IMPACT OF AGEING IN DEAF PEOPLE Considerations in health care

Second Annual SensAge Conference "Ageing people with sensory disabilities-Quality of servicesand their impact"

Istanbul, 2nd July 2013

8th ICEVI-European Conference on Education and Rehabilitation of people with visually impairment



MADRID, SPAIN





INTRODUCTION

- Some facts about disabilities in Europe
 - EUROSTAT data in 2001
 - SHARE data in 2006. "Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe" 28'5%
 http://www.share-project.org



INTRODUCTION

- Deaf population
 - Classification of hearing impairment
 - Medical description
 - Socio-cultural perspective. Medow-Orlans and Erting (2000)

Elderly People and elderly Deaf people



Social interactions from the earliest age influence the cognitive development, the growth and maturation of the brain. (Allan Schore)



"Typical" Deaf lifetime

Fritschy, O. (2001)

- 0-4 Years: Discovery of deafness
- 4-18 Years: School time, Institution life
- 18-65 Years: Adult life
- Above 65 Years: Old age





Growing up in the past (and still)

- Oral education
- Incomprehensible hearing world
- Stimulus-response
- Early separation
- Special education
- Boarding school











Negative results

- Lack of incidental learning
- Learned helplessness
- Emotional stagnation
- Dependence



Risk factors

- Weak and limited social network
- Isolation and loneliness
- Services and resources for the elderly not accesible for deaf people
- Lack of trained profesionals.
 Misdiagnosis





Working with deaf elders

Two types of problems:

- Problems linked to deafness
- Geriatric problems appearing differently with deaf person.



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Thank you for your attention

GRACIAS



