

Sensory loss essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. 1 There are many different facts that can have an impact on people with sensory loss. Communication and awareness can play big roles in the impact. They may find it difficult to feed themselves, dressing and mobility. Hobbies and interests can have a negative impact on their lives. They may also feel scared and alone due to this. There can be positive factors that can help out the person such as, increased help, aids for support and a good support team could give them a brighter outlook on life. Organisations may help the deaf and blind with many different aspects of their life to support or to helping them get the right kind of support.

1. 2 Some steps that can be taken to overcome the negative factors could be; make sure that areas are clear of obstacles that an individual with visual impairment might trip over or bump into. Make sure that hearing aids are working or that glasses prescriptions are up to date. Make them aware of all the different groups and organisations that can help them challenge any discrimination. Make sure you address the person appropriately instead of talking over them as if they are not there.

1. 3 Individuals with sensory loss can be disabled by the attitude of not being capable and also not being able to manage by themselves. This message can come from society or from the person themselves. Many people live a full and satisfying life with a sensory loss, as long as they see it as a challenge, and take steps to rise to the everyday challenges presented. If they don't overcome and identify these beliefs and attitudes it can knock their confidence and make them become isolated and lonely and therefore unable to achieve anything.

1. 4 The beliefs that you hold are either empowering or dis-empowering. It would help to brainstorm all the thoughts that you feel are holding you back from achieving goals. Once this is achieved you can set a goal and prioritise what you want to achieve first. Positive thinking and motivation is key to overcome these attitudes and beliefs. Make sure that any negative attitudes and beliefs are overcome and also changing your attitudes and behaviours. Effective communication will have a positive impact on the lives of people with sensory loss by affecting their physical and mental well being, making them cope with a sensory loss and maintaining social contact all contribute to an improved quality of life.

2. 1 When communicating with individuals with sight loss there are a number of factors you need to consider. You need to make it clear that you are speaking to them and not someone else. They can not see you to read your body language so you need to be clear about your meanings and directions. Also a noisy environment can make it difficult for them to concentrate on your voice. When communicating with individuals with hearing loss there are also a number of factors you need to consider. Be respectful when trying to get their attention, for example, use a light touch on the arm. If they lip read they need to see your face, so speak clearly at a normal pace and tone. You may need to repeat things so being patient is key. When communicating with individuals with both sight and hearing loss (deafblindness) many different communications are used including all of the above. Non verbal communication which includes body movements, breathing patterns and eye pointing are all used in communication with a deafblind individual.

2. 2 Effective communication will have a positive impact on the lives of being, making them cope with a sensory loss and maintaining social contact all contribute to an improved quality of life.

2. 3 All frequently used health leaflets and documents intended for the public are available in accessible formats for people with sensory loss. Public areas are assessed to meet the needs for individuals with sensory loss.

Communication needs should always be transferred to the relevant health profession ensuring the individuals sensory needs are met.

3. 1 The largest cause of sensory loss is the ageing process with over 65s more likely to experience some level of sensory loss. The following is a list of some common causes. Blindness/partial sight Ageing process e. g macular degeneration Disease e. g diabetes Infection e. g meningitis Genetics e. g retinitis pigmentosa (RP) Injury/physical trauma Cataract Glaucoma Deafness Ageing process Infection e. g meningitis, measles, mumps Disease e. g measles Physical trauma Exposure to loud noise Genetics Deafblindness Aging process Maternal infection e. g rubella Genetics e. g usher syndrome Other congenital causes e. g premature birth Combination of causes of deafness and blindness

3. 2 Congenital sensory loss is when the person has the sensory loss from birth. Acquired sensory loss is when the sensory loss has developed as the result of ageing, serious injury or illness.

3. 3 The vast population of any country suffers from a sensory loss with a greater or lesser extent. Some are manageable with aids such as spectacles

or hearing amplifiers. Around 45% of the UK population suffer from a sensory loss.

4. 1 Indications and signs of: Sightloss An increased sensitivity to light and glare Difficulty distinguishing colours More clumsiness than usual Difficulty distinguishing objects from each other Having reduced night vision Straight lines that appear wavy Trouble reading small print Difficulty recognising faces or seeing the tv Deafness Require frequent repetition Have difficulty following conversations involving more than two people. Think that other people are mumbling Have difficulty hearing in noisy situations Have your tv or radio turned up to a high volume Answer or respond inappropriately in conversations Have ringing in your ears Read lips more intently Deafblindness The indicators and signs of deafblindness are all of the above.

4. 2 There are many organisations that give information and support to individuals with sensory loss. Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB), Community and District Nursing Association, The Eye Care Trust, Guide Dogs for the Blind, NHS and Sense are all useful organisations for individuals with sight loss. Action on Hearing Loss (replaces RNID), Royal Association for Deaf People (ROA), Community and District Nursing Association, NHS and Sense are all useful organisations for individuals with hearing loss. Deafblind Cymru, Sense, Scope, Community and District Nursing Association and the NHS are all useful organisations for individuals with deafblindness.

5. 1 If a decline is noticed in an individual's sight or hearing a GP visit should be made as soon as possible where the relevant checks will be made so the individual can get the best possible treatment and support.