

MEDICAID DISABILITY MANUAL

(c) Meeting or Equaling the Listings - Does the child have a medically determinable impairment(s) that meets or equals the severity of a listing? An impairment causes marked and severe functional limitations if it meets or medically equals the severity of a set of criteria for an impairment in the listings, or if it functionally equals the listings.

- (1) Therefore, if the child has an impairment(s) that meets or medically equals the requirements of a listing or that functionally equals the listings, and that meets the duration requirement, the child will be found disabled.
- (2) If the child's impairment(s) does not meet the duration requirement or does not meet or medically equal a listing, or functionally equal the listings, the child will be found not disabled.

3. Considerations in Determining Disability for Children

(a) Basic considerations. All relevant information (i.e. evidence) in the case record is considered. The evidence in the case record may include information from medical sources, such as the child's pediatrician, other physicians, psychologist, or qualified speech-language pathologist; other medical sources such as physical, occupational, and rehabilitation therapists; and non-medical sources such as the child's parents, teachers, and other people who know the child.

(1) Medical evidence

- (i) General. Medical evidence of the child's impairment(s) must describe symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings. The medical evidence may include, but is not limited to, formal testing that provides information about the child's development or functioning in terms of standard deviations, percentiles, percentages of delay, or age or grade equivalents. It may also include opinions from medical sources about the nature and severity of the child's impairment.
- (ii) Test scores. All of the relevant information in the case record will be considered. Consideration should not be given to any single piece of evidence in isolation. Therefore, test scores alone should not be relied on when deciding whether the child is disabled. See Section 6. (e) (3) for more information about how test scores are considered.
- (iii) Medical sources. Medical sources should report their findings and observations on clinical examination and the results of any formal