

GET *the* FACTS

13% (6.5 million) of public school children have special needs

1 in 50 kids are diagnosed with depression

1 in 83 are on the autism spectrum

1 in 33 kids are diagnosed with anxiety

7% of children ages 3 - 17 have ADHD.
11% of boys, 4% of girls

About 208,000 Americans under age 20 are estimated to have diagnosed diabetes, approximately 0.25% of that population.

8% of children ages 3 - 17 have a learning disability.
10% boys, 6% girls

17% of Americans will experience a communication disorder at some point in their life

Around 90% of families affected by special needs don't regularly attend church.

LET'S GET STARTED



1. Start somewhere with baby steps.
2. Find people in church who work with special needs.
3. Use a buddy system.
4. Begin making your church facilities adaptable for those with special needs.
5. Develop relationships with families of children with special needs.
6. Say NO if you are outside of your capabilities.

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Children with Special Needs



"We have no special needs children. Just children.. with special needs."
- Uwe Maurer



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Physical	Medical	Behavioral/Emotional	Developmental
<p>Muscular dystrophy (MD) is a genetic (inherited) disorder that causes the muscles in the body to gradually weaken and eventually stop working.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers and classmates can be supportive by being aware of any changes in symptoms and watching for signs of abnormal fatigue throughout the day. Encourage your students with MD to participate in all classroom activities at their own pace and comfort level. <p>Blind and visually impaired problems can develop before a baby is born. Sometimes, parts of the eyes don't form the way they should. A kid's eyes might look fine, but the brain has trouble processing the information they send. Blindness or visual impairment can be caused by an accident.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use verbal/audible cues Provide for hands-on exploration Add more music! Add other tactile hands on props. Preferential seating if needed <p>Deaf and limited hearing happens when there is a problem with the ear, nerves connected to the ear, or the part of the brain that controls hearing. Someone who has hearing loss may be able to hear some sounds or nothing at all.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize background noise. Provide seating that allows for a clear view of the teacher. Communicate comments from the class either by repeating what is said or asking a volunteer to write responses on a white board or tear sheets. Provide communication in written form Find out what the individuals like and plan to incorporate those into your teaching plan. 	<p>Chronic Asthma is a condition that affects a person's breathing. Inside the lungs are airways called breathing tubes or bronchial tubes. With asthma, some of the smallest tubes can swell and narrow, making it harder for air to get through.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of students with asthma in your class. Understand their triggers and symptoms. Observe what seems to make them better or worse and keep a line of communication with parents to know how best to resource the child. Encourage the student with asthma to participate fully in physical activities and be ready to make adjustments if needed. Know emergency procedures and know who needs to be notified. <p>Epilepsy causes kids to have seizures that may cause them to stare into space, shake uncontrollably, or fall down. While most children with epilepsy test in the "average" I.Q. range, they are more likely than others to have learning problems that affect how well they do in school.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being aware of any attention disorders or issues with memory and learning. During your preparation, make provisions to help the child if these issues occur frequently. Know emergency procedures and know who needs to be notified. <p>Food allergies occurs when the body's immune system, which normally fights infections, reacts to a food as an invader. The immune system responds by releasing chemicals such as histamine into the body, triggering an allergic reaction.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid serving snacks that contain the allergens Some studies have shown that students with food allergies face a higher risk of being bullied. Help other students understand the special precautions required due to food allergies. Students at risk for food allergies must have a plan for handling emergencies. Make sure you, the students, parents, and other leaders all know where the epinephrine injector is stored and how your student will get it quickly if needed. Know emergency procedures and know who needs to be notified. 	<p>Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD or ADHD) When many people think of attention deficit disorder, they picture an out-of-control kid in constant motion, bouncing off the walls and disrupting everyone around. But this is not the only possible picture. Some children with ADHD are hyperactive, while others sit quietly—with their attention miles away. Some put too much focus on a task and have trouble shifting it to something else. Others are only mildly inattentive, but overly impulsive.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate each child's individual weaknesses and strengths. Develop creative strategies for helping the child focus, stay on task, and learn to his or her full capability. Be prepared to add movement activities and switch activities. Be flexible when he/she needs to wiggle or walk around <p>Bipolar disorder is a serious brain illness. It is also called manic-depressive illness or manic depression. Children with bipolar disorder go through unusual mood changes.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be patient and flexible with current mood, validate feelings. Encourage the child to talk and listen to the child carefully. Be understanding about mood episodes. Help the child have fun and engage them with others. <p>Oppositional Defiance Disorder (ODD) is an ongoing pattern of uncooperative, defiant, and hostile behavior toward authority figures that seriously interferes with the youngster's day to day functioning. Symptoms of ODD may include: Frequent temper tantrums. Excessive arguing with adults.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always build on the positives, give the child praise and positive reinforcement when he shows flexibility or cooperation. Take a time-out or break if you are about to make the conflict with the child worse, not better. Set up reasonable, age appropriate limits with consequences that can be enforced consistently. Try to give many choices and avoid saying no when possible. 	<p>Down syndrome (DS), also called Trisomy 21, is a condition in which a person is born with an extra chromosome. ... With Down syndrome, the extra chromosome causes delays in the way a child develops, mentally and physically.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn what you can from parents that can help you to adapt your lessons to meet the needs of their child Educate the kids in your class to know how to interact appropriately Good to know where they are both chronologically and mentally so that you can be guided in your lesson preparation <p>Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are characterized by social-interaction difficulties, communication challenges and a tendency to engage in repetitive behaviors. However, symptoms and their severity vary widely across these three core areas. May exhibit behaviors, but are often of normal intelligence. Often a response delay.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the type of Autism you are dealing with Engage parents to help you know the best strategies to work with their child Adjust your class to accommodate the needs of this child Teach other children in your class how to show love and respect to this child and include them in activities <p>Dyslexia is a specific learning disability in reading. Kids with dyslexia have trouble reading accurately and fluently. They may also have trouble with reading comprehension, spelling and writing.</p> <p>Key Adaptations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be flexible in your approach and seek to find a method that suits the child, rather than expecting that all pupils will learn in the same way Find the child's strengths and play on those as much as possible Use pictures instead of writing, play dough and other mediums
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/md-factsheet.html http://www.accreditedschoolsonline.org/resources/students-with-hearing-impairments/ http://www.cyh.com/HealthTopics/HealthTopicDetails.aspx?p=114&np=306&id=1874 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/resources/lung/asth_sch.pdf http://www.epilepsy.com/learn/seizures-youth/about-kids/your-child-school-and-child-care http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/food-allergies-factsheet.html 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.helpguide.org/articles/add-adhd/attention-deficit-disorder-adhd-in-children.htm https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/bipolar-disorder-in-children-and-teens/index.shtml https://www.aacap.org/aacap/Families_and_Youth/Facts_for_Families/Facts_for_Families_Pages/Children_With_Oppositional_Defiant_Disorder_72.aspx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://sundayschoolzone.com/special-needs-ministry-who-me-by-kim-grist/ http://www.goodhousekeeping.com/life/parenting/a40502/child-with-down-syndrome/ https://whatsinthebible.com/seven-tips-for-welcoming-and-teaching-children-with-autism/ https://www.autismspeaks.org/what-autism/symptoms https://www.understood.org/en/learning-attention-issues/child-learning-disabilities/dyslexia/understanding-dyslexia