**Types of Disabilities**

**ADHD:** Typical symptoms of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in a college environment include difficulty managing multiple and competing deadlines for long-term projects, following through on goals and intentions, and making good judgments about how to spend one's time. Trouble working within an unstructured environment, completing tests quickly, and focusing during classroom lectures are also markers of ADHD in the college setting. Frustration with achieving expectations can create feelings of depression or anxiety  
  
**Learning Disabilities:** Learning Disabilities (LD) refer to a significant difficulty in a specific area of learning (reading, writing, math, nonverbal), despite strengths in other areas. Learning Disabilities are persistent throughout life, but may manifest differently depending on the learning demands, academic setting, or the use of compensatory strategies. Getting a clear picture of one's learning disability contributes to improving strategies for meeting one's goals, creating achievable plans, and reducing frustration from unexplained difficulties that persist even when a student is giving his or her best effort.  
  
**Foreign Language Learning Disability:** Though there is currently no formal DSM-IV/DSM-IV-TR diagnosis for a Learning Disability in Foreign Language, we do recognize that foreign language may be particularly difficult for certain students already diagnosed with a LD.  
  
**Chronic Medical/Health:** Physical disorders are typically grouped into general categories: neurological, musculoskeletal, and severe, chronic medical conditions. Such medical conditions may include, but are not limited to, diabetes, cancer, epilepsy, HIV or AIDS, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis and muscular dystrophy.

**Visual Impairments:** Visual impairments may be considered disabilities if they significantly impair one’s functioning in the major life activity of seeing, and are not mitigated by glasses or lenses.  
  
**Hearing Impairments:** Hearing impairments may be considered disabilities if they significantly impair one’s functioning in the major life activity of hearing.

**Psychological/Psychiatric Disabilities:** Psychiatric disorders represent severe mental and emotional distress that significantly hinders a student's ability to cope with the stresses of daily living and academic life. Psychiatric disorders may impair concentration, energy, memory, and the ability to process information, and schoolwork may be compromised. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, major depression, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and schizophrenia.  
  
**Temporarily Disabling Conditions:** Adjustments may be made to mitigate the impact of temporarily disabling conditions.