Nebraska Deaf-Blind Project Fact Sheet #2, December 2004

Assistive Technology for the Deaf-Blind

By

Dixie Trevarthen, TA Team Member

There are many different types of technology that can be used by children and youth who are deaf-blind. Each child is different and therefore there is no one perfect solution. They must each be assessed individually to determine what are the most appropriate solutions. The following are examples of different types of technology that might be considered for an individual with dual sensory losses:

Communication

Sign language - ASL (American Sign Language), SEE (Signed Exact English), Tactile sign, co-active signs, Print-in-Palm_

Picture symbols (vision must be considered)

Communication Book

Switches

Single message voice output devices

Voice output devices

Hearing aids

Auditory trainer

FM system

TTY/TDD (telecommunication device)

Pocket Talker

Printer - standard and/or Braille

Refreshable Braille keyboards

Reading

Adapted books with large print, Braille, picture symbols, tactile symbols

Tape recorder

Books on tape

Colored overlays for paper

Colored mats to put work on to show the contrast

Desk lamp

Large print materials

Glasses/magnifiers/monocular/binoculars

Writing

Flair markers

Writing guides

Raised line paper

Hand-held spell checker

Pencil grips

Book holder/stand

Environmental/Life Skills

Tactile surfaces

Reflective or colored tape- for marking steps, surface changes, edges of walls, edges of tables

Tap lights

Vibrating Alarm Clock

Large display/large button calculator

Slant board

CCTV (closed circuit television)

Braille watch or talking watch

Watch with alarms

Vibrating toys

Computer Access

Computer

Large screen monitor

Alternate keyboards

Key cap covers

Alternate mice/track balls

Scanner

Software

talking word processors

talking word prediction programs

sign language books

screen readers

enlarged cursor and/or enlarger programs

Kurzweil Reading Edge/Arkenstone Open Book/Arkenstone WYNN

Some Possible Accommodations for the Deaf-Blind

Many of the accommodations that can be made for children and youth who are deaf-blind are very simple things. Many require little or no technology, minimum expense and a minimum of time.

Some examples of accommodations:

- * allowing enough time to respond to questions or conversation items
- * use of schedule/calendar boxes, visual planners, or auditory planners
- **x** preferential seating in the classroom
- * clear floor space to improve mobility
- * minimal clutter on the walls
- * lighting issues

dimming the lights in the room;

use of small direct source of lighting;

use of back lighting;

shades on the windows

* physical room setup - keeping things in their place and not moving furniture to improve mobility

- * visual and/or tactile cues to location in the building
- * contrasting tape/color on edges of chairs, steps and flooring
- * matte surfaces to reduce glare
- **x** colored transparencies to cover work
- colored mats to place work on for better contrast
- * identifying individuals learning style

best format for materials;

amount of time needed to complete activity;

necessary modifications

- × mobility
- * toys push/pull, shapes, sorting, battery operated
- * large print materials
- × Braille
- * communication devices

texture boards; sign language;

object calendars; fingerspelling;

picture boards/books; cued speech;

symbol boards/books; palm writing;

nonverbal communication and movement; auditory trainer;

Tadoma; gestures;

computer

For Additional Information Contact: Teresa Coonts, Project Coordinator

Nebraska Deaf-Blind Project

NDE @ ESU#3 6949 South 110th St.

Omaha, NE 68128

PH: 402-595-1810; Fax: 402-597-4811

Email: tcoonts@esu3.org; Web: www.nedbp.org

