

ACCESSIBLE COMMUNICATION GUIDE

Accessible communication to provide complete healthcare for persons with disabilities



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to work and to contribute to society.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live a full and active life.

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Conferences, seminars, workshops and other events of a scientific or cultural nature promoted or financed by the government must ensure accessibility and provide assistive technology resources (art. 71, LBI).





THIS GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO HELP ELIMINATE COMMUNICATION BARRIERS

You will find tips about:

- How to refer to persons with disabilities.
- Accessibility in meetings and documents.

In healthcare, **communication barriers hinder or prevent** persons with disabilities from:

- Receiving a **quick and correct diagnosis**.
- **Talking** about their **health condition**.
- **Participating in decisions** about their health and well-being.

In Brazil, Persons with disabilities' rights, fundamental freedoms and citizenship are based on:

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with Constitutional power.
- Brazilian Law on the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities - LBI, among other laws.

USE OF WORDS

HOW TO REFER TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

✓ RIGHT

Always use Person combined with the disability or other characteristic.

Examples: blind person, deaf person, person with Down syndrome, wheelchair user.

Use the words **issue or condition.**

Use the words **genetic condition or genetic arrangement.**

Say **person without disability.**

✗ WRONG

Do not use **disabled, differently-abled, special needs, PwD, etc.**

Do not use **offensive and prejudiced words:** invalid, exceptional, retarded, sick, angel, special, deaf-mute.

Do not use the words **illness or problem.**

Do not use the words **genetic aberration, anomaly or error.**

Do not say **normal person.**

When in doubt ask the person with disability.

GROUP MESSAGES

- Use **simple** fonts (no serifs).
- **Describe all images**, using #imagedescription.
- **Use images that are described by screen readers**, such as emojis (DO NOT use stickers).
- **Share documents in accessible formats**, such as videos with subtitles, transcripts and sign language interpreters.
- Use easy-to-understand language, **with short sentences and everyday words**.



VIRTUAL MEETINGS

Before the meeting:

- Ask if anyone needs **accessibility resources**.
- **Inform everybody how the platform works**.
- Ensure **accessibility of the material** presented at the meeting.
- **Share material** before the event.

During the meeting:

- Have each person make an **audio description** and **say their name** before speaking.
- Use **short sentences and everyday words** (easy-to-understand communication).
- **Speak slowly** and **take breaks** to allow time for interpretation.
- Use **audio description resources, sign language interpreter, subtitles, transcription**.
- **Read chat messages** before replying.



To learn more about accessibility in web conferencing platforms:
Assistive Connections: Technology and Accessible Teaching Materials.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_BM6zQywOF1XtAiU45Mm0cAh9_2PgRol/view

IN-PERSONS MEETINGS

Before the event:

- Ask about the **need for accessibility** resource in the enrolment.
- **Enable** required **accessibility resources**.
- Choose a location **without architectural barriers**.
- **Book seats** according to needs.

During the event:

- **Flag up available accessibility services**.
- **Start** speeches with a brief **audio description**.
- Start speeches without a microphone so that people who are blind or visually impaired can locate the speaker.
- **Describe all the images** displayed.

Aid communication by using easy-to-understand language and hiring sign language interpreter, audio description and live subtitling (stenotype) services.



SLIDES PRESENTATIONS

- Use **simple fonts** without serifs. Ex. Arial, Calibri, Tahoma, Verdana.
- Choose **24-size** font for content and size **32** (or larger) for titles.
- Use colors with **high contrast** (e.g. white and black).
- Present **little information and few images** per slide.
- Use easy-to-understand images.
- Use easy-to-understand language, with **short sentences and everyday words**.
- **Read all slide content and describe images and worksheets.**



Use the accessibility check when preparing slide presentations. This tool identifies accessibility issues and suggests solutions.

DIGITAL / WRITTEN DOCUMENTS

- Use **simple fonts** (no serifs, e.g. Arial, Calibri, Tahoma, Verdana).
- Choose font size **12** (or larger).
- Respect the **space between letters and words**.
- DO NOT use condensed letters.
- Use **1.5 line** spacing.
- Use **short sentences** and **simple words**.
- **Highlight** information by underlining the phrase or with icons (DO NOT just change the color to highlight information).
- Use word processor **heading levels** feature (DO NOT use only colors or font size to identify title and subtitle).
- **Describe images and tables** throughout the document.
- **Use links that describe the content** (DO NOT use links such as "learn more" and "click here").
- **Use accessible features** for screen readers (DO NOT use text boxes feature).
- DO NOT use files where the text has been scanned and presented as an image.



Documents are more accessible when they use easy-to-understand language, enlarged font, good contrast, as well as additional features (braille, sign language, audio, among others).

To learn more: Guidelines for creating accessible documents in Microsoft Word.
<http://nau.uniriotec.br/images/pdf/guia/v2-guiaWord.pdf>

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2007).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem, and to reduce the stigma and discrimination that they experience. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the Mental Health Act 1983, the Mental Health Act 1990, the Mental Health Act 1994, the Mental Health Act 1997, the Mental Health Act 2003, and the Mental Health Act 2007.

The Mental Health Act 1983 was the first of a series of Acts that have been passed in the UK to improve the lives of people with a mental health problem. The Act 1990 was the first to introduce the concept of 'mental health care orders', which are orders made by the court that require a person with a mental health problem to receive treatment in a hospital or other institution. The Act 1994 was the first to introduce the concept of 'community treatment orders', which are orders made by the court that require a person with a mental health problem to receive treatment in the community.

The Act 1997 was the first to introduce the concept of 'mental health review orders', which are orders made by the court that require a person with a mental health problem to be reviewed by a mental health professional. The Act 2003 was the first to introduce the concept of 'mental health care orders', which are orders made by the court that require a person with a mental health problem to receive treatment in a hospital or other institution. The Act 2007 was the first to introduce the concept of 'mental health care orders', which are orders made by the court that require a person with a mental health problem to receive treatment in a hospital or other institution.

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Scan me



Communication Accessibility is everyone's right!



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