

Add adhd, mental  
retardation, learning  
disabilities



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BUSTER**

True or false.

All children with ADHD are hyperactive.

false - many others are inattentive but not overly active ADHD:

signs/symptoms- forgetfulness

- trouble paying attention

- overly impulsive

- over focused on task and has trouble switching and completing task

- impatience

- constantly fidgets and squirms

- inattentive, hyperactive, impulsive ON ADD/ADHD, MENTAL RETARDATION,  
LEARNING DISABILITIES SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order

Now ADHD inattentive- fails to give close attention to details or makes  
careless mistakes in schoolwork

- has difficulty keeping attention during tasks or play

- does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork,  
chores, duties

- has difficulty organizing tasks and activities

- often loses toys, assignments, pencils, books, or tools needed for tasks or  
activities

- is easily distracted

- is often forgetful in daily activities ADHD hyperactive- fidgets with hands or  
feet or squirms in seat

- leaves seat when remaining seated is expected

- runs about or climbs in inappropriate situations

- has difficulty playing quietly

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- is often 'on the go', acts as if 'driven by motor', talks excessivelyADHD
  - impulsive- blurts out answers before questions have been completed
  - has difficulty awaiting turn
  - interrupts or intrudes on othersADHD: management- behavioral therapy
  - parent and teacher training
  - medicationsWhat are the 3 main criterion for diagnosing mental retardation?- significantly sub average intellectual functioning
  - concurrent deficits or impairments in present adaptive functioning in at least 2 of the following: communication, self-care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, etc
  - the onset is before age 18 yearsMental retardation: identifying factors- deficits in memory skills
  - difficulty learning social rules
  - difficult with problem solving skills
  - self care skills are also inhibited
  - lack of social development skillsMental retardation: signs/symptoms- infants reach developmental mile stones later than their peers
  - learn more slowly than a typical child
  - 4 types: mild, moderate, severe, and profoundMild mental retardation- acquire academic skills up to about the 6th grade level
  - fairly self-sufficient and in some cases live independently with community and social supportModerate mental retardation- carry out work and self-care tasks with moderate supervisor
  - acquire communication skills in childhood and are able to live and function successfully within community in supervised environmentsSevere mental retardation- may master very basic self-care skills and some communication
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skills

- able to live in a group home  
Profound mental retardation- may be able to develop basic self-care and communication skills with appropriate support and training
- need a high level of structure and supervision  
What are learning disorders?  
academic function that is substantially below what is expected given the person's chronological age, measured intelligence, and age-appropriate education  
Dyslexia: reading disorder  
2 types
  - understanding the relationship between sounds, letters, and words
  - inability to grasp the meaning of words, phrases, and paragraphs  
Dyslexia: signs/symptoms- letter and word recognition
  - understanding words and ideas
  - reading speed and fluency
- general vocabulary skills  
Dyscalculia: mathematics disorder  
2 major areas of weakness
  - visual spatial difficulty = trouble processing what they see
  - language processing difficulties = trouble processing and making sense of what the ear hears  
Dyscalculia: signs/symptoms- shows difficulty understanding concepts of place value, and quantity, number lines, positive and negative value, carrying and borrowing
  - difficulty understanding and doing word problems
  - exhibits difficulty using steps involved in math operations
  - shows difficulty understanding fractions
  - challenged making change and handling money
  - displays difficulty recognizing patterns when adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing

- difficulty understanding concepts related to time
  - exhibits difficulty organizing problems on the page, keeping numbers line up, following through on long division problems
- Dysgraphia: writing disorder
- 2 types
- basic = physical difficulty forming words and letters
  - expressive = struggle to organize thoughts on paper
- Dysgraphia: signs/symptoms-
- neatness and consistency of writing
  - accurately copying letters and words
  - spelling consistency
  - writing organization and coherence
- LD not otherwise specified
- disorders in learning that do not meet criteria for any specific learning disorder
- difficulty in all 3 areas
- LD: management-
- accomodations and modifications
  - special education
  - IDEA, ADA