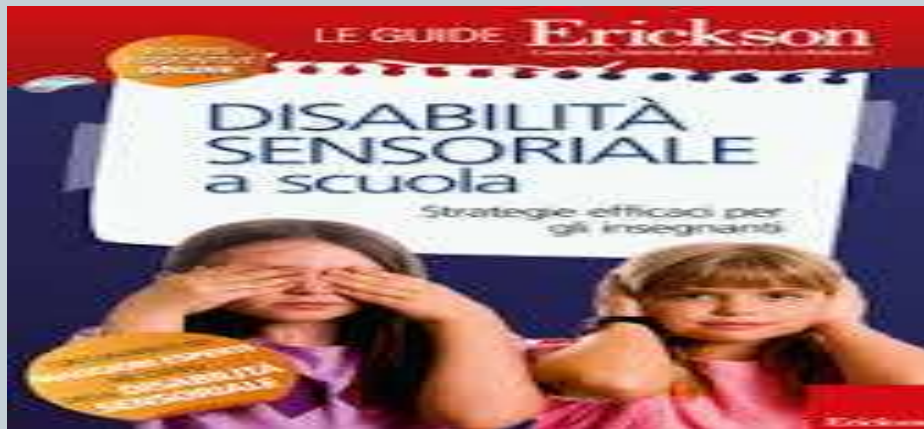


# TYPES OF DISABILITIES



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## Identifying **SENSORY** Impairments

### Who are they:

- Blind or Visually Impaired
- Deaf or Hearing Impaired
- Deaf-Blind

### Characteristics:

- Total or partial loss of vision.
- Total or partial loss of hearing.
- Loss of both hearing and vision.



To qualify for Special Education, hearing or vision loss must interfere with normal learning ability.



# *Types of Disabilities*



- Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders
- Blindness or Low Vision
- Brain Injuries
- Deaf/Hard-of-Hearing
- Learning Disabilities
- Medical Disabilities
- Physical Disabilities
- Psychiatric Disabilities
- Speech and Language Disabilities



# *TYPES OF DISABILITIES*



## TYPES

### *Sensory*

1. HI  
(Hearing Impaired)
2. VI  
(Visually Impaired)

### *Physical*

1. Orthopedic  
Impaired
2. Cerebral Palsy

### *Intellectual*

1. Mentally  
Impaired
2. Learning  
Disability
3. Austim

## *SENSORY DISABILITY*



- The concept of sensorial disability embraces persons with sensory, visually, and hearing impaired; and they are so important for humans, because those are the receptors that perceive information about the world around us.
- The concept of visual impairment refers to both, the blindness and other conditions of vision that do not reach it. According to the timing of deficiency, we can find blindness and visual impairment from birth and acquired, early or late; having great importance, when all this happens; because it would depend all the visual experiences, that may have been acquired before the injury.

Contd..



- **What is Sensory Impairment?**
- 95% of the information about the world around us comes from our sight and hearing. Sensory impairment is when one of the senses; sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste and spatial awareness, is no longer normal. Communication is the greatest challenge. A sighted and hearing person will explore their surroundings, a person with sensory impairments will need encouragement to explore and interact. Normal progress to language is hard, and intensive education and support is needed throughout the person's lifetime.

Contd...



- **What is sensory impairment?**

Sensory impairment is when one of your senses; sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste and spatial awareness, is no longer normal.

- Examples - If you wear glasses you have a sight impairment , if you find it hard to hear or have a hearing aid then you have a hearing impairment.
- A person does not have to have full loss of a sense to be sensory impaired.



## *What is dual sensory impairment?*



- It is the combination of both hearing and sight impairment. It is not necessarily a total loss of both senses – indeed the majority of dual sensory impaired people do have some degree of sight and/or hearing. Those with a less severe degree of both sight and hearing impairment may also be referred to as having a dual sensory impairment or loss. The words dual sensory impaired and deafblind are generally accepted as interchangeable words.
- \* When a person has difficulties seeing and hearing then the person can be termed deafblind. Although it is more common to refer to someone as being deafblind if there combined sight and hearing loss which causes difficulties for them with communication, mobility and access to information.



Contd...



- The combination of the two sensory impairments intensify the impact of each other, which usually means that a deafblind person will have difficulty, or find it impossible, to utilise and benefit fully from services for deaf people or services for blind people. Meeting the needs of deafblind people therefore requires a separate approach.
- Deafblindness is a unique and extremely complex disability that often requires specialist communication methods and systems being introduced to the person and those around them to enable communication to take place.



## *Hearing Impaired*



- The term "Hearing Impaired" is a technically accurate description of someone who is hard of hearing or who has no hearing ... however, many Deaf, hard of hearing and late deafened people prefer not to be called impaired. They don't want to be primarily defined by their lack of (or poor) hearing.
- While it's true that their hearing is not perfect, that doesn't make them impaired as people. Most would prefer to be called Deaf, Hard of Hearing or deaf when the need arises to refer to their hearing status, but not as a primary way to identify them as people (where their hearing status is not significant).

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- Hearing impairment as a disability category is similar to the category of deafness, but it is not the same. The official definition of a hearing impairment by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is “an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance but is not included under the definition of ‘deafness.’” Thus, knowing the definition of deafness is necessary to understand what sort of disabilities are considered hearing impairments. A hearing loss above 90 decibels is generally considered deafness, which means that a hearing loss below 90 decibels is classified as a hearing impairment.

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# Hearing Disability

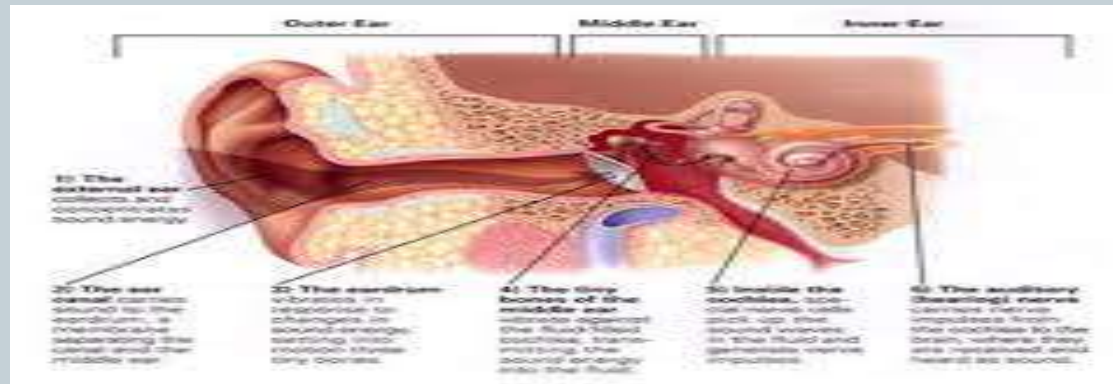


- Hearing disabilities includes people that are completely or partially deaf, (Deaf is the politically correct term for a person with hearing impairment).
- People who are partially deaf can often use hearing aids to assist their hearing. Deafness can be evident at birth or occur later in life from several biologic causes, for example Meningitis can damage the auditory nerve or the cochlea.
- Deaf people use sign language as a means of communication. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world. In linguistic terms, sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not "real languages".

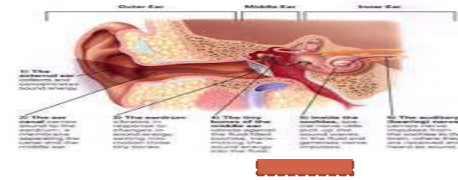
# Degree of Hearing Loss



- **Hearing Loss:** [Type of Hearing Loss](#) | Degree of Hearing Loss | [Configuration of Hearing Loss](#)
- Degree of hearing loss refers to the severity of the loss. The table below shows one of the more commonly used classification systems. The numbers are representative of the patient's hearing loss range in decibels (dB HL).



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Degree of hearing loss	Hearing loss range (dB HL)
Normal	-10 to 15
Slight	16 to 25
Mild	26 to 40
Moderate	41 to 55
Moderately severe	56 to 70
Severe	71 to 90
Profound	91+

## *Levels of Hearing Loss*



### **1.Mild**

On average, the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear are between 25 and 40dB. People who suffer from mild hearing loss have some difficulties keeping up with conversations, especially in noisy surroundings.

### **2.Moderate**

On average, the quietest sounds heard by people with their better ear are between 40 and 70dB. People who suffer from moderate hearing loss have difficulty keeping up with conversations when not using a hearing aid.

Contd..



### **3. Severe**

On average, the quietest sounds heard by people with their better ear are between 70 and 95dB. People who suffer from severe hearing loss will benefit from powerful hearing aids, but often they rely heavily on lip-reading even when they are using hearing aids. Some also use sign language.

### **4. Profound**

On average, the quietest sounds heard by people with their better ear are from 95dB or more. People who suffer from profound hearing loss are very hard of hearing and rely mostly on lip-reading, and/or sign language. They may hear loud sounds.

## Educational Challenges

Educational obstacles related to hearing impairments stem around communication. A student with a hearing impairment may experience difficulty in:

- the subjects of grammar, spelling and vocabulary
- taking notes while listening to lectures
- participating in classroom discussions
- watching educational videos
- presenting oral reports
- Underscoring the difficulty that students with hearing impairments may have in presenting oral reports are the potential language development problems linked to hearing impairments. Arizona's Department of Education's Parent Information Network notes that, "Since children with hearing impairments are unable to receive some sounds accurately, they often cannot articulate words clearly."





# Vision Disability



- There are hundreds of thousands of people that suffer from minor to various serious vision disability or impairments. These injuries can also result into some serious problems or diseases like blindness and ocular trauma, to name a few. Some of the common vision impairment includes scratched cornea, scratches on the sclera, diabetes related eye conditions, dry eyes and corneal graft.



## Visual Impairment

- 60-70 % of VI children have multihandicap
- intellectual disability
- motor impairment, CP
- cortical hearing impairment, peripheral hearing impairment (Usher Syndrome)
- chronic illnesses

# Visual Impairment



Visual impairment is the lack, deficiency, or decreased vision. For many people the word blind means total lack of vision, visual impairment but is divided into total blindness or amaurosis, blindness.



## *Visual Impairment :Def*



Total blindness is the inability to tell light from dark, or the total inability to see. Visual impairment or low vision is a severe reduction in vision that cannot be corrected with standard glasses or contact lenses and reduces a person's ability to function at certain or all tasks. Legal blindness (which is actually a severe visual impairment) refers to a best-corrected central vision of 20/200 or worse in the better eye or a visual acuity of better than 20/200 but with a visual field no greater than 20° (e.g., side vision that is so reduced that it appears as if the person is looking through a tunnel).



## *Classification*



- Partial blindness, when the vision of the person is low or there is insufficient capacity and need to wear glasses to improve it.
- Macular degeneration: loss of peripheral vision and central vision is weak or a black hole.
- Cataracts occur when the eye's lens becomes cloudy; it is the most common cause of low vision in old age.
- Tubular or tunnel vision: it is caused by glaucoma. Damage to the optic nerve at the back of the eye leads to a gradual loss of nerve function and can cause loss of peripheral vision.
- Diabetic retinopathy is a common source of low vision in middle age. Diabetes can damage blood vessels in the eye.
- Blindness: means there is difficulty distinguishing between colors, especially reds and greens.

## Contd...classification



- Cortical blindness is caused by brain damage in the primary visual area of the occipital lobe although the visual organs are in good condition. The vision of the person is vague to light or movement.
- Uveitis is swelling and irritation of the uvea, the middle layer of the eye that provides most of the blood flow to the retina. People with uveitis may have one or more symptoms such as blurred vision, perception of flies buzzing, eye pain, eye redness and sensitivity to light.
- Trachoma: is an infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*, which affects mostly children in rural areas of developing countries. It begins as an inflammation of the lining of the eyelids, conjunctivitis or pink eye, without treatment can heal. Symptoms may include corneal opacity, eye discharge, swollen lymph nodes just in front of the ears, swollen eyelids and eyelashes reversed.

# Effect of Sensory Impairments on Child Development



- Deficits in identifying the source of a sound
- Difficulty in listening in a noisy environment
- Language delays
- Speech delays
- Lack of coordination
- Decreased muscle tone leading to delays in gross motor skills
- Delayed fine motor skills
- Delays in self-feeding
- Delayed social interaction and development of play



*THANKS*

