SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF LEARNING, ATTENTIONAL AND AUTISTIC DISORDERS: SCREENING AND TREATMENT, 2013 EDITION

WEBSITE SLIDES

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Summary of Dyscalculia

(WEBSITE: 74)

There has also been a similar NICHD study on math disabilities:

Dyslexia is a specific learning difficulty which mainly effects the development of literacy and language related skills.

It is likely to be present at birth and to be lifelong in its effects. It is characterized by difficulties with phonological processing, rapid naming, working memory, processing speed and automatic development of skills that may not match up to an individual’s other cognitive abilities. (Continued)
It tends to be resistant to conventional teaching methods, but its effects can be mitigated by appropriately specific intervention, including the application of information technology and supportive counseling. (P. 1)
“Elevated plasma oxytocin was associated with distress in the pair-bond relationship for women, but not for men. Vasopressin, which is closely related to oxytocin in molecular structure and significantly related to male pair-bond behavior in animal studies, was elevated in men who experienced distress in the pair-bond relationship, but not in women. Controlling for estradiol and testosterone did not alter these findings. We conclude that plasma oxytocin in women and plasma vasopressin in men may be biomarkers of distressed pair bond relationships”. (p. 3)

Great Ape Predators (WEBSITE: 79)

“Current models of social organization assume that predation is one of the major forces that promotes group living in diurnal primates. As large body size renders some protection against predators, gregariousness of great apes and other large primate species is usually related to other parameters. The low frequency of observed cases of nonhuman predation on great apes seems to support this assumption. However, recent efforts to study potential predator species have increasingly accumulated direct and indirect evidence of predation by leopards (Panthera pardus) on chimpanzees and gorillas. The following report provides the first evidence of predation by a leopard on bonobos (Pan paniscus)”. (p. 212)

Female Bonobo Response to Male Violence (WEBSITE: 80)

“Once I saw Tatango, an unusually aggressive bonobo male, run up to Mimi, the alpha female, and backhand her across the face. He hit her so hard he almost gave her whiplash. Within seconds, five females in the group ran to Mimi’s rescue. They chased Tatango around the night building until he fled into the forest. When he continued his aggressive outbursts, those five females beat him so badly [that] they nearly ripped off his testicles. After that, Tatango never caused another problem”.

Bonobo Hunting

(WEBSITE: 81)

“We present evidence for the consumption of a diurnal, arboreal, group living primate by bonobos. The digit of an immature black mangabey (Lophocebus aterrimus) was found in the fresh feces of a bonobo (Pan paniscus) at the Lui Kotale study site, Democratic Republic of Congo. In close proximity to the fecal sample containing the remains of the digit, we also found a large part of the pelt of a black mangabey. Evidence suggests that the Lui Kotale bonobos consume more meat than other bonobo populations and have greater variation in the mammalian species exploited than previously thought...
“...The current finding supports Stanford's argument [Current Anthropology 39:399-420] that some differences in the diet and behavior between chimpanzees (P. troglodytes) and bonobos are an artifact of the limited number of bonobo study populations. If bonobos did obtain the monkey by active hunting, this would challenge current evolutionary models relating the intra-specific aggression and violence seen in chimpanzees and humans to hunting and meat consumption”. (p. 171)

Bonobo Hunting
(WEBSITE: 83)

➢ There is evidence that bonobo females actively take part in hunts along with males.
➢ Chimpanzee females never take part in hunts.


➢ Bonobos are a female dominate species.
➢ Chimpanzees are a male dominate species.

“...Bonobos showed evidence of female feeding priority in small, but not in large, food patches. Male–male competition for mating opportunities at the start of the food bout was related to some, but not all, differences in time spent feeding between the sexes. Female dominance similar to that seen in prosimians was not observed in these bonobos. Males were consistently dominant in dyadic interactions. Female feeding priority with male dyadic social dominance implies that male deference during feeding cannot be excluded as one explanation of interpretations of female dominance in bonobos...”
“...Additionally, dominance of male bonobos by females appears to require the presence of female coalition partners. As in other primates with female feeding priority, bonobo females express this trait where food is economically defendable. Unlike prosimians, however, bonobo female feeding priority may result from male deference and the importance of female coalitions in nondyadic interactions”. (p. 1)

“New research demonstrates that acute, uncontrollable stress sets off a series of chemical events that weaken the influence of the prefrontal cortex while strengthening the dominance of older parts of the brain. In essence, it transfers high-level control over thought and emotion from the prefrontal cortex to the hypothalamus and earlier evolved structures...”

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“...As the older parts take over, we find ourselves either consumed by paralyzing anxiety or else subject to impulses that we usually manage to keep in check: indulgence in excess food, drink, drugs or a spending spree at a local specialty store. Quite simply, we loose it”. (p. 50)

Some people are more at risk of melting down due to genetic factors or previous stress exposure.

“Chronic stress appears to expand the intricate web of connections among neurons in our lower emotional centers, whereas the areas engaged during flexible, sustained reasoning... -- start to shrivel”. (p. 53)

• With stress there is a shrinkage of the prefrontal gray matter while the amygdala enlarges.

• Temple Grandin, Ph.D.’s amygdala is larger than normal.

• After she took an antidepressant for anxiety, her symptoms of colitis disappeared.
“Deficits in dyslexia are attributed to an intact declarative learning system combined with an impaired procedural learning system—a network that includes prefrontal language systems, basal ganglia, parietal and cerebellar structures.” (p. 135)


Prosopagnosia is Highly Genetic
(WEBSITE: 91)

Warning: Stimulants & AD/HD (WEBSITE: 93)

• “The FDA’s review of sudden death or cardiovascular incidents in patients taking AD/HD medications found 25 reports of death between 1999 and 2005 and 54 reports of serious cardiovascular problems. Some of these patients had pre-existing heart conditions or hypertension, the report noted”.

Warning: Stimulants & AD/HD (WEBSITE: 94)

• According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) about 2,500,000 children between 4 and 17 take AD/HD medications.

• According to the Surgeon General, medication is effective for about 80 percent of the people who have the disorder. (sic. AD/HD)

Warning: Cylert & AD/HD

(WEBSITE: 95)

- Cylert (Pemoline) has a low abuse potential, but may cause liver toxicity. Must check liver enzymes every two weeks.
- It now has a PDR Black Box Warning.


**Warning: Strattera and AD/HD (WEBSITE: 96)**

- PDR Warning about liver problems. Two people who were placed on strattera, experienced problems with liver function.


World’s projected population as of 11/4/12: 7,056,450,082 X 5

US Population as of 11/04/12: 314,882,992 X 1 (Year)

“My daughter died after taking aspirin (WEBSITE: 98)"

➢ “Health experts have issued a warning that children under the age of 19 should not take aspirin because the risk of a rare but potentially fatal condition called Reye’s Syndrome”.

➢ Each year there are an estimated 7,600 deaths and 76,000 hospitalizations from taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID). What is a NSAID? Aspirin!


From website: www.drugwarfacts.org/causes.htm#nsaid
**Adult AD/HD in DSM-5**

**Multiple Field Trial Studies Ignored by DSM-5**

(WEBSITE: 99)

1. Is often easily distracted by extraneous stimuli
2. Often makes decisions impulsively
3. Often has difficulty stopping activities or behavior when he/she should do so
4. Often starts a project or task without reading or listening to directions carefully
5. Often shows poor follow-through on promises or commitments made to others
6. Often has trouble doing things in their proper order or sequence...
7. Often more likely to drive a motor vehicle much faster than others
8. Often has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or leisure activities
9. Often has difficulty organizing tasks and activities (p. 10)
   ❖ Cutoff: 6 of 9; in two settings; onset before age 16

No matter what the DSM-5 says about diagnosing adult AD/HD, you may use as part of your assessment The Barkley Functional Impairment Scale. That will indicate if the person is significantly impaired compared to the average American. The new adult rating scale has recent norms and a SCT/Inattentive AD/HD scale.
