



Challenges individuals face with Down syndrome face

- education and awareness
- having a voice
- stigmatisation
- mixing and acceptance
- jobs and volunteering
- lack of confidence
- behavioural issues and challenges
- delayed gross and fine motor skills
- Speech and language delay affecting understanding and expression

(Down's Syndrome - Classroom strategies - SCoTEs Teacher Education Ireland, 2022)

Disability Rights

According to Disability rights, n.d. talks about people with Down syndrome have a considerably a smaller number of rights. They are discriminated against and judged based on their disorder on a daily basis. The Equality Act 2010 and the United Nations Convention on disability rights help to support, guard and encourage their rights. Such rights are:

- right to employment
- right to education
- right to freedom of speech

Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities under Article 7, states that children with disabilities are to be ensured to full enjoyment and vital independences on an equal basis with other children. Children with disabilities must have the rights to express their views freely on all matters regarding them

Diagnosis of Down syndrome:

- Screen tests – can indicate the likelihood or chances that a mother is carrying a baby with Down syndrome
- Diagnostic tests – can identify or diagnose whether baby has Down syndrome
- Adolescent children with Down syndrome might require working with beavioural specialist and taking medication if they are experiencing mental health and emotional problems. NDSS. (n.d.)

Treatment:

Early intervention for infants and children with Down syndrome can make a most important variance in enhancing the value of life.

When working with Down syndrome children in the setting, practitioners follow the following strategies:

- Generating on inclusive school or classroom climate
- Liaise closely with parents
- Monitoring closely to the child's individual education plan also known as the IEP
- Use classroom assistance efficiently
- Encourage language development by the use of communication boards (PECS)
- Reinforce on positive behaviour
- Keep encouraging them not to give up on numeracy
- Emphasise positive behaviour Genetics, C., (2011).

Conditions or disorders associated with Down syndrome

Increased risk of health conditions such as:

- autism spectrum disorders
- problems with hormones and glands
- hearing loss
- vision problems
- heart abnormalities
- intellectual and developmental disabilities
- poor muscle tone
- Mental health and emotional problems (Cunningham, 2011)

Symptoms of Down syndrome

Individuals with Down syndrome present diverse stages of intellectual and physical disabilities. The afflicted children and adults have some different facial aspect but not all afflicted individuals will have the identical set of aspects. Common characters are:

- Small skull
- Upward incline of eyes and epicanthic folds
- Slanting palpebral fissure
- Hands are short and stubby
- Nose is small with the flat nasal bridge
- Mouth has a narrow short palate with small teeth and furrowed protruding tongue
- Ears are small
- Delayed development and behavioural problems
- Cognitive disability

Cunningham, C., (2011).

Down Syndrome

Down syndrome is a state in which a person has an additional chromosome. These chromosomes are a bundle of tiny genes in the body. The chromosomes control how a baby's body configured and acts as it nurtures all through pregnancy and after birth. These additional chromosomes variates how the bay's body and brain grow therefore can cause both mental and physical encounters for the baby. People with down syndrome incline to look alike and operate similar but each person has unlike capabilities. Children or people with down syndrome generally have an IQ in the somewhat to modest how variety and gentler to speak than other children. Some of the familiar physical characteristics of Dawn Syndrome includes:

- a flattened face especially at the bridge of the nose,
- almond-shaped eyes that incline up,
- a short neck, small ears, a tongue that tends to stick out of the mouth,
- tiny white spots on the coloured part of the eyes, small hands and feet,
- a single line across the palm of the hand,
- small pinkie fingers that sometime bend towards the thumb,
- reduced muscle tone or loose joint and are shorter in height as children and adults.

People with Dawn Syndrome are connected with intellectual disability, facial disproportion, short build and reduced muscle tone or loose joints. However, like everyone, people with down syndrome have their own traits, things they like and do not like and things that make them who they are (Lorenz, 1998).

How is Down Syndrome identified?

Down syndrome is typically recognised at birth or shortly afterward. Originally the analysis is established on physical features that are frequently spotted in babies with down syndrome. Down syndrome is a hereditary condition caused when unusual cell detachment effecting in an additional full or limited copy of chromosome 21. This additional hereditary substance bases the growing fluctuations and physical traits of down syndrome. It is a familiar hereditary chromosomal condition and source of learning incapacities in children. Also cause other medical malformation together with heart and intestinal condition (Mayo Clinic, 2022).

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