

CENTRO
TERRITORIALE
SERVIZI

CREMONA

I ritardi mentali

Cremona 22 Novembre 2018

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Intellectual Disabilities

Diagnostic Criteria

Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) is a disorder with onset during the developmental period that includes both intellectual and adaptive functioning deficits in conceptual, social, and practical domains. The following three criteria must be met:

o Deficits in intellectual functions, such as reasoning, problem solving, planning, abstract thinking, judgment, academic learning, and learning from experience, confirmed by both clinical assessment and individualized, standardized intelligence testing.

o Deficits in adaptive functioning that result in failure to meet developmental and socio-cultural standards for personal independence and social responsibility. Without ongoing support, the adaptive deficits limit functioning in one or more activities of daily life, such as communication, social participation, and independent living, across multiple environments, such as home, school, work, and community.

period.

Intellectual Disabilities

Note: The diagnostic term *intellectual disability* is the equivalent term for the ICD-11 diagnosis of *intellectual developmental disorders*.

Although the term *intellectual disability* is used throughout this manual, both terms are used in the title to clarify relationships with other classification systems. Moreover, a federal statute in the United States (Public Law 111-256, Rosa's Law) replaces the term *mental retardation* with *intellectual disability*, and research journals use the term *intellectual disability*. Thus, *intellectual disability* is the term in common use by medical, educational, and other professions and by the lay public and advocacy groups.

Specify current severity (see Table 1):

- 317 (F70) Mild**
- 318.0 (F71) Moderate**
- 318.1 (F72) Severe**
- 318.2 (F73) Profound**

Intellectual Disabilities

Sistema cognitivo

La **neuropsicologia** è la disciplina che ha come obiettivo lo studio dei processi cognitivi e comportamentali correlandoli con i meccanismi anatomo-fisiologici a livello di sistema nervoso che ne sottendono il funzionamento.

La rappresentazione della conoscenza

situazione

pensiero

comportamento

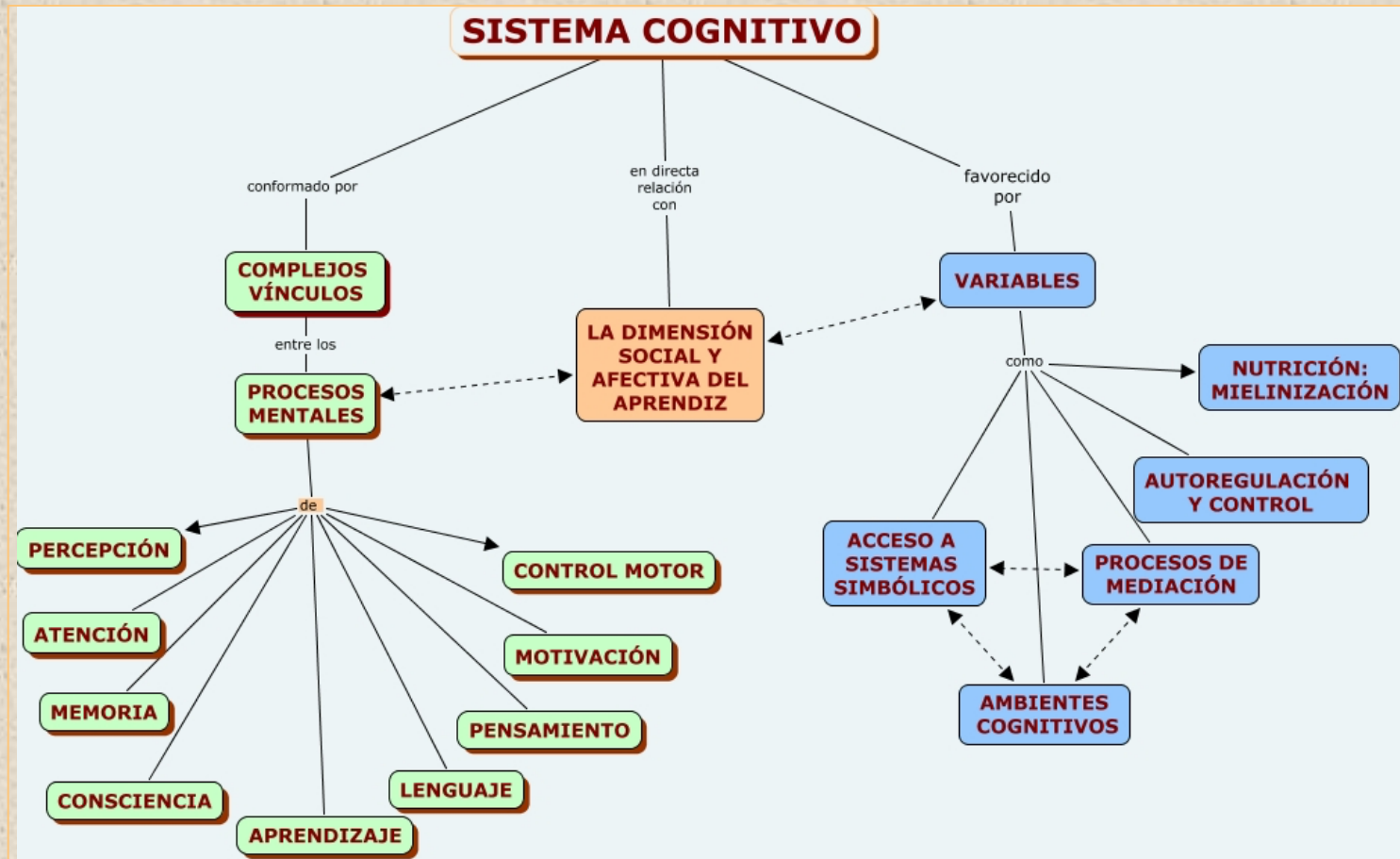
Premesse
(info in
ingresso)

Elaborazione
delle
informazioni

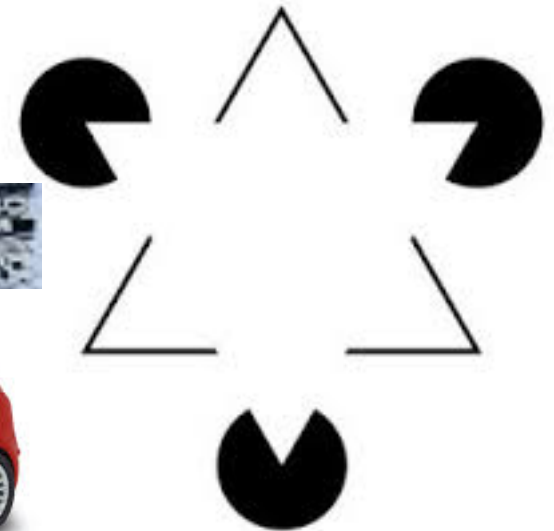
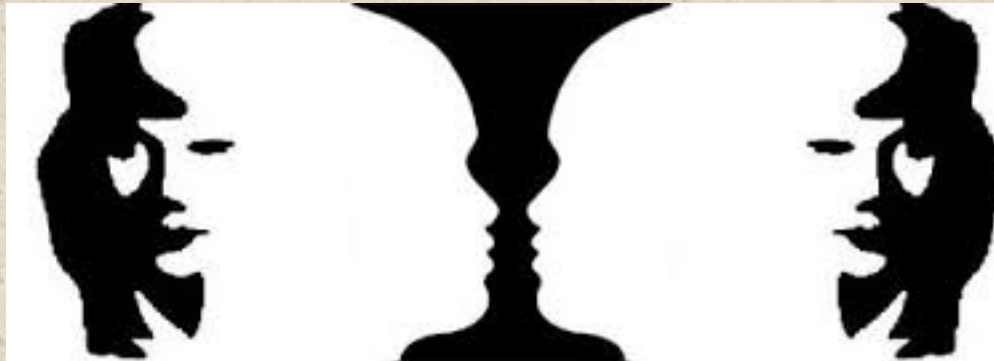
Conclusioni
(info in uscita)

Tali passaggi intermedi sono assimilabili a passaggi di elaborazione di informazioni: studiare il pensiero consiste nello stabilire quali meccanismi elaborino le informazioni in ingresso al sistema cognitivo (**premesse**) per produrre le informazioni in uscita (**Conclusioni**).

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*Il fenomeno del cocktail party.
Grazie all'attenzione selettiva riusciamo
a focalizzarci sulla voce del nostro singolo inter*



Intellectual Disabilities

Immaginazione

Critica e giudizio

idee

concetti

coscienza

desideri

Intellectual Disabilities

- o PEI
- o PDP

contatti

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