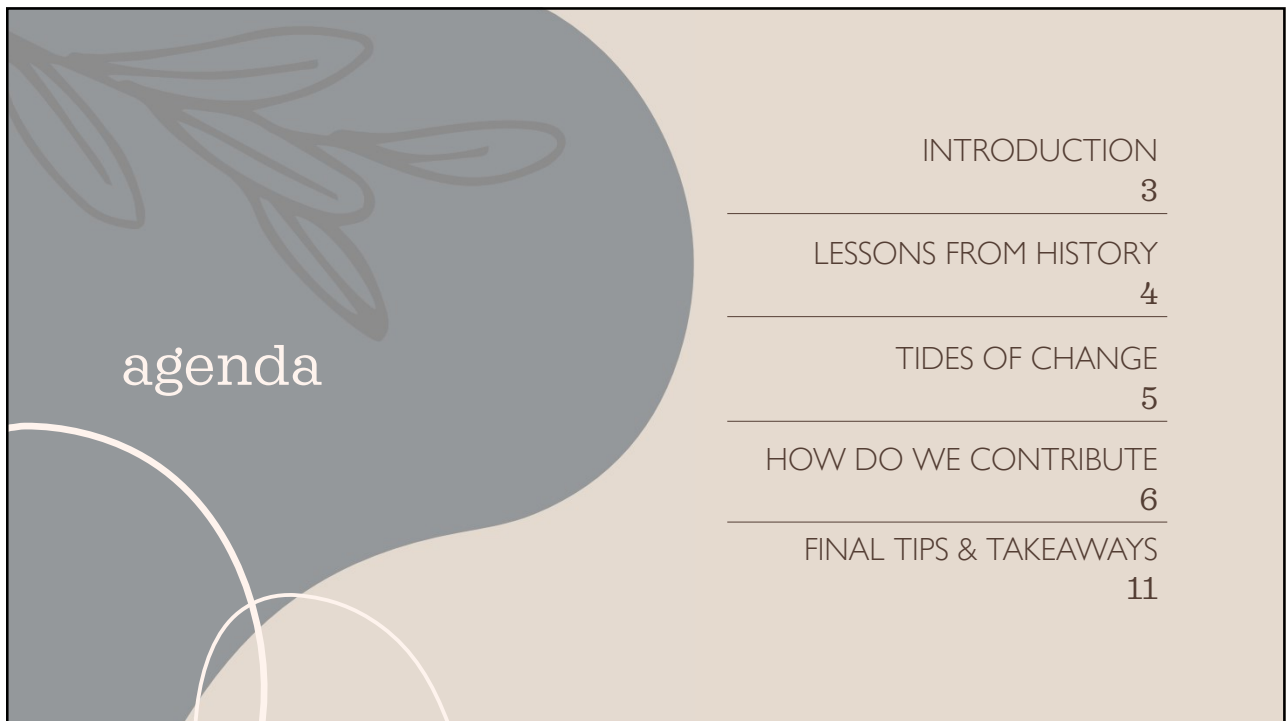




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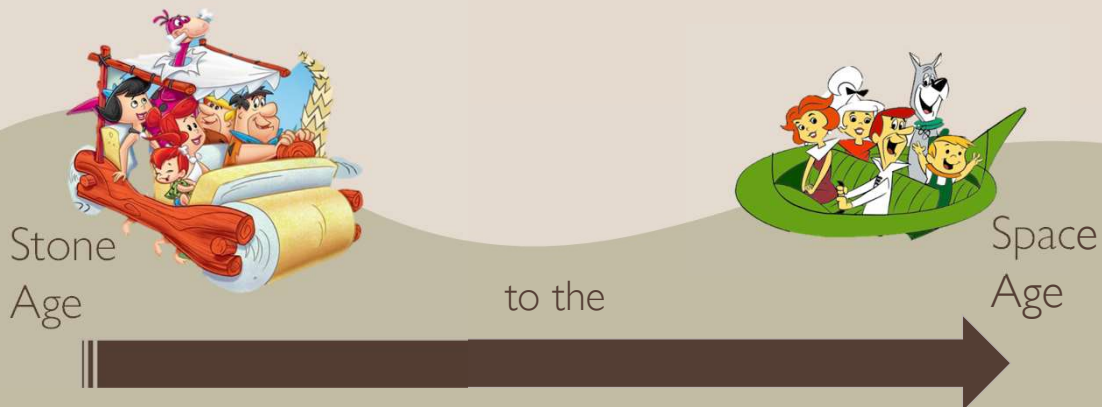
Objectives

- To gain a historical perspective on the treatment of individuals with disabilities
- To learn about key events contributing to positive change in how we treat individuals with developmental disabilities
- To learn about contemporary Person-Centered Approaches to Care
- To understand how Social Security fits into a Person-Centered Approach to Care

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Lessons from History



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Pre-historic Era



Young man with Klippel-Feil syndrome

Circa 4000-2000 BCE

Discovered in 2007 at Man Bac Burial Site,
Northern Vietnam, by archeologists

Lorna Tilley and Marc Oxenham

Australian National University

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Greco-Roman Era



- The Twelve Tables (449 BCE)
- Plato (427-348 BCE)
- Aristotle (384-322 BCE)
- Soranus Ephesus (1-2 CE)

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The Middle Ages

5th to 10th Century CE

Fools and Court Jesters

Freak Shows

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Bethlem Royal Hospital a.k.a “Bedlam”
Founded in 1247 CE

“On holidays numerous persons...
visit this hospital and amuse themselves
watching these unfortunate wretches, who
often give them cause for laughter.”

~ César de Saussure’s letter on
his 1725 tour of Bethlem



James William Norris, Bethlem Patient 1815

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Dorothea Dix

April 4, 1802 – July 17, 1887

“I come to place before the Legislature of Massachusetts the condition of the miserable, the desolate, the outcast. I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane, and idiotic men and women; of beings sunk to a condition from which the most unconcerned would start with real horror.”



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Willowbrook: The Last Disgrace by Geraldo Rivera (1972)



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Modern Age: Deinstitutionalization

- 1952 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)
- 1954 Introduction of chlorpromazine
- 1954-1968 Civil Rights Campaign
- 1963 Community Mental Health Centers Act
- 1965 Medicare Medicaid Act
- 1972 Title XVI Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled
- 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act

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Early Nomenclature

- 19th Century and earlier
 - Feeble-Minded
 - Imbecile
 - Idiot
- 1910 Henry Goddard definition of low intelligence based on IQ scores
 - Moron (IQ 50-70)
 - Imbecile (IQ 26-50)
 - Idiot (IQ 25 and below)

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Evolution of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual

The DSM-I (1952)

- Mental Deficiency: “defect of intelligence existing since birth, without demonstrated organic brain disease or known prenatal cause” (p. 23)
 - Mild (IQ 70-85)
 - Moderate (IQ 50-70)
 - Severe (IQ below 50)
- Chronic Organic Brain Syndrome: “associated with congenital cranial anomaly, congenital spastic paraplegia, Mongolism, prenatal maternal infectious disease, or birth trauma” (P. 18)

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Rose's Law (2010)

- Mandates the elimination of the term “retardation” and its derivatives
- Mandates the use of person-first language
- Mandates replacing the terms “mental retardation” and “mentally retarded” with the terms “intellectual disability” and “person with an intellectual disability”

DSM-V (2013)

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DSM-V: Neurodevelopmental Disorders

- begin to emerge during childhood
- can persist into adulthood
- negatively impact a person's functioning in one or more domains of life (personal, social, academic, occupational)
- their levels of impairment exist on a spectrum
- Are commonly comorbid conditions

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DSM-V: Neurodevelopmental Disorders

- Intellectual disability (intellectual development disorder)
- Communication disorders
- Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Neurodevelopmental motor disorders
- Specific learning disorders

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SSA Mental Listings

- Developmental Disorders in Infants and Toddlers (112.14)
- Intellectual disability (112.05 and 12.05)
- Autism spectrum disorder (112.10 and 12.10)
- Neurodevelopmental Disorders (112.11 and 12.11)
 - Communication disorders
 - Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
 - Neurodevelopmental motor disorders
 - Specific learning disorders
 - Borderline Intellectual Functioning

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Important Considerations

- Collateral sources: Parents, relatives, teachers, other caregivers
 - TQ
 - ADLs
 - Interview with caregiver during doctor appointments
- Sources of Objective Evidence:
 - Academic records: 504 Plan/IFSP/IEP
 - ID/DD service plans
 - Psych Testing (IQ, Achievement, Memory, Executive Function, Speech)

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Other Important Considerations

- Effects of stigma
- When schools are in recess
- Adult claimants over the age of 22
- Confirmation Bias
- MINE Diary
- Are conditions really static?
- Consistency
- Other mental disorders (e.g. reactive attachment disorder, PTSD)

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Helping Individuals Reach Their Full Potential



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