

Definitions for Intellectual Disability

“Significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.”

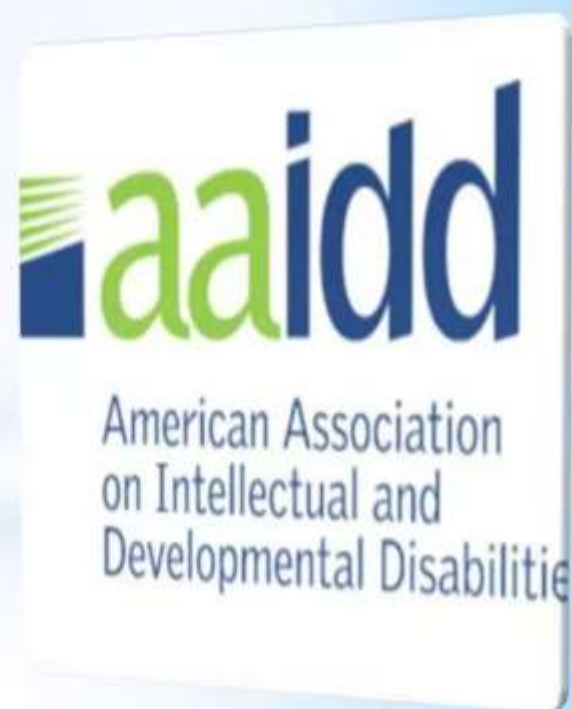
IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)



Definitions for Intellectual Disability

“Characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior, which covers many everyday social and practical skills. The disability originates before the age of 18.”

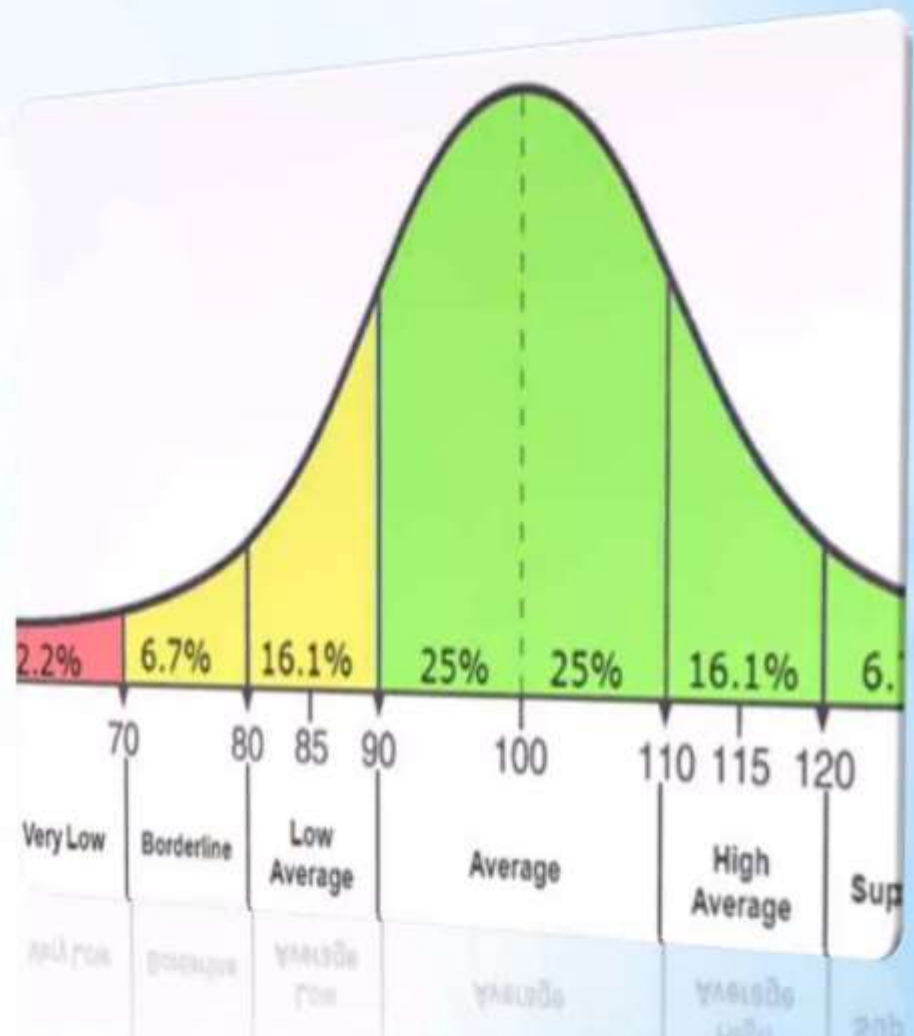
AAIDD (American Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities)



- ***Conceptual skills**—language and literacy; money, time, and number concepts; and self-direction.
- ***Social skills**—interpersonal skills, social responsibility, self-esteem, gullibility, naïveté (i.e., wariness), social problem solving, and the ability to follow rules/obey laws and to avoid being victimized.
- ***Practical skills**—activities of daily living (personal care), occupational skills, healthcare, travel/transportation, schedules/routines, safety, use of money, use of the telephone.

Severity of ID based on the levels of intellectual functioning

- *Mild IQ = 55 - 69
- *Moderate IQ = 40 - 54
- *Severe IQ = 25 - 39
- *Profound IQ = below 25



Etiology and Classifications of Intellectual Disability

PRENATAL CAUSES	PERINATAL CAUSES	POSTNATAL CAUSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chromosomal Disorders2. Inborn Errors of Metabolism3. Developmental Disorders of Brain Formation4. Environmental Influences	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Anoxia (complete deprivation of oxygen)2. Low birth weight (LBW)3. Syphilis and herpes simplex	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Biological2. Psychosocial3. Child Abuse and Neglect

PRENATAL CAUSES

**Chromosomal
Disorders**

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Congenital intellectual disability
- * Involves heart defects, hearing loss, and abnormalities of fingers and hands.
- * Manifest self-injurious behavior



Cornelia de Lange
Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Difficulty swallowing and sucking
- * Low birth weight and poor growth
- * Unusual facial features
- * Hyperactive, aggressive, and repetitive movements



Cri-du-Chat
syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Also referred to as trisomy 21
- * Usually not an inherited condition
- * The most common type of chromosomal disorder
- * It involves the anomaly at the 21st set of chromosomes.
- * People with DS exhibits unusual facial features and with broad hands with short fingers

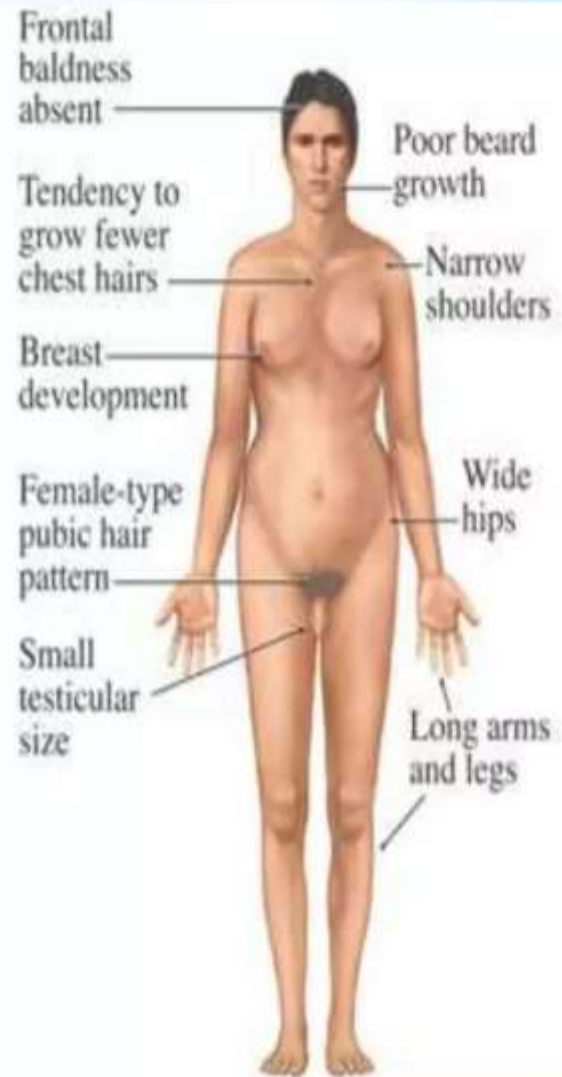


Down's Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Sterility in men
- * Decreased IQ
- * Poor coordination
- * Skeletal abnormalities
- * Poor coordination



Klinefelter's

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Inherited from father
- * Infants are lethargic and have difficulty eating but eventually becomes obsessed with food as they grow
- * The leading genetic cause of obesity.
- * People with Prader-Willi syndrome are at risk for a variety of other health problems such heart defects, kidney problems, scoliosis, etc.



Prader-Willi Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Normally found in females
- * Persons with Turner's syndrome has webbing of the neck, puffiness or swelling of the hands and feet
- * Associated with heart defects and kidney problems



Turner's Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Caused by the absence of material on the seventh pair of chromosome.
- * People with William's syndrome exhibit heart defects and "elfin" facial features.
- * Their unusual sensitivity to sound makes them competent in music and language despite of their low IQ level.



William's Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Chromosomal Disorders

- * Most common known hereditary cause of intellectual disability
- * Associated with X chromosome in the 23rd pair of chromosomes
- * Occurs less often in females
- * Persons with Fragile X Syndrome have behavior and emotional problems and poor socialization skills
- * They become anxious when routines are change
- * They have unusual facial features



Fragile X Syndrome

PRENATAL CAUSES

Inborn Errors of Metabolism

PRENATAL CAUSES

Inborn Errors of Metabolism

- * **Galactosemia** - inability of the body to use simple sugar galactose
- * **Hunter Syndrome** - defective breakdown of chemical mucopolysaccharide.
- * **Phenylketonuria (PKU)** - inability of the body to convert phenylalanine to tyrosine)
- * **Tay-Sachs Disease** - absence of Hex A enzyme



Can be prevented through an early detection (e.g. newborn screening) and can be treated by providing a special diet program

PRENATAL CAUSES

Developmental

**Disorders of Brain
Formation**

PRENATAL CAUSES

Developmental Disorders of Brain Formation

- *The intellectual disability usually ranges from severe to profound.
- *There is no specific treatment and life expectancy is low.



Microcephalus

PRENATAL CAUSES

Developmental Disorders of Brain Formation

- *Results from an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid inside or outside the brain.
- *The degree of intellectual disability depends on how early the condition is diagnosed and treated.



Hydrocephalus

PRENATAL CAUSES

**Environmental
Influences**

PRENATAL CAUSES

Environmental Influences

- * Maternal Malnutrition and Infection
- * Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)
- * Lead exposure
- * Illicit drug exposure
- * Exposure to Radiation
- * Rubella (German measles)



PERINATAL CAUSES

PERINATAL CAUSES

- * Anoxia (deprivation of oxygen)
- * Low birth weight (LBW)
- * Syphilis and herpes simplex



POSTNATAL CAUSES

**Environmental and
Psychosocial Problems**

POSTNATAL CAUSES

Environmental and Psychosocial Problems

- * Nutritional Problems
- * Adverse living conditions
- * Inadequate health care
- * Lack of early cognitive stimulation



POSTNATAL CAUSES

Environmental and Psychosocial Problems

- * Child abuse and neglect
- * Traumatic Brain Injury
- * Meningitis or Encephalitis
- * Lead Poisoning



PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

**for Persons with
Intellectual Disabilities**

- * For children with mild intellectual disability, readiness and functional academic skills are present and thus can be placed into *Inclusion Programs*.
- * Educational placement programs for children with moderate to severe intellectual disability can be more tedious. Curriculum and materials for these children should be age-appropriate, which should help develop independent behavior within the child.
- * *Individualized Education Program (IEP)* is designed to cater the special educational needs of special children. This is a useful and common vehicle to develop skills and educate children with intellectual disabilities who are in more severe cases.
- * *Behavior Therapy Programs* may also be employed, as they are very useful in altering behavior by lessening disruptive or inappropriate actions of a particular child.
- * *Alternative Programs* can also be incorporated in a child's special education process. Such programs would include vocational training, physical education,

PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

Early Childhood

- * Unlike preschool programs for children at risk, in which the goal is to prevent intellectual disability from occurring, programs for infants and preschoolers who are already identified with intellectual disability are designed to help them achieve as high a cognitive level as possible (Hallahan & Kauffman, 2003)



PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

Early Childhood

*These programs gives more emphasis on conceptual and language development and usually involves speech and physical therapists most specially when children have multiple disabilities.



PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

Transition to Adulthood

*Most authorities agree that although the degree of emphasis on transition programming should be greater for older than for younger students, such programming should begin in the elementary years (Hallahan & Kauffman, 2003).



PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

Transition to Adulthood

*Transition programming for individuals involves two related areas; first, community adjustment to acquire a number of self-help skills and second, employment to lead to a meaningful job.

