



MENTAL RETARDATION

MKN: F70-F79

- ❖ Mental development:
 - STOPPED or INCOMPLETED
 - skill disruption

- ❖ Affects every components of intelligence:

cognitive speech motoric social

- ❖ Diagnosis:

Intelligence tests
Social adaptation scales

- ❖ Etiology:

Prenatal: infection, life style of mather, injury

Perinatal: prolonged parturition, fetal hypoxia

Postnatal (up to 2 years of age): infection, trauma, brain infections, severe jaundice, poor nutrition

+ genetic causes



Categories of mental retardation

➤ Mild mental retardation (IQ 50-69)

- 80 % of mental retardations
- IQ of adult corresponds to mental age 9-12 years.
- difficulties in school
- many adults are able to work, successfully maintain social relationships and contribute to society

➤ Moderate mental retardation (IQ 35-49)

- distinct developmental delay in childhood
- IQ of adult corresponds to mental age 6-9 years.
- often able to develop some independence and self-sufficiency, reach adequate communication and academic skills.

➤ Severe mental retardation (IQ 21-34)

- IQ corresponds to mental age 3-6 years.
- requires a continued need for support.

➤ Profound mental retardation (IQ less than 20)

- Mental age below three years
- lack of independence, need for assistance in moving, communications and health care

➤ Other mental retardation

- The degree of mental retardation cannot be determine by usual methods (e.g. blinds, deaf, non-speaking, individuals with severe behavior disorders, autism, ...)



Sources:

- ❖ Mezinárodní klasifikace nemocí. 10. revize. Duševní poruchy a poruchy chování. Popisy klinických příznaků a diagnostická vodítka. (1992) Praha: Psychiatrické centrum.
- ❖ Švarcová, I. (2000). Mentální retardace: vzdělávání, výchova, sociální péče. Praha: Portál.