

Disability and Health Overview

Impairments, Activity Limitations, and Participation Restrictions



Disability Impacts **ALL of US**

COMMUNITIES



HEALTH

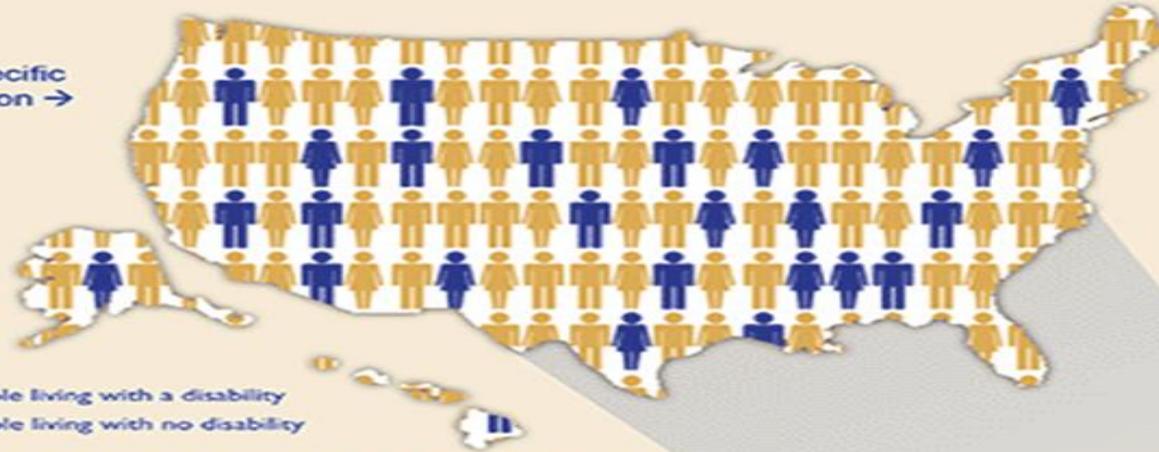


ACCESS



61 million adults in the United States live with a disability

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 People living with a disability
 People living with no disability

26%
(1 in 4)

of adults in
the United States
have some type
of disability

The percentage of people
living with disabilities is
highest in the South

Percentage of adults with functional disability types

13.7%

10.8%

6.8%

5.9%

4.6%

3.7%

What is disability?

A disability is any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions).

There are many types of disabilities, such as those that affect a person's:



Linguistically speaking, does the term “people with disability” refer to a single and specific population?

- Although “people with disabilities” sometimes refers to a single population, this is actually a diverse group of people with a wide range of needs.
- Two people with the same type of disability can be affected in very different ways. Some disabilities may be hidden or not easy to see.

According to the World Health Organization, disability has three dimensions:

Impairment in a person's body structure or function, or mental functioning;

examples of impairments include loss of a limb, loss of vision or memory loss.

Activity limitation, such as difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, or problem solving.

Participation restrictions in normal daily activities, such as working, engaging in social and recreational activities, and obtaining health care and preventive services.

Disability can be:

- Related to conditions that are present at birth and may affect functions later in life, including cognition (memory, learning, and understanding), mobility (moving around in the environment), vision, hearing, behaviour, and other areas. These conditions may be
 - Disorders in single *genes* (for example, Duchenne muscular dystrophy);
 - Disorders of *chromosomes* (for example, Down syndrome); and
 - The result of the mother's exposure during pregnancy to infections (for example, rubella) or substances, such as alcohol or cigarettes.

- Associated with developmental conditions that become apparent during childhood (for example, autism spectrum disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder or ADHD)
- Related to an injury (for example, traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury).
- Associated with a longstanding condition (for example, diabetes), which can cause a disability such as vision loss, nerve damage, or limb loss.
- Progressive (for example, muscular dystrophy), static (for example, limb loss), or intermittent (for example, some forms of multiple sclerosis).

What is impairment?

Impairment is an absence of or significant difference in a person's body structure or function or mental functioning. For example, problems in the structure of the brain can result in difficulty with mental functions, or problems with the structure of the eyes or ears can result in difficulty with the functions of vision or hearing.

- **Types of Impairments**

- **Structural impairments** are significant problems with an internal or external component of the body. Examples of these include a type of nerve damage that can result in multiple sclerosis , or a complete loss of a body component, as when a limb has been amputated.
- **Functional impairments** include the complete or partial loss of function of a body part. Examples of these include pain that doesn't go away or joints that no longer move easily.

What is the difference between activity limitation and participation restriction?

The World Health Organization (WHO) published the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in 2001. The ICF provides a standard language for classifying body function and structure, activity, participation levels, and conditions in the world around us that influence health.

Why is there a need for such a classification?

This description helps to assess the health, functioning, activities, and factors in the environment that either help or create barriers for people to fully participate in society.



According to the ICF:

- **Activity** is the execution of a task or action by an individual.
- **Participation** is a person's involvement in a life situation.



- The ICF acknowledges that the distinction between these two categories is somewhat unclear and combines them, although basically, activities take place at a personal level and participation involves engagement in life roles, such as employment, education, or relationships.
- Activity limitations and participation restrictions have to do with difficulties an individual experiences in performing tasks and engaging in social roles.
- Activities and participation can be made easier or more difficult as a result of environmental factors, such as technology, support and relationships, services, policies, or the beliefs of others.

The ICF includes the following in the categories of activities and participation:

- Learning and applying knowledge
- Managing tasks and demands
- Mobility (moving and maintaining body positions, handling and moving objects, moving around in the environment, moving around using transportation)
- Managing self-care tasks
- Managing domestic life
- Establishing and managing interpersonal relationships and interactions
- Engaging in major life areas (education, employment, managing money or finances)
- Engaging in community, social, and civic life

A final note It is very important to improve the conditions in communities by providing accommodations that decrease or eliminate activity limitations and participation restrictions for people with disabilities, so they can participate in the roles and activities of everyday life.

References

1. World Health Organization, [International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health \(ICF\)](#) . Geneva: 2001, WHO.
2. US Department of Health and Human Services. [The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Improve the Health and Wellness of Persons with Disabilities](#). Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General; 2005.





Thank you for Listening!

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