

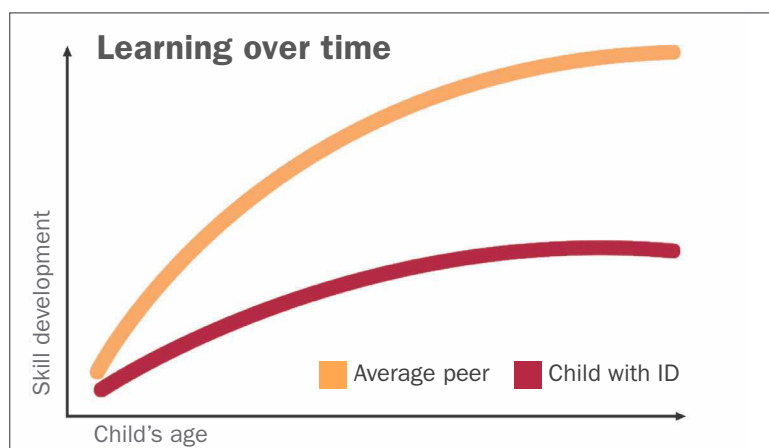
Intellectual disability



Intellectual disability (ID) describes a developmental disorder that includes lower skills in both intellectual and daily living (adaptive) areas. These skills predict learning in school, home and the community. Children are typically diagnosed with ID when they are in elementary school. It is a lifelong condition that persists through adulthood.

Area	What it means
Intellectual ability	Thinking, planning, solving problems and learning new things
Daily activity (adaptive) skills	Getting dressed, eating, bathing, toileting and communicating

Children with ID learn more slowly than peers, requiring more time to gain new skills. Some skills might be too difficult for some people with ID to learn. The graph to the right shows how skills improve over time. People with ID gain skills more slowly than others their age. As they get older, the gap in skills between people with ID and their peers increases.



There are four severity levels of ID. This tells us how much help a person might need.

Mild

- Difficulty in school with reading, writing and math
- Having a difficult time understanding emotions and making friends
- Needing help with everyday tasks like handling money and taking care of their health

Moderate

- Reading, writing and math skills are well below average
- Difficulty talking and making friends
- Needing more help with activities like getting dressed and staying clean

Severe

- Limited academic and language skills
- Difficulty making social connections
- Needing major support with living skills, like feeding and toileting

Profound

- Limited moving (motor) and language skills (may not be able to speak)
- Difficulty being involved in social activities
- Needing help with all daily activities (adaptive) skills, including health and safety



Riley Children's Health
Indiana University Health

For more information about intellectual disability, please scan the QR code to visit the Riley Children's website.



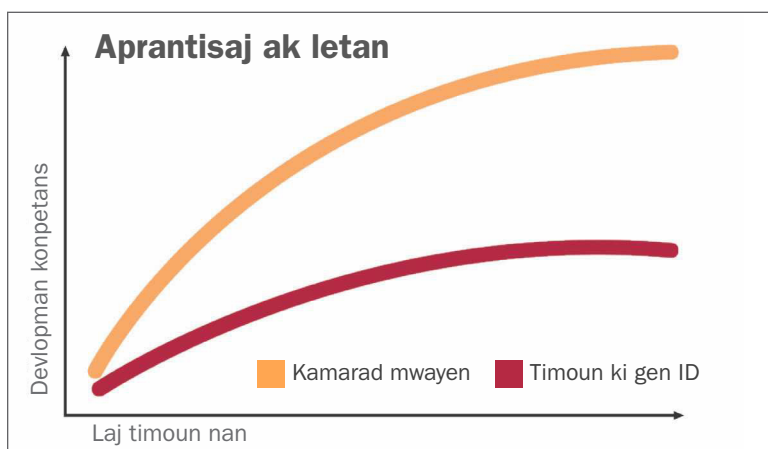
Andikap entelektyèl



Andikap entelektyèl (ID) dekri yon twoub nan devlopman ki gen ladan l konpetans ki fèb nan alafwa domèn entelektyèl ak domèn lavi chak jou yo (adaptasyon). Konpetans sa yo predi aprantisaj nan lekòl, lakay ak nan kominote a. Anjeneral, yo dyagnostike timoun yo ak ID lè yo nan lekòl primè. Li se yon maladi kwonik epi ki pèsiste jis nan laj adilt.

Timoun ki gen ID yo aprann pi lan pase kamarad klas yo, ki egzije plis tan pou jwenn nouvo konpetans. Gen kèk konpetans ki ka twò difisil pou kèk moun ki atenn ID. Grafik ki adwat la montre fason konpetans yo amelyore ak letan. Moun ki atenn ID yo devlope konpetans yo pi lan pase timoun ki gen menm laj ak yo. Ofiramezi y ap grandi, diferans nan konpetans ant timoun ki gen ID ak kamarad yo ap ogmante.

Domèn	Sa li vle di
Kapasite entelektyèl	Panse, planifye, rezoud pwoblèm ak aprann nouvo bagay
Kapasite aktivite chak jou (adaptasyon)	Abiye, manje, benyen, fè twalèt epi kominike



Gen kat nivo gravite ID. Sa di nou ki kantite èd yon moun ka bezwen.

Lejè

- Difikilte nan lekti, ekriti ak matematik nan lekòl
- Gen difikilte pou konprann emosyon ak pou fè zanmi
- Bezwen èd ak travay chak jou yo tankou jere lajan ak pran swen sante l

Modere

- Lekti, ekriti ak konpetans matematik yo vrèman pi ba pase mwayèn
- Difikilte pou pale ak pou fè zanmi
- Bezwen plis èd ak aktivite tankou abiye epi rete pwòp

Grav

- Konpetans akademik ak linguistik limite
- Difikilte pou fè koneksyon sosyal
- Bezwen gwo sipò enpòtan pou konpetans lavi chak jou yo, tankou manje epi ale nan twalèt

Pwofon

- Kapasite (motè) ak linguistik limite (li ka pa kapab pale)
- Difikilte pou patisipe nan aktivite sosyal yo
- Bezwen èd ak tout aktivite chak jou yo (konpetans adaptatif) ki gen ladan sante ak sekirite



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Pou jwenn plis enfòmasyon sou andikap entelektyèl, tanpri eskane kòd QR a pou vizite sit entènèt Riley Children lan.

