

# Categories of Impairment:

breathing, obesity, & chronic conditions

---

RACHEL STUCK



# Breathing

---

## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

- Emphysema:
  - Symptoms: shortness of breath, cough, difficulty breathing, exhaustion, weight loss, depression, fast heartbeat
- Chronic Bronchitis:
  - Symptoms: shortness of breath, cough, wheezing, chest pain, chest tightness, sore throat,

## Asthma:

- Symptoms: coughing, wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest tightness, fatigue

## Comorbidities for COPD & Asthma:

- high blood pressure, impaired mobility, insomnia, sinusitis, migraine, depression, stomach ulcers, cancer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=15DBE6giDUA>

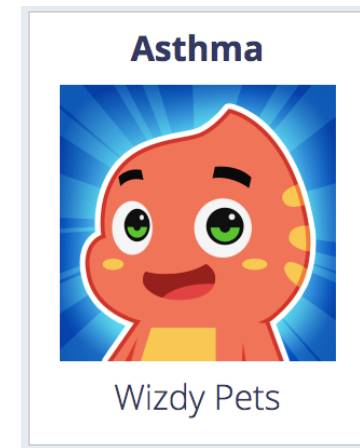
# Assistive Technology for Breathing

Propeller:



<https://www.propellerhealth.com/>

Wizdy Pets:



<http://wizdygames.com/apps/wizdypets>

# Physiological Impairments & Assistive Technologies

---

## Fibromyalgia

- Symptoms: widespread pain, fatigue, cognitive difficulties, depression, headaches,
- Assistive Techs: mobility aids (walkers, wheelchairs, scooters) braces or splints, orthotics,

## Gastro-intestinal disease

- Symptoms: chronic abdominal pain, hiccups, nausea/vomiting, rumination, constipation, diarrhea, gas
- Assistive Techs: health monitoring app



# Physiological Impairments & Assistive Technologies

---

## Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

- Symptoms: extreme fatigue that does not improve with rest (no known cause)
- Assistive Techs: MyTherapy (disease management app)

## Cancer

- Symptoms: fatigue, weight changes, cough, difficulty swallowing, persistent indigestion, unexplained joint/muscle pain, unexplained bleeding/bruising
- Side effects of Radiation: fatigue, irritation of skin, long term-heart problems
- Side effects of Chemotherapy: headaches, stomach pain, muscle pain, peripheral
- Assistive Techs: listed wigs, prostheses
  - Do these count as assistive technologies?

# Heart Disease

---

## Ischemic Heart Disease

- Symptoms: chest pain, chest pressure, shortness of breath
- Assistive Techs: health management apps

## Other General Heart Disease Symptoms

- angina (chest pain sometimes radiating down the left arm or into the jaw);
- sensations of fluttering, thumping, pounding, or racing of the heart (palpitations);
- edema (swelling and fluid retention in the legs, ankles, abdomen, lungs, or heart);
- lightheadedness, weakness, dizziness, or fainting spells;
- breathlessness;
- chronic fatigue; and
- gastric upset (or nausea)



# Diabetes

---

## Type I

- Symptoms: extreme fatigue that does not improve with rest (no known cause)

## Type II

- Symptoms: dry mouth, blurred vision, fatigue, slow healing cuts, yeast infections, urinary tract infections, itchy skin

## Assistive Techs:

- Vision aids (magnifiers)
- Portion plate
- Glucose monitor
- Watch/PDA reminder



# Arthritis

## Symptoms:

Fatigue

Joint: pain, tenderness, swelling, redness, warmth, stiffness

Loss of joint range of motion

Limping

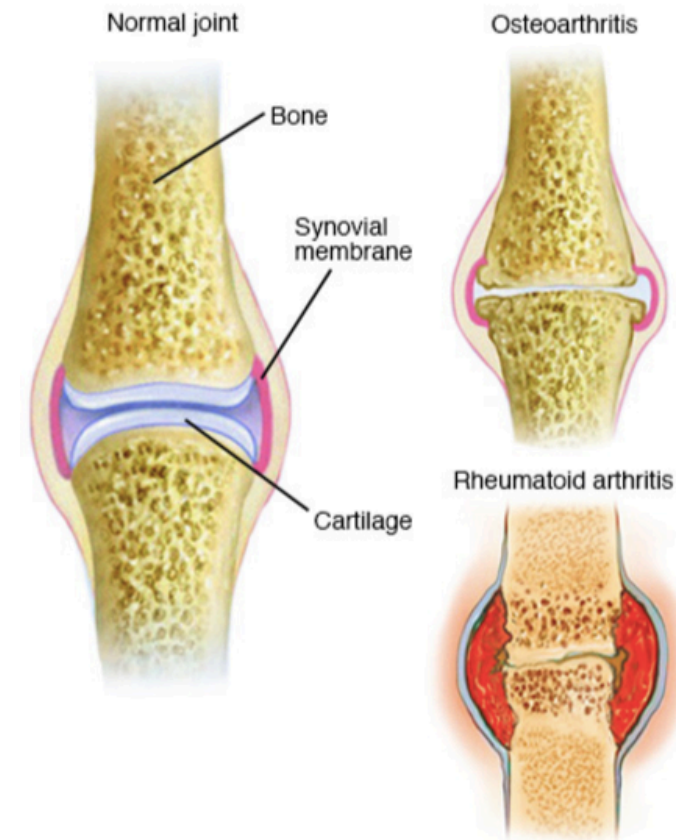
Joint deformity

Loss of joint function

Anemia

Fever

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQrEK7BWF-k> (0:53-1:30)





# Arthritis

## Assistive Techs:

- To get around:
  - Cane/crutch
  - Orthotics
  - Braces/Splints
  - Reachers
  - Taller chairs



<http://www.arthritisupplies.com/>



## ◦ Kitchen:

- Double handed pots
- Electronic can/jar openers
- Larger knobs and levers



# Arthritis

- Bedroom:

- Large buttons, hooks, closers
- Voice activated lamp
- Sock aids
- Zipper pulls



- Bathroom:

- Grab bars
- Shower chair



# Obesity

---

## Symptoms:

- Increases likelihood of: hypertension, high cholesterol, Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, some cancers, mental illness, and osteoarthritis Sleep apnea and breathing problems
- Body pain
- Difficulty with physical functioning

## Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jb8mPchlyfE>

# Obesity

---

Assistive Techs: food/diet apps,




# Migraine

---

30.3% of adults suffer from severe headache or migraine

Symptoms:

- Moderate to severe headaches
  - Headaches on one side of your head only
  - Pulsating headache pain
  - Headaches aggravated by routine physical activity
  - Headaches that cause nausea, vomiting or both
  - Headaches coupled with sensitivity to light and sound
- 

# Migraine

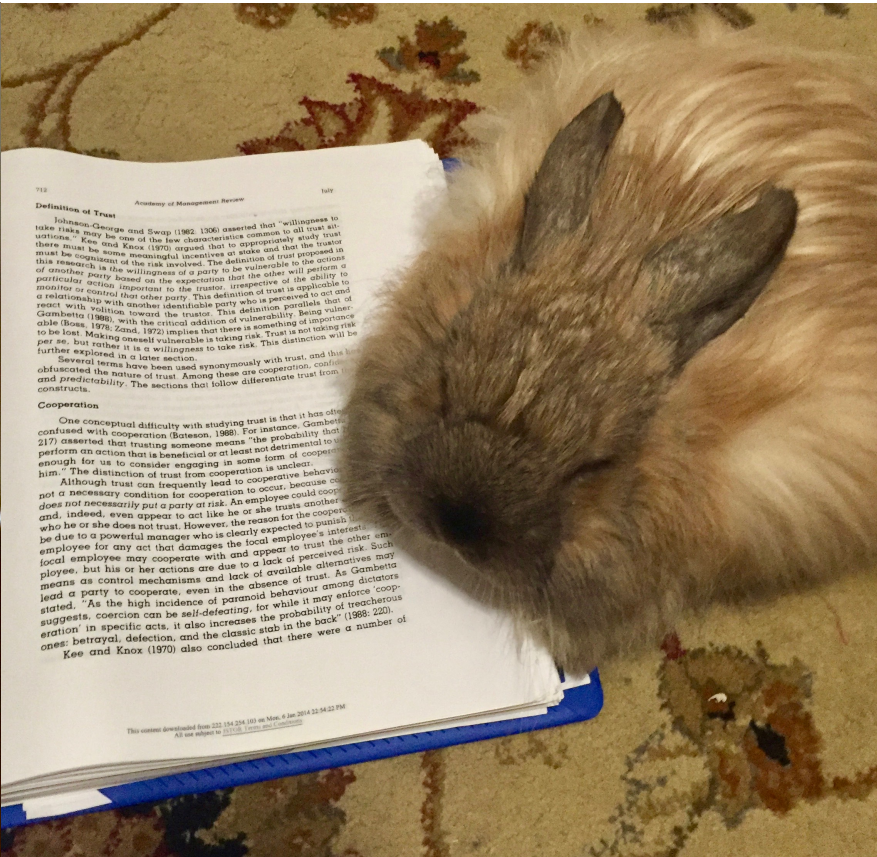
---

## Assistive Techs:

- Anti-glare filter for computer monitor
- Air purification systems (for fragrance triggers)
- Sunglasses
- <http://www.cefaly.com/>
- Apps:
  - Brainwave tuner
  - Binaural Beats therapy
  - iHeadache/Headache Diary



# Questions???



712  
Academy of Management Review  
July

**Definition of Trust**

Johnson, George and Swoop (1992, 1996) asserted that "willingness to take risks may be one of the few characteristics common to all trust activities." Kee and Knox (1970) argued that to appropriately study trust there must be some meaningful incentives at stake and that the trustor must be cognizant of the risk involved. The definition of trust proposed in this research is the willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the actions of another party based on the expectation that the other will perform a particular action important to the trustor irrespective of the ability to monitor or control that other party. This definition of trust is applicable to a relationship with another identifiable party who is perceived to act and react with volition toward the trustor. This definition parallels that of Gambetta (1988), with the critical addition of vulnerability. Being vulnerable (Bass, 1978; Zand, 1972) implies that there is something of importance to be lost. Making oneself vulnerable is taking risk. Trust is not taking risk *per se*, but rather it is a willingness to take risk. This distinction will be further explored in a later section.

Several terms have been used synonymously with trust, and this has obscured the nature of trust. Among these are cooperation, confidence, and predictability. The sections that follow differentiate trust from these constructs.

**Cooperation**

One conceptual difficulty with studying trust is that it has often been confused with cooperation (Bateman, 1988). For instance, Gambetta (1988: 217) asserted that trusting someone means "the probability that you will perform an action that is beneficial or at least not detrimental to you, even though for us to consider engaging in some form of cooperative behavior with him." The distinction of trust from cooperation is unclear. Although trust can frequently lead to cooperative behavior, it is not a necessary condition for cooperation to occur, because cooperation does not necessarily put a party at risk. An employee could cooperate with a manager and, indeed, even appear to act like he or she trusts another party who he or she does not trust. However, the reason for the cooperation may be due to a powerful manager who is clearly expected to punish an employee for any act that damages the local employee's interests. Such a focal employee may cooperate with and appear to trust the other employee, but his or her actions are due to a lack of available alternatives. Such means as control mechanisms and lack of trust. As Gambetta (1988) stated, "As the high incidence of paranoid behaviour among dictators suggests, coercion can be self-defeating, for while it may enforce cooperation in specific acts, it also increases the probability of treacherous ones; betrayal, defection, and the classic stab in the back" (1988: 220). Kee and Knox (1970) also concluded that there were a number of

This content downloaded from 232.134.226.193 on Mon, 4 Jun 2014 22:54:22 PM  
All use subject to [JSTOR Terms and Conditions](#)