

TYPES OF DISABILITIES

Visual Impairment

1. **Blindness** - A condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction:

- Total absence of sight, or
- Visual acuity less than 3/60 in the better eye with the best possible correction, or
- Limitation in the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degrees.

2. **Low Vision** - A condition where a person has any of the following conditions:

- Visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 in the better eye with best correction, or
- Limitation in the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degrees up to 10 degrees.

Hearing Impairment

- **Deaf:** A person having 70 dB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears.
- **Hard of hearing:** A person having 60 dB to 70 dB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears.

Intellectual Disability

A condition characterized by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem-solving) and in adaptive behavior, which covers a range of daily living, social, and practical skills.

Types ; Based on IQ	Educational expectation
Mild (50-69)	Educable
Moderate (35-49)	Trainable
Severe (20-34)	Trainable
Profound (below 20)	Custodial

Specific learning Disabilities

- A heterogeneous group of condition with deficit in processing language, spoken or written, they may manifest in difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell or do mathematical calculation.
- **Dyslexia**-Difficulty with words which affect reading and spelling
- **Dysgraphia**-Difficulty in writing which affects writing abilities

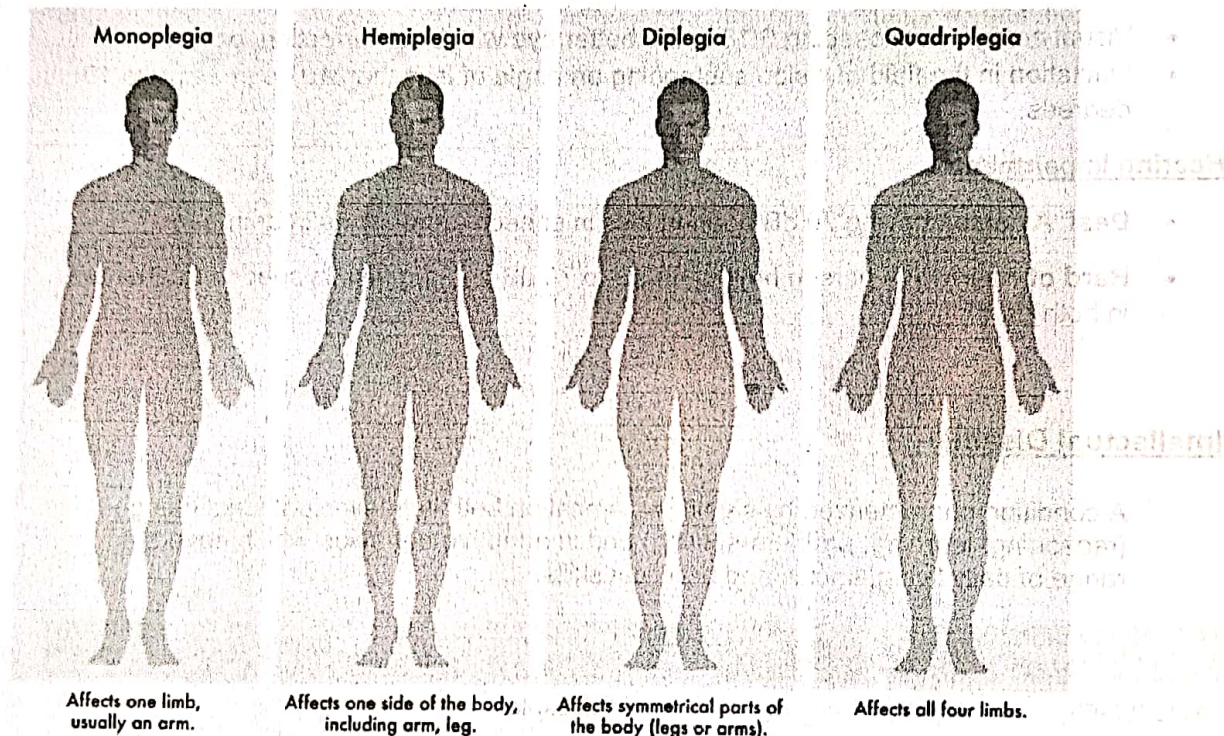
- Dyscalculia-Difficulty with numbers affecting ability to perform arithmetic skills

Autism spectrum disorder

- ASD means neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affected person's ability to communicate, understand relationship and relate to others.

Cerebral Palsy

- It is a group of non-progressive neurological condition, affecting body movement / muscles co-ordination, caused by damage to one/ more specific areas in brain, occurring before/ during / shortly after birth.





Speech and language disability

- Speech and language disability means permanent disability arising out of condition such as aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to neurological causes.
- The four major areas in which impairment occur are
 - a) Articulation disorder- Error in production of speech sound
 - b) Fluency disorder-flow of speech
 - c) Voice disorder-Problem with quality of voice resulting from disorders in larynx
 - d) Language disorder-Impaired ability to understand / use words in context.

Locomotor disability

- A condition of the bones, joints, muscles that restricts limbs movement significantly.



Leprosy Cured

According to PwD Act of 1995 a "leprosy cured person" means any person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from: loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis (partial paralysis) in the eye and eyelid but with no deformity.



Dwarfism

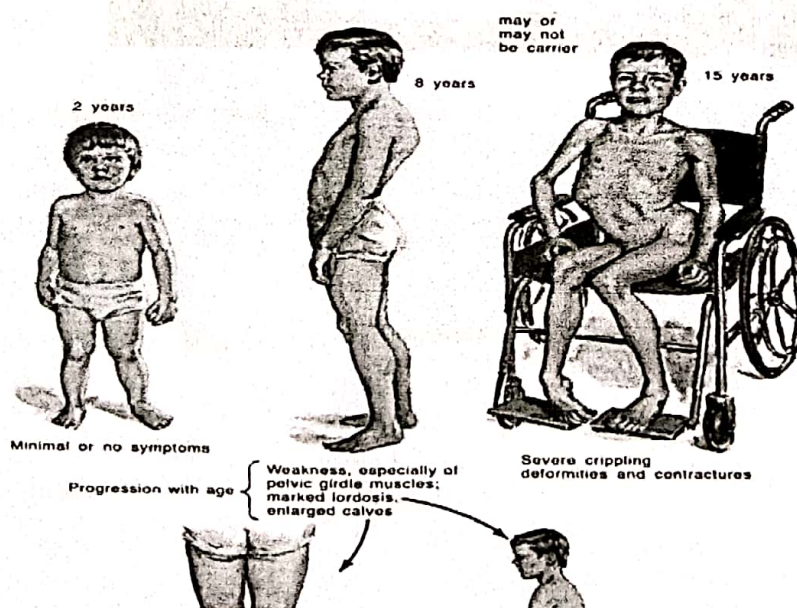
A genetic condition resulting in adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimetres) or less. (RPwD Act 2016)

Mental Illness

Mental illnesses are health conditions involving changes in emotions, thinking or behaviour. Mental illness can be associated with distress or problems functioning in social, work or family activities.

Muscular Dystrophy

A group of genetic muscle disease that weakens muscles that move human body.



Chronic Neurological Condition

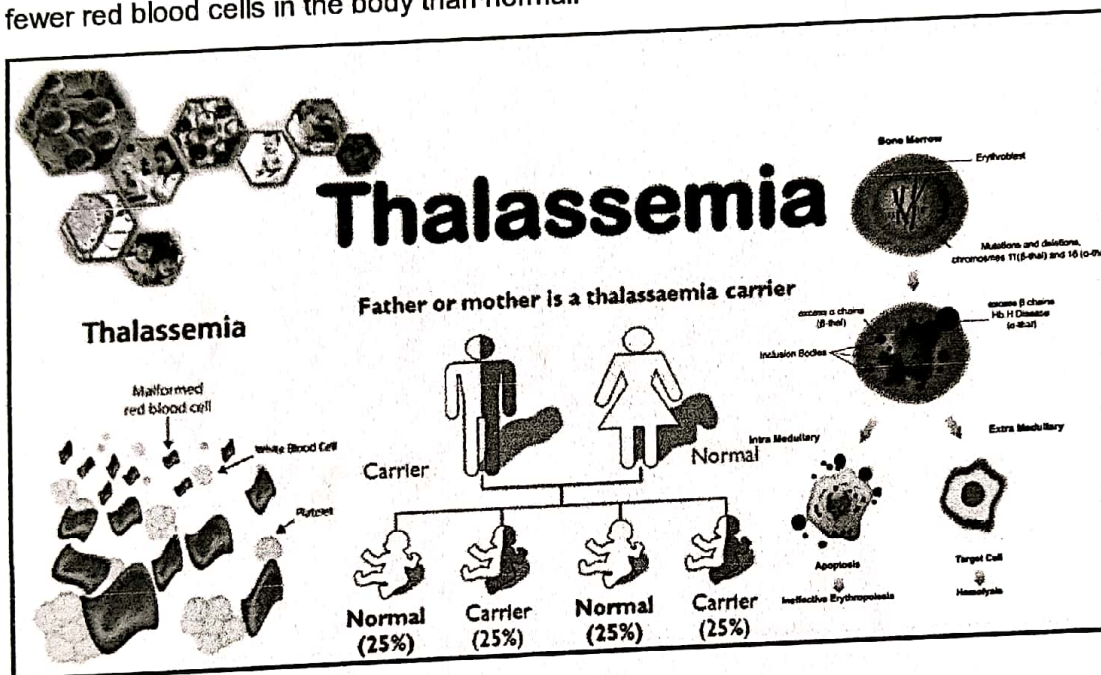
A condition that affects the brain and nervous system lasting for a long period or marked by frequent recurrence. Epilepsy, Stroke, etc

Multiple Sclerosis

It is a condition that can affect the brain and spinal cord, causing problems with vision, arm or leg movement, sensation or balance. It's a lifelong condition that can sometimes cause serious disability, although it can be occasionally mild.

Thalassemia

A blood disorder involving lower-than-normal amounts of an oxygen-carrying protein. It is an inherited blood disorder characterised by less oxygen-carrying protein (haemoglobin) and fewer red blood cells in the body than normal.



Haemophilia

- A disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally. When blood can't clot properly, excessive bleeding (external and internal) occurs after any injury or damage.
- Symptoms include large or deep bruises, joint pain and swelling, unexpected bleeding and blood in urine or stool.

Acid Attack Victim

A person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

Parkinson's disease

A progressive disease of nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, slow, imprecise movement, affecting middle-aged and elderly people. Most individuals with Parkinson's disease are diagnosed when they are 60 years older and Juvenile Parkinson's that affects children and young people under the age of 20 years.



Multiple disabilities including deaf blindness

A person having two or more disabilities like deaf blindness, cerebral palsy with intellectual disability etc.

Sickle cell disease

A group of disorder that cause red blood cells to become misshapen and breakdown. With sickle cell disease, an inherited group of disorders, red blood cell contorts into sickle cell. The cells died early, leaving a shortage of healthy red blood cells and can block blood flow causing pain (sickle cell crisis).

