



A2.2 – Educative resources for teachers

# Title: Highly Disabling Diseases

Module: Basic concepts in caregiving

Sub-Module: Disabilities & highly disabling diseases



# Introduction

<b>Module</b>	Basic concepts in caregiving
<b>Sub-module</b>	Disabilities & highly disabling diseases
<b>Lesson nr.</b>	#2
<b>Duration</b> (minutes)	180
<b>Date</b>	

# Lesson Outcomes

1. Identify the diversity of disabilities and the concept of highly disabling diseases
2. Identify the importance of family-centered intervention
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

# Disability Models

1. Medical Model of Disability
2. Social Model of Disability
3. Biopsychosocial Model of Disability
4. Geographical Model of Disability
5. Economic Model of Disability

# Medical Model of Disability

1. Disability is part of the individual who experiences it
2. It focuses on the causes of disability
3. Aimed at maximizing the ability of the individual.

# Social Model of Disability

1. Disability is the result of a existing external factor from the environment
2. Social and mental barriers of the society are among the most important factors that cause disability
3. The removal of barriers is key to improve individual's quality of life

# Biopsychosocial Model of Disability

1. Disability is a complex phenomenon;
2. Interaction between internal factors of the individual and external factors from the environment;
3. Body structures impairments and social restrictions imposed to the individual are both important to define what disability is

# Geographical Model

1. Disability is a characteristic of the population;
2. It leads to social marginalisation and spatial exclusion;
3. It's not concentrated in the various array of disabilities but on the adaptation of the geographical environment



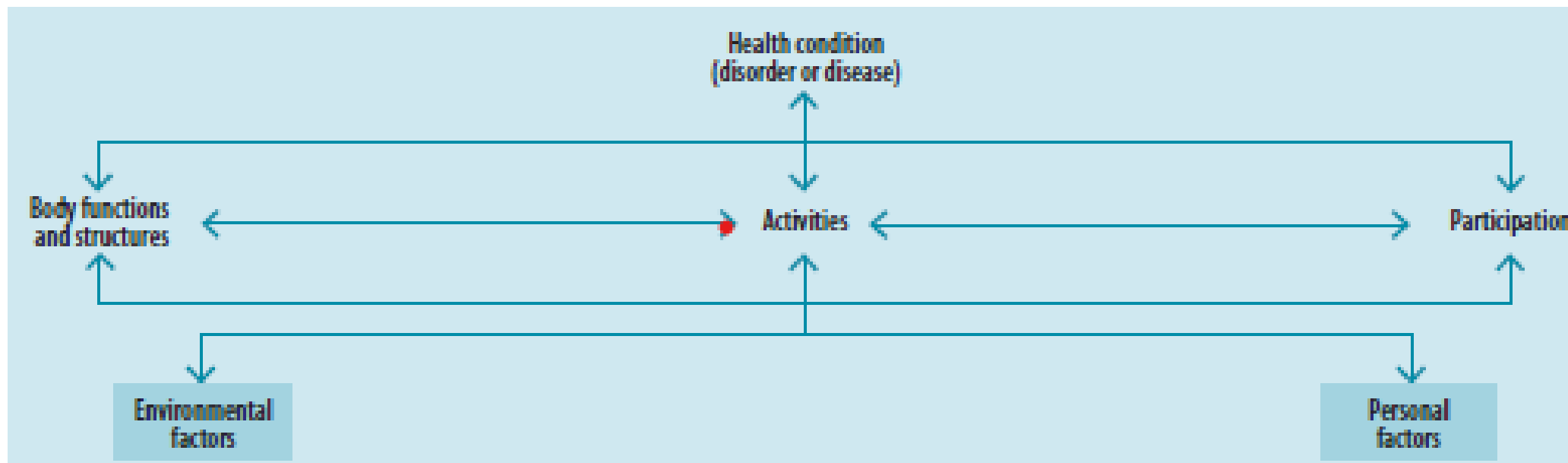
# Economic Model of Disability

1. Disability is a need that has to be responded by the markets;
2. Disabled people are a group of clients with specific needs;
3. Services must be created to address this specific needs.

# World Health Organization and Disability

Disability refers to the interaction between individuals with a health condition (e.g., cerebral palsy, Down syndrome and depression) and personal and environmental factors (e.g., negative attitudes, inaccessible transportation and public buildings, and limited social supports).

(WHO, 2015)



(ICF, 2002)

- Functionality and Disability Axis;
- Contextual Factors Axis

# Functionality and Disability Axis

- Body functions and Structures;
- Activities and Participation

# Contextual Factors Axis

- Environmental factors;
- Activities and Participation

# Exercise

- Person with motor impairment;
- Person with visual deficit;
- Person with mental retardation;
- Person with mental illness issues;
- Person with dementia.

# Person with motor impairment

- Body functions and structures;
- Activities;
- Participation;
- Environmental Factors;
- Personal Factors



# Person with visual deficit

- Body functions and structures;
- Activities;
- Participation;
- Environmental Factors;
- Personal Factors

# Person with mental retardation

- Body functions and structures;
- Activities;
- Participation;
- Environmental Factors;
- Personal Factors

# Person with mental illness issues

- Body functions and structures;
- Activities;
- Participation;
- Environmental Factors;
- Personal Factors

# Person with dementia

- Body functions and structures;
- Activities;
- Participation;
- Environmental Factors;
- Personal Factors

# Disability and Legal Issues

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD):

- Rewritten in 2006;
- Major objective is to ensure effectively the rights of persons with disabilities
- Reassures universal principles in which Governments general obligations are based on and defined (dignity, integrity, equality and non-discrimination);
- Reinforce the prohibition of non-discrimination against this citizens through laws, policies and programs that specifically address their characteristics and promote their participation in society.

# Disability and Legal Issues

In the United States of America

- Americans with Disabilities Act (1990);
- Fair Housing Act (1968);
- Rehabilitation Act (1973);
- Air Carrier Access Act (1986);
- Individual With Disabilities Education Act (1990).

# Disability and Legal Issues

In the European Union

- Equal Opportunities for people with disabilities (2004-2010)
- The Equality Act (2010);
- European Disability Strategy (2010-2020);
- European Accessibility Act (2019).

# Highly Disabling Diseases

- Neurological Disorders;
- Mental Health Disorders;
- Musculoskeletal Disorders;
- Chronic respiratory Disorders;



# Neurological Disorders

- Cerebral Palsy;
- Neuromuscular Disorders;
- Parkinson's Disease;
- Multiple Sclerosis;
- Alzheimer's Disease and other Dementias;
- Huntington's Disease;
- Acute Spinal Cord Injury;
- Stroke.

# Mental Health Disorders

- Anxiety disorders;
- Mood disorders;
- Psychotic Disorders;
- Impulse Control and Addiction Disorders;
- Personality Disorder;
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder;
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

# Musculoskeletal Disorders

- Back injury and Back Pain;
- Rheumatoid Arthritis;
- Fibromyalgia;
- Ankylosing Spondilities;
- Osteoarthritis;
- Amputations;
- Osteoporosis.

# Chronic respiratory Disorders

- Asthma;
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease;
- Cystic Fibrosis;
- Sleep Apnea

# Mental Health and Disability

- Many adults with disabilities report frequent mental distress;
- Recent studies show that people with disabilities report more mental distress than those without disabilities;
- Mental distress is associated with poor health behaviours, increased use of health services, mental disorders, chronic disease and limitations in daily life;
- Feeling of isolation is higher in people with disabilities;
- Mental health in people with disabilities is oftenly overlooked;
- Low socio-economical status of the people with disabilities is a primordial factor for experiencing mental health issues

# The importance of Family Centered Practice

- Family is a complex system, defined by its own unique characteristics and needs;
- Professionals are contributors, the onrd who provide information and skills to prepare the family better for the daily challenges of caring;
- Family is part of the decision-making process, in which the professional is only a advisor;
- Straight collaboration between family and professionals is key to achieve the intervention goals and quality of life of the family.

# The importance of Family Centered Practice

- Relational Practices:
  - Information sharing;
  - Strengths-based practices.
- Participatory Principles:
  - Family choice/Action;
  - Practitioner flexibility

# The importance of Family Centered Practice

- Mutual support interaction between family and professionals must be characterized by their sense of:
  - Competence;
  - Commitment;
  - Equality;
  - Communication;
  - Respect;
  - Trust



# The importance of Family Centered Practice

- Collaborative interaction with the family is established when a set of interpersonal factors and structural factors are met.

## Interpersonal Factors:

- Attitudes;
- Skills;
- Values;
- Beliefs

## Structural Factors:

- Related with the system of the service provided;
- Organization and planning of the service itself



Thank you!

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Date of the session

