



**Office of Disability
Prevention for Children
Report for Fiscal Year
2023-2024**

**As Required by
Texas Human Resources Code, Section
112.051**

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TEXAS
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Executive Summary

There are an estimated 485,000 children and adults with intellectual or developmental disabilities (IDD) in the state of Texas.¹ Texas Human Resources Code, Section [112.041](#) directs the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) Office of Disability Prevention for Children (ODPC) to work on preventing developmental disabilities while also seeking to minimize the losses developmental disabilities may cause. ODPC strives to prevent developmental disabilities in utero to age 12 through provider and public education, partnerships with other state agencies and stakeholders, and evaluating state efforts to prevent developmental disabilities. Through collaboration with programs, stakeholders, data analysis, and a review of existing research, ODPC selected four areas of focus for the program:

- Prevention of disabilities caused by maternal health issues during pregnancy,
- Prevention of disabilities caused by childhood injuries,
- Early identification and diagnosis of disabilities to ensure early intervention and services, and
- Promoting mental health wellness for children with an intellectual or developmental disability.

During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, ODPC staff attended conferences and meetings and facilitated training and webinars to promote disability awareness education and community collaboration. Program staff distributed prevention education materials to schools, service providers, families, and other stakeholders throughout the state.

¹ *3.1 IDD in Texas: Estimated Prevalence, 2022* [HHS Texas Statewide Intellectual and Development Disabilities Strategic Plan](#). pg. 13.

Introduction

Texas Human Resources Code, Section [112.051](#) requires that ODPC submit a biennial report to the Legislature detailing the Office’s findings, program results, and any recommendations for improvements in the delivery of developmental disability prevention services. This report is due to the Legislature by February 1 of each odd-numbered year. The first report was submitted in February 2019 and established a framework for future ODPC initiatives.

The report is submitted in compliance with Texas Human Resources Code Section 112.051 and is prepared by ODPC. It details ODPC’s activities in each of the program’s focus areas for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. The report also includes a review of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Department of Family and Protective Services programs that impact disability prevention throughout the state.

Background

ODPC is governed by Texas Human Resources Code Section 112.041-112.051 and is the successor to the former Texas Office for the Prevention of Developmental Disabilities. Senate Bill 200, 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, abolished the former office and its executive committee and transferred the duties to HHSC, effective September 1, 2017.

ODPC works to prevent developmental disabilities and seeks to minimize the losses developmental disabilities cause in infants and young children.

A developmental disability is defined² as a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behavior areas. These conditions begin during the child's developmental period, may impact day-to-day functioning, and usually last throughout a person's lifetime. Most developmental disabilities begin before a baby is born but some can happen after birth because of injury, infection, or other factors.

There are many types of disabilities, such as those that affect a person's:

- Vision,
- Movement,
- Thinking,
- Remembering,
- Learning,
- Communicating,
- Hearing,
- Mental health, and
- Social relationships.

While ODPC's largest focus is on primary prevention, stakeholders and partners have identified several secondary and tertiary-level issues on which ODPC also focuses its efforts.

² [U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(*Developmental Disability Basics*, 2024\)](#)

Primary prevention is the prevention of the onset of a disability. ODPC’s primary prevention efforts aim to reduce the incidence of disability. This could include wearing a seatbelt to prevent brain injury during a motor vehicle accident or abstaining from drinking alcohol during pregnancy to prevent fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

Secondary prevention is the detection of the disability in its earliest stages and intervening to slow or stop its progression. This could include detecting a developmental delay through developmental screening and seeking help immediately, so the child can get the support needed to develop the skills and functions typically seen at that age.

Tertiary prevention includes interventions implemented to mitigate a disability’s negative impact and prevent secondary conditions. This could include therapies and treatments that support a child’s development and health needs or adaptive aids that empower a child to find ways to work around their disability.

During the fiscal years 2023 and 2024, ODPC operated with two full-time staff and community volunteers. The program spent the reporting period implementing established goals and evaluating the state of disability prevention in Texas. The activities and goals of ODPC are guided by the duties assigned in statute.³ ODPC has selected four focus areas through collaboration with stakeholders and other HHS system programs, as well as analysis and review of existing research and data.

The areas of focus are:

- Prevention of disabilities caused by maternal health issues during pregnancy;
- Prevention of disabilities caused by childhood injuries;
- Early identification and diagnosis of disabilities to ensure early intervention and services; and
- Promoting mental health wellness for children with an intellectual or developmental disability.

³ Texas Human Resources Code Section 112.044.

Areas of Focus

Preventing Disabilities Caused by Maternal Health Issues During Pregnancy

ODPC addresses the prevention of disabilities caused by maternal health issues during pregnancy by working with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Division of Maternal and Child Health, the HHSC Office of Mental Health Coordination, and other internal and external programs. During the reporting period (fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024), ODPC program staff conducted conference presentations and statewide webinars related to maternal and child health and the prevention of substance use during pregnancy.

A mother's health before and during pregnancy has a substantial impact on how her baby develops neurologically and physiologically. A mother's nutrition, exposure to toxins, or infections has the potential to cause birth defects and permanent intellectual or developmental disabilities. Preconception and prenatal care are crucial for both the mother and baby's health and decrease the likelihood of a baby being born with a preventable disability. Proper preconception and prenatal care can help a mother maintain a healthy pregnancy, helping her baby's development.

ODPC also addresses the prevention of disabilities caused by prenatal alcohol or substance exposure. Prenatal exposure to alcohol, tobacco, and other substances can cause birth defects and permanent intellectual or developmental disabilities. Prenatal alcohol exposure can result in fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD). A child who has FASD may have physical birth defects, cognitive deficits, and neurological issues. These effects can result in a child being unable to live independently, performing poorly in school, or having trouble with law enforcement.⁴

FASD is an umbrella term used to describe the range of neurological and behavioral effects caused by prenatal alcohol exposure. It refers to specific conditions such as:

- Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), the most severe end of the FASD spectrum;

⁴ Bell, E., Pietro, N. D., Chudley, A. E., Reynolds, J. N., & Racine, E. (2015). It's a Shame! Stigma Against Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: Examining the Ethical Implications for Public Health Practices and Policies. *Public Health Ethics*, 9(1), 65-77. doi:10.1093/phe/phv012

- Partial FAS;
- Alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder;
- Alcohol-related birth defects; and
- Neurobehavioral disorder associated with prenatal alcohol exposure.

Less than 10 percent of individuals with FASD display the facial abnormalities characteristic of FAS.⁵ While brain damage cannot be seen with the naked eye, the effects can be seen through the behaviors of the individual.

Many of the programs that impact the prevention of prenatal substance exposure also impact the prevention of other disabilities that result from maternal health issues or behaviors during pregnancy.

Preventing Disabilities Caused by Childhood Injuries

Preventable injury is the leading cause of death in children in the United States, and millions of children suffer injuries requiring treatment in the emergency department.⁶ To promote education and public awareness regarding the prevention of unintentional injuries in children, ODPC partners with other agency programs, including Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services and the Office of Acquired Brain Injuries (OABI), as well as national, state, and local agencies to provide prevention and education services aimed at parents and caregivers. Topics include bicycle/scooter safety, brain injury prevention, burn prevention, child passenger safety, drowning prevention, fall prevention, playground safety, poisoning prevention, road traffic safety, and sports safety.

⁵ Bell, E., Pietro, N. D., Chudley, A. E., Reynolds, J. N., & Racine, E. (2015). It's a Shame! Stigma Against Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: Examining the Ethical Implications for Public Health Practices and Policies. *Public Health Ethics*,9(1), 65-77. doi:10.1093/phe/phv012

⁶ SafeKids Worldwide. (n.d.) <https://www.safekids.org/why-it-matters>

Early Identification and Diagnosis of Disabilities to Ensure Early Intervention and Services

To address disabilities that are not preventable, ODPC promotes early identification and diagnosis of disabilities to ensure early intervention and services. Early intervention can make a significant difference in children’s lives. Connecting children with services early can build the foundation they need to develop their cognitive, behavioral, and physical skills as they grow. Early intervention can reduce the cost of services later in a child’s life. However, early intervention is not possible without early identification. Families, medical providers, and other child-serving professionals have a primary role in tracking the development of a child to determine if they are falling behind.

The first five years of a child’s life are crucial times for development, which is why these years are often when developmental disabilities are identified and diagnosed. Many tools exist to help parents, medical providers, childcare professionals, educators, and others track child developmental milestones.⁷ Developmental milestones are behaviors and abilities a developing child should exhibit at a certain age. Milestones can involve physical skills, coordination, social habits, communication, and speech.

While some disabilities may have more obvious physical or biological traits, others require the monitoring of health conditions and presenting behaviors to ensure appropriate treatment. An example is pediatric acute-onset neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS), a condition defined by the sudden onset of [obsessive-compulsive symptoms](#) and/or severe eating restrictions, along with at least two other cognitive, behavioral, or neurological symptoms.

ODPC assists the PANS Advisory Council address research, diagnosis, treatment, and education related to PANS throughout the state.

⁷ See the ODPC website for a list of these resources: [Early Identification and Diagnosis of IDD \(texas.gov\)](#). You can also visit [cdc.gov/milestones](#) to learn more about age-specific milestones and find additional resources.

Promoting Mental Health Wellness for Children with an Intellectual or Developmental Disability

ODPC also promotes mental health wellness in children with intellectual or developmental disabilities through education and community collaboration with partners such as the HHSC Office of Mental Health Coordination, the Texas Center for Disabilities Studies at The University of Texas at Austin, and the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

When a person has a developmental disability and a behavioral health condition, this is often referred to as “co-occurring disorders” or sometimes called “dual diagnoses.” The co-occurrence of mental health conditions or substance use affects at least one-third of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD).⁸ Unfortunately, there are many challenges facing children with co-occurring IDD and mental health conditions.

One major challenge is the misinformation that circulates about this topic. Children with IDD can experience mental illness, substance use disorders, and trauma similar to their typical developing peers. Children with IDD benefit from behavioral health therapy and treatment. However, mental health providers do not always feel adequately trained to work with children with IDD. In addition, there is a shortage of mental health professionals in many communities in Texas.

Due to the myths, a lack of awareness, and a need for more professional development on the topic, many children are misdiagnosed or not diagnosed at all. If a child is diagnosed, the available resources for children with IDD are likely to be limited and confusing. ODPC works with community partners to ensure children with IDD who experience mental health issues receive quality care and support services.

⁸ National Association for the Dually Diagnosed (NADD). (n.d.). [IDD/MI Diagnosis - The NADD](#)

Community Education and Outreach Activities

ODPC prevents disabilities through provider and public education, partnerships with other state agencies and stakeholders, and evaluating state efforts to prevent developmental disabilities. During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, ODPC staff attended conferences, meetings, and facilitated trainings and webinars to promote disability awareness education and community collaboration.

Prevention of Disabilities Caused by Maternal Health Issues During Pregnancy

Activities

During National FASD Awareness Month in September 2023, ODPC published an article featuring FASD prevention in the HHS Connection newsletter, reaching more than 35,000 agency employees across the state. The article was developed to bring attention to the topic of substance use during pregnancy, as well as the work the agency is doing by promoting awareness and education related to FASDs.

On September 7, 2023, ODPC hosted a statewide webinar addressing issues associated with FASD and prevention strategies. A total of 748 participants attended. A key message to participants was that a mother's exposure to alcohol in any amount from the time after conception through the third trimester of pregnancy is unsafe for a developing baby.

ODPC staff also attended the Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Symposium, hosted by The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio on June 3-4, 2024, to learn about the prevalence and impact of substance use disorder on Texas mothers and children.

Ongoing Strategies

ODPC continues to support existing programs by educating program clients and providers about the relationship between a mother's health during pregnancy and her baby's chance of having a developmental disability. The program also collaborates with intra-agency partners and external groups focused on improving access to preventive, prenatal, and perinatal health care. The collaborative efforts seek to meet health care needs, increasing the ability to have a healthier pregnancy

and baby. Partners include Healthy Texas Mothers and Babies, Texas Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and Healthy Texas Women.

Prevention of Disabilities Caused by Childhood Injuries

Activities

During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, ODPC staff hosted a series of webinars addressing injury prevention in infants and children during the summertime and the holidays. On June 29, 2023, ODPC hosted a webinar titled, "Summertime Safety: Injury Prevention in Infants and Children" with a total of 772 attendees. On November 9, 2023, the program hosted a webinar titled, "Injury Prevention During the Holidays" with a total of 623 participants in attendance.

ODPC staff presented a session titled, "Addressing the Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences in Children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities" and operated a program exhibit table during the Department of Family and Protective Services Annual Partners in Prevention Conference in Austin on November 14-16, 2023.

ODPC staff attended the Congenital Syphilis Summit on September 20, 2024, in Houston to learn about the prevalence and impact of congenital syphilis on Texas mothers and children.

ODPC is a partner of Safe Kids Worldwide, which has local coalitions in Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Del Rio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Lubbock, San Angelo, San Antonio, and Temple. Program staff regularly partner with other coalition member organizations during ODPC conferences, webinars, and various community events.

Ongoing Strategies

ODPC continues to seek opportunities to present to or train families and professionals on preventing injuries in children.

Early Identification and Diagnosis of Disabilities to Ensure Early Intervention and Services

Activities

In August 2023, ODPC staff exhibited program educational and public awareness materials at the annual Texas WIC Nutrition and Breastfeeding Conference. More than 500 pieces of ODPC prevention materials were distributed to conference attendees.

During the annual Texas School Nurses Conference on November 4-6, 2022, ODPC staff operated a program exhibit table and distributed over 500 pieces of educational disability prevention materials to school nurses who work directly with school-aged children and their families. On Jan. 11, 2024, OPDC partnered with the HHS Children’s Autism Program and ACES 2020 to present a webinar titled, “Autism Awareness and How to Obtain a Diagnostic Evaluation.” The webinar discussed autism spectrum disorder, how to obtain a diagnosis, and resources.

In June 2024, ODPC distributed 1,000 pieces of educational disability prevention materials to the Education Service Center’s Autism and School Safety Conferences.

Ongoing Strategies

ODPC continues to support and facilitate collaboration to ensure early identification and diagnosis of disabilities in children. The HHSC Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) and WIC programs provide direct services to ODPC’s target population. As ODPC expands outreach efforts, supporting ECI, WIC, Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program, and related programs will remain a priority. ODPC will promote training and continuing education on the topics of developmental screening and early identification and will continue to seek opportunities to improve the early identification of childhood disabilities within the HHS system.

Promoting Mental Health Wellness for Children with an Intellectual or Developmental Disability

Activities

ODPC partnered with The University of Texas at Austin Center for Disability Studies and the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health to host a virtual “Road to Recovery” training each quarter in fiscal year 2023. The four-day training was attended by providers, family members, and other stakeholders throughout the state who provide direct care and other services to children with IDD. Participants learned skills and concepts to support children’s safety, well-being, and recovery through trauma-informed practices.

On July 20, 2023, ODPC partnered with HHSC’s Office of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services to host a webinar titled, “Mental and Social-Emotional Health in Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children.” The webinar discussed social, mental, and emotional situations faced by youth who are deaf or hard of hearing.

During the annual Texas Association for the Education of Young Children conference in November 2023, ODPC staff gave the presentation titled, “Accidents Happen- Injury Prevention in Infants and Children.” Staff also operated a program exhibit table and distributed more than 1,000 pieces of educational disability prevention materials.

Ongoing Strategies

ODPC continues to work with its partners to seek resources, best practices, and available educational opportunities regarding co-occurring IDD and mental health conditions in children. ODPC continues to support the “Road to Recovery” training throughout the state. Attending and participating in workgroup and coalition meetings will ensure ODPC remains current on available services for children with IDD who experience mental health concerns and how these services might interact. Continuing to raise awareness through speaking engagements will remain a priority for ODPC.

Annual Office of Disability Prevention for Children Statewide Conference

In March 2023, in honor of National Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month, the Office of Disability Prevention for Children offered a free four-day conference to learn and discuss strategies for implementing change and preventing developmental disabilities in children. The conference was intended for anyone working to prevent intellectual and developmental disabilities in children. Health care professionals, educators, government employees, providers, families, caregivers, and other stakeholders were in attendance. State and national prevention professionals shared information about current trends, initiatives, and practical information for attendees.

Community Volunteers and Interns

The ODPC multi-regional community volunteer program was initiated in 2020, with working from their homes to assist the program manager with administrative support duties and public awareness initiatives. Since its inception, program volunteers and interns donated several hours to the agency researching child disability prevention subject matter and conducting program material mailouts. Social Media Public Awareness Initiatives

During the 2023 and 2024 fiscal years, ODPC staff and volunteers created and submitted social media content posted on the agency's social media platforms. The postings contained information about program events and national and state prevention awareness observances.

Collaborative Efforts

Programs within and outside of the HHS system are also working to prevent developmental disabilities in children, and ODPC continues to develop collaborations to strengthen and enhance those efforts while promoting the program's goals and objectives. The collaborations provide an opportunity to share valuable information regarding policies, best practices, and innovative prevention methods, and often result in initiatives that address the prevention of IDD in children. ODPC staff participate in the following coalitions, committees, and workgroups.

Adolescent Health Workgroup

ODPC staff participates in the quarterly DSHS Maternal Child Health Adolescent Health workgroup. The focus of the workgroup is for public health professionals to share resources and programming to increase the capacity of professionals to support one another in the group's endeavors to impact the health of youth and young adults in Texas. The workgroup addresses topics pertinent to the group such as mental health initiatives and youth mortality rates.

Cross-Systems Trauma-Informed Care Initiative

During the 2023 and 2024 fiscal years, the ODPC program manager attended the HSSC Cross-Systems Trauma-Informed Care Initiative workgroup meetings. This initiative works to develop a coordinated statewide approach for building a person-centered, trauma-informed behavioral health and human services system and providing quality support, services, and care to Texans.

Kids Living Well Coalition

As a member of the Kids Living Well Coalition at Austin-Travis County Integral Care, a local mental health authority, the ODPC staff participated in several initiatives during the reporting period, including developing a five-year plan to promote mental health wellness in children. Additional examples include maintaining and expanding approaches to support child and youth wellness in early childhood settings and increasing screening for adverse childhood experiences and parental mental illness in locations such as primary health care providers and at access points for benefits programs such as the WIC program.

LifeSteps Coalition

The Central Texas LifeSteps Coalition’s mission is to engage, inform, and empower the community to prevent and reduce substance use and other behavioral health disorders among youth, including young women of childbearing years. During fiscal years 2023 and 2024, ODPC staff collaborated on community event planning and educational materials distribution, which addresses the program focus area to prevent disabilities caused by maternal health issues during pregnancy by substance use among teens and young women of childbearing years.

Office of Acquired Brain Injury

ODPC staff collaborates with the Office of Acquired Brain Injury (OABI) to promote brain injury prevention education and public awareness across Texas. Collaborative initiatives have included National Brain Injury Awareness Month events, including the Texas Brain Injury webinars and virtual conferences.

ODPC program staff regularly attend quarterly OABI and DSHS Maternal Child Health and Injury Prevention Unit quarterly collaborative meetings to discuss cross-program activities related to brain injury prevention and intervention initiatives.

Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome Advisory Council

The PANS Advisory Council advises HHSC and the Legislature on research, diagnosis, treatment, and education related to PANS. ODPC staff support the PANS Advisory Council as an agency liaison, facilitating meetings and agendas, public inquiries, and creating their annual legislative report. During the reporting period, ODPC staff assisted council members with two mandated annual legislative reports that were submitted to the Office of the Governor.

To recognize National PANS Awareness Day in October 2023, ODPC staff coordinated with advisory council members to offer a webinar titled, “Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome: An Often-Overlooked Condition in Children.” A total of 518 parents, health care professionals, and other stakeholders were in attendance.

Safe Kids Austin Coalition

Safe Kids Austin, led by Dell Children’s Medical Center (Dell Children’s Ascension), is a coalition of more than 40 active members representing community, civic, and state organizations. The coalition focuses on reducing child injury primarily by promoting safety in vehicles, in and around water, and while walking and biking. Safe Kids Austin is a member of Safe Kids Worldwide, the nation’s first nonprofit organization dedicated solely to the prevention of unintentional childhood injuries.⁹

The ODPC program manager was a coalition member and part of the coalition’s data workgroup that meets to update and maintain relevant data related to drownings, head injuries, and accidental suffocations in children. The data is shared with the coalition workgroup and used to improve prevention planning and public awareness efforts.

Transition to Adulthood Learning Collaborative

The Transition to Adulthood Learning Collaborative, formerly the Texas Title V Transition Workgroup, meets quarterly to share knowledge, policy updates, implementation strategies, and best practices. Providers, youth and young adults, parents, caregivers, health care plans, hospital and university systems, and local community organizations are invited to participate. ODPC staff attends the quarterly meetings to share information and discuss cross-program activities.

Travis County Underage Drinking Prevention Taskforce

The Travis County Underage Drinking Prevention Task Force works to identify the link between underage drinking with more highly visible social issues in addition to drinking and driving such as truancy, binge drinking, unplanned/unwanted sexual encounters, teen pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, HIV exposure, gang/juvenile crime, poor academic performance, and alcohol poisoning. The task force is comprised of social services, law enforcement, and other agencies and individuals, including the Texas Department of Transportation, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the Travis County Sheriff's Office, the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Austin

⁹ Safe Kids Austin. (n.d.) Retrieved from: [Safe Kids Austin - Dell Children's Medical Center of Central Texas \(dellchildrens.net\)](https://www.dellchildrens.net/safe-kids-austin)

Police Department, area school districts, local colleges and universities, and health care providers. During the fiscal years 2023 and 2024, the ODPC program manager served as a task force member and collaborated on materials distribution and project planning during the reporting period. The collaboration addresses ODPC's focus areas related to the prevention of disabilities caused by maternal health issues during pregnancy.

United Services for All Children

The Texas Education Agency coordinates the state United Services for Children coalition meetings and activities. United Services for Children is a nonprofit organization that provides pediatric therapy and early intervention services to children with developmental disabilities and delays and offers support services for their families. The focus is on children ages birth through 8 years old.¹⁰ ODPC staff attends the quarterly coalition meetings and reports on program and agency initiatives.

¹⁰ United Services for Children. (n.d.) Retrieved from: <https://unitedservicesforchildren.org/>

Recommendations for Existing Community Services

ODPC continues to support areas of improvement and stakeholder recommendations in the delivery of developmental disability prevention services, which include the following:

- Improving timely entry into prenatal care, which is the first line of defense in preventing developmental disabilities;
- Supporting evidence-based programs, such as substance use disorder treatment, domestic violence services, and prevention services including home visiting, child injury, teen pregnancy, family violence, and child abuse/neglect;
- Integrating training on the effects of adverse childhood experiences in children with developmental disabilities for all state employees who provide direct services; and
- Ensuring systems are in place to provide families of children with developmental disabilities timely information about Medicaid interest lists during initial requests for services.

Conclusion

Since its inception, ODPC has worked with internal and external agency partners to promote community collaboration, sound public policies, and educational services across Texas to reduce and prevent IDD in children.

During the fiscal year 2023-2024, ODPC raised awareness about the prevention of maternal health issues during pregnancy, injury prevention, early childhood intervention, and co-occurring IDD and mental health conditions through events, speaking engagements, and social media initiatives.

ODPC will continue to collaborate with providers, families, and other stakeholders to promote respect, foster understanding, and highlight the importance of prevention and early intervention initiatives in the lives of Texas children and families.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ACEs	Adverse Childhood Experiences
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
FAS	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
HHS	Health and Human Services
HHSC	Health and Human Services Commission
IDD	Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
NADD	National Association for the Dually Diagnosed
OABI	Office of Acquired Brain Injury
ODPC	Office of Disability Prevention for Children
PANS	Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children