MENTAL RETARDATION

Intellectual disability, also known as general learning disability and mental retardation is a generalized neurodevelopment disorder characterized by significantly impaired intellectual and adaptive functioning.

Mental retardation is defined as significantly sub average general intellectual functioning and impairment in cognitive and adaptive functioning.

CAUSES

- Prenatal/antenatal causes- infectionsyphilis, meningitis, rubella.
- Physical damage injury, hypoxia
- Intoxications- lead poisoning, certain drugs
- Placenta dysfunction- toxemia, nutritional growth retardation.

Prenatal causes- birth asphyxia

- Prolonged birth
- Difficult birth
- Obstructed labour
- Premature birth
- Birth injury
- Instrumental delivery

Postnatal causes – injury

- Accident
- Child abuse
- Infection e.g. encephalitis, meningitis
- malnutrition

CAUSES OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Infections (present at birth or occurring after birth)

- Consulting CMV
- Congenual rubella
- Congenital toxoplasmosis
- Encephalitis
- HIV infection
- Meningitis

- Genetic causes
- Social-cultural causes- deprivation of socio-cutural stimulation
- ▶ Isolation

TYPES OF MENTAL RETARDATION

▶ MILD −

I.Q.=50-70

MODERATE-

I.Q. 30-50

SEVERE-

less than 30

▶ PROFOUND – Less than 15

Classification of Mental Retardation



PROBLEMS DE TO MENTAL RETARDATION

- Personal
- Social
- Educational
- Sexual and marital

PREVENTION OF MENTAL RETARDATION

Primary prevention-

- Good antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care
- Improve the socio-economic status of the community.
- Education of the public.
- Genetic counseling to at risk patients.
 - Syphilis and AIDS screening.

- Vaccination of girls with rubella vaccine.
- Avoiding consanguinal marriage.
- Prevention measures to reduce child abuse, road traffic accident and home accidents.

Secondary prevention-

- Early detection and treatment of preventable disorders.
- Amniocentesis and medical termination of pregnancy.
- ▶ Early detection of correctable disorders.
- Prevention of further damage of impaired children.

- Prevention- treatment of physical and psychological problems by drugs, by behavior modification.
- Hospitalization and custodial care of severe mentally retarded or those with psychological problems.
- Education and training of mentally retarded to avoid handicaps.
- Make plans according to the problems and capacity of mentally retarded child.

REHABLITATION AND NURSING CARE

- Assessment of the needs
- Education
- Training
- Custodial care

THANKS