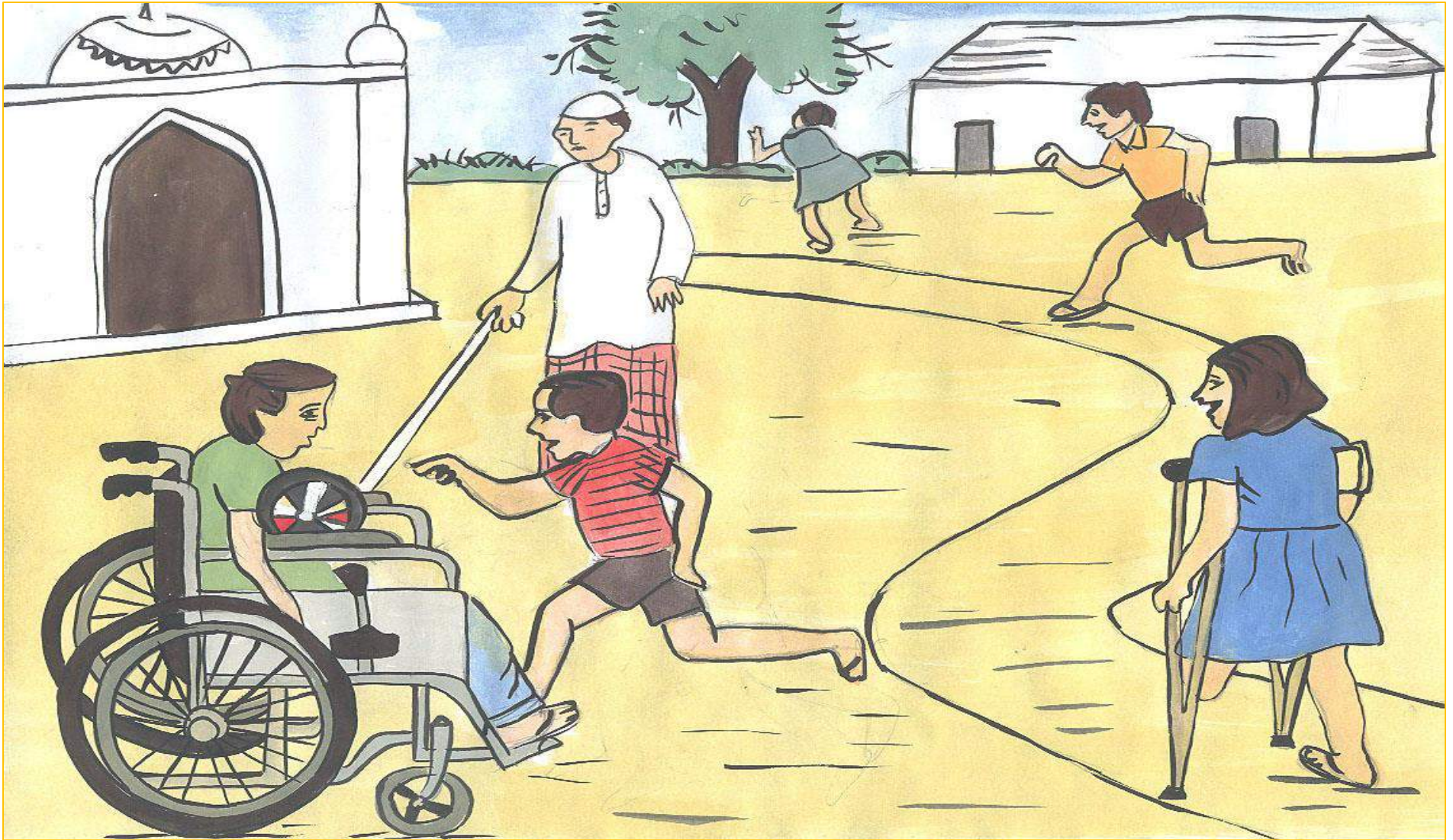


# Flip chart to identify children with disabilities



**Child Sight Foundation**

# How to use the Flip chart

- Learn about the issues in the flip chart before using it in training sessions
- Before starting to discuss the main topics, introduce an ice-breaker activity first with participants.
- Briefly introduce the issues before going into details.
- Hold the flip chart on the left side of your chest during discussions. Turn over pages with right hand and use pictures accordingly. Make sure that all participants can see the pictures from their seats, so move around the room. Check that you've covered all the information from the back of the chart and maintain eye contact.
- Make the discussion in simple and easy language, if possible using colloquial language.
- Repeat the main important messages.
- Invite questions from participants and answer them in between the discussions.
- Wrap up the whole discussion before closing and check understanding of audience.
- Close by exchanging courtesy and thank you.

*Before using the flip chart in the training session, the trainer must practice it at home so it goes smoothly*

# **Some important information to identify children with visual impairment**

(in this case children means from 0-18 years old boys and girls)

## **Who are children with visual impairment?**

- Children who can not see from birth
- Who can not see for some reason after birth
- Who can see well with glasses but can not see properly without glasses
- Some children can not see properly but their eyes look normal from the outside.





## Which children should be referred to an eye doctor?

- 1) If the eyes or some part of them is abnormal
- 2) If the parents think the child can not see because of a serious problem in the eyes

### (0-5 years)

- 3) When the child does not look at or follow the object being moved in front of his/her eyes.

### (6-18 years)

- 4) When a child can not count fingers with open eyes from 6 meters distance

## Which children should be identified?

1. The children who have an impairment causing serious problems
2. The children who have eye problem since birth or permanently



# What are the signs of a hearing impairment?

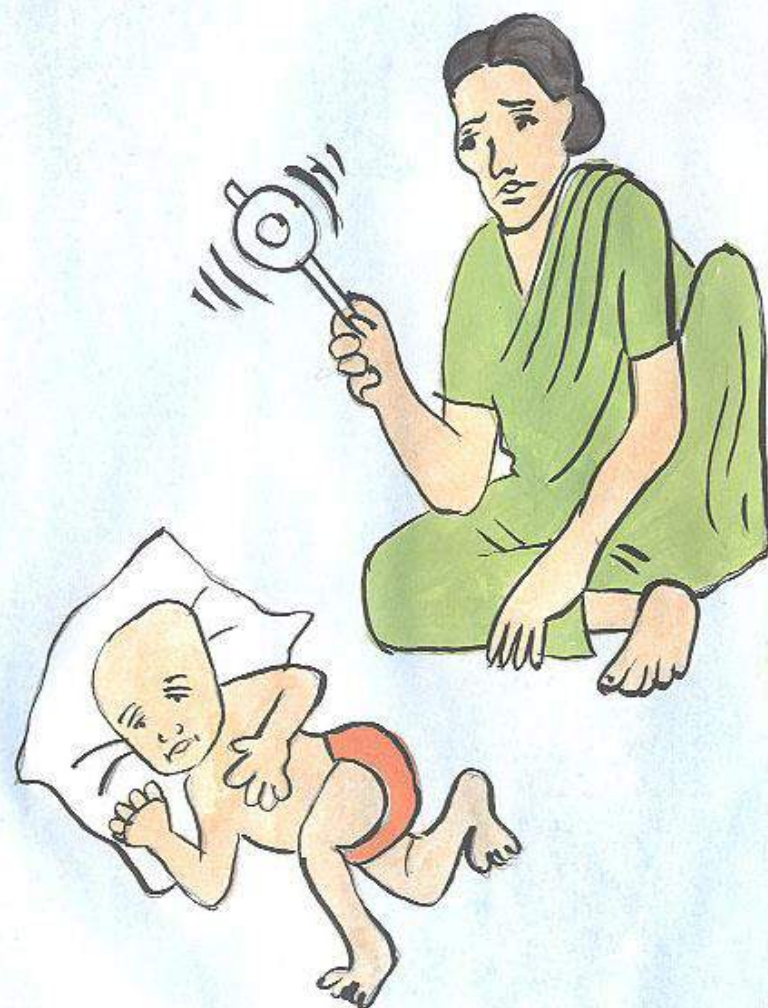
**(0-2 years)**

- 1) If a baby does not react to loud noises  
(clapping, whistle, loud speaker)
- 2) If you speak normally to your baby and she/he does not turn to look at you
- 3) If child is over 6 months and makes no sounds

**(For 2 year olds )**

- 4) Can they name familiar objects







### **(Above 2 years)**

5) If you have to raise your voice to get your child's attention

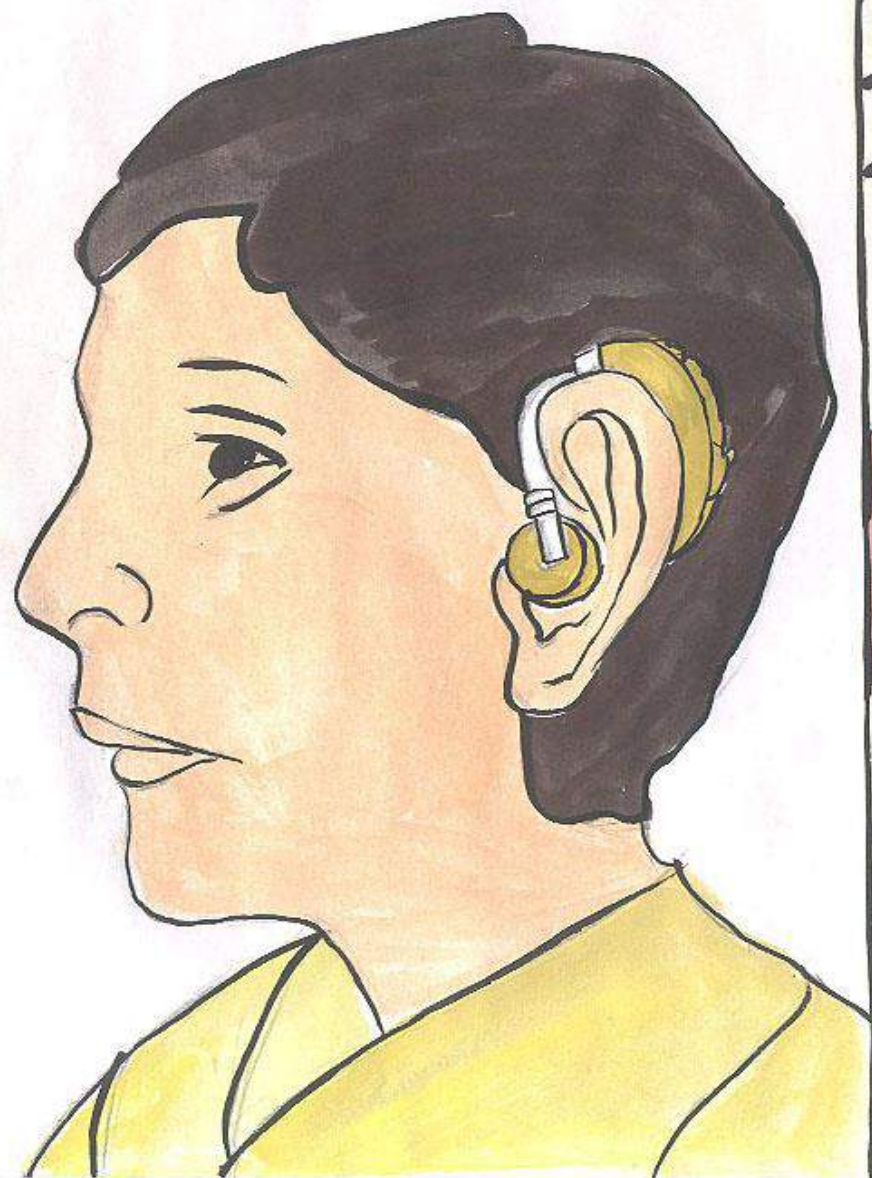
6) You have to increase the volume of the TV or radio a lot

### **3-9 years (of normal intelligence)**

7) If they are not able to describe an object in meaningful sentences

### **Which children should be identified?**

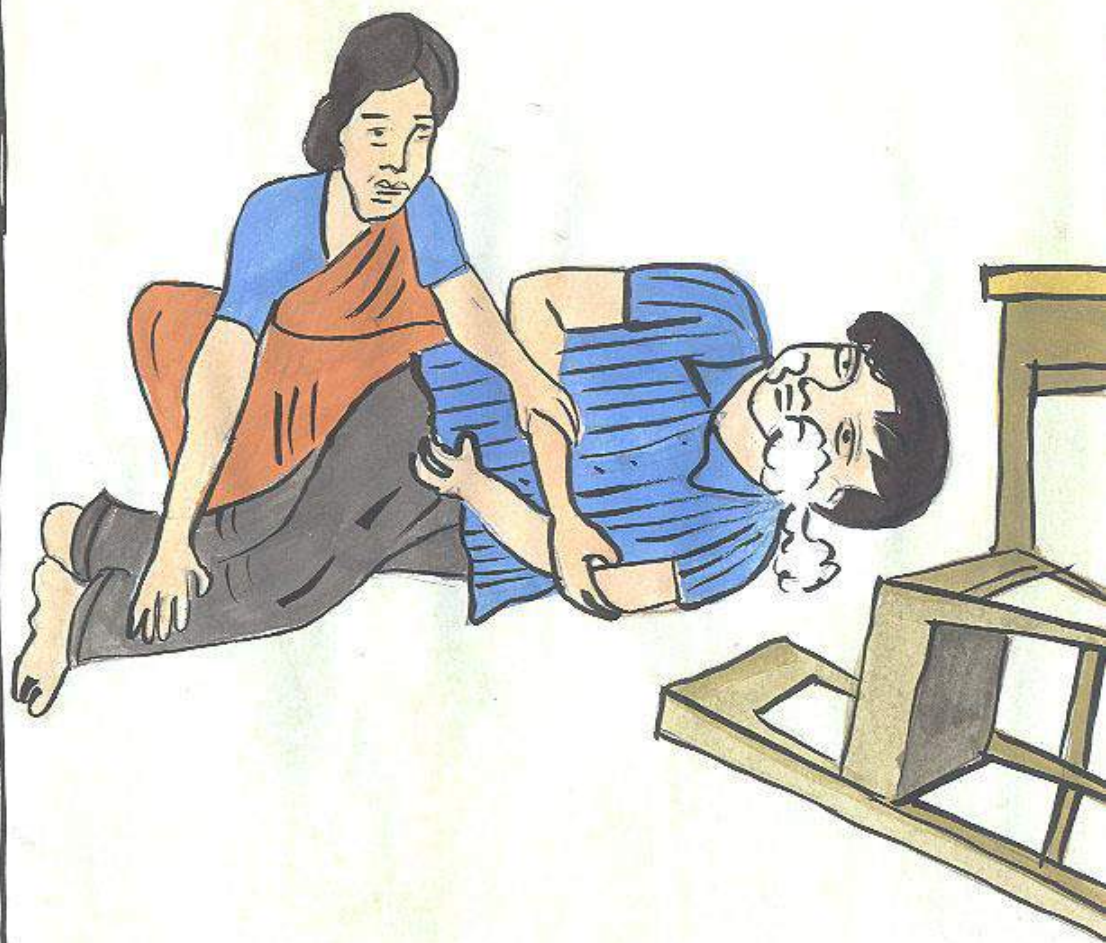
1. Those children who have more severe impairment
2. Children who are suffering an ear problem for 6 months or more
3. Children who have serious ear/hearing problems since birth or permanent hearing loss.



# What are the signs of Epilepsy?

1. The child may have/had fits, become stiff or lose consciousness
2. The child can have spasm/jerky movements of arms/legs/ whole body
3. Sometimes, there is frothing at the mouth during an episode
4. Or they may suddenly fall over and bite their tongue





## Signs of Epilepsy

5. Child who suddenly falls over for no reason and has jerky, uncontrolled movements.

### Which children should be identified?

1. Children who are suffering epilepsy for 6 months or more
2. The children who continue to have serious epilepsy incidents since birth or after







# What are the signs of Physical Impairment?

- Compared with other children, there was some delay in sitting, standing or walking
- The child has weakness, stiffness or floppiness in the arms or legs
- One of the following got more difficult: walking, running, climbing stairs, getting up from squatting position or child has frequent falls

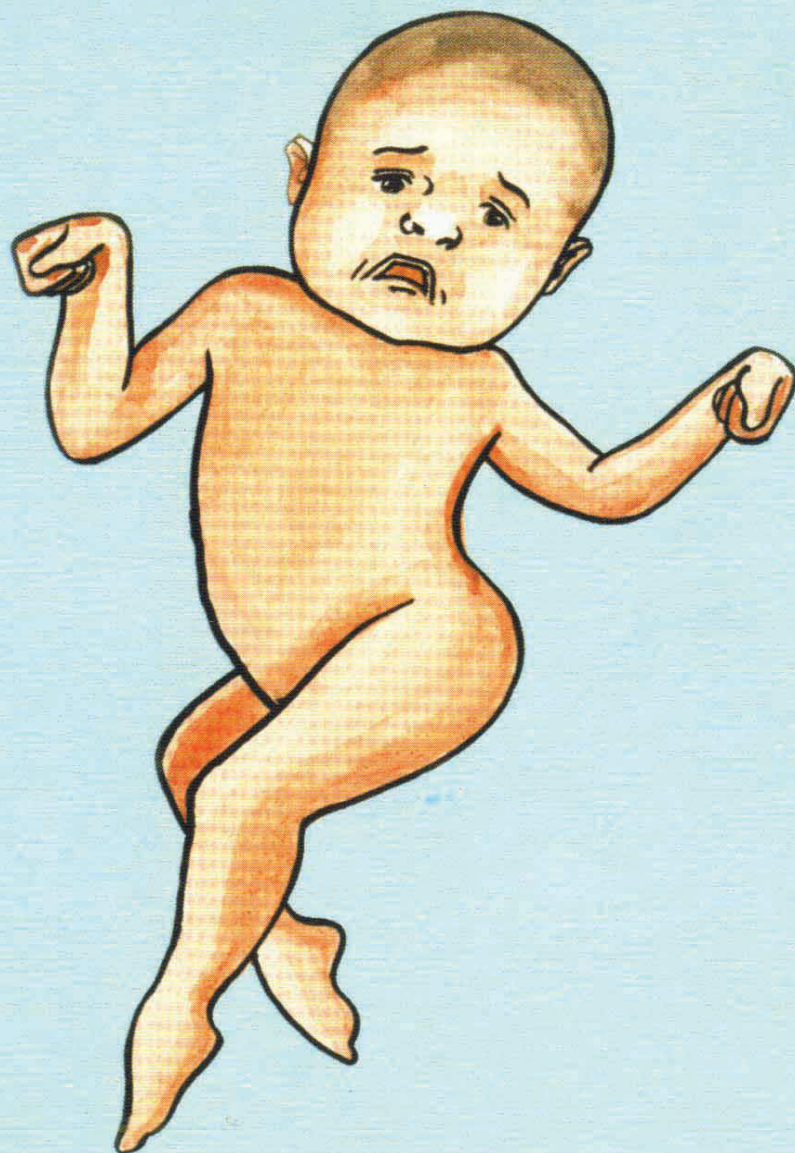
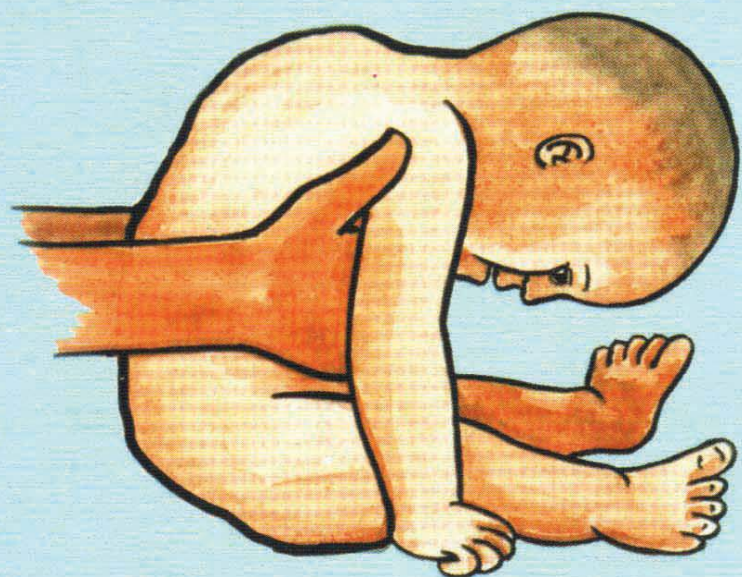




## Other signs of Physical Impairment:

- He/she finds it difficult to pick up or manipulate small objects
- There may be an abnormal body part (head, mouth, chest , limbs or whole body)
- Children may have wasted or abnormal muscles due to e.g. polio, cerebral palsy, dystrophy, burns or some other reason





## Children with Club Foot

- Children who have foot deformity since birth
- Children have one or both feet curving inwards
- They find it hard to walk properly

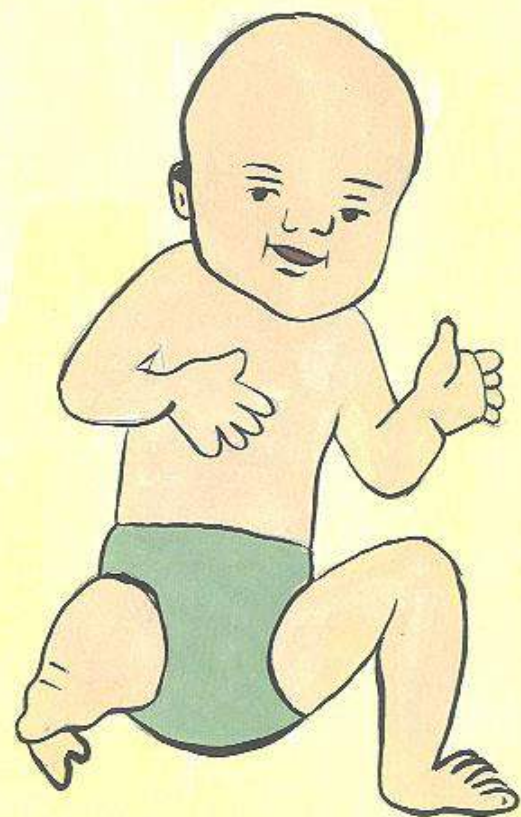
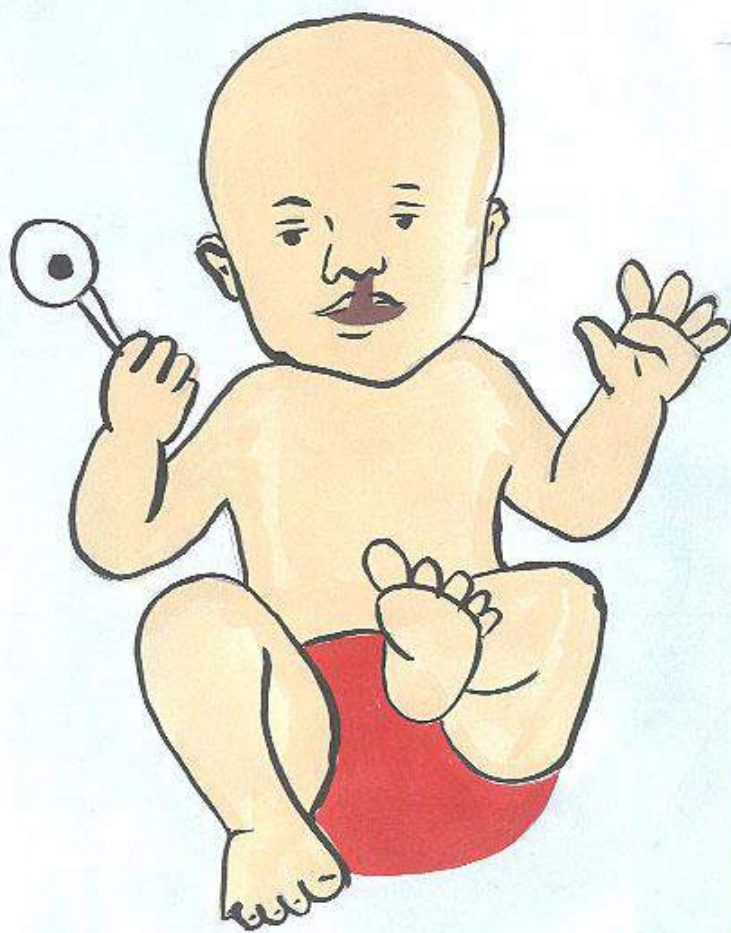
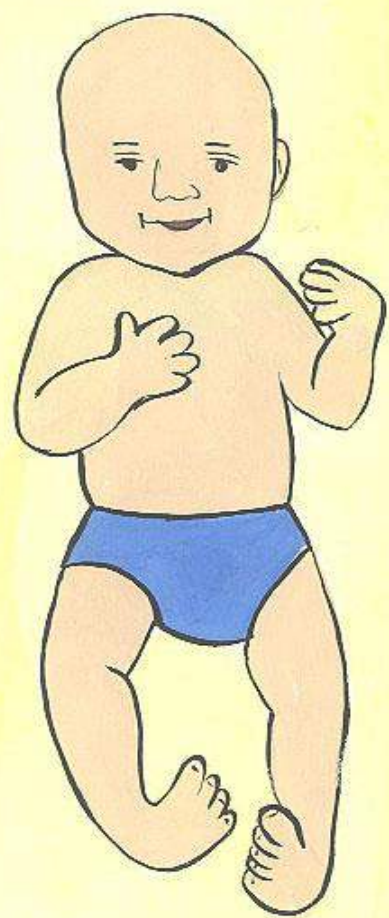
## Children with Cleft lip/Palate

- Children are born with cleft lip/palate
- They may have difficulty to eat or talk clearly like others
- Children look different from others and may feel shy

## Limb deformity

- If any part of the child's body is small or absent
- The body part may cause imbalance or difficulties in function
- Most children are born with limb deformity





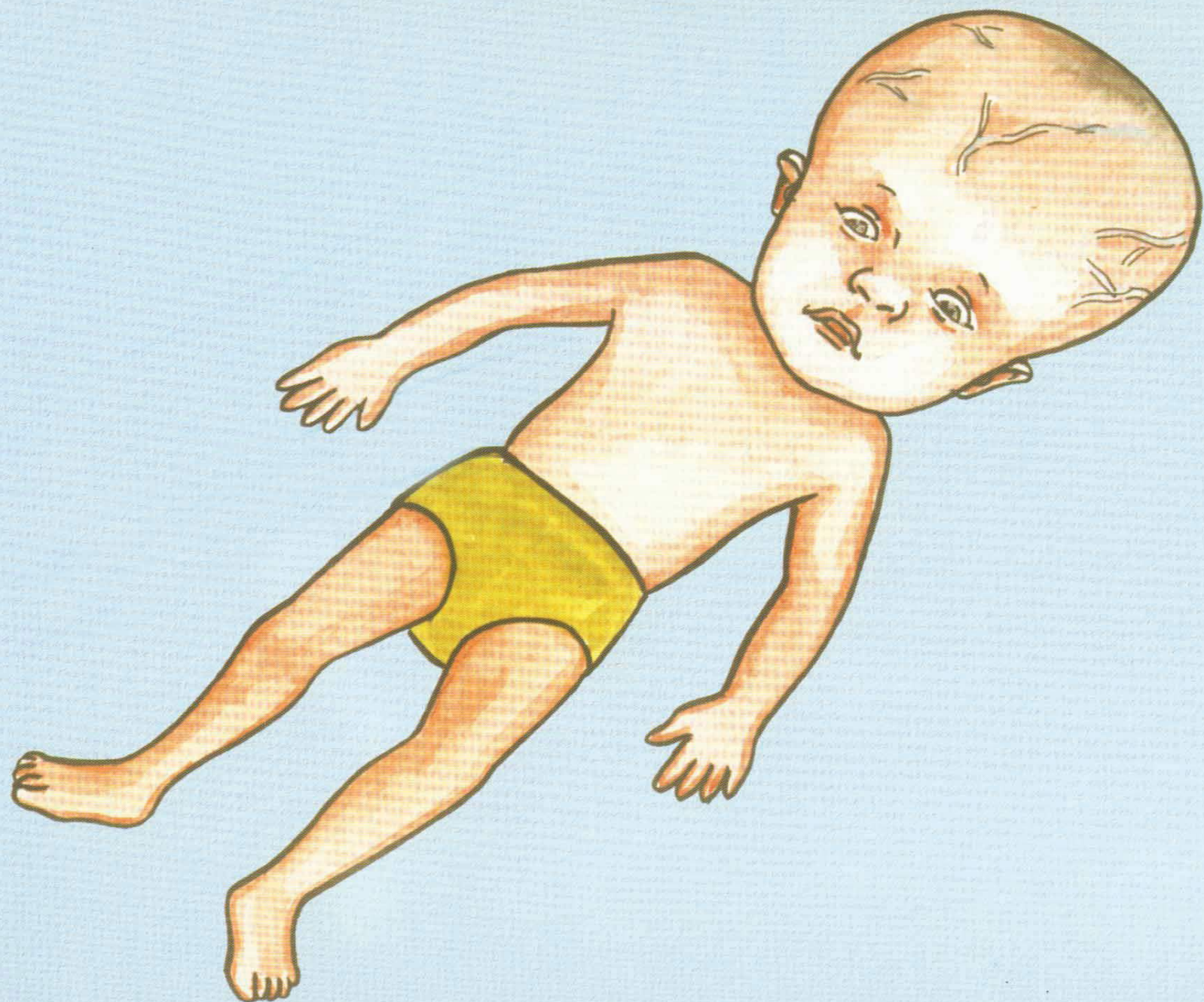


## Who are hydrocephalus children?

- Hydrocephalus will be clear at birth or during the growing stage
- Their head is much larger than their physical structure
- Child's head growth is quicker and abnormal for their body
- The head is looking much bigger than other children

## Which children with impairments should be identified?

- Children who have moderate to severe problems since birth or for more than 6 months
- Children who can **NOT** do daily living activities easily e.g. dressing, self care, talking seeing, hearing or moving about



# Childhood disability health communication series

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**Child Sight Foundation**

