



TASK FORCE ON HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING
TERMS LIST

Basic terms to know:

- Deaf
- Hard of Hearing
- Deaf-Blind
- Deaf or Hard of Hearing with Low Vision
- Late Deafened
- Deaf Plus
- Hearing Impaired
- Hearing Loss

Understanding *People-First Language*:

- **Widely used by people with disabilities.**
- **Exception:**
 - **Culturally Deaf people – those who use American Sign Language (ASL) and are members of the Deaf community**
 - **Reason: Deaf identity as a source of pride and view of Deafness as a culture**
- **This sentiment is not as strong among hard of hearing people, though it is acceptable to many to say “Hard of Hearing people.” More commonly-used is “people with hearing loss.”**

Legal Language surrounding the ADA

- **Effective Communication:** Effective communication simply means information is transmitted between parties clearly and understandably, just as it would be for all parties that are not Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or Deaf-Blind
- **Accommodation:** Tool, device or service used to achieve effective communication
- **Covered entities:** shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.
- **Auxiliary aids and services necessary:** vary in accordance with the method of communication used by the individual; the nature, length, and complexity of the communication involved; and the context in which the communication is taking place.
- **Qualified interpreters:** interpreter who, via a video remote interpreting (VRI) service or an on-site appearance, is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary.
- **Undue burden:** significant difficulty or expense. In determining whether an action would result in an undue burden, factors to be considered include –
 1. The nature and cost of the action needed
 2. The overall financial resources; number of persons employed; effect on expenses and resources; legitimate safety requirements; or the impact otherwise upon operation;
 3. The separateness from any parent corporation or entity;
 4. The overall financial resources of any parent corporation or entity; and
 5. The type of operation of any parent corporation or entity.



Communication Access Accommodations:

- **Sign Language interpreter:** person trained in translating between a spoken and a signed language.
- **Deaf interpreter:** specialist who provides interpreting, translation, and transliteration services in American Sign Language and other visual and tactual communication forms used by individuals who are Deaf, hard-of-hearing, and Deaf-Blind.
- **Tactile interpretation:** communication for those who are blind and deaf or hard of hearing. The tactile interpreter puts a hand either on top of or below the other person's hand. They will then make tactile signs on the person's hand so that they can feel and understand what's being said. Interpreters They also describe the person's facial features, body language, and the environment, providing their client with the same experience anyone else would have
- **Close-vision interpreter:** used with Deaf and hard of hearing persons who rely on their residual vision for communication; the interpreter also reduces their signing space and slows their rate of interpreting. With this method, the interpreter may sign just below their chin so the consumer can still lip-read and see non-manual markers.
- **Oral transliteration:** the practice of interpreting for deaf or hard of hearing people who use speech and lip-reading as their primary way of communicating.
- **Cued Speech interpreter:** a visual mode of communication that uses hand shapes and placements in combination with the mouth movements and speech to make the phonemes of spoken language look different from each other.
- **Video remote interpreting:** a form of sign language interpreting that allows people who are deaf or hard of hearing to communicate with a hearing person at the same site via videoconferencing instead of live, on-site interpreting.
- **Large monitor**
- **Foreign sign language interpreter**
- **Driver/Support Service Provider**
- **Writing notes**
- **Lip reading**
- **Captioning**
 - **CART (Communication access real-time translation):** CART transcribes the spoken word into English text verbatim using a stenotype machine, notebook computer, and real-time software. They type every spoken word, including false starts, misspeaks, and filler phrases.
 - **C-Print:** produces a text display of the spoken information and provides as much information as possible in grammatically correct written language. This system is called meaning-for-meaning service and will not include false starts and misspeaks. They use visual formatting such as bold, italics, and lists
- **Hearing Aids vs. Personal amplifier:**
 - Hearing aids are designated as class I or II medical devices by the FDA and are intended to treat medically diagnosed hearing loss. On the other hand, personal sound amplifiers are not FDA-regulated, and are marketed as 'communication enhancement' devices.
- **Personal Amplifier with neck loop:**
- **FM System:** A personal frequency modulation (FM) system uses radio waves to send speech and other signals to hearing aids
- **Remote MIC**
- **Roger Pen:** a wireless microphone that is used in combination with your hearing aids; helping you to hear and understand more speech in noise and over distance.
- **Ubi-Duo:** is a communication device that enables deaf, hard of hearing and hearing people to communicate face to face without any barriers; it consists of two keyboards and screen devices that allow a deaf and a hearing person to carry on a conversation
- **Tablet – Automated Speech Recognition**