

Developmental disabilities are a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behavior areas. These conditions begin during the developmental period, may impact day-to-day functioning, and usually last throughout a person's lifetime. 1.

Associated issues[edit] Physical health issues[edit] There are many physical health factors associated with developmental disabilities. For some specific syndromes and diagnoses, these are inherent, such as poor heart function in people with Down syndrome. People with severe communication difficulties find it difficult to articulate their health needs, and without adequate support and education might not recognize ill health. Epilepsy , sensory problems such as poor vision and hearing , obesity and poor dental health are over-represented in this population. Mental health issues dual diagnoses [edit] Mental health issues, and psychiatric illnesses , are more likely to occur in people with developmental disabilities than in the general population. A number of factors are attributed to the high incidence rate of dual diagnoses: With this information psychological diagnoses are more easily given than with the general population that has less consistent monitoring. Access to health care providers: With consistent visits to health care providers more people with developmental disabilities are likely to receive appropriate treatment than the general population that is not required to visit various health care providers. These problems are exacerbated by difficulties in diagnosis of mental health issues, and in appropriate treatment and medication, as for physical health issues. Common types of abuse include: Physical abuse withholding food, hitting, punching, pushing, etc. Neglect withholding help when required, e. Psychological reactions to abuse were similar to those observed in the general population, but with the addition of stereotypical behaviour. The more serious the abuse, the more severe the symptoms that were reported. In addition to abuse from people in positions of power, peer abuse is recognized as a significant, if misunderstood, problem. Rates of criminal offense among people with developmental disabilities are also disproportionately high, and it is widely acknowledged that criminal justice systems throughout the world are ill-equipped for the needs of people with developmental disabilitiesâ€”as both perpetrators and victims of crime. Challenging behaviour Some people with developmental disabilities exhibit challenging behavior, defined as "culturally abnormal behaviour s of such intensity, frequency or duration that the physical safety of the person or others is placed in serious jeopardy, or behaviour which is likely to seriously limit or deny access to the use of ordinary community facilities". A lot of the time, challenging behavior is learned and brings rewards and it is very often possible to teach people new behaviors to achieve the same aims. Challenging behavior in people with developmental disabilities can often be associated with specific mental health problems. This is especially the case where the services deliver lifestyles and ways of working that are centered on what suits the service provider and its staff, rather than what best suits the person. In general, behavioral interventions or what has been termed applied behavior analysis has been found to be effective in reducing specific challenging behavior. Until the Enlightenment in Europe, care and asylum was provided by families and the Church in monasteries and other religious communities , focusing on the provision of basic physical needs such as food, shelter and clothing. Stereotypes such as the dimwitted village idiot , and potentially harmful characterizations such as demonic possession for people with epilepsy were prominent in social attitudes of the time. Early in the twentieth century, the eugenics movement became popular throughout the world. This led to the forced sterilization and prohibition of marriage in most of the developed world and was later used by Hitler as rationale for the mass murder of mentally challenged individuals during the Holocaust. The eugenics movement was later thought to be seriously flawed and in violation of human rights and the practice of forced sterilization and prohibition from marriage was discontinued by most of the developed world by the mid 20th century. The movement towards individualism in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the opportunities afforded by the Industrial Revolution , led to housing and care using the asylum model. People were placed by, or removed from, their families usually in infancy and housed in large institutions of up to 3, people, although some institutions were home to many more, such as the Philadelphia State Hospital in Pennsylvania which housed 7, people through

the s , many of which were self-sufficient through the labor of the residents. Some of these institutions provided a very basic level of education such as differentiation between colors and basic word recognition and numeracy , but most continued to focus solely on the provision of basic needs. Conditions in such institutions varied widely, but the support provided was generally non-individualized, with aberrant behavior and low levels of economic productivity regarded as a burden to society. Heavy tranquilization and assembly line methods of support such as "birdfeeding" and cattle herding [clarification needed] were the norm, and the medical model of disability prevailed. Services were provided based on the relative ease to the provider, not based on the human needs of the individual. Their earliest efforts included workshops for special education teachers and daycamps for disabled children, all at a time when such training and programs were almost nonexistent. This book posited that society characterizes people with disabilities as deviant , sub-human and burdens of charity, resulting in the adoption of that "deviant" role. Wolfensberger argued that this dehumanization, and the segregated institutions that result from it, ignored the potential productive contributions that all people can make to society. He pushed for a shift in policy and practice that recognized the human needs of "retardates" and provided the same basic human rights as for the rest of the population. The publication of this book may be regarded as the first move towards the widespread adoption of the social model of disability in regard to these types of disabilities, and was the impetus for the development of government strategies for desegregation. From the s to the present, most U. Along with the work of Wolfensberger and others including Gunnar and Rosemary Dybwad, [28] a number of scandalous revelations around the horrific conditions within state institutions created public outrage that led to change to a more community-based method of providing services. In most countries, this was essentially complete by the late s, although the debate over whether or not to close institutions persists in some states, including Massachusetts. Services and support[edit] Today, support services are provided by government agencies, non-governmental organizations and by private sector providers. Support services address most aspects of life for people with developmental disabilities, and are usually theoretically based in community inclusion, using concepts such as social role valorization and increased self-determination using models such as Person Centred Planning. There also are a number of non-profit agencies dedicated to enriching the lives of people living with developmental disabilities and erasing the barriers they have to being included in their community. Special education Education and training opportunities for people with developmental disabilities have expanded greatly in recent times, with many governments mandating universal access to educational facilities, and more students moving out of special schools and into mainstream classrooms with support. Post-secondary education and vocational training is also increasing for people with these types of disabilities, although many programs offer only segregated "access" courses in areas such as literacy , numeracy and other basic skills. There are also some vocational training centers that cater specifically to people with disabilities, providing the skills necessary to work in integrated settings, one of the largest being Dale Rogers Training Center in Oklahoma City. See also Intensive interaction At-home and community support[edit] Many people with developmental disabilities live in the general community, either with family members, in supervised-group homes or in their own homes that they rent or own, living alone or with flatmates. At-home and community supports range from one-to-one assistance from a support worker with identified aspects of daily living such as budgeting , shopping or paying bills to full hour support including assistance with household tasks, such as cooking and cleaning , and personal care such as showering, dressing and the administration of medication. The need for full hour support is usually associated with difficulties recognizing safety issues such as responding to a fire or using a telephone or for people with potentially dangerous medical conditions such as asthma or diabetes who are unable to manage their conditions without assistance. The DSP works in assisting the individual with their ADLs and also acts as an advocate for the individual with a developmental disability, in communicating their needs, self-expression and goals. Supports of this type also include assistance to identify and undertake new hobbies or to access community services such as education , learning appropriate behavior or recognition of community norms, or with relationships and expanding circles of friends. Residential accommodation[edit] Some people with developmental disabilities live in residential accommodation also known as group homes with other people with similar assessed needs. These homes are usually staffed around the clock, and usually

house between 3 and 15 residents. The prevalence of this type of support is gradually decreasing, however, as residential accommodation is replaced by at-home and community support, which can offer increased choice and self-determination for individuals. Support to access or participate in integrated employment, in a workplace in the general community. This may include specific programs to increase the skills needed for successful employment work preparation, one-to-one or small group support for on-the-job training, or one-to-one or small group support after a transition period such as advocacy when dealing with an employer or a bullying colleague, or assistance to complete an application for a promotion. The provision of specific employment opportunities within segregated business services. Although these are designed as "transitional" services teaching work skills needed to move into integrated employment, many people remain in such services for the duration of their working life. The types of work performed in business services include mailing and packaging services, cleaning, gardening and landscaping, timberwork, metal fabrication, farming and sewing. Workers with developmental disabilities have historically been paid less for their labor than those in the general workforce, although this is gradually changing with government initiatives, the enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation and changes in perceptions of capability in the general community. They include heightened placement efforts by the community agencies serving people with developmental disabilities, as well as by government agencies. Additionally, state-level initiatives are being launched to increase employment among workers with disabilities. The Committee has been examining additions to existing community employment services, and also new employment approaches. Committee member Lou Vismara, chairman of the MIND Institute at University of California, Davis, is pursuing the development of a planned community for persons with autism and related disorders in the Sacramento region. Day services[edit] Non-vocational day services are usually known as day centers, and are traditionally segregated services offering training in life skills such as meal preparation and basic literacy, center-based activities such as crafts, games and music classes and external activities such as day trips. Some more progressive day centers also support people to access vocational training opportunities such as college courses, and offer individualized outreach services planning and undertaking activities with the individual, with support offered one-to-one or in small groups. Traditional day centers were based on the principles of occupational therapy, and were created as respite for family members caring for their loved ones with disabilities. This is slowly changing, however, as programs offered become more skills-based and focused on increasing independence. Advocacy[edit] Advocacy is a burgeoning support field for people with developmental disabilities. Advocacy groups now exist in most jurisdictions, working collaboratively with people with disabilities for systemic change such as changes in policy and legislation and for changes for individuals such as claiming welfare benefits or when responding to abuse. Most advocacy groups also work to support people, throughout the world, to increase their capacity for self-advocacy, teaching the skills necessary for people to advocate for their own needs. Other types of support[edit] Other types of support for people with developmental disabilities may include: Studies have been done testing specific scenarios on how what is the most beneficial way to educate people. Interventions are a great way to educate people, but also the most time consuming. With the busy schedules that everybody has, it is found to be difficult to go about the intervention approach. Another scenario that was found to be not as beneficial, but more realistic in the time sense was Psychoeducational approach. They focus on informing people on what abuse is, how to spot abuse, and what to do when spotted.

Chapter 2 : Developmental disability - Wikipedia

Developmental disabilities are a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behavior areas. About one in six children in the U.S. have one or more developmental disabilities or other developmental delays.

Click on a specific program to read a short description and access its website. The mission of the CDD is the full inclusion of people with disabilities and their families in their community by engaging individuals in making life choices, partnering with communities to build resources, and improving systems of care. The DDS Statewide Training Database is an on-line system that allows agencies to maintain an accurate record of personnel as well as track agency training compliance. Website Early Childhood Network ECN We work in collaboration with 32 early intervention community-based providers throughout New Mexico to assure that all eligible infants, toddlers and their families receive high quality early intervention services from qualified and well supported personnel. Website Emergency Preparedness Programs for People with Disabilities The Division has been involved in national and state efforts to incorporate the needs and priorities of people with disabilities in emergency preparedness and response. The program was designed to increase physical activity and good nutritional habits of participants. Children who are prenatally exposed to alcohol can exhibit a variety of physical features, health conditions, and learning and behavioral differences. A multidisciplinary evaluation will clarify the diagnosis. We offer a wide array of disability related materials and services for individuals with disabilities, families, healthcare professionals, school personnel, advocates, case managers, and others. The program offers graduate and post-graduate leadership training in neurodevelopmental and related disabilities including autism. Website Mi Via Mi Via is a state Medicaid Waiver program that helps persons of all ages with disabilities to self- direct their services using available funding. When you enroll in the program, a specially trained nurse will visit you throughout your pregnancy and until your baby turns two years old. During these visits, your caring nurse will offer the knowledge and support you need to confidently create a better life for your baby and yourself. Parents As Teachers PAT Parent Educators offer parents of very young children visits in their home to provide support, encouragement and information. Together, you and your Parent Educator will explore ways to help your child learn and grow through your relationship with your child. Website Partners for Employment Partners for Employment is a collaborative approach to increasing employment outcomes for individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities. The primary goal for Partners for Employment is to build capacity within the state of New Mexico among state agencies personnel, service providers, family members, self-advocates, employers and other supports. FOCUS will be utilized by all public school preschools PreK, Special Education , and Title I to evaluate the quality of educational services provided to young children ages and their families. PSN works toward this goal by providing training and technical assistance to public school preschool programs for children with special needs and their community partners. The CCISs support the inclusion of young children with special needs in early childhood learning environments. Website Southwest Conference on Disability At the Southwest Conference on Disability, we explore what we have in common, and how we can create a mutual agenda that goes beyond a particular perspective, group or disability. The program delivers distance education, clinical services, and consultation via interactive video conferencing to areas where services are not readily available.

Chapter 3 : Early Childhood Development | Disabilities | UNICEF

For disability to begin to be addressed as the development issue that it is, research is now required to determine the most cost-effective ways to overcome the above obstacles and develop disability policies and strategies that increase the economic contributions of disabled people.

Minus Related Pages Developmental disabilities are a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behavior areas. Children reach milestones in how they play, learn, speak, behave, and move for example, crawling and walking. However, the developmental milestones give a general idea of the changes to expect as a child gets older. As a parent, you know your child best. At each well-child visit, the doctor looks for developmental delays or problems and talks with the parents about any concerns the parents might have. This is called developmental monitoring. Any problems noticed during developmental monitoring should be followed up with developmental screening. Developmental screening is a short test to tell if a child is learning basic skills when he or she should, or if there are delays. If a child has a developmental delay, it is important to get help as soon as possible. Most developmental disabilities begin before a baby is born, but some can happen after birth because of injury, infection, or other factors. Most developmental disabilities are thought to be caused by a complex mix of factors. These factors include genetics; parental health and behaviors such as smoking and drinking during pregnancy; complications during birth; infections the mother might have during pregnancy or the baby might have very early in life; and exposure of the mother or child to high levels of environmental toxins, such as lead. For some developmental disabilities, such as fetal alcohol syndrome, which is caused by drinking alcohol during pregnancy, we know the cause. Following are some examples of what we know about specific developmental disabilities: Some of the most common known causes of intellectual disability include fetal alcohol syndrome ; genetic and chromosomal conditions, such as Down syndrome and fragile X syndrome ; and certain infections during pregnancy. Children who have a sibling with autism are at a higher risk of also having autism spectrum disorder. Low birthweight, premature birth, multiple birth, and infections during pregnancy are associated with an increased risk for many developmental disabilities. Untreated newborn jaundice high levels of bilirubin in the blood during the first few days after birth can cause a type of brain damage known as kernicterus. Children with kernicterus are more likely to have cerebral palsy, hearing and vision problems, and problems with their teeth. Early detection and treatment of newborn jaundice can prevent kernicterus. It is currently the largest study in the United States to help identify factors that may put children at risk for autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disabilities.

Chapter 4 : About Developmental Disabilities

Developmental disability is a diverse group of chronic conditions that are due to mental or physical impairments that arise before adulthood. Developmental disabilities cause individuals living with them many difficulties in certain areas of life, especially in "language, mobility, learning, self-help, and independent living".

Chapter 5 : About Us | Center on Disability and Development

Program Listing. Below is the listing of all programs at the Center for Development and Disability. Click on a specific program to read a short description and access its website.

Chapter 6 : Disability and Human Development

At UIC's Department of Disability and Human Development, the values of cultural diversity, self-determination, and equal citizenship of people with disabilities underpin our training, public service and research activities.

Chapter 7 : Center for Development and Disability | The University of New Mexico

Developmental disabilities are severe, long-term problems. They may be physical, such as calendrierdelascience.com may affect mental ability, such as learning calendrierdelascience.com the problem can be both physical and mental, such as Down syndrome.

Chapter 8 : Program Listing :: Center for Development and Disability | The University of New Mexico

development and disability Child development is a dynamic process through which children progress from dependency on caregivers in all areas of functioning during infancy, towards growing.

Chapter 9 : Disability and Health | Healthy People

New Mexico Partners in Policymaking is an intensive, grassroots disability leadership and advocacy training. Its curriculum was developed by the Minnesota Governor's Council on Disability, and has been replicated both nationwide and overseas.