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The term 'disability' should be distinguished from the term 'handicap'. 'Disability' refers to the biological impairments of a person, while 'handicap' is a result of the interactions between the disabled and his or her physical environment. Specially designed physical settings, which accommodate the limitations arising from one's disabilities, can make a disabled person not handicapped. At present, most of the existing 'disabled facilities' are mainly designed for people with acquired disability such as spinal cord injury and stroke. Most of the multiply disabled are congenital and have whole body involvement. They have difficulties in using these facilities. In the Conductive Learning Model, the multiple disable are encouraged to acquire basic motor patterns as their first step of motor training. By making use of these movement patterns, the clients can actively participate in various simple self-care activities using a unique set of furniture and aids. This paper introduces such kinds of environmental adaptations and illustrates how these adaptations facilitate the use of basic motor patterns for enhancing the level of independence of multiply disabled adults.

