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## “Challenges during Corona Virus Disease19 for people with disabilities”

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### Abstract

The main purpose of study is to clarify the impact of Corona Virus Disease19 on disabled person. This paper analyses the interaction of two units first is impact of Corona Virus Disease-19 on disabled people and second is challenges during covid-19 for people with disabilities. People living with disabilities have been disproportionately impacted by the covid-19 pandemic. As this particularly vulnerable or unsafe segment of the population surrounds a variety of conditions and impairments, those with disabilities have faced many barriers throughout the pandemic. For example, they may be at a potentially higher risk of contracting the virus due to under conditions, have difficulty engaging in preventative measures or experience disruptions to health services they normally trust on. As the pandemic progresses, it is critical for both individuals living with disabilities, and those who are their caretakers, to take the necessary steps to protect their health and well-being. Below, Zary Amirhosseini, MEd, disability program manager at Massachusetts General Hospital, discusses the impact of the pandemic on people with disabilities as well as tips for both individuals and caregivers to stay safe.

**Keyword :** Corona Virus Disease -19, disabilities, covid, people. Challenges, medical, Needs

### Introduction:

People with disabilities have been differentially affected by covid-19 because of three factors: the increased risk of poor outcomes from the disease itself, reduced access to routine health care and rehabilitation, and the adverse social impacts of efforts to mitigate the pandemic. ten years ago, WHO's World Report on Disability noted that people with disabilities were more likely to be older, poorer, experience comorbidities, and be female? Older age, deprivation and comorbidities are also associated with increased risk of severe outcomes from Corona

Virus Disease-19. Risk of death from Corona Virus Disease19 between Jan 24 and Nov 30, 2020, in England was 3.1 times greater for men with disabilities and 3.5 times greater for women with disabilities than for men and women without disabilities. People with intellectual disabilities living in congregate residential settings, relevant mainly to high-income settings, had a higher risk of death from covid-19 than people without disabilities. But even in household settings, people with intellectual disability have an increased risk of Corona Virus Disease19 death.

**Objective of the Study:-**

- To study the concept of disabled people.
- To study the impact of Corona Virus Disease19 on disabled people.
- To study the challenges during covid-19 for people with disabilities

**Hypothesis:-** Economically negative impact of Corona Virus Disease19 on disabled people

**Research Methodology:**

This Paper is-Structure On secondary data that is reference book, research articles ,newspaper&other material as well as primary data such as interview or opinion of research related person.

**To study the concept of disabled people.**

Disability is part of being human. Almost everyone will temporarily or permanently experience disability at some point in their life. Over 1 billion people – about 15% of the global population currently experience disability, and this number is increasing due in part to population ageing and an increase in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases. “**Person with disability**” means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others’ disability is any condition that makes it more difficult for a person to do certain activities or effectively interact with the world around them (socially or materially). These conditions, or impairments, may be cognitive, developmental, intellectual, mental, physical, sensory, or a combination of multiple factors. Types of disabilities are physical disabilities. A physical disability is one that affects a person's mobility or dexterity, Intellectual disabilities, Learning disabilities, Psychiatric disabilities, Visual impairments, Hearing impairments, Neurological disabilities, and other fourteen types of disabilities in India.

## **Challenges during Corona Virus Disease19 for people with disabilities**

Throughout the pandemic, daily life and access to health care has worse for people with disabilities. Some of the unique challenges that many individuals with disabilities are facing in the midst of covid-19 include:

1. Inability to wear masks due to health risks: Some individuals may not be able to wear a standard surgical or procedural mask due to a disability or medical condition. Examples of risky circumstances include when the face mask affects a person's ability to breathe; exacerbates symptoms related to post-traumatic stress disorder; causes sensory overload, feelings of panic or extreme anxiety; and presents a communication barrier by impeding lip reading. No one is required to wear a face mask or covering in a situation that creates a health risk or is not safe.
2. Having to suffer by health care visitor policies that exclude support persons: Across the United States as well as India at the beginning of the pandemic, there was inconsistency in implementing policies which allowed support persons to accompany patients with disabilities. As a result, many have been denied care or may have experienced adverse impacts of not having their support person with them.
3. Inaccessibility through telehealth tools: For those who are blind or visually impaired, telehealth tools may not be compatible with certain programs such as screen readers; for those with cognitive delays, the tools may be difficult to navigate; for those who are deaf or hard of hearing, accessing information through Indian Sign Language (ISL) interpreters or captioning may be unavailable if not arranged in advance.
4. Negative consequences resulting from social distancing: While the golden rule during the pandemic has been to limit interaction with others as much as possible, this can be difficult for those who need extra assistance or require a caregiver; for those with physical and sensory disabilities seeking accommodation and for those with mental health conditions struggling in isolation.
5. Lack of access to covid-19 testing and testing sites: Particularly for those who are housebound or unable to travel independently, acquiring safe transportation to a testing site may be near impossible.
6. In order for people living with disabilities to mitigate health risks, following pandemic protocol is critical. Mobility aids such as walkers and wheelchairs and any other type of assistant devices should be disinfected regularly particularly when used

outside the home. Additionally, clean high-touch surfaces, phones and other appliances, and make hand-washing a priority. Individuals with disabilities should also ask caregivers to wash their hands or use hand sanitizer prior to touching or providing assistance.

7. Hiring qualified personal care attendants to assist with activities of daily living may be more challenging during Corona Virus Disease-19. As such, it is important to have a backup plan in place. Identify a support system by creating a contact list of friendsfamily, local community agencies and health care providers who can provide support in case the individual or their support person become ill.

### **Accommodation Requests in Health Care Settings:**

People living with disabilities may experience health issues specific to their disability that need to be managed differently during the pandemic."They should communicate these concerns with their provider as soon as possible," says Amirhosseini. She advises all patients with disabilities or their appointed support persons to communicate their accommodation needs with all members of their care team.

### **Communication Needs**

1. For individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, neurodiverse or on the Autism Spectrum and more, it may be challenging to communicate with health care providers wearing masks. In health care settings, these individuals can request:
2. For staff to wear clear window masks, so they are able to read lips and see facial gestures
3. The support of ISL interpreters or Communication Access Realtime Translation
4. To use hearing enhancers and Access to bedside tablets for enhanced communication with health care providers, as well as family members who may not be present during treatment
5. Other communication needs may include:Patients who are non-verbal can request the use of visual scales to assess pain and communicate other requests
6. To use alternate masks if they are unable to tolerate regular hospital masks
7. Patients who have difficulty with processing information can request to tape record appointments, be accompanied by a support person or to receive a detailed visit summary.

## Physical Access Needs

1. Patients with disabilities may request adaptive medical equipment such as adaptive call bells, height-adjustable exam tables and accessible wheelchair scales. In addition, they may also request assistance with completing forms, transfers and navigating the facility.
2. Patients who are blind, low vision or visually impaired may request printed material in Braille, large font or electronically.
3. Patients who are deaf, late deaf or hard of hearing may request procedural or health-related educational videos to be captioned.
4. Patients who are neurodiverse on the autism spectrum may need calming and private space to minimize noise and visual overstimulation.

## Accessibility of the Virtual Environment :-

During Corona Virus Disease-19, most appointments, scheduling and communication may need to happen virtually. Patients with disabilities may need to access telehealth, patient gateway and other appropriate websites. Patients and caregivers familiarize themselves with telehealth and identify any issues or barriers before to the date of the appointment. Following Examples of requests patients can make include:

1. Real-time ISL or captioning during appointments.
2. That virtual text be in a format that is compatible with screen readers.
3. For a support person or ISL interpreter to be present during their telehealth visit.
4. Building Better Systems to Support People with Disabilities
5. To empower individuals with disabilities, and to ensure their optimal health and well-being, many aspects of society must become more accessible and inclusive.
6. **Collect disability data:** In order to measure and manage outcomes, people with disabilities must be included in studies, clinical trials and data collection.
7. **Develop training programs (DTP) for health care professionals:** These programs must be aligned with the specific care needs and rights of persons with disabilities. Programs should also address societal stigma that creates additional barriers for people with mental health issues and psychosocial disabilities

## Hypothesis Testing

Economically negative impact of Corona Virus Disease19on disabled people

No	Variables	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Score	Weighted Average	Sample Variance	T-test T value
		3	2	1				
1	Loss of income	95	03	02	293	2.93	2852	1.08
2	Loss of saving	98	01	01	297	2.97	3136	1.03
3	Loss of job	92	04	04	288	2.88	2581	1.13
4	Unemployed	92	04	04	288	2.88	2581	1.13
5	bareness	76	13	11	265	2.65	1366	1.56
<b>Total</b>		453	25	22	1431	2.86	<b>Remark</b> Variables T-value less than Table value So hypothesis prove	
<b>Sample (N)</b>	<b>Significance Level</b>	0.05	0.01	0.10	<b>Degree of freedom</b>			
100	<b>Table value</b>	4.30	9.92	2.92	Df =R-C Df =3-1 Df =2			

This table shows that overall economically negative impact related variables total score is 1431 and weighted average 2.86 so that all variables statement are true as well as significant level 0.05 and df=2 that time all variables T-test value 1.08 to 1.56 this value less than table value 4.30 so hypothesis is proved.

### Conclusion:

1. The covid-19 pandemic has disproportionately impacted people living with disabilities
2. Health care providers should be knowledgeable about resources and tools available to ensure full access for their patients with disabilities
3. Individuals with disabilities and caregivers should take extra steps to ensure their health and safety
4. Individuals with disabilities should document their disability or accommodation needs either by updating their information through registration or their health care providers.

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