

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

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Centre for Differently Abled Persons

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Unit V Disability and CBR

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CENTRE FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS



Disability and Diversity



Vicious cycle between poverty and disability



Poverty not only from **economic perspective**,

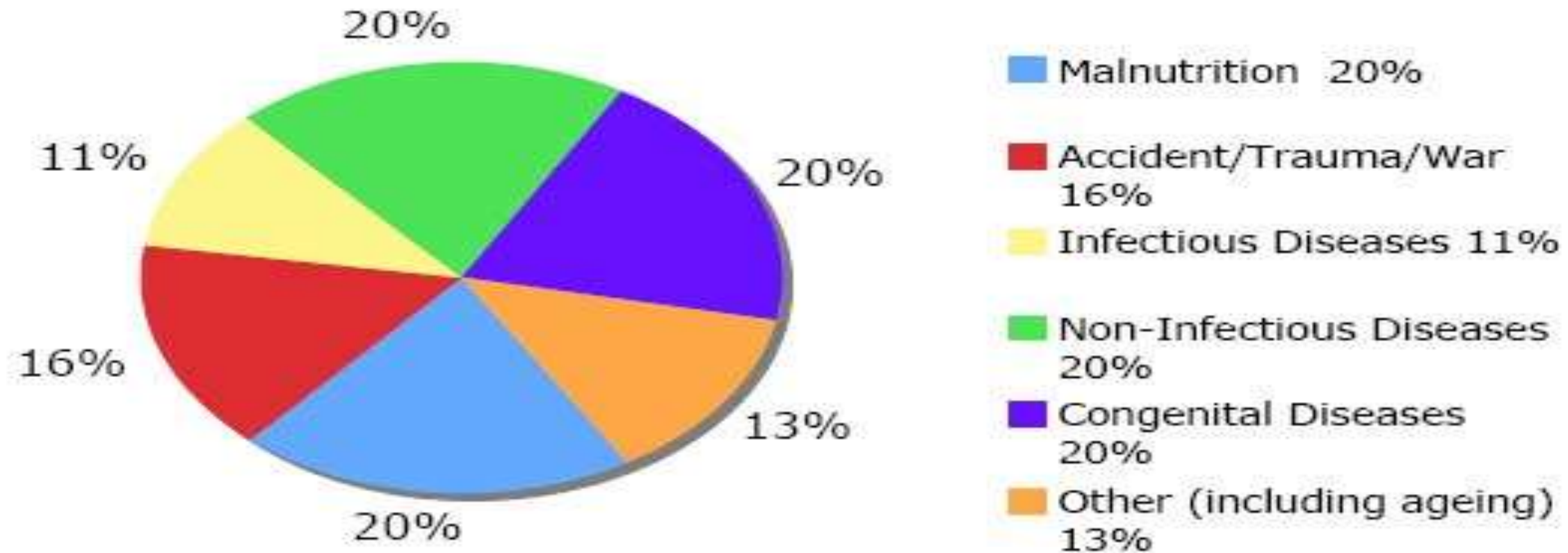
but **social**

Causes of Impairments

About 80% of disabilities have causes associated to poverty.

An estimated

130 million people globally acquired a disability due to malnutrition.



Causes of Impairments Source: Overcoming Obstacles to the Integration of Disabled People, UNESCO sponsored report as a contribution to the World Summit on Social Development Copenhagen, 1995.]

Disability and Education

40 million of 115 million out-of-school children have disabilities.

UNESCO: **90%** of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school; therefore absent in school data sets, and invisible on national policy agenda.



Estimated 30% of world's children who live on the street are children with disabilities.

Community Based Rehabilitation

- CBR was defined as a strategy within community development for the rehabilitation,
- equalization of opportunities,
- poverty reduction, and
- social integration of all peoples with disabilities.

- According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), REHABILITATION is one of the essential components of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which features alongside “promotion of good health, prevention of diseases, treatment and [palliative care](#)”.
- Thus, rehabilitation focuses on achieving functional independence in activities of daily living ([ADL](#)), participation in work, recreation and education, with individuals being able to achieve meaningful roles in daily life.
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Clearly, rehabilitation is pivotal in achieving not only individual health benefits, but an overall universal health goal that permits the building of a healthy and functional global population.

Rehabilitation Elements

Preventative Rehabilitation

Occurs shortly after a new diagnosis or onset of new impairments.

The aim is to provide education, advice and interventions to prevent or slow onset of further impairments and maintain a person's level of ability.

Restorative Rehabilitation

Restorative rehabilitation focuses on interventions that improve impairments such as muscle strength or respiratory function and cognitive impairment to get maximal recovery of function. This is a common form of rehabilitation after surgery, illness or acute events such as a major trauma or a stroke in order to maximise function.

Supportive Rehabilitation

Supportive rehabilitation increases a person's self-care ability and mobility using methods such as providing self-help devices and teaching people compensatory strategies or alternative ways of doing things. This may include the provision of assistive equipment or environmental modifications. This is sometimes referred to as adaptive rehabilitation

Palliative Rehabilitation

Palliative rehabilitation enables people with life limiting conditions to lead a high quality of life physically, psychologically and socially, while respecting their wishes.

Rehabilitation Objectives

Rehabilitation objectives include:

- Prevention of the loss of function
- Slowing the rate of loss of function
- Improvement or restoration of function
- Compensation for loss of function
(compensatory strategies)
- Maintenance of current function

Ready. Willing. **ABLE.**



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- Promote inclusion
- Acknowledge and promote appropriate language use
- Accept and accommodate different needs and abilities
- See the person first, not the disability
- Recognize that disability comes in many forms
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Rehabilitation Social Work

Rehabilitation social work is a vital field that helps individuals with physical, mental, or emotional challenges overcome barriers and achieve their full potential. By providing holistic support and connecting clients to community resources, rehabilitation social workers empower their clients to lead independent, fulfilling lives.



Understanding the Rehabilitation Process

1

Assessment

Comprehensive evaluation of the client's strengths, limitations, and goals to develop a personalized rehabilitation plan.

2

Intervention

Implementation of therapeutic services, counseling, and skill-building activities to address the client's specific needs.

3

Monitoring

Continuous evaluation of the client's progress and adjustment of the rehabilitation plan as needed.



Assessing Client Needs

Physical Needs

Identifying and addressing physical limitations, such as mobility, self-care, and accessibility issues.

Cognitive Needs

Evaluating cognitive abilities, including memory, problem-solving, and decision-making skills.

Emotional Needs

Addressing psychological and emotional challenges, such as depression, anxiety, or trauma.

Social Needs

Promoting social integration, community involvement, and support systems.

Developing Individualized Care Plans

Goal Setting

Collaborating with the client to establish realistic, measurable goals that align with their needs and aspirations.

Intervention Strategies

Designing a comprehensive plan that incorporates various therapeutic approaches, skills training, and community resources.

Ongoing Evaluation

Regularly reviewing and adjusting the care plan to ensure it remains effective and responsive to the client's evolving needs.



Facilitating Access to Community Resources

1 Housing Assistance

Connecting clients with affordable and accessible housing options, including supported living arrangements.

3 Educational Programs

Linking clients to educational resources, such as vocational training or continuing education, to enhance their skills and knowledge.

2 Employment Services

Helping clients explore job opportunities, develop job-seeking skills, and secure employment that aligns with their abilities.

4 Healthcare Coordination

Coordinating with healthcare providers to ensure clients have access to necessary medical, therapeutic, and mental health services.

Advocating for Client Rights and Empowerment



Empowerment

Empowering clients to make informed decisions, exercise their rights, and actively participate in their rehabilitation process.



Legal Advocacy

Ensuring clients have access to legal resources and advocating for their rights, such as fair housing, employment, or disability benefits.



Accessibility

Promoting accessibility and removing barriers to enable clients to fully participate in their communities.



Support Systems

Fostering support networks and community connections to enhance clients' social integration and independence.





Collaborating with Interdisciplinary Teams

1

Coordinated Care

Working closely with physicians, therapists, counselors, and other professionals to ensure a comprehensive, integrated approach to rehabilitation.

2

Information Sharing

Facilitating the exchange of client information and progress updates among team members to optimize treatment and support.

3

Shared Decision-Making

Collaborating with the team to make informed decisions that prioritize the client's needs, goals, and preferences.

Addressing Psychosocial Challenges

Emotional Support

Providing counseling and therapeutic interventions to help clients cope with the emotional and psychological impact of their condition.

Family Involvement

Engaging family members and caregivers to provide emotional and practical support, as well as to address any family-related issues.

Community Integration

Facilitating clients' social and community involvement to reduce isolation, build support networks, and promote overall well-being.



Promoting Independence and Self-Sufficiency

1

Skills Training

Helping clients develop practical, independent living skills, such as personal care, financial management, and task completion.

2

Adaptive Technology

Introducing and training clients on assistive devices and technology to enhance their independence and participation in daily activities.

3

Transition Planning

Collaborating with clients to create a comprehensive plan for transitioning back into the community, including employment, housing, and support systems.



Measuring Outcomes and Evaluating Interventions

Functional Improvement

Measurable gains in the client's physical, cognitive, and daily living skills.

Quality of Life

Positive changes in the client's overall well-being, including emotional, social, and psychological factors.

Community Integration

Successful reintegration and participation in the client's community, such as employment, education, or social activities.

Client Satisfaction

Positive feedback and engagement from the client regarding the rehabilitation services and their overall experience.

THANK YOU