

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli – 620024

Tamil Nadu, India

Centre for Differently Abled Persons

Programme: Non Major Elective -NME

Course Title : Prevention of Disabilities

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Unit III Types of Disabilities

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Types of Disability

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act

- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, enacted in India, significantly expanded the list of recognized disabilities from 7 to 21. This act aims to ensure equal opportunities, protection of rights, and full participation for persons with disabilities. The 21 disabilities recognized under the RPWD Act, 2016.

21 types

1. **Blindness**
2. **Low Vision**
3. **Leprosy Cured Persons**
4. **Hearing Impairment (Deaf and Hard of Hearing)**
5. **Locomotor Disability**
6. **Dwarfism**
7. **Intellectual Disability**
8. **Mental Illness**
9. **Autism Spectrum Disorder**
10. **Parkinson's Disease**

11.Cerebral Palsy

12.Muscular Dystrophy

13.Chronic Neurological Conditions

14.Specific Learning Disabilities

15 .Multiple Sclerosis

16.Speech and Language Disability

17.Thalassemia

18.Hemophilia

19.Sickle Cell Disease

20.Multiple Disabilities including Deaf-Blindness

21.Acid Attack Victims

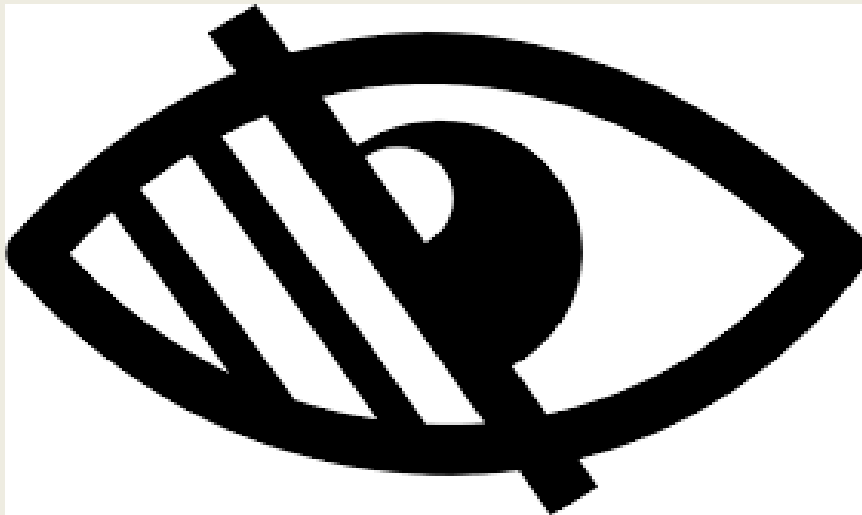
1. Visually impaired



Total loss of sight.

2.Low Vision

Person with visual function loss even after treatment or standard refractive correction, but who uses or is capable of using vision for planning or executing tasks with appropriate assistive devices.



3. Leprosy Cured Persons

Individuals who have been cured of leprosy but have deformities, muscle weakness, or other disabilities as a result of the disease.



4. Hearing Impairment (Deaf and Hard of Hearing)

Partial or total inability to hear. Includes those with mild, moderate, severe, or profound hearing loss in one or both ears.



5. Locomotor Disability

Disability of the bones, joints or muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs or any form of cerebral palsy



6. Dwarfism

A condition of short stature as a result of a genetic or medical condition.



7. Intellectual Disability

Significant limitations both in intellectual functioning and in adaptive behavior, which covers many everyday social and practical skills.



8. Mental Illness

A mental disorder with significant disturbance in thought, mood, orientation, or memory.

Examples: Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, etc..



9. Autism Spectrum Disorder

Neurodevelopmental condition affecting social interaction, communication, interests, and behavior, with a wide range of symptoms and abilities.



10. Parkinson's Disease

Definition: A progressive nervous system disorder that affects movement.

Criteria: Tremors, slow movement, stiffness, and loss of balance.



11.Cerebral Palsy

- Definition:** A group of disorders affecting a person's ability to move and maintain balance and posture.
- Criteria:** Caused by abnormal brain development or damage to the developing brain



12. Muscular Dystrophy

Definition: A group of genetic disorders that cause progressive weakness and loss of muscle mass.

Criteria: Degeneration of muscle fibers.



13.Chronic Neurological Conditions

Definition: Long-term neurological conditions that impair functioning.

Examples: Multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease.

14. Specific Learning Disabilities

Definition: A group of neurodevelopmental disorders that affect learning.

Examples: Dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia..



15 .Multiple Sclerosis

Definition: A chronic illness involving damage to the sheaths of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord.

Criteria: Symptoms like numbness, impairment of speech, muscular coordination, blurred vision.



16. Speech and Language Disability

Definition: Problems in communication due to speech or language impairments.

Criteria: Issues in speech clarity, fluency, or the ability to produce language.



17.Thalassemia

Definition: A blood disorder involving less than normal amounts of an oxygen-carrying protein.

Criteria: Genetic blood disorder requiring regular blood transfusions.

18. Hemophilia

Definition: A genetic disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally due to lack of sufficient clotting factors.

Criteria: Excessive bleeding, easy bruising



Nosebleeds



Bleeding gums or mouth



Swollen and stiff joints



Bruises



Coughing or vomiting blood



Blood in stool or urine

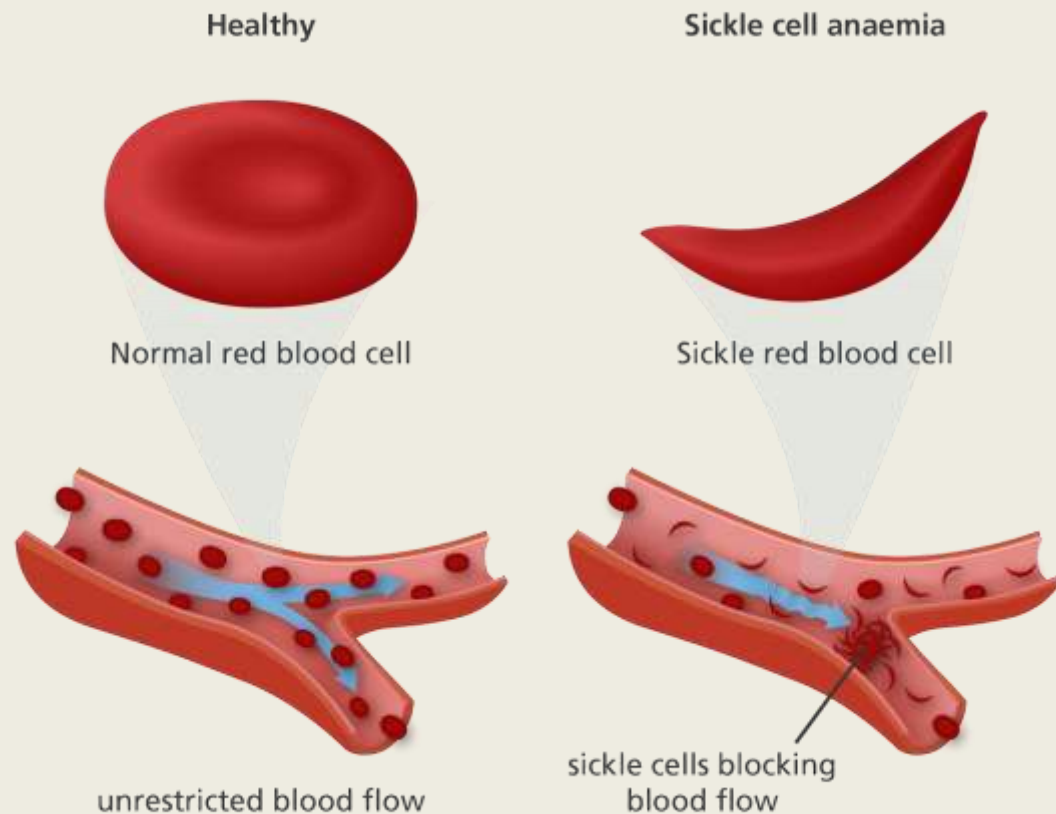


Heavy menstrual bleeding

19.Sickle Cell Disease

Definition: A group of inherited red blood cell disorders.

Criteria: Red blood cells become rigid and sticky, leading to blockages in blood flow.



20. Multiple Disabilities including Deaf-Blindness

Definition: More than one type of disability in a single individual.

Examples: Combination of blindness and hearing impairment, cerebral palsy and mental illness.



21. Acid Attack Victims

Definition: Individuals who have sustained disfigurement or physical disabilities due to acid attacks.

Criteria: Significant bodily or facial disfiguremen





SYNDR



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syndrome

Group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality or condition.

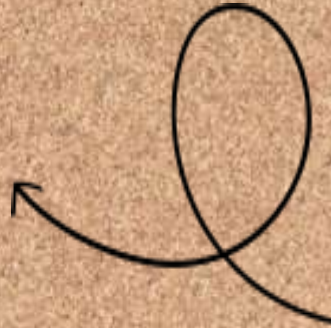
Recognizable complex of symptoms and physical findings which indicate a specific condition for which a direct cause is not necessarily understood.



TYPES OF SYNDROM



1. Down syndromes
2. Turners syndromes
3. Klinefelters syndromes
4. Irritable Bowel Syndrome
5. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
6. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome



Syndrome vs Disease



Once medical science identifies a causative agent or process with a fairly high degree of certainty, physicians may then refer to the process as a disease, not a syndrome.

Down

syndrome

Down syndrome is a condition in which a person has an extra copy of chromosome 21. When babies are growing, the extra chromosome changes how their body and brain develop. This can cause both physical and mental challenges. People with Down syndrome often have developmental challenges, such as being slower to learn to speak than other children.



Down Syndrome



Risk Factors

- 1) Advancing maternal age - usually women of 30 and above
- 2) Mothers who already have one child with Down syndrome
- 3) Parents who are carriers of the genetic translocation for Down syndrome

Symptoms

1. Short stature and stunted (little) growth.
2. Fold of the skin above the eye and slanted eyes.
3. Protruding furrowed tongue and flattened nose.
4. Mental retardation as well as Cardiac deformities.
5. Single transverse palm crease, the hand is broad and short.
6. Poor muscle tone, excessive flexibility.
7. Small head, short neck, and abnormal teeth.
8. Slow down language development

Turners syndromes

Condition that affects only females that result when one of the X chromosomes missing or partially missing.

Turner syndrome causes a range of medical and developmental problems that include short height, heart defects, and failure of the ovaries to develop.







Risk Factors

The loss or alteration of the X chromosome occurs randomly. Parents of one child with Turner syndrome will have another child with the disorder

Symptoms

1. Aorta and other abnormalities related to the heart, liver, and kidneys.
 2. Hypothyroidism and hypertension are common.
 3. Inadequate estrogen leads to the osteoporosis.
 4. Chronic middle ear infection leads to hearing loss.
 5. Growth is irregular, with no regular growth spurts, and puberty is delayed.
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6. Common facial features such as drooping eyelids, a narrow palate, small jaws, and protruding, low-set earlobes.
 7. They may find it difficult to communicate nonverbally and understand the emotions of others.

Klinefelter ~~syndrome~~

Klinefelter syndrome is caused when a male baby is born with more than needed or more X chromosomes instead of the typical XY. This syndrome is rare and found in 1(one) out of 1000 males.

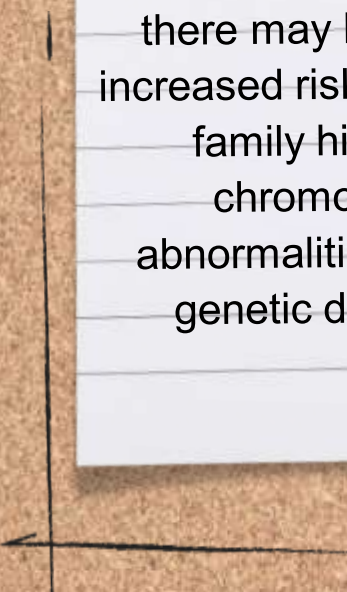





Risk Factors





Klinefelter syndrome occurs because of a random genetic change in the sperm or the egg. Klinefelter syndrome is typically not inherited, there may be a small increased risk if there is a family history of chromosomal abnormalities or other genetic disorders.



Symptoms

1. Slow motor development, such as taking longer than average to sit up, crawl and walk.
 2. Speaking later than other babies of the same age.
 3. Learning and language problems, such as trouble with reading, writing, spelling or math.
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4. After puberty, less muscle mass and less facial and body hair compared with other teens and adults assigned male at birth.
 5. Extra breast tissue, called gynecomastia.
 6. Low energy levels.

Irritable bowel ~~syndrome~~

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common condition that affects the stomach and intestines, also called the gastrointestinal tract.



Irritable bowel syndrome

Prevention

Managing diet, lifestyle
and stress

Symptoms

Belly pain, bloating and
diarrhea or constipation,
or both.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

It causes extreme fatigue that lasts
for at least six months.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome



Prevention

- Sleep management techniques
 - Medicines to reduce pain, discomfort, and fever
- Medicines to treat anxiety (anti-anxiety drugs)
- Medicines to treat depression (antidepressant drugs)
 - Healthy diet

Symptom

- Extreme exhaustion after physical or mental exercise.
- Problems with memory or thinking skills.
- Dizziness that worsens with moving from lying down or sitting to standing.
 - Muscle or joint pain.
 - Unrefreshing sleep

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

A woman had to have all three things -- irregular periods, enlarged ovaries with lots of tiny cysts, and evidence of extra male hormones



Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)

Prevention

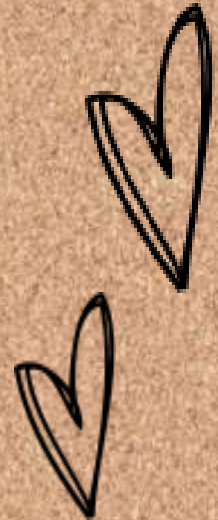
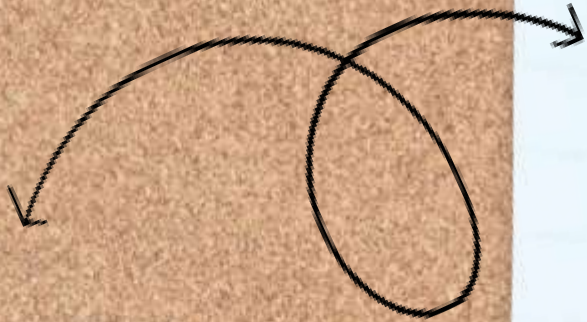
Lifestyle changes that can help reduce symptoms and improve overall health

Symptoms

- irregular menstrual cycle
- excess hair growth
 - acne
 - infertility
 - weight gain



**Thank
you**





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you**

