
Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments

Technology and Assistive Devices

Accessibility Features refer to the design and implementation of products, devices, and environments that can be used by people with disabilities, including visual impairments. This concept is closely related to assistive technology, which includes tools and devices that help individuals with disabilities to interact with and navigate their surroundings. Examples of accessibility features include screen readers, high contrast displays, and tactile markings.

Adaptive Equipment is a type of assistive device that is designed to help individuals with visual impairments to perform daily tasks and activities. This can include devices such as white canes, walkers, and adaptive utensils. Adaptive equipment is often used in conjunction with other assistive technologies, such as screen readers and braille displays, to provide a comprehensive system of support.

American Printing House for the Blind (APH) is a non-profit organization that provides a wide range of assistive devices and resources for individuals who are blind or have low vision. APH is a leading provider of braille and large print materials, and also offers a variety of adaptive equipment and technology solutions.

Android Accessibility refers to the range of features and tools that are available on Android devices to support users with disabilities, including visual impairments. This includes features such as screen readers, high contrast displays, and gesture-based navigation. Android accessibility features can be used in conjunction with other assistive technologies, such as braille displays and wearable devices.

Apps Development for visual impairments refers to the design and creation of mobile applications that are accessible and usable by individuals with visual impairments. This can include apps that provide assistive technologies such as screen readers, object recognition, and navigation assistance. Apps development for visual impairments requires a deep understanding of the needs and challenges of individuals with visual impairments, as well as the latest developments in assistive technology.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that involves the development of intelligent machines that can perform tasks that would typically require human intelligence. In the context of visual impairments, AI can be used to develop assistive technologies such as object recognition, navigation assistance, and smart home devices. AI-powered devices can learn and adapt to the needs and preferences of individual users, providing a high level of personalized support.

Assistive Technology (AT) refers to the range of devices, tools, and systems that are designed to help individuals with disabilities, including visual impairments. This can include devices such as screen readers, braille displays, and wearable devices, as well as software applications and online platforms. Assistive technology is a key component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and is used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Audio Description is a technique that involves providing a verbal description of visual elements, such as

images, videos, and live events. This can be used to support individuals with visual impairments, providing them with access to visual information that they would not otherwise be able to perceive. Audio description is often used in conjunction with other assistive technologies, such as screen readers and braille displays.

Automated Systems refer to the use of technology to automate tasks and processes, such as navigation, object recognition, and communication. In the context of visual impairments, automated systems can be used to develop assistive technologies that provide support and assistance to individuals with visual impairments. Automated systems can learn and adapt to the needs and preferences of individual users, providing a high level of personalized support.

Blind Spot refers to the area around a vehicle that is not visible to the driver, either through the windows or mirrors. In the context of visual impairments, the blind spot can be a significant challenge, particularly when navigating through busy streets or intersections. Assistive technologies such as sensors and cameras can be used to detect and alert individuals to potential hazards in the blind spot.

Braille Display is a type of assistive device that raises and lowers braille dots to display text and other information. Braille displays are often used in conjunction with screen readers and other assistive technologies to provide a comprehensive system of support for individuals with visual impairments. Braille displays can be used to read books, access digital information, and communicate with others.

Camera Systems refer to the use of cameras to provide visual information and support to individuals with visual impairments. This can include devices such as wearable cameras, smart glasses, and camera-mounted assistive devices. Camera systems can be used to provide object recognition, navigation assistance, and other forms of support, and can be integrated with other assistive technologies such as screen readers and braille displays.

Canes Techniques refer to the methods and strategies used to navigate and interact with the environment using a white cane. This can include techniques such as tapping, sweeping, and probing, which are used to detect and avoid obstacles. Canes techniques are an important component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and are used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Captioning Systems refer to the use of text to provide a visual representation of audio information, such as dialogue, sound effects, and music. Captioning systems are often used in conjunction with assistive technologies such as screen readers and braille displays to provide a comprehensive system of support for individuals with visual impairments. Captioning systems can be used to provide access to audio information in a wide range of contexts, including videos, live events, and online platforms.

CCTV Systems refer to the use of closed-circuit television cameras to provide visual information and support to individuals with visual impairments. This can include devices such as wearable cameras, smart glasses, and camera-mounted assistive devices. CCTV systems can be used to provide object recognition, navigation assistance, and other forms of support, and can be integrated with other assistive technologies such as screen readers and braille displays.

Communication Aids refer to the devices and systems that are used to support communication between individuals with visual impairments and others. This can include devices such as braille displays, screen readers, and assistive software applications. Communication aids are an important component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and are used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Computer Access refers to the use of technology to provide access to digital information and resources for individuals with visual impairments. This can include devices such as screen readers, braille displays, and assistive software applications. Computer access is an important component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and is used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Daily Living Skills refer to the skills and strategies that are used to perform daily tasks and activities, such as cooking, cleaning, and personal care. In the context of visual impairments, daily living skills can be a significant challenge, particularly when navigating through unfamiliar environments. Assistive technologies such as sensors and cameras can be used to detect and alert individuals to potential hazards, and to provide support and assistance with daily living tasks.

Digital Accessibility refers to the design and implementation of digital products and services that can be used by people with disabilities, including visual impairments. This concept is closely related to assistive technology, which includes tools and devices that help individuals with disabilities to interact with and navigate digital environments. Examples of digital accessibility features include screen readers, high contrast displays, and tactile markings.

Disability Support Services refer to the range of services and resources that are available to support individuals with disabilities, including visual impairments. This can include services such as counseling, advocacy, and assistive technology support. Disability support services are an important component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and are used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Electronic Travel Aids (ETAs) refer to the range of devices and systems that are used to support navigation and travel for individuals with visual impairments. This can include devices such as GPS systems, wearable devices, and assistive software applications. ETAs are an important component of the Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments, and are used to support individuals with visual impairments in a wide range of contexts.

Environmental Accessibility refers to the design and implementation of physical environments that can be used by people with disabilities, including visual impairments. This concept is closely related to assistive technology, which includes tools and devices that help individuals with disabilities to interact with and navigate physical environments. Examples of environmental accessibility features include tactile markings, high contrast signage, and accessible pathways.