

# Persons with disabilities and the CSP – FIPS 2024

Nancy Askin



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# Canadian legends



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JOSH DUECK BECOMES FIRST EVER TO STOMP A BACKFLIP IN A SIT SKI



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# Characteristics of skiers and snowboarders



- Passionate
- Athletic
- Risk takers
- Adventurous
- Fun loving

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# Characteristics of skiers and snowboarders with a disability



- Passionate
- Athletic
- Risk takers
- Adventurous
- Fun loving

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**We all fall down**


As ski patrol around the world we respond regularly to skiers and snowboarders who experience problems.

Some get injured.  
Some are uninjured.



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## 22. Persons with disabilities

**Learning outcome:**

Assess injured patients with disabilities using a whole person approach understanding different types of intellectual and physical disabilities and the management of specific conditions

**Upon completion of this chapter you should be able to:**

1. Assess injured persons with disabilities using a whole person approach.
2. Define the terms disability, impairment, handicap, adaptive

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### Definitions

**A disability includes any physical or intellectual condition that hinders normal functions or daily activities.** Persons with disabilities, whether inherited through genetics or acquired through trauma, prefer the term disability to handicap. The word **impairment has a broader definition. This can be a loss of a physical, physiological, or psychological ability and/or the inability to perform daily tasks.** A person may have impairment but not a disability. For example, a person with an amputation above the knee (impairment) may not have any problems reading, preparing meals, or driving a vehicle (disability). The person is able to wear a prosthetic, fit into alpine gear, and load the chairlift without any assistance. His **impairment is not restrictive; it is adaptive.**

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The difference in the terms, although subtle, seems to indicate the level of assistance the person may require to achieve certain tasks. This can reveal his level of independence. If a person requires an aide or a guide in order to participate in an activity, he may have both a disability and an impairment (example: cognitive disability and a physical deformity). An **adaptive participant describes any person with an impairment or disability who is active in sports.** The equipment that is used is called **adaptive equipment.** It is highly specialized, custom built, and very expensive.

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### Whole person approach

Instead of	Try
Disabled, handicapped, crippled	Person (s) with a disability
Crippled by, afflicted with, suffering from, victim of, deformed	Person who has ... or, Person with
Lame	Person who is mobility impaired
Confined, bound, restricted to, or dependent on a wheelchair	Person who uses a wheelchair
Deaf, dumb, deaf mute, hearing impaired	Person who is deaf, hard of hearing
Retarded, mentally retarded	Person with a cognitive or developmental disability
Spastic (as a noun)	Person with Cerebral Palsy
Physically challenged	Person with a physical disability
Mental patient, mentally ill, mental, insane	Person with a mental illness, Person who has schizophrenia
Learning disabled, learning difficulty	Person who has...
Visually impaired (as a collective noun)	Person with a learning disability
	Persons who are visually impaired, blind.

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### Primary and secondary assessment

When treating persons with disabilities, **ask what a person's normal is.** This will help to **establish a baseline** for further care. The fascinating and complex thing about a disability is that **everyone is different.** Thorough collection of vital signs and a thorough secondary assessment will likely uncover some deficits. Patrollers should **monitor injured persons with disabilities frequently and carefully** in order to detect changes in their current condition.

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## Pressure sores

Pressure sores can develop when skin suffers from friction or shear stress, when bony parts of the body press against a hard surface, or the sheath of a prosthetic, for long periods of time. Skin damage may also be caused by abrasions from clothing such as buttons, bulky seams, boots, objects placed in pockets, catheter connections, clamps, tight stockings, and some adaptive equipment. Blisters are a common annoyance and should not be neglected. Patrollers need to take all skin conditions seriously in order to alleviate pain and discomfort, and avoid future loss of mobility and/or infection. Even small sores should command attention.

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## Signs and symptoms of pressure sores

- redness and swelling
- joint pain
- bleeding
- infection and abscess

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## Management of pressure sores

1. Remove the offending object(s).
2. Protect the skin against further abrasion or irritation.
3. Pad the affected area well with sterile non-stick dressings.
4. Do not break blisters.

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## AFA modules

File/Folder Name	File Comments/Description
Previous folder	Go back to previous folder
FA241 Persons with Disabilities	Current folder
eFA241 Persons with disabilities.pptx	eFA241 Persons with disabilities Powepoint
FA241 Persons with disabilities.pdf	FA241 Persons with disabilities Document
FA241A Persons with disabilities Advanced.pdf	FA241A Persons with disabilities Advanced Document
FA241A Persons with disabilities Advanced.pptx	FA241A Persons with disabilities Advanced Powerpoint
FA241B Persons with intellectual disabilities Advanced.pdf	FA241B Persons with intellectual disabilities Advanced Document
FA241B Persons with intellectual disabilities Advanced.pptx	FA241B Persons with intellectual disabilities Advanced Powerpoint
FA241X Sit ski removal.pptx	FA241X Sit ski removal Powerpoint

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## eFA241 Persons with disabilities

### On scene - Treatment

- If splinting, anticipate muscular spasticity. Patient may react to rigid supports – do not force an extremity into a fixed position.
- Double pad all immobilization splints if possible
- Clean and bandage wounds paying attention to patient's possible heat loss from additional exposure
- Ask patient for feedback
- Gently load patient for transport

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## FA241B Persons with intellectual disabilities

### On Scene – Conscious

- Ask patient if assistance is needed and/or wanted
- Recognition of a person's intellectual disability can be fast under normal circumstances – not so fast if injured
- Patient may be unable to explain his problem
- Look for a nearby coach / guide / assistant / friend
- Involve companion in patient's assessment and treatment
- Perform a careful primary assessment
- Upgrade call if indicated

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## FA241X Sit ski removal

Communication with patient:  
Does the patient need help? Call for assistance.



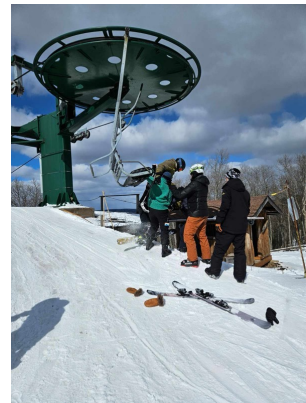
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## Chair lift evacuation of sit ski



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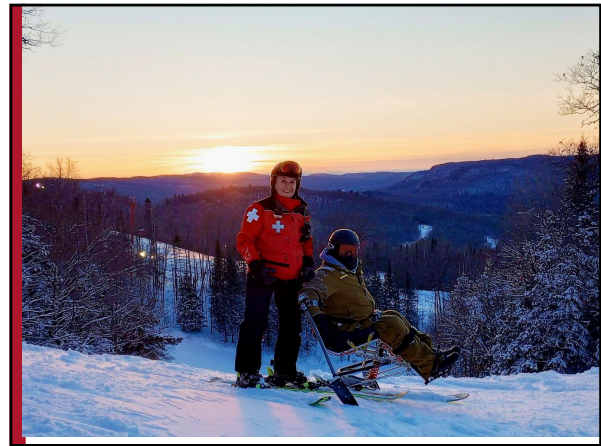


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