APPENDIX – C
GLOSSARY

1. **Activities of daily living (ADLS)**: The routine activities that an individual must be able to perform to live independently. It encompasses a broad range of activities including personal hygiene, preparing a meal and managing household chores, etc.

2. **Adventitious visual impairment**: Loss or impairment of vision that occurs after birth, usually as a result of an accident or disease.

3. **Age-Related Macular Degeneration - (AMD)** This is a degenerative disease of the macula; the macula is the part of the retina responsible for central vision.

4. **Albinism**: This is a hereditary condition involving defective development of pigment in hair, skin and eye. In ‘ocular albinism’, only eyes are affected.

5. **Assistive technology**: Equipment used to help individuals compensate for the loss of vision or a visual impairment such as speech, Braille, and large-print devices that enable a person who is visually impaired to use a personal computer and software programs.

6. **Blind Rehabilitation Service**: Blind Rehabilitation Service provides programs to enhance the quality of life for eligible blinded veterans through identification, treatment, rehabilitation, education and research programs.

7. **Blind Rehabilitation**: Comprehensive personal adjustment to sight loss program.

8. **Blindness**: The inability to see: the absence or severe reduction of vision.

9. **Bold-line writing guide**: A handwriting guide for students with low vision that utilizes highly visible lines to give some measure of visual guidance for writing.

10. **Braille literacy**: A student's proficiency in using Braille to accomplish reading and writing tasks.
11. **Braille printer**: A computer printer that embosses Braille by using software to convert from print to grade Braille.

12. **Braille**: A system of raised dots that enables blind persons to read and write.

13. **Braillewriter**: A machine used for embossing Braille.

14. **Buphthalnos**: It is an infantile glaucoma.

15. **Career education skills**: The ability to function in the work environment by interacting with others, having appropriate O&M skills, and managing the tasks of daily living.

16. **Cataract**: In Latin the word 'cataract' means waterfall that explains appearance of the eye when lens becomes cloudy and opaque. It refers to loss of transparency of the lens due to altered physio-chemical processes within tissues. It is usually associated with advanced. If present at birth it is usually referred to as “congenital cataract”.

17. **Closed-circuit television (CCTV)**: An optical device, which electronically enlarges print, pictures, and objects, that consists of a camera, lenses, and a monitor.

18. **Compensatory education**: The knowledge and skills that make it possible for the student with a visual impairment to achieve educational objectives at a rate and level similar to That of his or her sighted classmates.

19. **Congenital visual impairment**: Loss or impairment of vision that is present at birth.

20. **Diabetes Mellitus**: It is a hereditary disorder and affects retina. Also known as diabetic retinopathy and it is common after the diabetes has lasted for 10 years.

21. **Economically blind**: Vision less than finger counting 2 meters with both eyes.

22. **Electronic magnification systems**: Machines that produce enlarged images, including closed-circuit televisions, computer systems, and low vision enhancement devices.
23. **Expanded core curriculum**: A curriculum that covers the unique, disability-specific skills, such as independent living skill and orientation and mobility skills, that students with Visual impairments need to live independently and productively.

24. **Functional vision**: The ability to use vision in planning and performing a task. Visual acuity: –See 20/20 vision.

25. **Glaucoma**: It is caused by in aqueous outflow channels at angle of anterior chamber. It also results in rise in intraocular pressure which is detrimental to the eye. It is usually a hereditary, symptomatic condition.

26. **Inclusion**: A philosophy that promotes the placement of a student with a disability in a general education classroom for all or part of the school day; often used interchangeably with "mainstreaming."

27. **Independent living skills**: Skills for performing daily tasks and managing personal needs, such as those for self-care, planning and cooking meals, maintaining a sanitary living environment, traveling independently, budgeting one’s expenses, and functioning as independently as

28. **Integration**: The placement of children with impairments in regular classrooms with children who are sighted.

29. **Itinerant teacher**: An instructor who moves from place to place (e.g., from home to home, school to hospital, or school to school) to provide instruction and support to students with special needs.

30. **Large print**: Print that is larger (14-18 points) than that commonly found in magazines, newspapers, and books (6-12 points).

31. **Least-restrictive environment**: (LRE) Placement of a child with a disability in a classroom environment that is adapted only to the extent necessary to maximize learning.

32. **Legally blind**: – Having 20/200 vision in the best eye with correction or a visual field of 20 degrees or less.

33. **Long Cane**: “The long cane is the most effective and efficient mobility aid yet devised for safe, independent travel for the majority of visually impaired people (Farmer, 1980). If used properly, the long cane will provide the traveler with approximately one meter of warning of
obstacles or drop-offs in the path of travel. The long cane also provides adequate lower-body protection while transmitting information regarding the walking surface (i.e., texture and quality). The cane does not, however, afford protection above the waist.” (Orientation and Mobility: Techniques for Independence, LaGrow and Weessies, 1994)

34. **Low vision device**: A type of optical or non-optical device used to enhance the visual capability of persons with visual impairments. Low vision devices range from bold-line felt-tip markers to magnifiers and telescopes.

35. **Low Vision**: Any bilateral loss of vision that cannot be corrected with eyeglasses or contact lenses and interferes with daily living activities.

36. **Magnifier**: A device used to increase the size of an image through the use of lenses or lens systems; a magnifier may be used at any distance from the eye (e.g., stand type, handheld, or spectacle mounted).

37. **Mainstreaming**: The placement of a student with a disability in a general education classroom with children who are not disabled for all or part of the school day; often used interchangeable with "inclusion."

38. **Mobility**: “Mobility refers to the act of movement within the physical environment.”(Orientation and Mobility: Techniques for Independence, LaGrow and Weessies, 1994)

39. **Multiple disabilities**: Two or more concomitant disabilities (physical, mental, or emotional) that have a direct effect on the ability to learn.

40. **Myopia / Myopic / Nearsighted** – A person is considered "nearsighted" or myopic when close up items are in focus, but more distant objects are blurry, by degree.

41. **OCR / Optical character recognition**: Electronic conversion of images or printed text into machine-editable and readable text after capture by scanning.

42. **Ophthalmologist**: An Ophthalmologist is a physician who specializes in the comprehensive care of the eyes and visual system. An ophthalmologist is medically trained and qualified to diagnose and treat
all eye and visual system problems. An ophthalmologist can deliver total eye care as well as diagnose general diseases of the body.

43. **Optic Nerve Hyperplasia:** With this birth defect the optic nerve that connects the eye to the brain has not developed properly, it is underdeveloped. This happens before birth leaving the child with mild to severe vision loss.

44. **Orientation:** “Orientation refers to the process involved in monitoring one’s position in space through the use of the senses and in relation to the known patterns of environments to facilitate purposeful movement. Being oriented implies that one knows where one is, where one wishes to go, and how to get there.” (Orientation and Mobility: Techniques for Independence, LaGrow and Weessies, 1994)

45. **Partial sight:** A term formerly often used to indicate visual acuity of 20/70 to 20/200 but also used to describe visual impairment in which usable vision is present.

46. **Peripheral vision** The perception of objects, motion, or color outside the direct line of vision or by other than the central retina.

47. **Refreshable Braille display:** An electronic device that connects to a computer by a cable and translates information displayed on the computer screen into braille in the form of electronically driven plastic pins that pop up to form braille characters.

48. **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation involves combined and coordinated use of medical, social, educational, and vocational measures for training or retraining the individual to the highest possible level of functional ability. The three main strategies for rehabilitation of disabled are institution-based, outreach, and community-based.

49. **Residual Vision:** Remaining Vision.

50. **Retinal Detachment:** It refers to separation of the retina proper from its pigment epithelium layer.

51. **Retinitis Pigmentosa:** A hereditary slow degenerative disease of the retina.

52. **Retinoblastoma:** This is a malignant tumor of the retina.
53. **Scanner**: A device that uses a moving electronic beam to convert visual images, such as printed text or graphic images, into an electronic format that can be transmitted or converted into other formats.

54. **Scanning and reading**: A means to convert text to speech output and computer screen text via Talking Software.

55. **Screen magnification software**: Software that interfaces with a computer's graphical output to present enlarged images of monitor content.

56. **Screen reader**: Software, such as JAWS, that interprets computer screen content and reads it aloud via synchronized speech.

57. **Slate and stylus**: A portable device for writing Braille by hand consisting of the slate (a metal template with a series of Braille cells) and the stylus (the implement used to press Braille dots into the paper).

58. **Special Teacher**: A specially trained and certified teacher who is qualified to teach special skills to students with visual impairments.

59. **Speech synthesizer**: Software that works with a computer's sound card to produce speech.

60. **Tactile adaptations**: Modifications of classroom materials mainly by the transcription of text, handouts, tests, and other written materials into braille.

61. **Tactile skills**: The ability to explore objects systematically so that student's can observe all the features of an object by using their available senses.

62. **Tactile symbols**: A form of communication, often used when a student cannot learn braille because of physical difficulties, that uses concrete and abstract symbols to teach Students to gather information.

63. **Talking calculator**: A talking calculator has a built-in speech synthesizer that reads aloud each number, symbol, or operation key a user presses; it also vocalizes the answer to the problem.

64. **Total blindness**: is the complete lack of form and visual light perception and is recorded as NLP, an abbreviation for "no light perception."
65. **Trachoma**: It is a chronic contagious disease of the conjunctiva and cornea caused by an organism Chlamydia.

66. **Video magnifier**: A means of enlarging the appearance of text and images via a closed-circuit video camera system, by projecting magnified views from the camera's field of focus to a computer monitor.

67. **Video magnifiers**: For low vision users are sometimes referred to as CCTVs.

68. **Visual Acuity**: "Acuteness or clearness of vision (especially form vision) which is dependent on the sharpness of the retinal focus, the sensitivity of the nervous elements, and the interpretative faculty of the brain." (Dictionary of Visual Science)

69. **Visual Disability**: (activity limitation) How the person functions, measured in terms of reading performance, activities of daily living skills (ADLs), O&M, etc.

70. **Visual Field**: The entire area that the person can see when the eye is looking straight ahead, including central and peripheral vision.

71. **Visual Handicap Participation Restriction**: The disadvantages the person experiences need for extra effort, loss of independence (economic, social, physical). (WHO)

72. **Visual Impairment**: (Abnormality) The function of the eye, as measured in terms of visual acuity, visual field, color vision, etc.

73. **Visual memory**: The retention of mental imagery of environments or objects in one's environment gained through original visual input.

74. **Vitamin A Deficiency/Xerophthalmia**: Disease of Darkness. Vitamin A is essential for the buildup of the surface tissues in our body, including eye. Vitamin A deficiency may lead to corneal damage, ulceration and blindness, particularly in combination with measles or malnutrition.

75. **Vocational rehabilitation**: System of services that evaluates personal, work, and work-related traits, designed to result in optimal placement in employment.