescent Health Screening*, *Interpersonal Youth Violence*, and *Identifying and Treating Young People with High-Risk Behaviors* as well as *Motivational Interviewing*. www.txhealthsteps.com

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The CRAFFT questionnaire was designed specifically to screen adolescents for substance abuse. A positive answer to two or more of the questions indicates the need for intervention.

THE CRAFFT QUESTIONNAIRE:

C Have you ever been in a **Car** driven by someone, including yourself, who was high or had been using alcohol or drugs?

R Do you ever use alcohol or drugs to **Relax**, feel better about yourself, or fit in?

A Do you use alcohol or drugs while you are by yourself, **Alone**?

F Do you ever **Forget** things you did while using alcohol or drugs?

F Do your family members or **Friends** ever tell you that you should cut down on your drinking or drug use?

T Have you ever been in **Trouble** while using alcohol or drugs?

MINOR CONSENT FOR CHEMICAL ADDICTION

Minors of any age may consent to examination or treatment for chemical addiction, dependency, or any other condition directly related to chemical use. Minors may consent to counseling for chemical addiction or dependency. (Texas Family Code §§32.003-.004)

Note: Outreach, Screening, Assessment, and Referral (OSAR) is a free service funded by DSHS. All Texas residents seeking substance abuse services and information may qualify.

- Statewide online locator for OSAR providers: <http://www.dshs.texas.gov/sa/OSAR/>
- Statewide hotline: (877) 9-NO DRUG or (877) 966 -3784.

For more information on screening adolescents for substance abuse, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*, *Identifying and Treating Young People with High-Risk Behaviors*, *Adolescent Substance Use*, *Adolescent Health Screening* and *Introduction to Screening: Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)*.

www.txhealthsteps.com

SMOKING

Medical and non-medical staff can support patients who choose to quit by providing information, referral to telephone counseling services, and behavioral counseling using motivational interviewing techniques, where resources permit. Drug therapy to manage nicotine dependence can significantly improve patients' chances of quitting successfully and is recommended for people who smoke 10 or more cigarettes per day. All interventions should be tailored to the individual's circumstances and attitudes.

ADOLESCENTS AND SMOKING

- A person must be at least 18 years old to smoke tobacco legally.
- Counseling adolescents to not smoke or to quit smoking for health-related reasons is an important component of health education and anticipatory guidance.
- All young people need access to smoking cessation programs, especially medically fragile teens, who are at higher risk than their peers for smoking-related complications.

Caution youth about the dangers of e-cigarettes.
(Texas Health & Safety Code §161.252)

International Primary Care Respiratory Group (IPCRG)(2008) Consensus statement: Tackling the smoking epidemic-practical guidance for primary care. Primary Care Respiratory Journal, 17(3): 185-193.

Visit <http://www.cdc.gov/media/release/2016/p0425-ecigarette-ads.html> for more information about e-cigarettes.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Research* has found that more than 41 percent of young people engage in sexual activity with no indication they had any discussion with their parents about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), condom use, or birth control.

REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

•Minor Consent

Minors may consent to diagnosis and treatment of STIs, which are required to be reported to the local health officer or DSHS. (Texas Family Code §32.003)

•Reporting Requirements

Providers must report diagnoses of STIs, in addition to other communicable diseases, to the appropriate health authorities. (Texas Administrative Code §97.133; Texas Health and Safety Code §§81.41; 81.046)

Note: For more information on sexual activity-related issues, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Adolescent Health Screening*, *Identifying and Treating Young People with High-Risk Behaviors*, and *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. www.txhealthsteps.com

* Sexual Risk Behaviors: HIV, STD, & Teen Pregnancy Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/>

FAMILY PLANNING / CONTRACEPTION

Parental consent is not required for minors to purchase nonprescription contraceptives (e.g., condoms) or to receive information about family planning. Minors must get a parent's permission to receive prescription contraception*.

EXCEPTIONS

- Under federal law, minors may give their own consent and receive confidential family planning services on request if the funding source is Medicaid or a Title X Family Planning Program.
- Under state law, minors may consent for prescription contraceptives if they are legally emancipated or 16 years old and living on their own. This does not include abortion.

Notes: Several state and federally funded programs provide family planning services. A locator for family planning providers in Texas is available online at www.healthytexaswomen.org. For more information on minor consent related to family planning, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. www.txhealthsteps.com

*For state-funded programs, providers may provide family planning services, including prescription drugs, without the consent of the minor's parent, managing conservator, or guardian only as authorized by Chapter 32 of the Texas Family Code or by federal law or regulations. When parental consent is required, the parent must sign both the general consent for treatment and the method-specific consent for a prescription method of contraception. Whenever the method is changed to another prescription method, the parent must sign that method-specific consent. Other than the exceptions noted above, no state funds may be used to dispense prescription drugs to minors without parental consent.

RIGHTS WHEN PREGNANT

Minors can consent to medical treatment related to pregnancy, other than abortion. Eligible young women can receive prenatal care from Medicaid or CHIP. Pregnant young women have the right to refuse prenatal care. (Texas Family Code §32.003)

TITLE IX RIGHTS TO EDUCATION

Pregnant and parenting students have the same rights to access school activities and special services that temporarily disabled students have a right to access. These include the right to:

- Continue going to school, take regular classes, and participate in school activities. This also applies to individuals who have given birth or had an abortion.
- Choose to attend a special program for pregnant or parenting students. Such a program must offer the same opportunities available at their regular school.
- Decline to attend a special program for pregnant or parenting students.
- Be excused for medically necessary absences due to pregnancy or childbirth.
- Not need a doctor's note to continue going to school or engaging in activities, unless all students must have one.
(Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972 (Title 20 U.S.C. §§1681-1688))

Note: Private schools that do not receive federal funds do not have to follow Title IX.

For more information on teen pregnancy, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *High Risk Behaviors* and *Preconception and Prenatal Health: Identifying and Intervening in High-Risk Behaviors* (all modules within the Preconception and Prenatal Health “suite” offer helpful information regarding women’s health prior to becoming pregnant and during pregnancy). www.txhealthsteps.com

MINORS’ RIGHTS AS PARENTS

Minors may consent to health and dental care for their children. Pregnant minors and minor parents may receive health services. Minor parents may also receive public assistance for their children.

HEALTHCARE/SOCIAL SERVICE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:

See page 22 for eligibility requirements for these programs.

- Texas Health Steps (THSteps) Comprehensive child preventive health services for children from birth through age 20
- Medicaid Children’s Services (CCP) Medically necessary diagnostic and treatment services
- Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women Case management services for Medicaid-eligible children and youth who have a health condition or health risk and Medicaid-eligible, high-risk pregnant women of any age
- Medical Transportation Program (MTP) Free transportation to the doctor, dentist, and other covered Medicaid or Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Program services (such as to the drug store for medications)
- Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Health-care coverage for low-income children of low-income families without private insurance and ineligible for Medicaid
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Food assistance (formerly food stamp program)
- Title V Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Services Title V MCH provides prenatal care, preventive and primary child health care, case management for children from birth to one year and high-risk pregnant women, as well as dental care for children and adolescents and services to children with special needs
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Nutrition education and counseling, nutritious foods, and assistance accessing health care

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION OF ABORTION

A physician may not perform an abortion on an un-emancipated minor unless one of the two situations described below exists (Texas Family Code §33.002):

>The physician gives at least 48 hours’ actual notice, in person or by telephone, of his or her intent to perform the abortion to a parent of the minor, a court-appointed managing conservator, her guardian or receives an order issued by a court under Texas Family Code §§33.003 or 33.004.

>THE PHYSICIAN PERFORMING THE ABORTION:

- Concludes that, on the basis of his or her good faith clinical judgment, a condition exists that complicates the medical condition – a “medical emergency” as defined in Texas Family Code §171.002 – of the pregnant minor and necessitates the immediate abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death, or to avoid a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function; **and**
- Certifies in writing to the Department of State Health Services, provides notices as required by Texas Family Code §33.0022 and certifies in the patient’s medical record that the medical indications supporting the physician’s judgment exist.

Exception: A minor can have an abortion without notification to or consent of one of her parents, managing conservator, or guardian if she obtains judicial approval (also known as a “judicial bypass”). More information on judicial bypass is in the Glossary on page 25.

See information in the publication “So You’re Pregnant. Now What?” regarding the laws on abortion and judicial bypass. For more information on notification and consent related to abortion, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality* and *Adolescent Health Screening*. www.txhealthsteps.com

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH ADOLESCENT PATIENTS:

- Spend time talking with the young person and his or her parent individually.
- Make time also to visit with the parent and young person together.
- Encourage teens to discuss confidential issues with their parents.
- Use the HEEADDSSS* psychosocial interview format: Home, Education, Employment, Activities, Depression, Drugs, Safety, Sexuality, and Suicidality.
- Ask patients about their friends' involvements in risky behavior: For example, "Do any of your friends smoke or drink alcohol?"
- Encourage adolescents to share their knowledge about a proposed treatment with you before giving them information.
- Ask open-ended questions.

For more information on effective communication with adolescents, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education modules titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*, *Culturally Effective Health Care* and *Motivational Interviewing*.
www.txhealthsteps.com

*HEEADDSSS: Stephens, M.B. (2006). Preventive Health Counseling for Adolescents; *American Family Physician* 74(7): 1151-1156.

MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

When a provider suspects a mental health crisis, he or she must make every effort to obtain a prompt mental health evaluation and any medically necessary information.

Emergency Referrals:

- Suicidal thoughts, threats, or behaviors
- Homicidal thoughts, threats, or behaviors

Resources:

- Local police/sheriff or other law enforcement officials or 9-1-1
- Local emergency room or psychiatric hospital
- Local Mental Health and Substance Abuse Center / hotline or Mental Health Crisis Center / hotline. Local information can be found by dialing 2-1-1 or searching online at www.211texas.org
- Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) provide outpatient services. Statewide online locator for LMHAs can be found at <http://www.dshs.texas.gov/mhservices-search/>
(Texas Health and Safety Code §572.001; Texas Family Code §32.004)

Minor Consent:

- Youths age 16 or older, or one younger than 16 who is/has been married, may give consent when requesting admission to an inpatient mental health facility by filing a request with the administrator of the facility.
- Minors may consent for counseling for suicide prevention.

VIOLENCE

Professionals must immediately report abuse if the victim is under 18 years of age. Professionals should also encourage the young person to seek help, and they should share information about victim service providers. See below for “*Requirements for Reporting Abuse and Neglect*”.

DEFINITIONS:

Dating Violence:

- An act by one person against another person with whom there is a dating relationship, and the act is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.
- A threat that reasonably places the individual in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.

Family Violence:

- An act by a member of a family or household against another family or household member that is meant to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.
- A threat that reasonably places a family member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.

(Texas Family Code §71.0021)

For more information on reporting abuse, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. Also available is the *Interpersonal Youth Violence* module. www.txhealthsteps.com

REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING ABUSE & NEGLECT

A professional who has reason to believe a minor's health and safety may be affected by abuse or neglect must report the case to a local law enforcement agency or to the Child Protective Services (CPS) Division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services within 48 hours of when he or she first suspects that the child has been or may be abused or neglected. A professional may not delegate to or rely on another person to make the report. (Texas Family Code §261.101)

EXAMINATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT WITHOUT CONSENT

A physician, dentist, or psychologist having reasonable grounds to believe that a minor's physical or mental condition has been adversely affected by abuse or neglect may examine the minor without the consent of the patient, the patient's parents, or other person authorized to consent to treatment. (Texas Family Code §32.005)

Exception: Unless consent is obtained as otherwise allowed by law, a physician, dentist, or psychologist may not examine a child 16 years old or older who refuses to consent or for whom consent is prohibited by a court order.

REPORTING TO CPS

Phone: 800-252-5400; Fax: 800-647-7410; Website: www.txabusehotline.org
Reports made through the website take up to 24 hours to process.

Note: HHSC and DSHS have established policies for child abuse screening, documenting, and reporting policy for Medicaid contractors or providers. Refer to the current Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual, *Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities Handbook* for additional information on reporting child abuse and neglect. The manual is updated monthly and available online at the Texas Medicaid Healthcare Partnership (TMHP) website. www.tmhp.com

STATUTORY DEFINITIONS FOR ABUSE & NEGLECT

Abuse is defined by Texas law as:

- Mental or emotional injury to a child.
- Causing or permitting a child to be in a situation in which the child sustains mental or emotional injury.
- Physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child or the genuine threat of substantial harm from physical injury to the child. This excludes an accident or reasonable discipline by a parent or guardian.
- Failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent an action by another that results in physical injury and substantial harm to the child.
- Sexual conduct harmful to a child's mental, emotional, or physical welfare, including continuous sexual abuse of a young child, indecency with a child, sexual assault, or aggravated sexual assault as defined by the Texas Penal Code.
- Failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent sexual conduct harmful to a child.
- Compelling or encouraging a child to engage in sexual conduct as defined by the Penal Code.
- Causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing the photographing, filming, or depicting of the child in obscene or pornographic material.
- Current use of a controlled substance in a way or to the extent that it results in physical, mental, or emotional injury to a child.
- Causing, expressly permitting, or encouraging a child to use a controlled substance.
- Causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a sexual performance by a child.

Neglect includes the following acts or omissions:

- Leaving a minor in a situation where he or she would be exposed to substantial risk of physical or mental harm without arranging for necessary care for the minor and a demonstration of an intent not to return by a parent, guardian, or managing or possessory conservator.
- Placing the minor in or failing to remove him or her from a situation that a reasonable person would realize requires judgment or actions beyond the minor's level of maturity, physical condition, or mental ability and that results in bodily injury or a substantial risk of immediate harm to the minor.
- Failing to seek, obtain, or follow through with medical care for the minor, with the failure resulting in or presenting a substantial risk of death, disfigurement, or bodily injury or with the failure resulting in an observable and material impairment to the growth, development, or functioning of the minor.
- Failing to provide the minor with food, clothing, or shelter necessary to sustain the minor's life or health, excluding failure caused primarily by financial inability unless relief services had been offered and refused.
- Placing the minor in or failing to remove the minor from a situation in which he or she would be exposed to a substantial risk of sexual conduct harmful to the minor.
- Failure by the person responsible for a minor's care, custody, or welfare to permit the minor to return to his or her home without arranging for the necessary care after the minor has been absent from the home for any reason.

(Texas Family Code §261.001)

REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING UNLAWFUL SEXUAL CONTACT

A professional must report nonconsensual sexual contact with an unmarried minor under the age of 17 within 48 hours to CPS or local law enforcement. Texas Penal Code §21.11 states that a person commits an offense if, with a child younger than 17 years and not the person's spouse, whether of the same or opposite sex, the person:

- Engages in sexual contact with the child or causes the child to engage in sexual contact; or
- With intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, the actor exposes the person's anus or any part of the person's genitals, knowing the child is present, or causes the child to expose the child's anus or any part of the child's genitals.

STATUTORY DEFINITION OF SEXUAL CONTACT

Per Texas Penal Code §21.011, "sexual contact" means the following acts, if committed with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person:

- Any touching by a person, including touching through clothing, of the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of a child.
- Any touching of any part of the body of a child, including touching through clothing, with the anus, breast, or any part of the genitals of a person.

Under §21.011 of the Penal Code, an "affirmative defense to prosecution" related to minor sexual contact may apply if the offender:

- Was not more than three years older than the victim and of the opposite sex.
- Did not use duress, force, or a threat against the victim at the time of the offense.
- Has no history of being a sex offender at the time of the offense.

Sexual activity with a child under the age of 14 years is against the law and has no defense.

Note: Professionals are not expected to know all of the facts of an incident or make a legal determination on whether it is a crime or there is a defense to the crime before reporting possible abuse. For more information on reporting unlawful sexual contact, see the Texas Health Steps Online Provider Education module titled *Teen Consent and Confidentiality*. www.txhealthsteps.com

Resources:

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTHCARE/SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women:

- Medicaid-eligible children from birth through age 20 with a health condition/health risk
- Medicaid-eligible women of any age with a high-risk pregnancy

Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP):

- Children from birth through age 18
- Texas resident and U.S. citizen or permanent resident
- Age-based family income qualifications
- Income too high to qualify for Medicaid

Family Planning Services:

Provided to women and men:

- Health assessment including medical history and physical exam
- Follow-up for routine, problem, and/or birth control supplies
- Lab testing—Pap smears, STIs, HIV, diabetes, anemia, etc.
- STI and urinary infection treatment
- Pre-conception, genetic, infertility counseling and referral
- Pregnancy testing, counseling, and referral
- Postpartum evaluation
- Prenatal and other medical referrals
- Community and individual education
- Social services referrals—jobs, housing, mental health, etc.
- Partner violence screening and referral
- Natural family planning

Eligibility is based on client income, family size, and residency.

Medicaid:

- Children from birth through age 18 (Once enrolled, child is eligible through age 20)
- Texas resident and U.S. citizen or permanent resident
- Family income qualifications

Medicaid Children’s Services (CCP):

- Children eligible for Texas Health Steps with an illness or condition that requires medically necessary diagnostic and treatment services

Medical Transportation Program (MTP):

- Be enrolled in Medicaid or Children with Special Health Care Needs Services Program
- Have no other means of transportation to a medically needed service or benefit

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):

- Families with gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal Poverty Level (per family size)
- Categorical Eligibility: If all household members receive or are authorized to receive Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the household is eligible for SNAP, if qualified under special conditions

Texas Health Steps (THSteps):

- Medical and dental services and case management for children from birth through age 20 who have Medicaid

Title V Maternal and Child Health Services:

- Prenatal care, preventive and primary child health-care, case management for children from birth to one year and high-risk pregnant women, and dental care for children and adolescents
- Eligibility: Texas residents with family incomes less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level who are not eligible for Medicaid or covered by CHIP

Women, Infants and Children (WIC):

- Pregnant women of any age
 - Women who are breastfeeding a baby under one year of age
 - Women who have had a baby in the past six months
- Parents, stepparents, guardians, and foster parents of infants and children under the age of five can apply for their child

HEEADSSS INTERVIEW SCREENING TOOL:

H – Home

- Who lives with the young person? Where?
- Do they have their own room?
- What are relationships like at home?
- Ever institutionalized? Incarcerated?
- New people in home environment?
- Recent moves? Running away?
- What do parents and relatives do for a living?

E – Education and Employment

- School or grade performance—any recent changes? Any dramatic past changes?
- Favorite subjects—worst subjects? (include grades)
- Future education plans?
- Any current or past employment?
- Future employment plans?
- Relationships with teachers—school attendance?
- Any years repeated or classes failed?
- Suspension, termination, dropping out?
- Relationships with employers—work attendance?

E – Eating and Exercise

- Body image?
- Has youth experienced over/under eating when stressed?
- In general, what is the diet like?
- Use of laxatives, diuretics?
- Induced vomiting?
- Dietary restrictions to control weight?
- Excessive exercise?

A – Activities

- On own, with peers—what do you do for fun? Where? When?
- With family?
- Sports—regular exercise?
- Church attendance, clubs, projects?

- Does young person have a car, use seat belts?
- Hobbies—their activities?
- Reading for fun—what?
- TV—how much weekly? Favorite shows?
- Favorite music?
- History of arrests / acting out / crime?

D – Drugs

- Use by peers? Use by young person? (talk about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs)
- Use by family members?
- Amounts, frequency, patterns of use or abuse, and car use while intoxicated?
- Source—how paid for?

D – Depression

- Sleep disorders? (usually induction problems, also early or frequent waking or greatly increased sleep and complaints of increasing fatigue)
- Appetite or eating behavior changes?
- Feelings of boredom?
- Emotional outbursts and highly impulsive behavior?
- History of withdrawal or isolation?
- Hopeless or helpless feelings?

S – Safety

- Domestic violence?
- Relationship violence?
- Gun availability?
- Seat belt use?

S – Sexuality

- Degree and types of sexual experience and acts?
- History of pregnancy or abortion?
- Sexually transmitted diseases – knowledge and prevention?
- Contraception? Frequency of use?
- Need for barrier contraceptive use?
- History of sexual or physical abuse?
- Number of partners?
- Masturbation? (normalize)
- Orientation?
- Comfort with sexual activity, enjoyment or pleasure obtained?

S – Suicidality

- Hopeless or helpless feelings?
- History of past suicide attempts, depression, psychological counseling?
- History of suicide attempts by family or peers?
- Decreased affect on interview, avoidance of eye contact, depression posturing?
- History of recurrent serious accidents?
- Psychosomatic symptomology?
- Suicidal ideation? (including significant current and past losses)
- Preoccupation with death? (clothing, media, music, art)

GLOSSARY

Confidentiality: Confidentiality is the obligation of the health-care provider not to disclose information. Except as permitted by law, a provider is legally required to maintain the confidentiality of care provided to a minor. Confidential care cannot be assured when the law requires parental notification or consent or when the law requires the provider to report health information, such as in the cases of contagious disease or abuse.

Consent: The legal doctrine of informed consent for health care is an agreement to a recommended treatment when the consenting person is in possession of all of the facts relevant to the decision and potential consequences. Consent must be voluntary and not just represent acquiescence. Consent must also be rational, that is, given by an intellectually competent individual with the sufficient cognitive ability to make a decision.

Emancipation: A minor may obtain legal emancipation when a judge is convinced that the minor can take care of himself or herself and be treated as an adult.

HIPAA: The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requires the establishment of national standards for electronic healthcare transactions and national identifiers for providers, health insurance plans, and employers. It also contains provisions that address the security and privacy of health data.

Judicial Bypass: A minor can have an abortion without notification to and consent of one of her parents, managing conservator, or guardian if she obtains judicial approval (also known as a “judicial bypass”). To receive a bypass, a minor must file an application for a court order authorizing her consent to an abortion without notification in the minor’s county of residence. The application must 1) be made under oath; 2) include statements that the minor is pregnant, unmarried, under 18 years of age, not had her disabilities removed, wishes to have an abortion without notification and consent of a parent, the minor has or has not retained an attorney, the minor’s current residence, and include a sworn statement from the minor’s attorney. The court enters an order authorizing the minor’s consent if the hearing judge determines that she meets at least one of the required grounds for approval. The process and requirements for obtaining judicial approval are detailed in Texas Family Code §33.003. The pregnant minor must appear before the court in person and may not appear using video-conferencing, telephone, or other remote electronic means. The court shall enter an order authorizing the minor’s consent if the hearing judge determines, by clear and convincing evidence (described in Texas Family Code §101.007) that she meets at least one of the following grounds:

- She is mature and sufficiently well-informed about her pregnancy options to make the decision without notification and consent of a parent or legal guardian.
- The notification and attempt to obtain consent is not in the best interest of the minor.
- The Court may consider all relevant factors including if the notification and consent of her parent or guardian could lead to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse.

The law stipulates that the court shall rule on the minor’s application by 5 p.m. on the fifth (5) business day after the date the application is filed with the court, unless the minor requests an extension. In this case, the ruling must be made by 5 p.m. on the fifth (5) business day after the date the minor states she is ready to proceed to a hearing.

If the court determines that judicial approval should not be granted, the minor may re-submit an application to the same court if the minor shows there has been a material change in circumstances since the denial was issued. (Texas Family Code §33.003) For specific guidance, please refer to the Judicial Bypass process; *So You're Pregnant. Now What?* in References.

Legal Guardian: Guardianship is a legal designation that places the rights, safety, well-being, and legal choices of a person into the hands of another. Guardianship is conferred on a relative, friend, guardianship program, or private professional guardian by a judge's decision that a person is deemed incapacitated. The definition of an "incapacitated person" under the Texas Probate Code includes minors.

Managing Conservators:

- A court-appointed, non-parental, sole managing conservator must be a competent adult, an authorized agency, or a licensed child-placing agency.
- A parental sole managing conservator (custodial parent) is court-appointed when the parents are or will be separated or divorced.
- If a managing conservator is appointed, the court may appoint one or more possessory conservators (non- custodial parent and/or person).

Minor: In Texas, the legal definition of a minor is a person under 18 years of age who has never been married and never been declared an adult by a court.

Title V: As applicable in this guidebook, the general goal of Title V of the Social Security Act — Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant — is to provide and to assure mothers and children (in particular those with low income or with limited availability of health services) access to quality maternal and child health services.

Title IX: Title IX forbids that any person, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The legislation covers all educational activities and complaints under Title IX alleging sex discrimination in fields, such as science or math education, or in other aspects of academic life, such as access to health care and non-sport activities, such as school band and clubs. It applies to an entire school or institution if any part of that school receives federal funds.

Title X: Title X is the only federal grant program dedicated solely to providing individuals with comprehensive family planning and related preventive health services. The Title X program is designed to provide access to contraceptive services, supplies, and information to all who want and need them. The law gives priority to persons from low-income families.

Title XX: The Social Services Block Grant, or Title XX of the Social Security Act, consolidated federal assistance to states into a single grant. Each state determines how its Title XX funds will be used. While Texas uses no state funding streams to provide for family planning services, it does allocate a portion of its Title XX funds to pay for family planning services to low-income individuals.

REFERENCES

- American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Bioethics (1995; 2007) Informed consent, parental permission, and assent in pediatric practice (Pediatrics, 116, 1238-1244)
- American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine (2003; 2007); Consent for emergency medical services for children and adolescents (Pediatrics, 111 (3), 703-706)
- HEEADSSS Interview Screen: Stephens, M. B. (2006); Preventive Health Counseling for Adolescents (American Family Physician 74(7): 1151-1156)
- Texas Behavioral Health Clearinghouse
<https://sites.utexas.edu/tiemh/2015/07/10/texas-behavioral-health-clearinghouse/>
- Social Security Online www.socialsecurity.gov
- “So You’re Pregnant, Now What?” – a DSHS publication for young people to understand the laws associated with abortion and the judicial bypass process. It is a legislatively mandated document and available for order from the DSHS
<http://hhsc.pinnaclecart.com/dshs/>
- Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine <http://www.adolescenthealth.org/Clinical-Care-Resources.aspx>
- Texas Family Code
- Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Your Texas Benefits website:
<https://www.yourtexasbenefits.com/ssp/SSPHome/ssphome.jsp>
- Texas Health & Safety Code
- Texas Health Steps Provider Education Modules at www.txhealthsteps.com:
 - Adolescent Health Screening
 - Adolescent Substance Use
 - Culturally Effective Health Care
 - Identifying and Treating Young People with High-Risk Behaviors
 - Interpersonal Youth Violence
 - Mental Health Screening
 - Teen Consent and Confidentiality
 -
- Texas Occupation Code
- Texas Penal Code

MINOR CONSENT LEGAL REFERENCE CHART

TOPIC	TEXAS LAW CITATION
Age of Majority	Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code §129.001; Texas Family Code §101.03
Communicable Disease Care	25 Texas Administrative Code §§ 97.3, 97.133; Texas Family Code §32.003
Consent and Access to Information by Divorced Parents	Texas Family Code §§151.001; 153.073; 153.074; 153.132; Texas Occupations Code §159.005
Consent by Child	Texas Family Code §32.003
Consent by Non-Parent	Texas Family Code §32.001
Consent for Chemical Addiction, Dependency, or other condition related to chemical use	Texas Family Code §32.003
Consent for Immunizations	Texas Family Code §§32.101–.102
Consent for Incarcerated Youth	Texas Family Code §32.001; TJJD General Administrative Policy Manual §91.83
Consent to Counseling	Texas Family Code §32.004
Consent to Emergency Shelter or Care by Minor	Texas Family Code §32.202
Consent to Inpatient Mental Health Treatment	Texas Health and Safety Code §572.001
Disclosure of Information to Parents Related to Treatment	Texas Family Code §§32.003–.004
Emancipated Minor	Texas Family Code §§31.001–31.007; 32.003–.004; 32.202
Emergency Care	Texas Health and Safety Code §773.008
Judicial Approval for Abortion on a Minor	Texas Family Code § 33.003
Mandatory Reporting Requirements	Texas Health & Safety Code §§161.041; 81.041
Married Minor	Texas Family Code §101.003
Parental Consent	Texas Family Code §151.001
Parental Notification for Abortion	Texas Family Code §33.002
Physician-Patient Confidential Communication	Texas Occupations Code §159
Pregnant Minor	Texas Family Code §32.003
Pregnant Minors and Education	Title IX of the Education Act of 1972
Reporting of Abuse and Neglect	Texas Health and Safety Code §261.001
Reporting of Communicable Diseases	Texas Health and Safety Code §§81.041; .046; Texas Administrative Code §97.133
Requirements for Reporting Unlawful Sexual Contact	Texas Penal Code §21.11

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