Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Wood 2000 20373840	Location: UK and Ireland Years of Birth: 1995-1996 Mean GA (range), wk: 22-25 Mean BW (range), g: ND Male: ND Race: ND Enrolled: 314 Evaluated: 283 Number of sites: 276	GA 20-25 weeks survivors	ND	Preterm infants (283)	Prospective cohort (30 [28-40] months)
Lefebvre 1998 98387703	Location: Canada Years of Birth: 1987-1992 Mean GA (range), wk: 27.0±1.2 Mean BW (range), g: 961±179 (585-1450) Male: 52% Race: ND Enrolled: 139 Evaluated: 121 Number of sites: 1	GA<28 weeks 3 or more cranial ultrasounds Survival to discharge	ND	Preterm infants (121): Low risk (50) Moderate risk (37) High risk (34)	Prospective cohort (CA 18.6±1.2 [17-19] months)

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Wolke 1999 10075095	Location: Germany Years of Birth:1985-1986 Description of group: Sample 1: VLBW Sample 2: Full term/ controls Sample 3: Normative sample Mean GA (range), wk: VLBW: 29.5± .2 (29.3-29.7) Control: 39.6± .1 (39.5-39.7) Mean BW (range), g: VLBW: 1288±42 (1247-1330) Control: 3407±58 (3351-3463) Male (%): VLBW: 56.4% Control: 56.4% Normative: 51% Race: ND Enrolled: VLBW: 560 Control: 916 Normative: 311 Evaluated: VLBW: 264 Control: 264 Normative: 311 Number of sites: 17 (hospitals)	Cases: 1) Requiring admission to 1 of 17 hospitals in S. Bavaria within first 10 days. 2) Assessments at 5 and 20 months, 4 years 8 months, and 6 years 3 months. 3) VLBW (very preterm) GA≤ 32 weeks at birth. Controls: 1) Control group (full term) GA>36 weeks at birth. For all groups: German-speaking	ND	Cases: Sample 1: VLBW (or very preterm): 264 Controls: Sample 2: Full term/ controls: 264 Sample 3: Normative: 311	Non-randomized comparison trial

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Smith 1996 97081985	Location: US Years of Birth: 1990-1992 Description of group: Sample 1: High risk VLBW Sample 2: Low risk VLBW Sample 3: Full term (controls) Mean GA (range), wk: HR VLBW: 28± 2 LR VLBW: 30.9±2 FT: 39.1±5.9 Mean BW (range), g: HR VLBW: 930±233 LR VLBW: 1263±202 FT: 3187±767 Male (%): HR VLBW: 50% LR VLBW: 41% FT: 50% Race (% African-American): HR VLBW: 57% LR VLBW: 62% FT: 62% Enrolled: HR VLBW: 89 LR VLBW: 123 FT: 128 Evaluated: HR VLBW: 88 LR VLBW: 123 FT: 128 Number of sites: 2	Cases: 1)VLBW≤1600 g 2)Female primary caregiver 3)Completed both a 6 and 12 mos. home visit. 4)GA≤ 36 weeks at birth. Sample 1: HR VLBW: one or more severe medical complications: bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) defined as need for O_2 for more than 28 days, severe IVH with progressive dilitation defined as a Grades III or IV subependymal hemorrhage, and/or periventricular leukomalacia characterized by ischemic lesions. Sample 2: LR VLBW: one or more less severe medical complications, including transient respiratory distress where O_2 is required for less than 28 days and/or mild IVH without dilitation- Grades I and II. Controls: Sample 3: FT: GA: 37-42 weeks with normal pregnancy history and physical examination at birth.	1) Primary caregiver age<16, drug abuser, or not English-speaking. 2) Sensory impairment, meningitis, encephalitis, congenital syphilis, congenital abnormality of the brain, cardiac abnormalities, NEC or HIV antibody positive.	Cases: Total VLBW: 211 Sample 1: HR VLBW: 88 Sample 2: LR VLBR: 123 Controls: Sample 3: Full-term infants: 128	Non-randomized comparison trial

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Sajaniemi 2001 11227991	Location: Finland Years of birth:1989-1991 Description of group: VLBW Mean GA (range), wk: 29.4± 3 Mean BW (range), g: 1246±472 Male: ND Race: ND Days of mechanical ventilation: 12.3±26 Enrolled: 138 Evaluated: 63 Number of sites: 1	Cases: 1) Mothers referred to University Central Hospital in Helsinki for threatened pre-term delivery 2) Assessments at 2 and 4 months, 3) VLBW (very preterm) GA≤ 29.4± 3 weeks at birth.	Major disabilities (CP or mental retardation)	Cases: VLBW (or very preterm): 63 No control group	Prospective (single arm) cohort
Briscoe 1998 98300800	Location: UK Years of Birth: 7/91- 7/92 Mean GA (range), wk: 28±1.9 (26-32) Mean BW (range), g: 1206±345 (815-1985) Male: ND Race: ND Enrolled: 26 (26 controls) Evaluated: 26 (26) Number of sites: 1	Cases: Preterm infants, GA<32 weeks, from an Avon Premature Infant Project, Marlow, 1997. Free of major and minor physical impairment at 2 years of age Controls: Children age between 3years 7 months and 4 years 5 months born full-term, GA>37 weeks.	ND	Cases: Preterm infants (26) Controls: Full term infants (26)	Case-control study

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Saigal 2001 21376729	Location: Canada Years of Birth: 1977-1982 Mean GA (range), wk: Cases: 27±2 Controls: "Term" Mean BW (range), g: Cases: 835±124 Controls: 3401±481 Male: Cases: 31% Controls: 36% Race: ND SES: middle class Cases: 30% Controls: 30% Enrolled: 179 (145 controls) Evaluated: 154 (125) Number of sites: 1	ELBW survivors, BW= 501-1000g Controls: term infants recruited at 8 years of age from a random list obtained through the directors of 2 school boards and matched for gender, age, and SES to each case	ND (Died after discharge (10) Lost to follow-up (8) Refusal (5) Unable to be reached (2) Controls: Lost to follow-up (10) Refusal (8) Unable to be reached (2))	Cases: ELBW infants (154) Controls: Term infants (125)	Prospective cohort (followed to 12-16 years age)

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part I

Author, Year UI#	Demographics	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria	Disease/Condition Type (N)	Study Design (Duration)
Schendel 1997 98033417	Location: US Years of Birth: 12/1/89 to 3/31/91 Mean GA (range), wk: Sample 1: 28.4 ±3.0 Sample 2: 35.6 ±2.8 Controls: 39.4 ±1.5 Mean BW (range), g: Sample 1: 1088±268 Sample 2: 2184±267 Controls: 3417±432 Male: Sample 1: 49% Sample 2: 46% Controls: 52% Race: Black Sample 1: 37% Sample 2: 37% Controls: 41% Enrolled: 920 (555 controls) Evaluated: 920 (555) Number of sites: 5	Singleton livebirths in MMIHS study population, survived to 1 year of age Cases: MLBW infants, BW 1500-2499g; VLBW infants, BW<1500g Controls: NBW infants randomly selected from the birth certificate files on the basis of frequency matching with cases by maternal race, age, and residence	ND	Sample 1: VLBW infants (367) Sample 2: MLBW infants (553) Controls: NBW infants (555)	Case-control study

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Singer 2001 21163669	Cardiovascular or pulmonary predictors: 1) Bronchopulmonary dysplasia General : BW, Neurologic risk Other: Race, Socioeconomic status	BPD: preterm,<1500g BW, oxygen for >28 days with radiographic evidence of CLD	**CNS outcomes:** Cerebral palsy Cognitive delay Mental retardation **Ophthalmology outcomes:** Visual impair ment **Audiology outcomes:** Hearing disorders Speech Language Communication disorder	Bayley scale of infant development Language (speech/communication) measured by Battelle Developmental Communication Subscale Domain→ receptive, expressive and total communication scores converted to DQ mean 100 and SD 15.
Wood 2000 20373840	*General:* 1) GA 2) Gender Other: Perinatal Factors→ Multiple gestation	ND	**CNS:** Motor delay Cognitive delay Seizure disorder Overall development **Ophthalmology:** Visual impairment Blindness **Audiology:** Hearing disorders Deafness Speech Communication disorder **Other:** Severely disabled Other disability No disability Disability of hearing, vision, or communication	Bayley scales Severe disability = need of physical assistance to perform daily activities. If disability didn't fit into this category = "other disability"

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Lefebvre 1998 98387703	Other: Neurobiologic risk score (NBRS)	Items in NBRS: ventilation, PH, surgeries, IVH< PVL, infection, hypoglycemia-items scored zero or greater in progression	**CNS:** Cerebral palsy Cognitive delay- Other: neurodevelopmental impairment **Ophthalmology**: Blindness **Audiology:** hearing disorders-free fetal audiogram	Neurologic exam Griffith's mental development scale Mental retardation-Griffith's mental development scale 1) Global developmental quotient (DA) 2) Mild/moderate: DA 80-89 or CP 3) Severe: DA<80, severe CP unilateral blindness or severe hearing defect 4) Normal: more of the above Areas of Griffith's Developmental Scales: - Locomotor - Personal-social - Hearing and speech - Eye and hand coordination - Performance Control mean DA=110+or- in literature

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Wolke 1999 10075095	General predictors: GA	Gestational age GA≤32 for VLBW, GA>36 weeks for full term control group.	Audiology outcomes: 1) Language development 2) Prereading skills 3) Cognitive status	I. <u>Language development</u>: a) Heidelberger Sprachentwicklungstest (HSET) (German test) II. <u>Prereading skills:</u> a) Rhyming and sound-to-word-matching tasks III. <u>Cognitive status</u>: a) Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children (K-ABC) for cognitive assessment. Intelligence was measured with the Mental Processing Composite (MPC): simultaneous and sequential information processing subtests (SGD and SED), and The Achievement Score (AS)
Smith 1996 97081985	General predictors: Illness acuity, grouped into LR VLBW and HR VLBW, and maternal behavior, warm sensitivity and maintaining of infants interests and directiveness.	Gestational age GA≤ 36 weeks at birth.	Audiology outcomes: 1) Cognitive skills 2) Language development 3) Living skills	I. <u>Cognitive skills</u>: a) Bayley Scales of infant Development expressed as mental age II. <u>Language development:</u> a) Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development III. <u>Living Skills</u>: a) Daily Living Skills subscale from the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Sajaniemi 2001 11227991	General predictors:	Gestational age GA≤ 29.4± 3	Audiology outcomes: 1) Temperamental characteristics (at 2 years of age) 2) Behavioral characteristics (at 2 years of age) 3) Cognitive precursors (at 2 and 4 years of age) 4) Neuropsychological assessment (at 4 years of age)	I. <u>Temperamental characteristics:</u> a) Toddler Temperament Questionnaire (TTQ), measuring activity, rhyhmicity, approach, adaptability, intensity, mood, persistence, distractability, and sensory threshold. II. <u>Behavioral characteristics</u>: a) Infant Behavior Record (IBR) of the Bayley Scales, measuring fearfulness, emotional tone, activity, attention span, and goal directness. III. <u>Cognitive precursors:</u> a) Mental Development Index (MDI) from the Bayley Scales of Infant Development was used to measure cognitive level at 2 years. a) Wechsler Preschool-Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI) (Finnish version) was used at 4 years of age. IV. <u>Neuropsychological assessment:</u> a) pre-standard version of the Finnish Neuropsychological Investigation for Children (NEPSY-r, extended version)

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Briscoe 1998 98300800	General predictors: GA	Gestational age < 32 weeks based on expected date of delivery	Audiology outcomes: 1) Language 2) Short-term memory 3) General non-verbal ability	II. Vocabulary knowledge: a) British picture vocabulary scales b) Oral vocabulary component of McCarthy scales of Children's Abilities c) Bus Story test of Continuous speech tested expressive language ability (retelling story using pictures as on aid) III. Phonological short-term memory: a) Digit span: set of pseudo-random numbers to repeat b) Non-word repetition IV. Non-verbal ability: a) Raven's Progressive Coloured Matrices adapted for use here under 5 years of age V. Early Development Assessment: a) Griffith's mental development scales

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part II

Author, Year	Predictors	Predictor Measures	Outcomes	Outcome Measures
Saigal 2001 21376729	Birth weight GA	ELBW=500-1000 g	**CNS:** Motor delay Cognitive delay Other: neurosensory impairment **Ophthalmology:** Visual impairment **Growth:** Height Weight Head circumferences BMI (wt/ht2) **Other:** Health status and problems; current and past Extra health care expenses Utilization and health care resources	Reported previously in the authors' other paper Growth reference population was using the age- and gender-specific reference data provided by the NCHS growth chart
Schendel 1997 98033417	**General Predictors** 1) Birth Weight- 3 groups VLBM (very low birth wt) MLBW (moderately low birth wt.) NBW (normal birth wt) **Other Predictors** *1)* Other: married at birth *2)* Other: Medicaid recipient	ND	**CNS:** Other: Developmental Delay **Pulmonary:** Birth weight	Developmental delay measured by Denver Developmental Screening Test II. "DELAY" defined by 9 measures of performance on Denver Developmental Screening Test II at age 15 months corrected.

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part III

Author, Year	Associations found	Potential Biases	Comments
Singer 2001 21163669	Evaluation at 36 months corrected age. VLBW, VLBW with BPD, full term (FT). Bayley MDI / % with MDI below 70 VLBW: 90 ± 16 (38-126), 11% VLBW w/ BPD: 84 ± 24 (10-116), 21% FT: 96 ± 12 (57-127), 4% P = 0.001 for VLBW vs. VLBW w/ BPD Bayley PDI / % with PDI below 70 VLBW: 98 ± 20 (33-122), 9% VLBW w/ BPD: 84 ± 29 (8-127), 9% FT: 103 ± 15 (58-128), 1% P = 0.001 for VLBW vs. VLBW w/ BPD At 3 years BPD predicted poorer motor outcome but not poorer mental outcome. **Receptive DQ**: BPD < VLBW < Term, p < 05 **Receptive DQ < 85:** BPD 49%, VLBW 34%, Term 30%, BPD < VLBW + Term p < .05 **Expressive DQ:** BPD < VLBW + Term, p < .05 **Expressive DQ<85:** BPD 44%, VLBW 25%, Term 25% BPD < VLBW + Term p < .05 **Communication DQ**: BPD < VLBW + Term, p < .05 **Communication DQ < 85:** BPD 43%, VLBW 31%, Term 28%, NS Rank order listing of risk factors in order of magnitude of effect and the number of communication DQ lowered by the risk factor: PDA lowered DQ by 13 points, Minority race by 6 points, lower socioeconomic status by 5 points, and higher neurologic risk by 5 points. p .001 **Bayley Scales MDI:** BPD 83.7 ± 24, VLBW 90 ±16, Term 96.4 ± 12, BPD < VLBW < Term, p< 0.05 **Bayley Scales PDI:** BPD 84.1 28, VLBW 97.4 19, Term 102.8 14 BPD < VLBW + Term, p< .05 **ROP:** BPD 43%, VLBW 4%, p= .001 **Seizures**: BPD 7%, **Neurologic score**: BPD 1.3 ± 2, VLBW 58 ± 1, p < .001	Single region, but at least it is a region Unclear if examiners were blinded to groups' status	Study was government funded
Wood	Infants 22-25 weeks GA developmentally assessed at median 30 months	(None)	Severe disability common

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part III

Author, Year	Associations found	Potential Biases	Comments
2000 20373840	• 138/283 had disability (49%:64 met criteria for severe disability) • 49% no disability • 53/283 severely delayed 19%(Bayley below 3 SD) • 32/283 2-3 below SD 11% • 28 severe neuromotor disability 10%; 7 blind or perceived light only 2% • 8 hearing loss that was uncorrectable or required hearing aids 3% Survived without overall disability 22 wks----------0.7 % 23 wks----------5% 24 wks----------12% 25 wks----------23% Severe disability at 30 months 22 ----------0.7% 23 ----------3% 24----------6% 25----------9% • no relation between morbidity pattern and either gestational age &multiple birth; boys were likely to be disabled than girls		Children born extremely premature
Lefebvre 1998 98387703	Assessed at 18 months corrected age. Divided into low, moderate and high risk group based on Neurobiologic risk score (NBRS). Tested with Griffith's Developmental Scales. Griffiths Developmental Score Category Risk Group n Severe impairment, <80 All < 80 Low 50 0% 12% Moderate 37 22% 24% High 34 50% 71% Significance: for severe or any delay the NBRS was predictive, P < 0.0001 Risk Group n Severe CP (+) Any CP Low 50 0% 4% Moderate 37 13% 19% High 34 26% 41% Significance: NBRS predictive of CP, severe CP, P < 0.0009, any CP P < 0.0001	(None)	Study was privately funded
Wolke	• Preterm birth is significantly associated with deficits in wide range of	Drop-out rate <25%.	Internal validity: A

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part III

Author, Year	Associations found	Potential Biases	Comments
1999 10075095	abilities including all measures of cognition, language comprehension and expression, articulation, and prereading skills compare to full-term controls. • Specific intellectual deficit is in simultaneous central information processing • Specific language deficits include problems with grammatical rules, detecting semantically incorrect sentences, motor aspects of speech, articulation, and pronunciation • Specific prereading skills deficits include problems with rhyming tasks, sound-to-word matching and naming or number/letters. • Deafness 0% in the preterm group		
Smith 1996 97081985	• HR infants have a significantly lower mental age (cognitive skills) at 6 and at 12 mos. then either FT controls or LR infants. • HR infants scored lower in living skills at 6 mos. than FT's but not LR infants. There was no difference between groups at 12 mos. • HR infants scored lower for language development at 6 and 12 mos. than FT controls	The overwhelming majority of HR VLBW's were HR because of BPD with or without IVH. Low socioeconomic status, inner city population	Study was privately funded
Sajaniemi 2001 11227991	• Cognition, behavior and temperament as early as 2 year of age predicted impaired language functioning at age 4 years in infants without major disabilities. • Preterm children were temperamentally less active, less persistent, and less goal-directed with passive attitude toward environmental stimulus. • Preterm infants were less cooperative and highly distractable.	No full-term controls	Internal validity B
Briscoe 1998 98300800	When comparing short-term memory and language outcomes, across all measures, preterm infants performed at a lower level, typically one half SD lower. • 2/3 of preterm infants had normal cognitive profiles. • "at risk" subgroup of preterms for language impairment can be identified using an expressive screening tool at an early age (less than 5 yrs) when intervention can be effective(Bus Story Test). • Meta-analysis 80 studies, preterm IQ lower than full terms but still in the normal range.	No difference in regard to social class, maternal education or single parent status. No GA less than 26 weeks Small sample made effect of IVH/PVL difficult to interpret "Most" children were recruited through friends and relatives (excluding siblings) of the preterm children in order to minimize social and economic disparity	Study was privately funded
Saigal 2001	Neurosensory Impairment:: ELBW 28%, FT Controls 2%, p= 0.001 Growth: Weight: diff. between ELBW and FT (mean z scores) –5.78	Didn't specify exclusion criteria but these are implied based on clear industry criteria units;	Study was privately funded

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part III

Author, Year	Associations found	Potential Biases	Comments
21376729	(p<0.0001) Visual Problems: ELBW 57%, FT Controls 21%, p=<0.001 (OR 5.1, CI 2.89-9.05) Current Health Problems (multiple/patient): ≥3 Health Problems: ELBW 35%, FT Controls 7%, p<0.0001 Past Health Problems: Seizures: ELBW 11%, FT Controls 2%, p<0.005 Asthma: ELBW 25%, FT Controls 14%, p=0.05 Recurrent bronchiolitis/pneumonia: ELBW 14%, FT Controls 3%, p=0.005 Current (at 12-16 yr age) Functional Limitation (Table 4 page 411) (multiple/patient) Visual difficulty: ELBW 57%, FT Controls 21%, p<0.001 Hearing Difficulty: ELBW 7%, FT Controls 5%, ns. Emotional problems: ELBW 4%, FT Controls 1%, ns Mental problems: ELBW 4%, FT Controls 1%, ns. Clumsiness: ELBW 25%, FT Controls 1%, p<0.001 Developmental Delay: ELBW 26%, FT Controls 1%, p<0.001 Learning Disability: ELBW 34%, FT Controls 10%, p<0.001 Hyperactivity: ELBW 9%, FT Controls 2%, p=0.04 Reduced self-abilities: ELBW 5%, FT Controls 0%, p=0.02 Limitation in school or in normal activity: ELBW 31%, FT Controls 9%, p<0.002 Any functional limitation: ELBW 81%, FT Controls 42%, p<0.001 Functional limitation/child [Mean (SD)]: ELBW 2.0 (1.8), FT Controls 0.6 (0.8), p<0.001 Utilization of Health Care Resources: Pediatrician: ELBW 34%, FT Controls 14%, p<0.0002 Ophthalmologist: ELBW 62%, FT Controls 34%, p<0.0001 Ear/nose/throat: ELBW 14%, FT Controls 6%, p<0.05 Occupational therapist: ELBW 7%, FT Controls 1%, p=0.002 Speech therapist: ELBW 8%, FT Controls 0%, p<0.002 Special Education: ELBW 48%, FT Controls 10%, p<0.0001 Prescription Glasses: ELBW 36%, FT Controls 10%, p<0.001	to generalizability: different era of natural care 2 white race 3 access to universal health care in Canada	

Evidence Table 5A. Studies Evaluating Association of LBW to Speech and Language Disorders
Part III

Author, Year	Associations found	Potential Biases	Comments
Schendel 1997 98033417	Even apparently well VLBW infants with no overt physical impairment are consistently at higher risk for all measures of DELAY than MLBW or NBW infants. VLBW have DELAY in all areas of function with greatest risk for delay in gross motor domain. "Abnormal" – VLBW 10.9%, NBW 2.9%, p = 0.001 Personal-Social =1 delays: VLBW 7.1%, NBW 2.2%, p = 0.001 Language = 1delays: VLBW 8.8%, NBW 4%, p = 0.01 Fine motor-adaptive = 1 delays: VLBW 7.9%, NBW 2.2%, p = 0.001 Gross motor =1 delays: VLBW 10.7%, NBW 1.8%, p = 0.001	The people administering the Denver test were not blinded and were aware of degree of prematurity. The adjusted age at f/u had very wide range 9-34 months	Study was government funded