

Prevalence, Demographic Studies
DB-LINK Database, July 2009

1993-2761

IDENTIFYING THE DEAF-BLIND POPULATION: ETIOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION PREFERENCE.

Every deaf-blind person is an individual human being who has particular needs and communication preferences. No two deaf-blind persons are alike and each one must be approached uniquely. Provides information about the four categories of the deaf-blind population in the U.S. based on etiology and communication preference.

1993-0060

PRESENT NEED FOR EDUCATION OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. American Foundation for the Blind./ American Foundation for the Blind: April 1, 1953, 8.

1993-0053

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN AS OF. American Foundation for the Blind./ AFB, Services for the Deaf-Blind: March 1, 1957, 38.

1993-1315

REHABILITATION OF DEAF-BLIND PERSONS, VOL. 7 - SURVEY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DEAF-BLIND ADULTS IN NEW YORK STATE. Industrial Home for the Blind./ IHB: 1959, 166, illus. Survey of services for and characteristics of deaf-blind adults in New York State.

1993-0824

ANALYSIS OF EVALUATION PROCEDURES, DISABILITY TYPES, AND RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS FOR 100 DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN. Curtis, W. Scott Donlon, Edward./ Syracuse University: 1969, 105.
Doctoral Dissertation

1994-0438

USHER'S SYNDROME---DEAFNESS AND PROGRESSIVE BLINDNESS. : Clinical Cases, Prevention, Theory and Literature Survey. Vernon, McCay./ 1969,

The literature on Usher's has appeared mostly in publications representing widely diverse specialities such as psychiatry, genetics, otology, ophthalmology, education, rehabilitation, psychology, and neurology or in foreign ophthalmological journals. It is the purpose of this article to synthesize this multidisciplinary information into one reference in order that medical and allied specialists will be more aware of the full spectrum of pathology in patients with the disease. In addition, a program for prevention, ideas for research, and data on eight clinical cases are presented.

JOURNAL OF CHRONIC DISEASES, vol. 22, 1969, pp. 133-151.

1993-1076

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS. Hammer, Edwin K./ South Central Regional Center for Deaf-Blind, c/o Callier Center for Communication Disorders: November 15, 1969, 50.

1993-0991

DEAF-BLIND. : Some studies and suggestions for a national program. Graham, Milton D./ American Foundation for the Blind: July 1970, 25.

An AFB publication that offers statistics about the deaf-blind population.

1993-0477

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND STATUS OF SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. Dantona, Robert./ 1974, 25-33.

1980 IS NOW. A CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN. Sherrick, Carl (Ed.)

1993-0481

DEAF-BLIND POPULATION: : Implications for rehabilitation. Dantona, Robert./ 1974,
JOURNAL OF REHABILITATION OF THE DEAF, 8, 1974, pp.65-68

1993-1507

POST-RUBELLA CHILDREN IN SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED. Jensema, Carl./ 1974,

This article discussed the findings of a survey of 43,946 students enrolled in special education programs for the hearing impaired during the 72-73 school year . It was found that 1) the rubella deafened children has a seasonal birth pattern

VOLTA REVIEW, 76:8, November 1974, pp.466-473

1993-0305

A SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS OF DEAF-BLIND PERSONS OVER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN OF THE METROPOLITAN OMAHA AREA. Brightwell, Thomas R./ 1975, 31.

PROJECTS COMPLETED BY STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE AREA OF THE DEAF-BLIND, Vol.1

1993-0346

DEAF-BLIND AND THEIR EDUCATION. : an examination of present educational services for the world's deaf- blind population and the factors involved in program establishment on an international basis. Burke, Edward./ Boston College, Deaf-blind program: 1975, 58.

Unpublished term paper

1993-0766

IMPLICATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL DATA FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN. Collins, Michael Rudolph, James./ Copies can be obtained from South Central Regional Center for Services to Deaf-Blind Children, c/o Callier

Center for Communication Disorders: 1975, 18.

A paper presented at Interchange 1, in conjunction with the American Association for the Education of the Severely and Profoundly Handicapped Convention, Kansas City, Missouri, November 1975.

1993-0976

TOWARDS THE GROUNDS FOR ACHIEVING INTER-SUBJECTIVITY: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC REPORT FROM A HOSPITAL WARD FOR THE CONGENTIALLY DEAF-BLIND, RETARDED. Goode, Davis./

University of California, Los Angeles, Medical Center, Dept. of Psychiatry: 1975, 103.

1993-0153

CROSS-SECTIONAL COMPARISON OF THE PHYSICAL SIZE, HEIGHT-AGE AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF DEAF-BLIND RUBELLA CHILDREN AND NORMAL CHILDREN. Barretta, Rosalie./ 1976, 76.

Unpublished project done in partial fulfillment for Masters of Arts in Physical Education at Michigan State University

1994-0399

A FIVE-STATE STUDY OF USHER'S SYNDROME: INCIDENCE AND SERVICE IMPLICATIONS.

English, Jack./ 1978,

In 1977 the South Central Regional Center for Services to Deaf-Blind Children in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas was funded by the Bureau of Education to conduct an investigation to identify deaf students who might be losing their vision and to define service needs of these students, their families, and professionals responsible for these services. This is a basic outline of what that study entailed.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, vol. 123, no. 3, May 1978, pp. 359-364.

1993-1406

LOUISIANA STATE SURVEY OF HEARING IMPAIRED AND DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 1978-1979. Karchmer, Michael A Wolk, Stephen./ Gallaudet College, Office of Demographic Studies: 1980, 27.

This report summarizes the main findings of the 1978-79 Louisiana State Survey of Hearing Impaired and Deaf-Blind Children and Youth, conducted by the Office of Demographic Studies at Gallaudet College. The survey included information on 1,470 hearing impaired students receiving special educational services in the state. Of this total, 111 of the students were also reported to be visually handicapped. The report describes these students in terms of ethnic and language background, audiological findings, presence of additional handicaps, and parental hearing status. A description of the types of services received by hearing impaired students in the state is also given.

1993-1629

DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN WITH MATERNAL RUBELLA: IMPLICATIONS FOR ADULT SERVICES.

Lockett, Theodore Rudolph, James./ 1980,

The rubella epidemic of the early 60's has been a catalyst for the development of educational services for children who are deaf-blind. As these students near the end of their mandatory educational experience, it becomes apparent that a gap exists in the traditional service delivery continuum. This paper provides data on the numbers and developmental functioning levels of this low incidence population, and it discusses the ramifications of their future needs on the traditional vocational rehabilitation process.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, November 1980, pp.1002-1005

1993-0484

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR PLANNING OF SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND PERSONS: : Implications for special education and rehabilitation. Dantona, Robert./ 1980, 8-17.

PROCEEDINGS "THE 1980'S PARTNERSHIPS IN PLANNING FOR PROGRESS," DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO DEAF-BLIND PERSONS. Edited by Enid Wolf

2005-0026

A PROFILE OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN WITHIN VARIOUS TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Jensema, Corinne Klein./ 1980,

Reports the results of a nationwide study conducted in 1979 to determine the types of settings in which deaf-blind children were being educated. 195 randomly selected deaf-blind children were included. The study found that less than 20% were in schools exclusively for deaf-blind children. Schools for the mentally retarded or developmentally disabled accommodated nearly half. Children were more likely to be in schools for the blind than for the deaf. Over 60% were in residential settings. Placement results are further broken down by IQ, additional handicapping conditions, and vision loss.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, vol. 125, #7, October 1980, pp. 896-900.

1993-1352

REPORT OF COMMUNICATION METHOD USAGE BY TEACHERS OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN. :

PART IV. Jensema, Corinne Klein./ 1981,

This is the third in a series of articles presented under the "Deaf-Blind News" which discusses the results of a national survey of communication methods used by deaf-blind children and their teachers during the fall of 1979. The preceding article and this one discuss the demographic features which showed some significant correlation with choice of communication methods and the implications these have for determination of educational policy.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, Vol. 126, No. 7, October 1981, pp.798-801

1993-1355

REPORT OF COMMUNICATION METHOD USAGE BY TEACHERS OF DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN. : Part

III. Jensema, Corinne Klein./ 1981,

This is the third in a series of articles presented under the "Deaf-Blind News" which discusses the results of a national survey of communication methods used by deaf-blind children and their teachers during the fall of 1979. This and the succeeding article discusses the demographic features which showed some significant correlation with choice of communication methods and the implications these have for determination of educational policy.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, Vol. 126, No. 5, August 1981, pp.488-491

1993-2587

CHARACTERISTICS OF A YOUNG DEAF-BLIND POPULATION. Stein, Laszlo, K Palmer, Pamela Weinberg,

Barbara./ 1982,

, This report describes data collected on 101 deaf-blind children evaluated at the Siegel Institute in Illinois over a 7-year period. Information is presented on age, presence of neurological handicaps, abnormal EEG, neuromuscular disorder, degree of hearing impairment, degree of visual impairment, and level of language and developmental attainment.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, December 1982, pp.828-837

1995-0065

NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF SERVICES TO DEAF-BLIND INDIVIDUALS. Wolf, Enid G. Delk, Marcus T., Jr. Schein, Jerome D./ REDEX, Inc.: 1982, 92.

A survey of 33 administrators, 62 teachers, and 44 parents of deaf-blind children, and interviews with 50 deaf-blind adults were analyzed to determine the services needed by this population and to examine demographic characteristics. Demographic factors (age, sex, institutionalization, and geographic distribution) are reviewed, and varying definitions of deaf-blindness are cited. Descriptions of the type and range of services offered are provided and gaps in service delivery are identified, including lack of staff skill in the more sophisticated communication methods (such as fingerspelling or signing). Concerns were voiced by federal officials and state and local administrators over funding, especially when programs are called upon to service increasing numbers of deaf-blind persons with additional severe disabilities. Teachers expressed dissatisfaction with their preparation and predicted low level accomplishments for the students. Parents, for their part, were pessimistic about their children's future development. Deaf-blind adults indicated vocational preparation, communication training, and financial aid as the top three desired services, with social life and recreation most frequently cited as a problem. Data and relevant literature are summarized according to 14 topics, including the education process, the habilitation/rehabilitation process, and alternative living arrangements. A final chapter offers recommendations, including the need for a continued federal presence in the education of deaf-blind youth and for parent education and respite care.

1993-2948

USHER SYNDROME: DEFINITION AND ESTIMATE OF PREVALENCE FROM TWO HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS.. Boughman, J.A. Vernon, McCay Shaver, K.A./ 1983,

Statistics from Helen Keller National Center on deaf-blindness. Analysis of 189 Usher clients. Genetic data. JOURNAL CHRONIC DISEASES, Vol. 36 No.8, pp.595-603.

1995-0481

IMPLICATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR PLANNING OF SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN AND ADULTS. Dantona, Robert./ [1984], 14.

Dantona describes the efforts of the Federal Government to meet the needs of the deaf-blind population by establishing centers of deaf-blind children and by developing adult rehabilitation services. Suggestions for needed future action as suggested by the "Needs Assessment of Services to Deaf-Blind Individuals" are outlined also.

1993-0541

A FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR THE DEAF-BLIND. Dunlap, William R./ 1985,

Cluster analysis was used to group a sample of 251 persons according to 11 activity variables. Results indicated that meaningful educational training classification could be achieved using activity variables. The variables that discriminated best among the three groups were gross motor, language, leisure activities, and socialization. The largest difference between the lowest functioning group and the middle group was demonstrated for gross motor and other physical activities. Language and cognitive activities best explained the differences between the middle group and the highest functioning group. The highest functioning group had the least vision loss and lowest percentage of persons with additional disabilities. The lowest group had the highest percentage of persons with seizures, cerebral palsy, and the greatest vision loss. The middle group had the highest percentage of mentally handicapped persons.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, 130, July 1985, pp. 236-243.

2005-0176

IDENTIFYING THE NONSPEAKING POPULATION. : A Demographic Study. Matas, Judy A. Mathy-Laikko, Pamela Beukelman, David R. Legresley, Kelly./ 1985,

Two studies were conducted in Washington state to determine the size, characteristics, and intervention needs of school-age nonspeaking students, as well as professional staff and school district needs related to implementing augmentative communication systems. Deaf-blind students were included in the second study. Multihandicapped and severely/profoundly retarded students made up the largest proportions of nonspeaking students identified. One hundred percent of the deaf-blind students were nonspeaking. Overall, sign language and gestures/emotional reactions were the most frequently employed augmentative communication systems. In-service training in the implementation of augmentative communication systems was the most frequently identified professional staff need. Release time and funding for workshops were the most frequently indicated district needs.

AAC AUGMENTATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION, vol. 1, #1, February 1985, pp. 17-31

1994-0211

EDUCATION OF DEAF-BLIND YOUTH: TEACHER CHARACTERISTICS AND PROGRAM ISSUES.

Maxson, B.J. Tedder, Norma E. Lamb, Ann Marie Geisen, J. Martin Marmion, Shelly./ 1989,

A national sample of teachers of deaf-blind students responded to a survey regarding their experience, training, program characteristics, communication methods, and certification. They also provided information regarding the prevalence of deaf-blind students in their programs. Results indicated that there is an apparently steady incidence of students who are deaf-blind across the age groups not affected by the rubella epidemic. The implications of the information about programs and modes of communication are discussed, and questions are raised for future research pertinent to both educational and rehabilitation programs.

RE:VIEW, Spring 1989, Vol. XXI, # 1, pp. 39-48.

1995-0660

A REVIEW OF THE SIZE, CHARACTERISTICS, AND NEEDS OF THE DEAF-BLIND POPULATION OF NORTH AMERICA. Wolf-Schein, Enid G./ 1989, 15.

This study presents findings of a 1981-1982 study concerning the size, characteristics, and needs of the deaf-blind population in the United States. Twelve study recommendations (e.g., educational support for this population should be extended to 25 years of age) are listed and implications for Canadian services are suggested.

ACEHI JOURNAL, vol. 15, #3, 1989, pp. 85-99

1993-2204

PARENT/FAMILY STUDY HIGHLIGHTS. 1990,

Gives information about a study conducted in order to determine demographics of families with a child with deaf-blindness, the characteristics of the child, and the changes in attitudes and service needs over time.

HKNC-TAC News, Spring/Summer 1990

1997-0123

THE PREVALENCE AND CORRELATES OF CONCURRENT VISION AND HEARING IMPAIRMENTS AMONG THE ELDERLY. Horowitz, Amy Stuen, Cynthia./ The Lighthouse Inc.-- 1991, 13.

This paper was presented at the symposium entitled, "When the whole is more than the sum of the parts: Concurrent age-related impairments in vision and hearing," at the 44th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco, November 1991. It discusses preliminary estimates of the prevalence of concurrent vision and hearing impairments among older Americans, drawn from a subset of the data available from the 1984 Supplement on Aging to the National Health Interview Survey. Six presentation Symposium paper presented at 44th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, San Francisco, CA, November 1991

1995-0009

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION. Baldwin, Victor Bullis, Michael./ University of Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center for Persons who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing: 1993, 12.

Book chapter describing demographic characteristics of the population of persons who are deaf-blind in the United States. Includes current data related to young persons (ages 0-21) who are deaf-blind and then using this data in conjunction with past studies estimates the number of adults who are deaf-blind.

A Model Service Delivery System for Persons who are Deaf-Blind. Watson, Douglas (Ed.) ; Taff-Watson, Myra (Ed.) -- University of Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center for Persons who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing: 1993, 118 p.

1995-0574

DEMOGRAPHICS UPDATE. JVIB.-- 1995,

Part 1 focuses on the number of children who are deaf-blind and participating in special education programs.
Part 2 focuses on those persons aged 65 and over who report having a dual-sensory impairment.
JOURNAL OF VISUAL impairment AND BLINDNESS, May-June 1995, pp. 13-14.

1996-0151

CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME. : 30 Years after the Epidemic of the 1960's. O'Donnell, Nancy./ 1995,

This article describes the results of a survey of parents done by the Helen Keller National Center to gather information about the incidence of late onset medical and behavioral problems of children who are deaf-blind as a result of congenital rubella syndrome.
AMERICAN REHABILITATION, vol. 21, no. 2, Summer 1995, pp. 2-8.

2001-0153

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS, THEIR TEACHERS, AND ORIENTATION AND MOBILITY SPECIALISTS. : Part 2. Kirchner, Corinne Diamant, Sara./ 1999, 6.

This report estimates the number of children in the United States who are visually impaired or deaf-blind, based on the results from the National Plan for Training Personnel Grant Project. The second part of the report presents estimates of the number of service providers and calculates the gap between need and availability of specialized personnel.
JOURNAL OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT & BLINDNESS, vol 93, #11, November 1999, pp. 738-744.

2004-0072

SENSORY IMPAIRMENTS, INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY AND PSYCHIATRY. Carvill, S../ 2001,

Reviews: (1) prevalence studies of sensory impairments (deafness, visual impairment, and deaf-blindness) in people with intellectual disabilities; (2) studies looking at psychological and psychiatric disorders in people with sensory impairments; and (3) studies that have examined the association of sensory impairments with autism. According to the review, research has shown that sensory impairments are more common in people with intellectual disabilities. Includes a review of the very limited available data in these areas related to deaf-blindness including a discussion of psychiatric disorders in people who have Usher syndrome and the possibility of an association between congenital rubella syndrome and autism.
JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RESEARCH, vol. 45, #6, December 2001, pp. 467-483

2004-0304

DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT AMONG THE ELDERLY. : AARP Andrus Foundation Final Report.

Horowitz, Amy Brennan, Mark Su, Ya-Ping./ Arlene R. Gordon Research Institute, Lighthouse International: 2001, 369.

The final report of a project that studied concurrent vision and hearing loss in elderly people. Data were obtained from the Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA) which began in 1984 and included 5,151 US adults age 70 and over. Dual sensory impairment was found to affect 21% and was considered to be severe in 2.4%. The LSOA followed-up with the participants every 2 years through 1990. Differences among noninstitutionalized elderly classified as dually impaired, singly impaired in vision or hearing, and unimpaired were examined. Outcome domains included functional status, social support and activities, formal service utilization, health and health care utilization, and mortality. Includes lots of data.

2007-0140

EFFECTS OF DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT ON FUNCTIONAL ABILITY AMONG ELDERLY ADULTS. Horowitz, Amy, DSW Brennan, Mark, PhD Su, Ya-Ping, PhD./ 2001, 20 pages.

A report of a project that studied concurrent vision and hearing loss in elderly people. Data were obtained from the Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA) which began in 1984 and included 5,151 US adults age 70 and over. The present study used the data from LSOA to examine concurrent effects of dual sensory impairment status on specific personal and instrumental activities of daily living.

Poster Session Presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA August 2001.

2007-0479

AN ASSESSMENT OF HEARING PROBLEMS AND HEARING SERVICE NEEDS AMONG LIGHTHOUSE APPLICANTS. : Final Report. Leonard, Robin./ Arlene R. Gordon Research Institute.-- Lighthouse International: 2001, 43.

Hearing impairment is among the seven leading chronic conditions nationwide, with an estimated 22 million individuals, or about 8% of all persons, reporting some degree of hearing impairment. Prior research at the Lighthouse indicated that 38% to 41% of visually impaired older adults also had hearing impairment. The primary objectives of this study were to assess: 1) the hearing status of Lighthouse applicants, 2) the extent to which hearing aids and assistive devices are used, 3) the extent to which hearing problems have been addressed, 4) the perceived need for help with hearing. Telephone interviews, descriptive analyses, and bivariate analyses were conducted. The prevalence of hearing impairment among Lighthouse applicants is likely much higher (39%) than that indicated by data in the Consumer Information System (5%). Among persons who have a hearing problem, unmet needs continue to exist. Persons with hearing problems, particularly those who are non-White and experience a hearing problem after their vision loss, may be less inclined to seek or be referred for assistance for their hearing problems. Publisher's web site: <http://www.lighthouse.org/research/>

2005-0209

PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SENSORY IMPAIRMENTS AND BEHAVIOUR DISORDER. : A Case Series. Carvill, S. Marston, G./ 2002,

Sensory impairments (SI) are more prevalent in people with intellectual disability (ID). Both conditions lead to higher rates of emotional and behavioural problems than in the general population. The identification of psychiatric disorders in this group can be difficult, particularly in those with severe ID and limited communication skills. The present paper presents a series of 18 case reports of individuals with ID, SI and behavioural problems--11 patients had both hearing and visual impairment. The patients were referred to the Psychiatry of ID service in South Birmingham, UK, from residential facilities run by SENSE, the National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association. The majority of cases were young male caucasians with congenital rubella syndrome and autistic spectrum disorder, referred because of self-injurious behaviour or aggression. Nine cases were treated with antidepressants, five underwent environmental changes and two had medication reduced. All showed some improvement. The benefits of comprehensive assessments, the use of standardized assessment tools and trials of treatments are discussed in the context of making psychiatric diagnoses.

JOURNAL OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY RESEARCH, vol. 46, #3, March 2002, pp. 264-272

2007-0137

OCULAR FINDINGS IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS. Mafong D.D. Pletcher S.D. Hoyt C. Lalwani A.K./ 2002,

OBJECTIVE: To examine the yield of ophthalmologic examination in the diagnostic workup of unexplained sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) in children. **DESIGN:** Retrospective analysis of ophthalmologic findings in children with unilateral or bilateral SNHL between January 1998 and May 2000. **SETTING:** Tertiary care university hospital. **PARTICIPANTS:** Children 18 years or younger presenting with unilateral or bilateral SNHL. **OUTCOME MEASURES:** Ophthalmologic findings. **RESULTS:** Of the 49 patients with SNHL for whom ophthalmologic examination results were available, 15 (31%) had ocular abnormalities. Hyperopia was the most common abnormality, present in 7 patients (46%). Myopia was found in 2 patients (13%) and astigmatism in 1 (2%). Two other patients had multiple abnormalities: one with hyperopia and astigmatism and the other with myopia and astigmatism. The remaining 4 patients had the following abnormalities: Lisch nodules, esotropia, ptosis, and allergic conjunctivitis. As a result of ophthalmologic examination, 5 interventions were performed in 4 children: 2 children received prescription lenses; 2 children underwent surgery; and 1 child was treated with eyedrops. Ophthalmologic examination in 2 children contributed to the diagnosis of a hearing loss syndrome. **CONCLUSION:** In children with SNHL, ophthalmologic examination is useful in evaluating visual acuity and determining or confirming the cause of hearing impairment.

Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2002 Nov; 128(11): 1303-6

2007-0463

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS AND DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT FINAL REPORT. Su, Ya-ping Brennan, Mark./ Arlene R. Gordon Research Institute, Lighthouse International.-- 2003, 18.

There is an emerging body of literature on the consequences of vision and/or hearing impairment. But relatively little is known about the behavioral risk factors for incurring such sensory impairments. The lack of established

empirical relationships between behavioral risk factors and sensory impairments has seriously limited health promotion and disease prevention efforts. This study, funded by the M.C. Adams Charitable Trust, examines the concurrent relationship between sensory loss and behavioral risk factors, i.e., body mass index, exercise, smoking, drinking alcohol. Results from binary probit regression models indicate that light alcohol consumption was protective of vision, hearing and dual sensory impairments. However, either current or past smoking increased the risk of sensory impairment in later life. Higher levels of vigorous physical activities also increased the risk of sensory impairment while light physical activity decreases the risk. Obesity was associated with hearing and dual sensory loss. Implications for health promotion and disease prevention are discussed. Gerontological Society of America, Annual Scientific Meeting, November 2000, Boston, MA

2004-0172

HEARING PROBLEMS OF AND THE NEED FOR HEARING SERVICES BY CONSUMERS OF VISION REHABILITATION SERVICES. Leonard, Robin Horowitz, Amy./ 2004,

It is likely that vision rehabilitation professionals will work with a number of consumers who have hearing losses that could negatively affect the rehabilitation process. This study assessed the prevalence of hearing problems among a sample of vision rehabilitation clients and found that hearing problems were reported by 127 of the 329 (39%). The study also evaluated the extent to which the clients involved in the study used hearing aids and devices and their perceived need for help with hearing.

JOURNAL OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT & BLINDNESS, vol. 98, #3, March 2004, pp.168-171

2007-0464

DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN OLDER ADULTS. Brennan, Mark Su, Ya-ping Horowitz, Amy./ Arlene R. Gordon Research Institute.-- Lighthouse International: 2004, 18.

Among noninstitutionalized adults 65 years and older, 13% are vision impaired and 28% are hearing impaired. Little is known about the relationship of dual vision and hearing impairments and cognitive function among older adults. The present analysis, funded by the AARP Andrus Foundation, examines self-reported problems with memory and confusion among elderly with dual sensory loss compared to those with single sensory impairments and no sensory loss. Data from the Longitudinal Study on Aging (LSOA) included 7,527 adults aged 70 and over in 1984. Multivariate analyses found that single and dual sensory impairments were significantly associated with greater difficulties with memory and confusion, even after adjusting for sociodemographic and comorbid health factors. Dual impaired elderly were also significantly more likely to report trouble with both memory and confusion when compared to those with single vision or hearing impairments. Thus, providers working with older adults should evaluate sensory impairment status prior to any assessment of cognitive function. Publisher's web site: <http://www.lighthouse.org/research/research-publications/>

2008-0233

VISION IMPAIRMENT AND HEARING LOSS AMONG COMMUNITY-DWELLING OLDER AMERICANS. : Implications for Health and Functioning. Crews, John E. Campbell, Vincent A./ 2004,

This study investigated the health, activity, and social participation of people aged 70 or older with vision impairment, hearing loss, or both. It examined the 1994 Second Supplement on Aging to determine the health and activities of these 3 groups compared with those without sensory loss and calculated odds ratios and classified variables according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health framework. The study found that older people with only hearing loss reported disparities in health, activities, and social roles; those with only vision impairment reported greater disparities; and those with both reported the greatest disparities. A hierarchical pattern emerged as impairments predicted consistent disparities in activities and social participation. This population's patterns of health and activities have public health implications. This document is available on the web at: <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/reprint/94/5/823.pdf>

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, vol. 94, #5, pp. 823-829

2005-0248

DUAL SENSORY LOSS AND ITS IMPACT ON EVERYDAY COMPETENCE. Brennan, Mark Horowitz, Amy Su, Ya-ping./ 2005,

Based on data from the Longitudinal Study on Aging, composed of 5,151 individuals aged 70 and older in 1984, this study assessed the probability of difficulty with specific personal activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) associated with sensory impairment and cognitive status in

elderly people. One fifth of older adults reported dual sensory impairment which was associated with greater difficulty with IADLs (e.g., preparing meals, shopping, and using the telephone) than personal activities of daily living. Cognitive status was a significant predictor of both ADL and IADL difficulties. Findings highlight the importance of sensory resources for everyday competence and suggest the need for effective vision and hearing rehabilitation to assist older adults in improving or maintaining their functional independence.

THE GERONTOLOGIST, vol. 45, #3, pp.337-346

2008-0234

PREVALENCE OF CONCURRENT HEARING AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN US ADULTS. : The National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2002. Caban, Alberto J. Lee, David J. Gómez-Marín, Orlando Lam, Byron L. Zheng, D. Diane./ 2005,

Analysis of data from a nationally representative sample of 195,801 US adults showed that concurrent hearing and visual impairment prevalence rates were highest for participants older than 79 years of age (16.6%). A 3-fold increase in age-adjusted rates of reported hearing and visual impairment was observed for Native Americans compared with Asian Americans. Research on preventing concurrent hearing and visual impairment and countering its consequences is warranted, especially in population subgroups, such as Native and older Americans.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, vol. 95, #11, pp. 1940-1942

2009-0001

CONCURRENT VISUAL AND HEARING IMPAIRMENT AND RISK OF MORTALITY. Lam, Byron L. Lee, David J. Gomex-Marín, Orlanado Zheng, Diane Caban, Alberto J../ 2006,

This study obtained visual and hearing impairment data and survival status data for 116,796 adults aged 18 years and older. A total of 3,620 reported visual impairment only, 12,330 reported hearing impairment only, and 1,461 reported concurrent visual and hearing impairment. Mortality linkage identified 8,949 deaths with an average follow-up of 7.0 years. After controlling for survey design, age, marital status, educational level, self-rated health, and a number of nonocular and nonauditory conditions, white participants and "other-race" participants, but not African American participants, reporting concurrent visual and hearing impairment had significantly increased risk of mortality in comparison with their counterparts reporting no impairment. Risk of mortality was generally greater for participants reporting concurrent impairment as compared with that for participants reporting either visual impairment alone or hearing impairment alone. Conclusions: In the United States, white persons and those of other races, but not African American persons, reporting concurrent visual and hearing impairment have an increased risk of mortality. Reported concurrent impairment is an independent predictor of mortality among white persons and those of other races for both men and women. This document is available on the web at: <http://archophth.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/124/1/95?maxtoshow=&HITS=10&hits=10&RESULTFORMAT=&fulltext=CONCURRENT+VISUAL+AND+HEARING+IMPAIRMENT+AND+RISK+OF+MORTALITY&searchid=1&FIRSTINDEX=0&resourcetype=HWCIT>

ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, vol. 124, January 2006, pp. 95-101

2007-0285

THE NATIONAL DEAF-BLIND CHILD COUNT. : 1998-2005 in Review. Killoran, John./ National Technical Assistance Consortium for Children and Young Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind: 2007, 46.

This report details characteristics of the population of children who are deaf-blind in the United States from the years 1998 to 2005. It includes the total number of children reported annually to state/multi-state deaf-blind projects, race/ethnicity, classification of visual and hearing impairments, number of children with additional impairments or conditions (physical, cognitive, behavioral, health), etiology of deaf-blindness, early intervention and educational settings, and living settings. Publisher's web site: <http://www.nationaldb.org> This document is available on the web at: <http://www.nationaldb.org/documents/products/Childcountreview0607Final.pdf>

2007-0531

OVERVIEW OF DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT IN OLDER ADULTS: PERSPECTIVES FOR REHABILITATION. Saunders, Gabrielle H., PhD Echt, Katharina V., PhD../ Sage Publications: 2007, 15.

Dual sensory impairment (DSI) refers to the presence of both hearing loss and vision loss. The occurrence of DSI is particularly prevalent among the aging population, with studies showing between 9% and 21% of adults older than 70 years having some degree of DSI. Despite this, there is little direction regarding recommended clinical

practice and rehabilitation of individuals with DSI. It is assumed that the problems encountered by individuals with DSI are considerably greater than the effects of vision impairment or hearing impairment alone, because when these two sensory impairments are combined, the individual is seriously deprived of compensatory strategies that make use of the nonimpaired sense. In this article, the literature available on DSI is summarized, and research needs regarding rehabilitation strategies are outlined and discussed. Simple suggestions for addressing DSI are provided that use available tools and technology. Publisher's web site: <http://online.sagepub.com> This document is available on the web at: <http://tia.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/11/4/243> TRENDS IN AMPLIFICATION, 12, 2007; vol. 11: pp. 243 - 258.

2008-0148

PSYCHOSOCIAL ADAPTATIONS TO DUAL SENSORY LOSS IN MIDDLE AND LATE ADULTHOOD.
2007,

Concurrent losses of hearing and vision function, or dual sensory loss, affect a large number of individuals of all ages and particularly older adults. Dual sensory loss may present at any age as a result of genetic defect, accident, injury, disease, or environmental insult; however, most persons develop this condition as a result of age-related disease processes that rarely result in total deafness or blindness. This condition has wide-ranging implications for physical and psychological functioning and quality of life. In this article, we review the prevalence and causes of dual impairment and its effects on functioning for both individuals affected and their families. We examine psychosocial coping and adaptation to this condition using biopsychosocial—spiritual and ecological models and discuss various strategies for coping and adaptation. The impact of larger societal forces on psychosocial adaptation is presented, followed by recommendations for how rehabilitation and other professionals can meet the challenge of dual sensory loss that awaits us with the aging of the population. TRENDS IN AMPLIFICATION, December 2007, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 281-300.

2008-0393

COMBINED SENSORY IMPAIRMENT (DEAF-BLINDNESS) IN FIVE PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES. Meuwese-Jongejugd, A. van Splunder, Jacques Vink, Marianne Stilma, Jan Sietse van Zanten, Bert Verschuure, Hans Bernsen, Roos Evenhuis, Heleen./ 2008,

The purpose of this cross-sectional study with 1,598 adult clients who had intellectual disabilities was to obtain valid prevalences of sensory impairments and to identify associations. The diagnoses were made through ophthalmologic and audiometric assessments, applying WHO/IASSID definitions. The prevalence of deafblindness in this population was 5.0% (2.9% for those less than 50 years and 11.0% for those age 50 older). Apart from being 50 years of age and over, risk factors for deafblindness within the population were more severe intellectual disability and Down Syndrome. Results show that the risk of combined sensory impairment in this population is considerably increased compared with the general population. However, the complete diagnosis had been identified in only 12%.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MENTAL RETARDATION, vol. 113, #4, July 2008, pp. 254-262

2008-0507

PREVALENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DUAL SENSORY IMPAIRMENT (HEARING AND VISION) IN A VETERAN POPULATION. Smith, Sherri L. Bennett, Loren W. Wilson, Richard H./ 2008,

With the increasing aging population, the number of veterans presenting with dual sensory impairment (DSI) (vision and hearing impairments) will increase. This study determined the prevalence and clinical characteristics of DSI in a veteran population receiving healthcare from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). A retrospective review was conducted on 400 charts randomly selected from a database of 1,472 unique veterans enrolled in the audiology and optometry outpatient clinics during a 1-year period. Depending on definition criteria, hearing impairment prevalence was 41.6% to 74.6%, vision impairment/blindness prevalence was 7.4%, and DSI prevalence was 5.0% to 7.4%. The vision impairment/blindness prevalence governed the DSI prevalence. By age, DSI prevalence ranged from 0% (among veterans <65 years) to >20% (among veterans 85+ years). The complexities encountered in defining DSI are discussed and suggestions are made for determining standardized definitions. More research is needed to determine the unique characteristics of individuals with DSI and their impact on VA resources. This document is available on the web at:

http://www.research.va.gov/programs/JRRD/45_4/smith.pdf

JOURNAL OF REHABILITATION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, vol. 45, #4, July 2008, 597-610