

# The Japanese adaptation of the Portage early intervention model and some results

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Since 1983, we have been applying an adapted version of the Portage Program to developmentally delayed infants and children in Japan, and examining its appropriateness as an early intervention programme. More than 200 children with ages ranging from 0-7 (60% of whom have been diagnosed as Down's Syndrome) have participated in this programme. Our intervention has been conducted on a weekly or biweekly basis at different sites around Tokyo.

We have also been offering services for home teaching, and teaching by telephone and correspondence. For the purposes of this study we selected 144 children from those receiving our services, who had been given the Tsumori Mental Development Test (TDT) on at least two occasions after they had reached one year of age. Statistics across sex are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

## Results

Every four months, the TDT, which was standardized in Japan in 1957 was administered to each child. The data of the Developmental Quotient (DQ) which were obtained before the child reached one year of age were not used because the reliability of the TDT scores before at that age is low. The DQ scores of individual subjects obtained at entry were compared to the DQ scores when the children left the service. The differences in DQ scores for all children are summarized in Table 1 and a comparison of sex differences in Down's Syndrome (DS) children and Non-Down's Syndrome children (Non-DS) has been made.

(Mollie White & Robert & Cameron (ed.): Portage:

Progress, Problems and Possibilities. NFER-NELSON, 1988に掲載の一部)