Established Risk
The developmental problems of infants and children in this category are related to diagnosed medical disorders.

An expected range of developmental handicaps may be associated with these disorders, which include:
- genetic and chromosomal syndromes (e.g. Down syndrome)
- neurological disorders (e.g. seizures, cerebral palsy)
- congenital malformations of the nervous system (e.g. microcephaly, hydrocephalus)
- sequelae of infections of the nervous system (e.g. meningitis, encephalitis, HIV, CMV, herpes)
- metabolic disorders (e.g. untreated hypothyroidism, PKU).

Biological Risk
Infants in this category have a history of prenatal, perinatal, neonatal and/or early development events that may have affected the central nervous system.

Such events and their consequences increase the probability of developmental problems for the child. These may include:
- prenatal or perinatal complications (e.g. small for gestational age, anoxia, stroke in utero or during or after birth)
- prematurity and associated complications (e.g. respiratory distress syndrome, cerebral haemorrhage, jaundice)
- sensory impairments such as blindness and deafness
- child of parent(s) with a developmental disability or sibling having a developmental disability of unknown origin
- early global developmental delays
- autism
- parents with chronic, established mental illness
- prenatal substance exposure

Psychosocial Risk
These are risks related to the child’s environment. Infants and young children in this category appear to be biologically sound but are at risk of delayed development because of individual susceptibilities or vulnerabilities magnified by environments which cannot respond adequately to their physical, developmental, and/or social-emotional needs.

Psychological risk may be associated with:
- child characteristics such as:
  - a “difficult” temperament
  - sensory sensitivities
  - regulation problems
- caregiver characteristics such as:
  - substance use problems
  - mental health problems
  - domestic violence
  - inexperience
  - isolation
  - attachment difficulties; non-organic failure to thrive
  - child neglect or abuse

The Toronto Infant and Child Development Program (ICDP) helps children (0 – 5 years) with established, biological and psychosocial risks, achieve optimal development.
The ICDP is a provincial program delivered by the following five agencies in Toronto. Contact any one of these agencies for further information. *Si vous avez des questions en français, contactez le Centre francophone.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Agency</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Biological</th>
<th>Psychosocial</th>
<th>Clients served</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre francophone de Toronto</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>0 – 5 identified or at risk of developmental delay and want services in French</td>
<td>416.922.2672</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centennial Infant and Child Centre</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 – 5 with suspected or diagnosed developmental delay in two or more areas, or at risk for delays due to factors such as prematurity</td>
<td>416.935.0200 x 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 – 5 with delay and/or risk in a minimum of one developmental area (including physical, neurological, pre-term) - clinical biological focus on premature babies and/or infants</td>
<td>416.782.1105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothercraft</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>0 – 5 with neuro-developmental and psychosocial risk due to parental substance use and related risk factors for parenting</td>
<td>416.364.7373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey Place Centre</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 – 5 with suspected or diagnosed developmental disability</td>
<td>416.925.5141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do our services include?

- Assistance to families wishing to access specialized funding and information about additional community resources and support
- Assistance with individual goal setting and family service planning
- Child and family assessments, using a variety of screening and assessment tools
- Development of an individual plan of care
- Early intervention in all developmental domains (gross and fine motor, social and emotional, language and cognitive, self-help)
- Home-based, family centered services
- Information related to typical and atypical child development
- Interventions to promote secure attachment
- Service coordination including advocacy for and with families in their relationship with health, social and community services
- Supported transition into early childhood programs and school