

has not or cannot be evaluated precisely but which is recognized as clearly subnormal.

Clinical Subcategories of Mental Retardation

These will be coded as fourth digit subdivisions following each of the categories 310-315. When the associated condition is known more specifically, particularly when it affects the entire organism or an organ system other than the central nervous system, it should be coded additionally in the specific field affected.

.0 Following infection and intoxication

This group is to classify cases in which mental retardation is the result of residual cerebral damage from intracranial infections, serums, drugs, or toxic agents. Examples are:

Cytomegalic inclusion body disease, congenital. A maternal viral disease, usually mild or subclinical, which may infect the fetus and is recognized by the presence of inclusion bodies in the cellular elements in the urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and tissues.

Rubella, congenital. Affecting the fetus in the first trimester and usually accompanied by a variety of congenital anomalies of the ear, eye and heart.

Syphilis, congenital. Two types are described, an early meningovascular disease and a diffuse encephalitis leading to juvenile paresis.

Toxoplasmosis, congenital. Due to infection by a protozoan-like organism, *Toxoplasma*, contracted in utero. May be detected by serological tests in both mother and infant.

Encephalopathy associated with other prenatal infections. Occasionally fetal damage from maternal epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, equine encephalomyelitis, influenza, etc. has been reported. The relationships have not as yet been definitely established.

Encephalopathy due to postnatal cerebral infection. Both focal and generalized types of cerebral infection are included and are to be given further anatomic and etiologic specification.

Encephalopathy, congenital, associated with maternal toxemia of pregnancy. Severe and prolonged toxemia of pregnancy, particularly eclampsia, may be associated with mental retardation.

Encephalopathy, congenital, associated with other maternal intoxications. Examples are carbon monoxide, lead, arsenic, quinine, ergot, etc.