

The Five Essential Concepts of Developmental Medicine

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Disclosures

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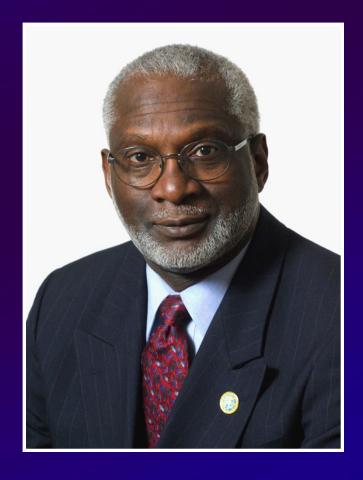
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16[™] Surgeon General David M. Satcher

It became apparent that as our system of care for those with [intellectual disabilities] evolved, our attention to their <u>health</u> needs lessened.

Report of the Surgeon General's Conference on Health Disparities and [Intellectual Disabilites] 2002



Clinicians / educators can solve this access problem

The healthcare access problem is, at it's core, a healthcare education problem.





Curriculum Assessment of Needs (CAN) Project

AADMD surveyed 143 medical schools, 55 dental schools and 1424 residency programs.

81% of graduating physicians have never cared for a patient with IDD.

Holder M; Waldman B; Hood H. International Journal of Oral Science 2009

51% of graduating dentists have never cared for a patient with IDD.

Wolfe A; Waldman B; Milano M; Perlman S. Journal of the American Dental Association 2004

It is sad to say, but it is true . . .

The medical and dental professions bear some responsibility for the disparities in:

- Access to quality health care for Americans with IDD
- Professional education focused on patients with IDD
- Scientific publication focused on this patient population





As physicians and dentists evolved into non-players . . .

Non-medical and non-dental entities became the driving force behind the <u>advocacy</u> and the <u>public policy</u>.

As a result, these entities have become the driving force behind the <u>language</u>.







Why are the Five Essential Concepts important?

There is a widespread lack of a meaningful, scientifically sound language or vocabulary, rooted in basic principles of physiology and medicine.

Doctors need a biomedically-based conceptual framework, which can provide a theoretical basis for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of patients with neurodevelopmental disorders.





The Five Essential Concepts

The greatest mentors are those who teach us how to think.

Philip B. May, MD

Senior Developmental Physician, Lee Specialty Clinic



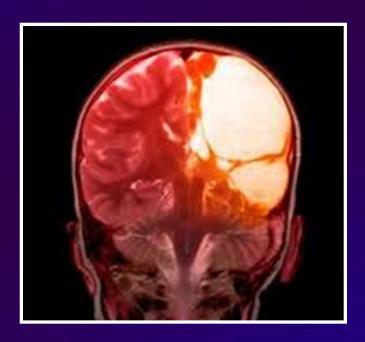
How do all these terms interrelate?

Intellectual Disability
Autism
Neuromotor Impairment
Down syndrome
Developmental Disabilities
Prader Willi
Seizure Disorder
Mental Retardation
Cerebral Palsy



What is a Neurodevelopmental Disorder?

A medical disorder brought about by an injury to the neurological system during the period of a person's life in which they are experiencing rapid neurological development - from the point of conception to early adulthood – age 21 / 22.



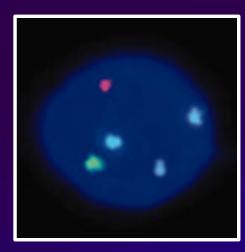
The Cause of Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Neurodevelopmental disorders can be genetic or acquired.

Genetic causes:

- Metabolic (PKU)
- Chromosomal (Trisomy 21)
- ■Structural (Tuberous Sclerosis)





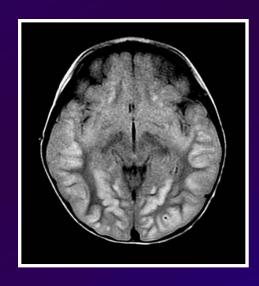


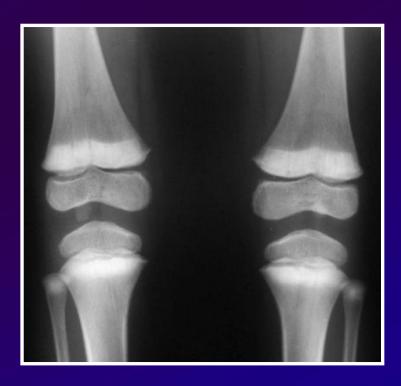
The Cause of Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Neurodevelopmental disorders can be genetic or acquired. Acquired causes:

- Prenatal (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome)
- ■Perinatal (Hypoxic Brain Injury)
- ■Postnatal (Lead Toxicity)

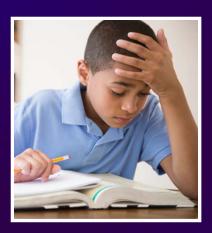






The Major Functions of the Brain

- Memory and learning
- Control of motor function
- Control and routing of sensory input
- Emotional regulation / control



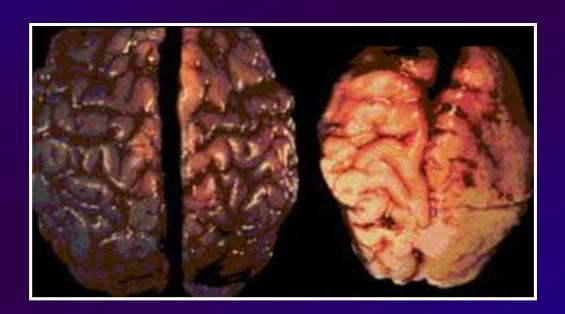






The First Essential Concept

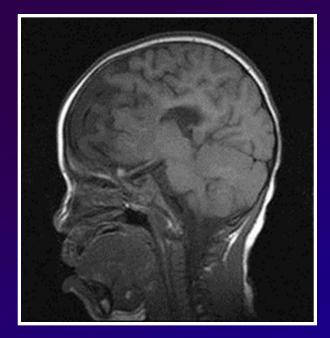
The major functions of the brain require that specific interrelated brain structures work together in a coordinated fashion. And, when these relationships are improperly developed or disrupted, neurodevelopmental (brain) dysfunction will occur.



The Second Essential Concept

All issues, clinical or otherwise, related to the disabilities, which may be experienced by an individual with a neurodevelopmental disorder can be traced directly back to brain dysfunction.





The Third Essential Concept

Each neurodevelopmental disorder is associated with one or more primary complications or symptom complexes. These primary complications include:

- Cognitive impairment (intellectual disability)
- Neuromotor dysfunction
- Seizure
- Psychiatric / behavioral disturbances
- Sensory impairment











Secondary Health Consequences

The patient with a neurodevelopmental disorder may also demonstrate secondary health consequences, which occur as a result of the primary complication.





Secondary Health Consequences

Resulting from Primary Complications

- Avulsion of maxillary teeth: Impact trauma from seizure-related fall
- Boxer's fracture: Impulse dyscontrol
- Multiple Consequences: Injury 2º Cognitive / Behavioral Issues in FAS







Secondary Health Consequences

The dysfunction in learning, and the social isolation experienced by a child with autism (a behavioral complication associated with multiple neurodevelopmental disorders) are really secondary secondary health consequences.



The Fifth Essential Concept

Neurodevelopmental disorders are often associated with syndrome-specific conditions, which are not a direct result of brain injury.





Syndrome Specific Conditions

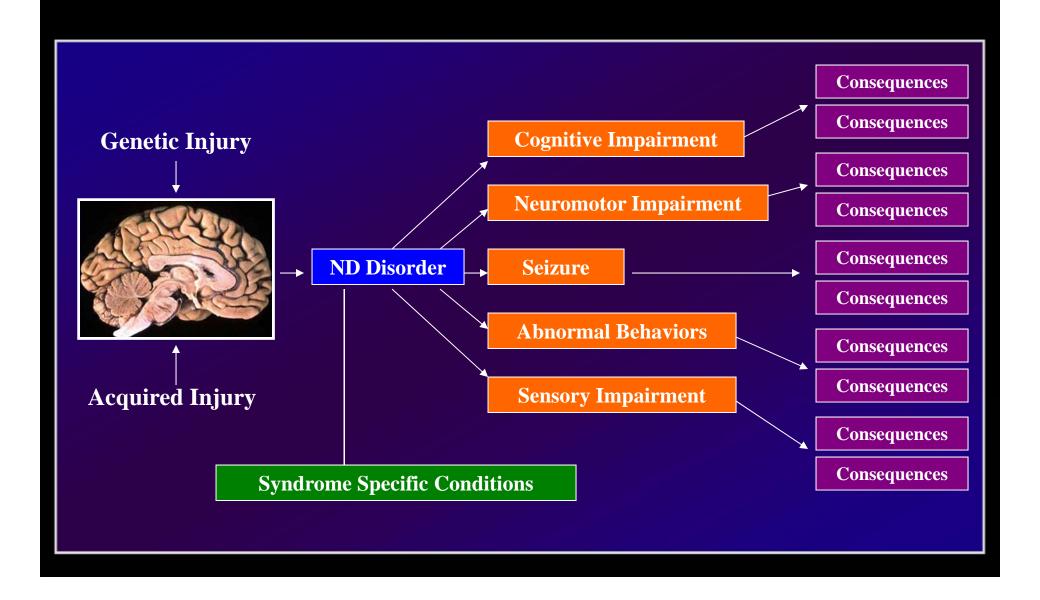
- Microstomia: Frequently encountered in Trisomy 21
- Macroglossia: Also associated with Trisomy 21
- Tapered Fingers: Coffin Lowery syndrome







The Essential Concepts Schematic



Thank You

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