Mental Retardation
PUBLICATIONS
of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of the Secretary
Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation
Washington, D.C. 20201
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This bibliography consists of publications of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerned with mental retardation. The references are arranged under broad subject headings. A brief description of the contents of the publication and how it may be obtained are included for each entry. A subject index for all publications will be found on pages 41-50. This bibliography supersedes the one contained in the booklet, "An Introduction to Mental Retardation," June 1965.

Publications of private agencies and of State and local governments have not been included. Also excluded are reports which were financed, in whole or in part, with Federal funds, but published and distributed by a private agency or group. Information about such publications may be secured directly from the agencies concerned.

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Single free copies of this publication may be obtained from the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.

This general review is concerned with pharmacological actions on the foetus. It includes reports in the literature of toxic effects of such agents as the drugs affecting the central nervous system, the cardiovascular drugs, the antithyroid drugs, the carcinogenic drugs, and drugs selectively toxic to the foetus.


This report highlights the national trends in the availability and use of outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States. Statistical data from the 1963 survey as it relates to the surveys of 1961 and 1959 are presented in several tables and charts.


This publication is designed to give social workers in practice and in training the information essential to providing better services to mentally retarded children and their families. It includes information on characteristics of the child, family related problems, techniques and methods of case work and social group work, as well as planning for the child.


Compilation of important and recent developments in mental retardation are provided by this supplement; available foreign literature is included. In general, main subject headings represent processes, programs, treatments, and diseases and conditions associated with mental retardation.

This pamphlet presents various facets entering into work with children, such as case finding, recording, analysis of families, appraisal of the mental, physical, and social development of boys and girls, and the formation of plans for working with families.


This is a report of a workshop on mental retardation for social workers in maternal and child health projects, April 1961. The papers deal with social workers in public health programs and in community programs in urban areas, social work research, and community organization in public health.


This pamphlet, primarily prepared for parents who suspect or are newly aware that their child is mentally retarded, contains information about symptoms, causes, care, training, and services for the mentally retarded.


This article points out that the total application of present obstetric knowledge and methodology can significantly reduce perinatal mortality and by so doing reduce the perinatal morbidity and its effects on the central nervous system of the newborn.


In this publication, a creative approach to the search for ways to provide needed services to mentally retarded children and their families is presented; a successful service is described.
In this article, attention is directed to the needs of the mentally retarded and the responsibility of public welfare to help promote the development of the continuum of services to give the retarded a better chance. Programs within and outside the home and promotion of community services are suggested.

This report emphasizes the gaps in child health supervision in the preschool years, the crowding of clinics and hospital out-patient departments, the inadequate medical care received by children in many low-income families, the need for more effective methods of casefinding, and the special problems of adolescents and the handicapped.

Compilation of articles originally appearing in Children Magazine, 1954-1964, are presented against a backdrop of the historical development of services for the mentally retarded in the Children's Bureau's programs. The articles on mental retardation vary over a wide range--from one portraying the reaction of a mother to her retarded child to a series directed to the highly skilled professional worker with the mentally retarded.

The guide explains how the public health nurse can serve as an important liaison between the community or area which she serves and the resources which are available to her in dealing with problems of mentally retarded individuals.

This is a report of the second Institute on the general subject of nutrition and mental retardation.

This booklet is designed as a basic introduction to mental retardation and an overview of the problems related to it. Mental retardation is defined, ways in which the patient can be helped are given, and the causes and the future of the problem are discussed.


In this article, shortages in maternal and child-health services and their socioeconomic effects are considered briefly and a practicable program to help rectify them is suggested.


This article shows that more is involved in maternity care than the outcome of survival or death; the kind of maternity care that many people are receiving is of increasing concern. Factors that are deterrents to good care are cited and programs recommended to make good care possible are listed.


This article indicates that evaluation may provide a surprise ending to the assumption that a conference has accomplished its objectives. The conferences described were a series of three regional nursing conferences on the public health nurse in the mental rehabilitation program.

This booklet presents a close-up view of recipients of public assistance and some of the problems they face. It shows how social services of public assistance help people solve their problems. Results are described of some special projects showing the value of social services.


This pamphlet focuses on the factors which cause some physical or chemical damage to the brain or nervous system and the research through which neurology is providing prevention and treatment.


This booklet is part of a national campaign to inform the public about the scope of mental retardation and what must be done to assure the mentally retarded their rightful place in our democratic society.


This release is a compilation of statistical data on patients of outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and is based on Annual Tables reported to the National Institute of Mental Health Authorities and the Veterans Administration.


This special statistical report is focused on selected segments of the outpatient psychiatric clinic patient population, the mentally deficient child and the psychotic adult; data were received from 1802 clinics.

This article emphasizes that correction or amelioration of the physical defects of the moderately, severely, and profoundly retarded child is the foundation on which the total program of treatment, social and educational, is based.


Major emphasis in this article is placed on the ways in which the physician can reduce the physical handicaps often associated with mental retardation and develop with the family a comprehensive program that will enable the retardate to achieve his maximum potential.


This booklet is designed as a basic introduction to mental retardation and an overview of the problems related to it. Mental retardation is defined, ways in which the patient can be helped are given, and the causes and the future of the problem are discussed.


In this report by six American medical scientists on their visit to the Soviet Union in 1960, the emphasis is on general service and research activities related to maternity, infancy, and early childhood. Problems of mental retardation are included in the chapter on the Institute of Defectology, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, R.S.F.S.R., Moscow.

The report of this mission to Denmark and Sweden emphasizes factual information and promising developments which might be adopted for use in the United States. It includes their experience with prevention, diagnosis, care, treatment, education, and rehabilitation of the retarded.


This is a report of a mission of the President's Panel to study the psychoeducational services, research, and biomedical aspects of the problem of mental retardation in the Soviet Union.


This report includes the major contents of the working papers of the Task Force on Behavioral and Social Research. It reflects what the Panel members felt were needed areas of research emphasis in mental retardation, the major barrier to such research, and the major actions which would significantly facilitate progress in the prevention and treatment of mental retardation.


This report was prepared as an aid to each State in creating a plan of action to combat mental retardation. It describes the elements and essentials of coordination as well as the need for coordination of services to the retarded, training and research, and prevention and public information.


This report is a summary of ideas and materials collected by the President's Panel covering the field of prevention, clinical services and residential care, both from the medical and behavioral science point of view.

This represents a listing of all research projects on mental retardation which have been reported to the Children's Bureau Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life since 1949. It includes title of the project, principle investigator, and publication references.


This paper deals with assessment of needed areas of service, training and research. It points out the need for vocationally oriented early training.


This report reveals both acute and chronic illness to be higher than generally realized and highlights specific problem areas such as inadequacy of dental care, the wide prevalence of allergies, and the extent of childhood accidents. Included are facts that show a lag in health care of children from low-income, from non-white, and from rural communities.


Some preliminary findings of three follow-up studies on the adult status of children reared away from their parents are presented. These include follow-up studies of (1) a longitudinal study of 100 adopted children, (2) a study of the effects of differential stimulation on mentally retarded children, and (3) a study of the mental development in adoptive homes of children whose biological mothers were mentally retarded.


Experience in agencies serving the mentally retarded is valuable preparation for social work practice in general.

The annotated references are listed under seventeen subject categories of interest to social workers, such as: general, public health, problems of overall care, diagnostic and treatment services, group activities with parents, general casework, child guidance center programs, services for young adults, brain injured, medical, genetics, sociological and psychological, education and training, and research.

Legislation and Federal Programs


The purpose of this publication is to make more widely known the recent Federal aids which can be used by States and communities in dealing with juvenile delinquency, chronic unemployment, family breakdown, neglect and exploitation of children and aged people, and other social problems.


The new legislation, four major laws, that provides the mentally retarded many needed medical, educational, social, and vocational opportunities is explained in this paper. The implications of the legislation for the retarded and those concerned with their welfare are discussed.


This leaflet presents highlights of the recently enacted Hill-Harris amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction legislation which extends the Program through fiscal year 1969.

This leaflet contains facts for applicants seeking grants for construction of facilities for the mentally retarded under the provisions of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963.


The purpose of this publication is to provide some measure of guidance in the architectural planning of new physical facilities that will conform to current concepts and relieve the critical deficit in the number and quality of existing facilities for the mentally retarded.


Names and addresses of the State agency directors and the regional representatives are listed.


Names and addresses of special education personnel in each State, other principal governmental divisions, and the United States Office of Education are listed.


Summarized in this publication are those financial assistance programs in mental retardation that are administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and currently available under existing authority. In most instances, these programs are grants-in-aid to State and local groups for the support of mental retardation activities.

Characteristics of beneficiaries disabled since childhood are presented in the data on childhood disability allowances and denials during 1957-61.


This publication presents the policies and procedures for awarding grants of Federal funds for the support of special projects to provide comprehensive health services including medical care for children and youth particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families. This is a new program made possible by Public Law 89-97, the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act.


This pamphlet presents facts for applicants seeking grants under provisions of Title I, Part B, of Public Law 88-164, "The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963."


This publication presents the policies and procedures of awarding grants for maternity and infant care projects authorized by the 1963 Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of the Social Security Act.


This brochure describes the services available through the State vocational rehabilitation agencies and lists the addresses of State offices.

Six background papers from the Workshop on Group Services, April 19-23, 1965, are presented to identify further the unique values of group services and to pinpoint the areas requiring particular planning. Agency administrators, supervisory staff, and workers now providing or planning to develop group services may find help and guidance from these papers.


This publication, in general, lists clinics which can be defined as outpatient medical facilities providing comprehensive evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services primarily to children suspected of or diagnosed as mentally retarded. It is also useful as a partial directory of specialized clinical services for this group of children.


This document presents the highlights from the report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, including a brief summary of the major recommendations.


This brochure describes the law which authorizes the transfer of surplus personal and real property to eligible health and educational applicants. It describes personal and real property, eligibility for acquiring them, conditions and restrictions for disposal and advice for acquiring both personal and real property.

This booklet describes the provisions under the social security disability program. The 1965 changes in the Social Security Law are included.


This article describes the vast opportunities open for preventing and alleviating suffering caused by mental retardation through the new amendments to the Social Security Act which authorize project grants to the States for planning action.


Presented in this report are coordination of mental retardation programs, 1965 legislation, and reports from agencies of the Department. Obligations for 1965-1966, authorization for appropriations grants for 1964-1969, and awards for construction of mental retardation facilities are tabulated.


This publication lists the grants awarded in the field of mental retardation by the operating agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from July 1, 1965-June 30, 1966. The grants are arranged by State since it is designed primarily for use by State groups involved in planning for comprehensive action to combat mental retardation. A subject index of the research and demonstration grants is included.


This document gives a brief review of the events that preceded Public Law 88-156 and a discussion of the planning, organization, and coordination of State and local services.
Four major pieces of mental retardation legislation were enacted into law in 1965 and funds were made available for the support of mental retardation programs carried on under existing authority. The highlights and impact of this legislation are summarized in this publication.

This brochure describes the background, objectives, and program highlights of the Mental Retardation Branch of the Division of Chronic Diseases.

This publication presents the proceedings of the annual conference of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the State and Territorial Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Authorities held in Washington, D.C., November 13-14, 1964. A feature of this conference was a combined session with State and Federal authorities responsible for developing programs for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded.

This article is a report on implementation of the State mental retardation comprehensive planning grant program in P.L. 88-156.

This is the report of the Public Health Service Committee on Planning Facilities for the Mentally Retarded. It describes the need and basic principle for planning and programming, services and facilities required for the mentally retarded and planning procedures. It is useful to State, regional and community agencies; particularly to the agencies having the responsibility for developing the State plan under provisions of Public Law 88-164.


This manual on the preparation of proposals and State plans (Summer 1967, Academic Year 1967-68), constructed on the assumption that special education is an integral part of educating children rather than a desirable but expensive "extra," reflects several major changes in the administration of the Program for the Preparation of Personnel in the Education of the Handicapped.


This conference held in Chicago, October 14-15, 1965, calls attention to the newly emerging concepts directed at making health services available where gaps now exist, and to the implications of newly enacted health legislation on the types of health facilities and services which will be needed throughout the nation. There was a combined session with State and Federal authorities responsible for developing programs for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded.


This is the Report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. It includes recommendations concerning research and manpower, treatment, prevention, and care, education and preparation for employment, legal protection and development of Federal, State, and local programs.

This pamphlet describes the basic principles and the way in which Federal, State and local governments carry out the public assistance programs established through the Social Security Act that provide needy people with income and social services that will help them achieve as much economic and personal independence as possible.


This report charts the course of responsiveness of the law as it is presented with new awareness of mental retardation. It includes legislative recommendation and specified judicial procedures which would ease the burden of the law and the retarded when they confront one another.


This brochure presents a summary of the Collaborative Perinatal Research Project, a joint endeavor of 15 medical centers and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Objective of this study is to determine relationships between factors affecting women during pregnancy, and the neurological and sensory disorders of their offspring.


This booklet describes some of the many research approaches of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to understanding fully the impact of damaging influences—before, during, or after birth, upon structure, organization, and mode of action of the central nervous system.

This article discusses the wide range of disciplines involved in the training activities in health services for mentally retarded children and the provisions of the 1965 legislation for grants for training personnel and the project grants to construct university-affiliated centers for diagnosis and treatment of mental retardation.


This brochure describes who is eligible for benefits, how to apply, the amount of benefit payments, and to whom the benefits are paid. It also lists national organizations that are particularly helpful to the adult handicapped.


This leaflet describes the special importance Social Security has for the parents of a mentally retarded child in providing monthly benefits when the parent covered under Social Security retires, becomes disabled, or dies. Sources of additional information are supplied.


This checklist is designed as a tool for State leaders for examining the present status of law underlying State programs for, and the State's administration of, justice to the mentally retarded.


State laws, enacted as of January 1965, which are concerned with screening of newborn infants to phenylketonuria, are presented.

This pamphlet describes the Collaborative Project on Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood. The purpose of the project is to learn more about how the perinatal period influences a child's development.


This report, providing general guides to establishing group services in public welfare, is intended to stimulate professional interest in group methods and encourage public welfare agencies to experiment further with this way of helping people help themselves.


This booklet contains detailed reports of research status and future goals of 11 areas of activity involving the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Each report outlines the problems, summarizes major advances to date, and suggests prospects for future research progress. The areas include: accident and injury to the brain and nervous system, epilepsy, eye disorder, headache, hearing and speech disorder, mental retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and other neuromuscular diseases, Parkinson's disease, perinatal research and strokes, and other cerebrovascular disorders.


These proceedings include the papers and addresses and summaries of group discussions of the White House Conference on Mental Retardation held at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, September 1963.
Specific Handicapping Conditions


This pamphlet describes the types, prevalence, and causes of cerebral palsy, as well as problems of treatment and prevention and research goals.


This booklet describes cerebral palsy and its causes and suggests the way to provide for the health, education, and social adjustment for the patient.


This booklet presents hopeful facts about epilepsy in an effort to relieve the child and adult with epilepsy from unnecessary suffering and to lift the stigma associated with the condition through misunderstanding.


This booklet discusses "how to help" speech problems such as articulation, stuttering, voice problems, retarded speech development, hearing problems, cleft palate, tongue and teeth, cerebral palsy, and brain damage.


This article classifies and reviews the aminoacidurias, particularly those due to heredity disease.

This collection of references on galactosemia is intended primarily for medical students, physicians, and other clinical personnel. The references are grouped into the following categories: clinical picture and general reviews, pathology, biochemical disorder, alternate pathways of galactose metabolism, laboratory detection of affected children and heterozygotes, genetic aspects, therapeutic management and prognosis, and material for lay persons and parents. Editorial comment and criticism have been included in many of the summaries.


This publication presents "hearing conservation" as a total program of casefinding, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of hearing loss and other services for persons with hearing handicaps. Concepts and principles pertinent to the establishment and further development of State and local hearing conservation programs are discussed.


This article stresses the importance of early identification and treatment of the child with impairment in speech, hearing, or language.


This inventory is the result of a survey to find out the location, age, and current treatment status of children diagnosed as having phenylketonuria and known to clinical programs for mentally retarded children throughout the country.


This article presents New York's three-pronged program aimed at finding and treating cases of lead poisoning before encephalitis occurs.

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This article, which is a review of some deficits in information as determined from reports of research in phenylketonuria (PKU), points out areas which need further investigation such as dietary management, incidence and prevalence of PKU, and the degree of variability in the manifestations of PKU in mental retardation.


This article describes biochemical abnormalities, clinical features, genetics, diagnosis, and management of histidinemia, an inborn error of metabolism, with comments about its relation to speech defect and phenylketonuria.


This article describes the clinical manifestations and management of maple syrup urine disease, an inborn error of metabolism, as well as discussing genetic factors and pathological findings from patients with maple syrup urine disease.


Rubella and the rubella syndrome and the effects on the mother and fetus are discussed in this paper. Early diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation will improve the outlook for many infants born with the rubella syndrome.


This article indicates that improvement in the overall outlook for persons with epilepsy may be attributed to such factors as diagnostic and therapeutic advances, improvement and expansion of services, and modification of restrictive legislation.

This selected, annotated list of references on the major aspects of research on phenylketonuria was prepared for public health workers, program planners in the field of mental retardation, and individual practitioners. The references are arranged under the following subject categories: general, methods of detection and diagnosis, surveys and case-finding, dietary management and treatment, variations in intelligence, diets and recipes, material for lay persons and parents, genetic aspects, metabolic aspects, clinical and pathological findings, experimental phenylketonuria.


This descriptive study, limited to a small number of subjects, was undertaken to test several visual functions with available procedures, to clarify the abilities and preferences of young preschool children with respect to these procedures, and to detect vision problems in the population studied.


This list contains 45 references pertaining to Rubella.


This article describes a study of the dental problems of 113 non-institutionalized mentally retarded children in four Minnesota counties. The study was conducted to determine the dental needs, characteristics, and services rendered to these children.


This pamphlet describes the clinical manifestations, causes, treatment, and research being conducted in spina bifida.

The papers in this publication describe the problems of phenylketonuria from the viewpoint of the biochemist, pediatrician, medical social worker, public health nurse, psychologist, and nutritionist.


This pamphlet primarily prepared for parents who suspect or are newly aware of mongolism, contains information about symptoms, causes, care, training and services for the mongoloid baby.


To emphasize the importance of screening every newborn for PKU this information sheet presents a definition of the disease, methods of detection, incidence, and treatment; objectives are noted and progress discussed.


This booklet presents symptoms of eye trouble and stresses the importance of eye examination by age three even in the child with no symptoms of defective vision.

Institutions and Home Care


A nutritionist describes her experiences in caring for and feeding her microcephalic child. The realistic adjustment of the mother is demonstrated.


This pamphlet offers practical information to parents about day-to-day care of retarded youngsters. It includes suggestions on toilet training, dressing, discipline, speech, play, and school.


This article highlights some of the factors which are involved in a home training program for retarded children, specifically the help that a nurse gives to the child's parents in teaching the youngster how to take care of himself.


This guide, which is focused on nutrition and feeding, has been developed to assist public health nurses in defining the areas of nursing concern and in teaching the family to help the child achieve independence in his feeding.


This booklet surveys the possibilities of foster-family care for adults under the provisions of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendment to the Social Security Act. This program provides the aged person with the necessary services and resources to continue to live in his own home or at least within his own community.


This pamphlet contains four articles which attempt to evaluate attitudes of obstetricians toward mental retardation, and attitudes of pediatricians, general practitioners and interns toward institutionalization of mentally retarded children.

This is a report of a study to attempt to identify some of the factors which might differentiate children admitted at different times during the first six years of life, particularly the factors which influence institutionalization of children before their first birthday.


This report provides basic data concerned with Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. It includes movement of population by sex and type of patient; first admissions during year by age, sex and medical classification; personnel employed by type of position; and financial statement.


This report provides basic data concerned with state and county mental hospitals. It includes movement of population by sex; admission with no prior admission during the year by sex, age, and diagnosis; personnel employed by type of position; and financial statement.


This report includes data from all known private mental hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric facilities. Private hospital data include movement of population by state and sex, and first admission during the year by age, sex, and mental disorder. Psychiatric facilities in general hospitals data are movement of population by state and sex, and discharge during the year by sex and disorder.

This report includes data from all known private institutions for the mentally retarded. It includes movement of population by state and sex; first admissions during the year by age, sex, and medical classification; personnel employed by type of position; and financial statement.


Certain patient movement and administrative categories, by State, for Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded are presented. Certain trend data for the United States covering 1956-1965 are tabulated and trends for some patient movement categories from 1946-1965 are shown by graph.


This article describes the expansion and advancement of services for the mentally retarded in Maryland. A successful case is presented, the purposes of the program are listed, and training of personnel is discussed.

Detection and Diagnosis and Treatment


This article describes the diagnostic and rehabilitative resources available through the Clinic for Mentally Retarded Children established by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the District of Columbia. The role of the social worker in this program is demonstrated.

This paper describes the advantages of establishing community clinics on a large scale which provide for diagnosis and treatment of a wide range of handicaps. These can be established at less cost than is incurred with a variety of specialized clinics, and afford the retarded child and his family an opportunity to be considered full fledged members of the community without stigmatization.


The role of the orthopaedist in a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of mental retardation is discussed. Attention is given to the management of specific entities such as: equinus deformity of the foot, calcaneal deformity, valgus deformity, varus deformity, cavus deformity, spastic intrinsic muscle imbalance of foot, hip-knee flexion deformity, knee walker, scissoring, scoliosis, upper extremity deformities, thumb-in-palm attitude, fixed-fist hand, and fractures.


A controlled diet study on 10 older phenylketonuria patients conducted for 5 years is described. Details of the low phenylalanine diet are given.


This bulletin introduces methods of detecting and managing phenylketonuria. The incidence, genetics, biochemistry, and clinical course of this defect are reported.

This article discusses an experimental program offering psychotherapy with mentally retarded children. The rationale of offering this treatment, a psychiatric division of the children in terms of their emotional health, and the basis of selection of the children for the experiment are considered.


This article describes six members of one family in Elkhart, Indiana, diagnosed with PKU. Detection of these cases predicated the Elkhart County PKU program. The role of the public health nurse in this early detection program is demonstrated.


The four articles in this pamphlet describe four methods of screening high risk groups in order to locate babies with phenylketonuria. Early testing of siblings of families with PKU is vital.


This booklet contains diagnostic procedures recommended for newborn siblings born in families known to have hereditary disorders, phenylketonuria and galactosemia. Preventable forms of mental retardation are listed with their treatments.


This pamphlet deals with the place of nutrition in services to the mentally retarded and with ways in which a nutritionist might contribute to such program areas as diagnosis, treatment, research, and planning.

This report describes the results of a field trial of an inhibition assay method for screening newborn infants prior to discharge from the hospital. More than 400,000 infants were tested in 29 States, and 39 cases of phenylketonuria were found.


This article describes the varying concepts about special clinics for the mentally retarded with regard to operation, function, and achieved results. Community leadership in developing clinical services is stressed.


This report of observations on the effect of termination of phenylalanine-restricted diet on three 4-year-old children with phenylketonuria treated from earliest infancy.


A detailed case report and data on 7 additional Negro patients with phenylketonuria presented in this paper indicates that this disorder may not be as rare in the Negro as formerly considered. Evidence for low gene frequency and incomplete detection in this ethnic group is presented.


This article describes the role of the nurse in a project to demonstrate the multidisciplinary approach to the problems of mental retardation. Services to the family and mentally retarded children were provided through a traveling diagnostic clinic, which consisted of a pediatrician, public health nurse social worker, and psychologist. The nurses' role involved home visits to assess parental management and the child's performance level.

Descriptions in this booklet are for the most part confined to states with ill-defined physical signs in which the diagnosis depends on laboratory confirmation. Clinical and laboratory findings are briefly stated, together with a summary of current thought on the underlying biochemical disorder, the genetics, and the treatment.


The material presented is the Proceedings of the Seventh Arthur Parmalee, Sr. Child Development Institute. These six papers contain valuable information for professional persons who help children who are mentally retarded but who also have difficulty in walking, with vision, in hearing, or with other neurological disorders.


This article describes the success of a traveling clinic created in Southern California to benefit areas where consultative services for mentally retarded are not available. The aim of the clinic is to stimulate interest in the home area, increase professional skills, and spur organization of similar multi-discipline clinics in the community.


This article deals with the importance of satisfactory parental instruction and indoctrination plus favorable initiation of the child for smooth control of a long-range dietary program for the phenylketonuria child.
Rehabilitation Education and Employment


This is a report of a conference called to explore possibilities for the education of handicapped children under the provisions of Public Law 89-10 designed to bring better educational opportunity to children in areas where there are concentrations of families with low income.


This guidebook presents commonsense facts about the mentally retarded and their ability to work.


This bulletin is a guide to school personnel who may be given the opportunity to develop training programs for severely retarded children. It offers some basic understandings and suggestions for the establishment and maintenance of classes for children whose extreme retardation prevents them from benefiting from existing special classes for retarded pupils.


This article explains that Public Law 89-10 and its amendment, Public Law 89-313, provide financial assistance for handicapped children programs. Funds are to be used for the expansion of existing programs and the initiation of new ones. Sample programs in curriculum and instruction, identification and evaluation, administration and inservice training personnel are presented.

Statistics of special education of exceptional children as of February 1958 are presented in this report which includes survey findings from both local public school systems and from public and private residential schools.


This is the report of a study concerned with vocational rehabilitation, community assistance, and public school programs which deal with the preparation of retarded youth for gainful employment. Section I includes a general presentation from the public school point of view, and a summary of the study planning conference. Section II contains a description of several action programs now in operation.


These proceedings of a Conference on the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, held in Dallas in 1960, present the formal papers and addresses which were given, highlights of discussions held in the workshop groups, and a resume of the suggestions for further research.


This report includes a discussion of a basic concept of mental retardation in relation to education and rehabilitation, extending and improving the educational program, occupational preparation and placement, and manpower for special education and rehabilitation.

This is a report of a study concerned with selected characteristics of the mentally retarded clients rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies in fiscal years 1958 and 1963. Part I includes characteristics of rehabilitants with mental retardation as the major disabling condition; and Part II covers rehabilitants with some other major disabling condition but with mental retardation as a secondary disability.


This brochure lists some positive suggestions for helping the retarded employee adjust to his new job.


This brochure lists the dos and don'ts of supervising the retarded. It describes what the employee is like, what assets and problems he brings to the job, and how to prepare for a retarded worker.


This publication is the proceedings of the Conference on Special Problems in the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded held in Madison, Wisconsin, November 1963. It sets forth practical guides that can be applied in the areas of selection, counseling, training, and placement of the client with mental retardation.


This bulletin represents a cooperative effort of nine secondary school specialists in the Office of Education to picture the provisions and procedures used in large high schools to adapt teaching methods in different subjects for pupils who are not average.

This compilation of articles from the Rehabilitation Record is concerned with the low I.Q. problem, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration research and State programs for the retarded, social adjustment study in Connecticut, rehabilitation program in Kansas Neurological Institute, pre-workshop groundwork for retarded, and social development for trainable clients.


This compilation of articles from the Rehabilitation Record is concerned with a positive approach to rehabilitation, the sheltered workshop, demonstration of job ability, goal of evaluation with the mentally retarded, guides to cooperation among staff members and among agencies, New York's work study program, Johnstone's 5-phase training, and an employer's view of retarded employees.


The results of the year's effort since the Division of Handicapped Children and Youth was announced on October 31, 1963, are presented in this publication. Included also are: the text of the late President Kennedy's signing of Public Law 88-164; other laws dealing with the handicapped; advisory committees for 1964; institutions receiving grants; research and demonstration projects for 1964; and research projects for captioned films.


These two papers illustrate different approaches to the same subject: the preparation of mentally retarded girls to function as patient aides within an institutional setting for the mentally retarded.

This publication contains suggestions for the development of classroom programs for the middle group or "trainable" retarded. This report emphasizes what these children are like, how they learn, what realistic objectives for their education might be, and what kinds of classroom experiences could contribute to attainment of these objectives.


This pamphlet, intended for the general reader, contains a description of the retarded child in relation to his educational needs, and a description of the major ways in which the schools are attempting to meet this challenge.

Family


Through the use of parent group meetings which have an educational and orientation focus, the parents' understanding of the child's problem is increased. The group orientation procedure also avoids anxiety-producing delays not only for the parents but for clinic staff.


A case history is used to demonstrate casework treatment with families of mentally retarded children. The case material illustrates the treatment process and goals reached. Casework processes, techniques, areas of intervention, and goals are also presented.


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The discussion in this paper is concerned with evaluation of the dynamics and process of closed, short-term groups in the treatment of parents of retarded children. It includes discussion of group goals, size, composition, patterns, management, and the role and function of the group leader.


Casework counseling is described as a process of casework treatment of parents of retarded children, based on diagnostic findings and aimed at ego support and adjustment to reality concerning the child's condition. Parents must understand the nature of the child's condition, face their own feelings, and learn modes of handling the child.


The highlights from a national survey conducted in 1961 are presented; characteristics and financial circumstances of 910,000 families including 2,733,000 boys and girls receiving AFDC were considered.


This article discusses the factors which may make it difficult for parents to maintain or develop meaningful ties with their retarded child who is in an institution.


This is a description of the purpose and techniques of the informing interview which is held with parents following the initial diagnostic study of a child to review the findings and outline a suggested program of management.

This article points out some problems facing families of hydrocephalic children and the support of the family needs in this very difficult situation.


This is a report of a study of 50 families who had a mongoloid child living in the home. It highlights, in the words of the parents, what the problems have been to them, what they did or failed to do about the child, and what their ultimate adjustment has been.


This article discusses the role which the family physician or pediatrician plays in counseling and advising the parents of a mentally retarded child to foster the normal personality development of the child.


This article describes the role of a home economist as a member of a research-oriented multidisciplinary team in the Pine School Project. The project provided services to a selected group of families in which at least one parent and one child appear to be mentally retarded. The ways in which the home economist helped the families improve their home life are described.


This article discusses group meetings for parents of children with phenylketonuria to bring the parents emotional support and to give them further interpretation about the disease and its treatment.

This annotated reference list identifies some of the easily available and recent books and pamphlets which cover the areas of greatest interest to parents. The topics covered include the following: the problem of mental retardation, personal experiences of parents of retarded children, managing the retarded child at home, the school aged child, teenagers and young adults, living away from home, some specific handicapping conditions, directories and lists of resources, and general information on growth and development of children.


This is a report of investigation of the grief reaction of mothers who have given birth to defective children. It demonstrates that the physician's awareness of the mourning process enables him to provide effective therapeutic help to the mother and her child.


The author identifies some elements of the supportive relationship of a nurse to the parents of a mentally retarded child such as supporting decisions, promoting communication, and reassurance.


This reports on an attempt to find out whether in a clinic setting, short-term, undirected group meetings would help parents of mongoloid children find their equilibrium more easily and handle more appropriately their feeling about what has happened to their child.
Films

The films listed below are available on loan, without cost, from the Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

174. Neurological Examination of the Newborn. Establishes standards in neonatal examination. Shows normal and abnormal responses to a series of tests. 16 mm. color and sound. 30 minutes.

175. Neurological Examination of the One-Year Old. Establishes standards for examination of infants at the age of one year. Shows normal and abnormal responses to tests. 16 mm. color and sound. 30 minutes.

176. White House Conference on Mental Retardation. Depicts highlights of the White House Conference on Mental Retardation held in September, 1963. 16 mm. color and sound. 12 minutes.

177. Handle With Care. Concerns mental retardation facilities which should be available in communities. 16 mm. black and white and sound. 28 minutes.

Information relevant to the availability of the following films may be secured from the Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.

178. Beyond the Shadows. A film story of mental retardation seen as a community problem. 16 mm. color and sound. 26 minutes.

179. The Public Health Nurse and the Retarded Child. A teaching aid which depicts the many ways a public health nurse can help the retarded child and his family. 16 mm. color and sound. 22 minutes.

180. Pioneering Dental Health for Retarded Children. The story of a step-by-step operation of a dental health program for retarded and handicapped children. Highlighted are some of the problems which require special treatment facilities. 16 mm. color and sound. 15 minutes.

181. No Longer Alone. A film story of the development and operation of a children's rehabilitation center serving the retarded and the physically handicapped. 16 mm. color and sound. 22 minutes.

182. Early Detection of PKU in the Hospital Nursery. Describes in detail the laboratory procedure for determining blood phenylalanine levels using the inhibition assay screening method. 16 mm. color and sound. 15 minutes.

183. PKU Detection in Oregon. Depicts actual cases of PKU and the latest detection and laboratory techniques. 16 mm. color and sound. 18 minutes.
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