Chapter 11: Guided Review

I. Physical Disabilities and Health Impairments

A. Definitions

• Children with physical disabilities and health conditions who require special education are served under two IDEA disability categories: __________________________

• An orthopedic impairment involves the _______________________________

• A neuromotor impairment involves the _______________________________

• Children served under other health impairments have limited ______________

• Health impairments also include diseases that affect a child’s _____________

II. Prevalence

• It is estimated that chronic medical conditions affect up to _______ of school age children

• Students with physical disabilities may be served under other categories, because their health impairments accompany other disabilities

• There are numerous children whose physical disabilities do not adversely affect ___________________________________________________________________

III. Types and Causes

A. Cerebral palsy:

• CP is the most prevalent physical disability in __________________________

• CP is a permanent condition resulting from _______________________________

__________________________

• CP can be treated, but ________________________________
• The term “plegia” is often used in combination with a prefix indicating the location of limb involvement (e.g., paraplegia, quadriplegia).

• Types of CP
  1. Spastic: __________________________
  2. Athetoid: __________________________
  3. Ataxia: __________________________
  4. Rigidity and Tremor: __________________________

• The Mobility Opportunities Via Education Curriculum is a ________________
  ___________________________________________________________________________________
  
B. Spina Bifida

• Spina bifida is a condition in which the vertebrae do not enclose the spinal cord

• Spina bifida occulta: __________________________

• Meningocele: __________________________

• Myelomeningocele (most common, most serious): __________________________
  ___________________________________________________________________________________

• Hydrocephalus: __________________________

C. Muscular Dystrophy

• Muscular Dystrophy refers to a group of __________________________

• At this time there is no known cure, and in most cases, this disease is fatal in ________________
  ___________________________________________________________________________________

• Treatment focuses on maintaining function of __________________________

D. Spinal Cord Injuries

• __________________________ are the most common causes in school-age children
• The higher the injury on the spine and the more the injury cuts through the spinal cord, the greater _________________________________.

• Rehabilitation programs for children with spinal cord injuries usually involve _______________________________________.

E. Epilepsy (seizures occur chronically and repeatedly)

• Generalized tonic-clonic seizure: __________________________________________

• Absence seizure: ______________________________________________________

• Complex partial: _______________________________________________________.

F. Diabetes (chronic disorder of metabolism)

• Without proper medical management, the child’s system is not able to obtain and retain adequate energy from food

• Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) symptoms: _____________________________

• Concentrated sugar ends the insulin reaction in a few minutes.

• Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) symptoms: _____________________________

• A doctor or nurse should be called immediately when a student shows symptoms of hyperglycemia.

G. Asthma: (chronic lung disease characterized by wheezing, coughing, and difficulty breathing)

• Most common __________________ of children

• Leading cause of __________________________ in school

H. Cystic Fibrosis

• Genetic disorder in which the exocrine glands excrete thick mucus that can __
• _________________ are common characteristics of children with cystic fibrosis.

I. Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

• Persons with AIDS are not able to fight off infections because of a breakdown of the __________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

• HIV is transmitted through _________________________________________

• Children with HIV/AIDS legally cannot ____________________________

• Because children with HIV/AIDS and their families often face discrimination, teachers and school personnel should actively facilitate ____________________________

IV. Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.

A. Definition and Diagnosis

• Persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity/impulsivity that is _______ than is typically observed in individuals at a comparable level of development

B. Academic Achievement and Comorbidity with Other Disabilities

• A large number of children with various disabilities are also identified as having ADHD.

C. Eligibility for Special Education

• ADHD is not a category recognized by IDEA, but it is estimated ____________

_______________________________________________________________

• Children who are not served under IDEA are eligible for services under _____

_______________________________________________________________

D. Prevalence

• It is estimated that ____________ of all school-age children have ADHD

E. Causes
In most cases, the cause is _________________________________

Growing evidence that ________________________ may place individuals at a greater than normal risk of an ADHD diagnosis

Neuroimaging technology shows that some individuals with ADHD have ________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

F. Treatment

- Drug therapy and behavioral interventions

V. Characteristics

- The characteristics of children with physical disabilities and health impairments are
  ___________________________________________________________________
  ___________________________________________________________________
  ________________________________

- Educational progress is hampered by _________________________________

- Perform below average on social-behavioral skills

- Factors that influence different areas of functioning include____________________
  ___________________________________________________________________
  ___________________________________________________________________

VI. Educational Approaches

A. Teaming and Related Services

- Physical therapists: ________________________________

- Occupational therapists: ________________________________

- Other specialists include ________________________________
  ___________________________________________________________________

B. Environmental Modifications

- Environmental modifications include adaptations to provide ________________

- Environmental modifications include assistive technology and special health care routines,
VII. Educational Placement Alternatives

- About 40% of students with physical disabilities are served in ________________

- The amount of supportive help varies greatly according to each child’s ________

- Some technology-dependent children require _____________________________

- Successful re-entry of children who have missed extended periods of school requires preparation
  of ________________________________________________________________

VIII. Current Issues and Future Trends

A. Related Services in the Classroom

B. New and Emerging Technologies for Persons with Severe Physical Disabilities

C. Animal Assistance

D. Employment, Life Skills, and Self-Advocacy