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LEAD ME Winter Training School Madrid 2021

Media Accessibility Training: Sign Language and Subtitling for the Deaf and Hard-of-hearing

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The Unkwown Facts behind Sign Language Interpretation.

Raúl Rodríguez Gutiérrez

angelrar@ucm.es
Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

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#LEADMEMadrid2021

LEAD ME Winter Training School Madrid, 15-17 November 2021

INDEX

- Introduction
- Interpreter requirements
- Musculoskeletal injuries
- The role of an interpreter

INTRODUCTION

“The role of the sign language interpreter appears to be very straightforward to effectively facilitate communication between deaf individuals and those who are hearing”

National Deaf Center

INTERPRETER REQUIREMENTS

- High level of fluency in two languages
- Good command of linguistics
- Broad-based world knowledge
- High control of emotions
- Attention / concentration capacity
- Professional and ethical conduct

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

"The effect on signing on interpreters shows a correlation between mental and cognitive stress, which increased ergonomic risk"

Rochester Institute of Technology study, 2008

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

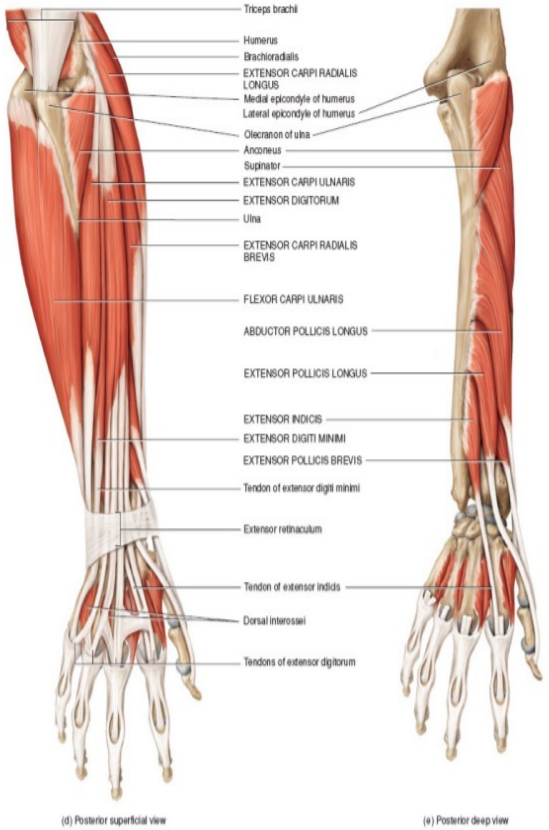


Figure 1b: Muscles of the forearm that move the wrist, hand, thumb, and digits (Tortora and Dickerson 2011, p. 413)

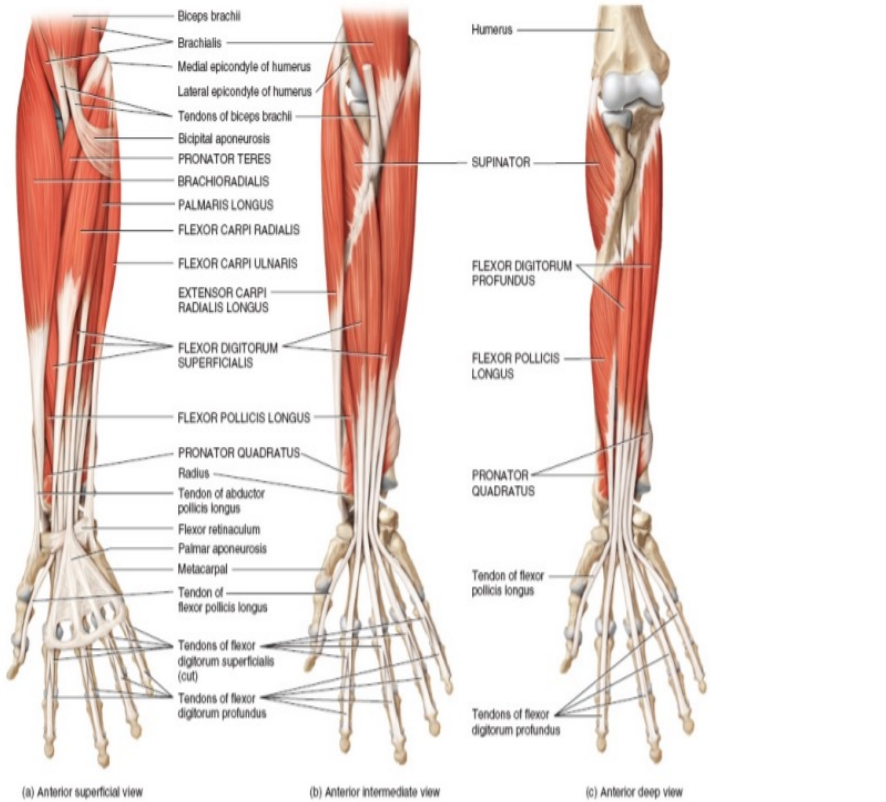


Figure 1a: Muscles of the forearm that move the wrist, hand, thumb, and digits (Tortora and Dickerson 2011, p. 412)

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

”The human hand is capable of producing a seemingly infinite number of different movements”

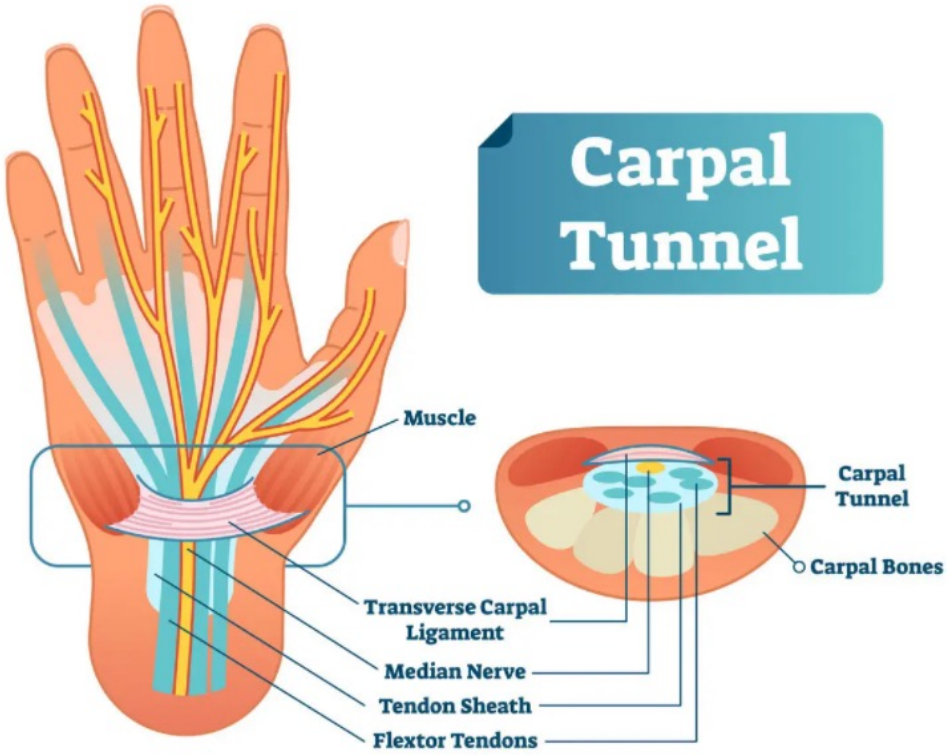
Fuglevand, 2011

”The hand is controlled by 21 different muscles in addition to the 19 comparably smaller intrinsic muscles that originate within the hand itself”

Grad, 1998

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

1. Carpal tunnel syndrome

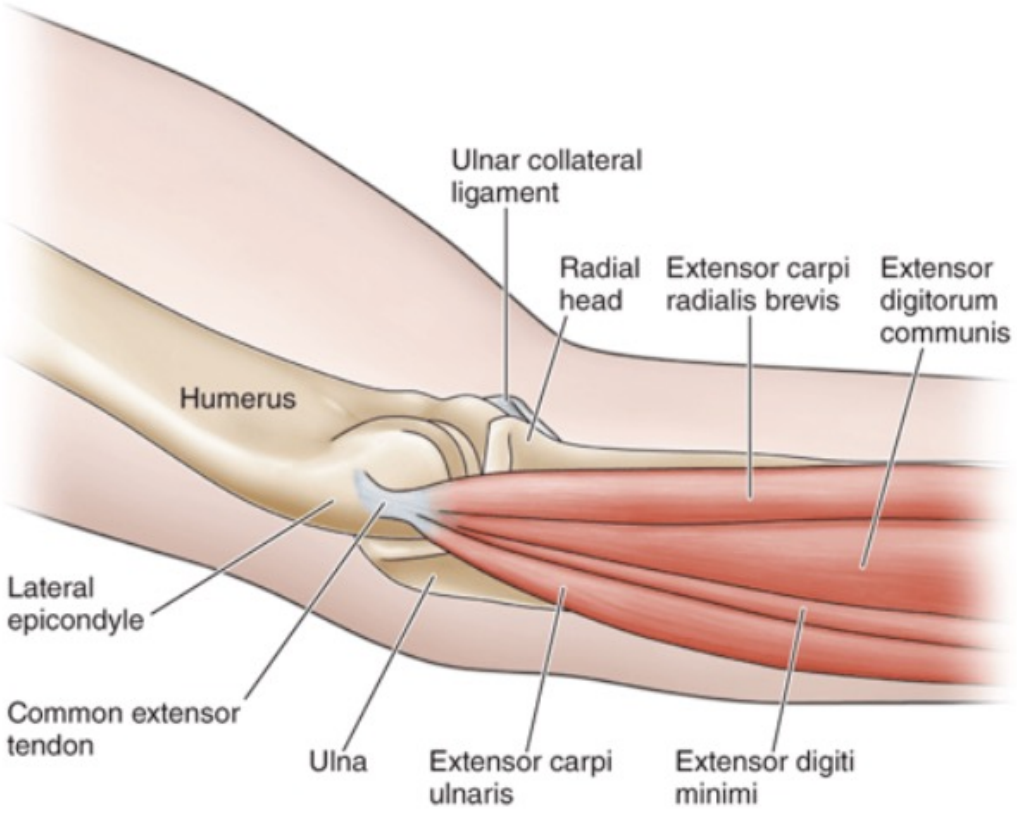


"CTS has been documented frequently among sign language interpreters"

Stedt, 1992
Feuerstein et al, 1997
Smith et al, 2000

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

2. Tendonitis



"Because tendons play such a large role in the generation of tension, they are a frequent site of irritation and inflammation"

Daenen et al, 2004
Fischer and Woodcock, 2012

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

2. Tendonitis

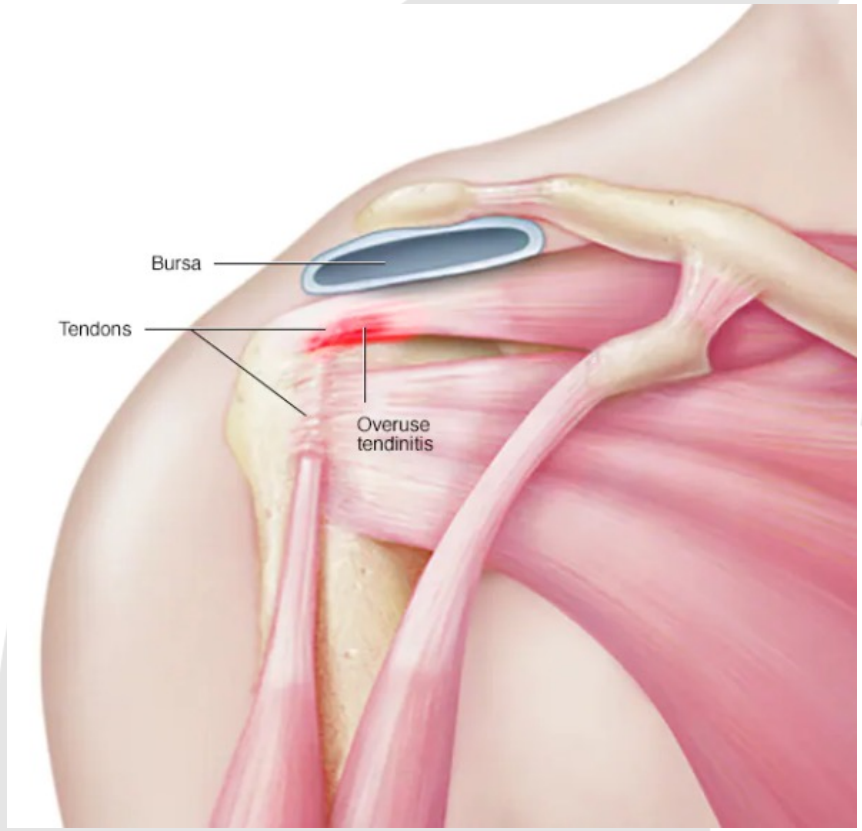
- **Shoulder tendonitis**
- **Wrist tendonitis**

“Tendons running through the wrist are subjected to frictional forces resulting from repetitive movement within the wrist itself”

Maganaris et al, 2004

“Tendons are in areas of high friction or mechanical stress as well as repetitive and excessive mechanical stress”

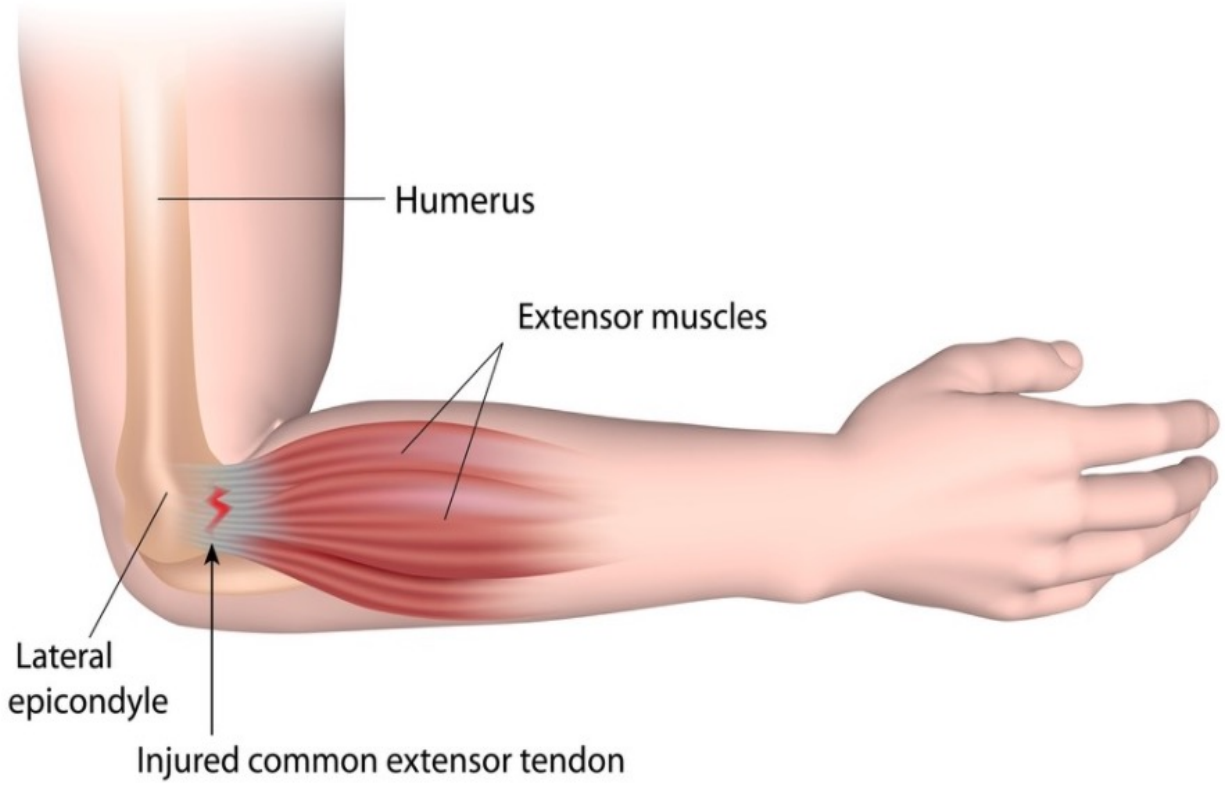
Kahn et al, 1999



MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

3. Lateral Epicondylitis

(Tennis Elbow)



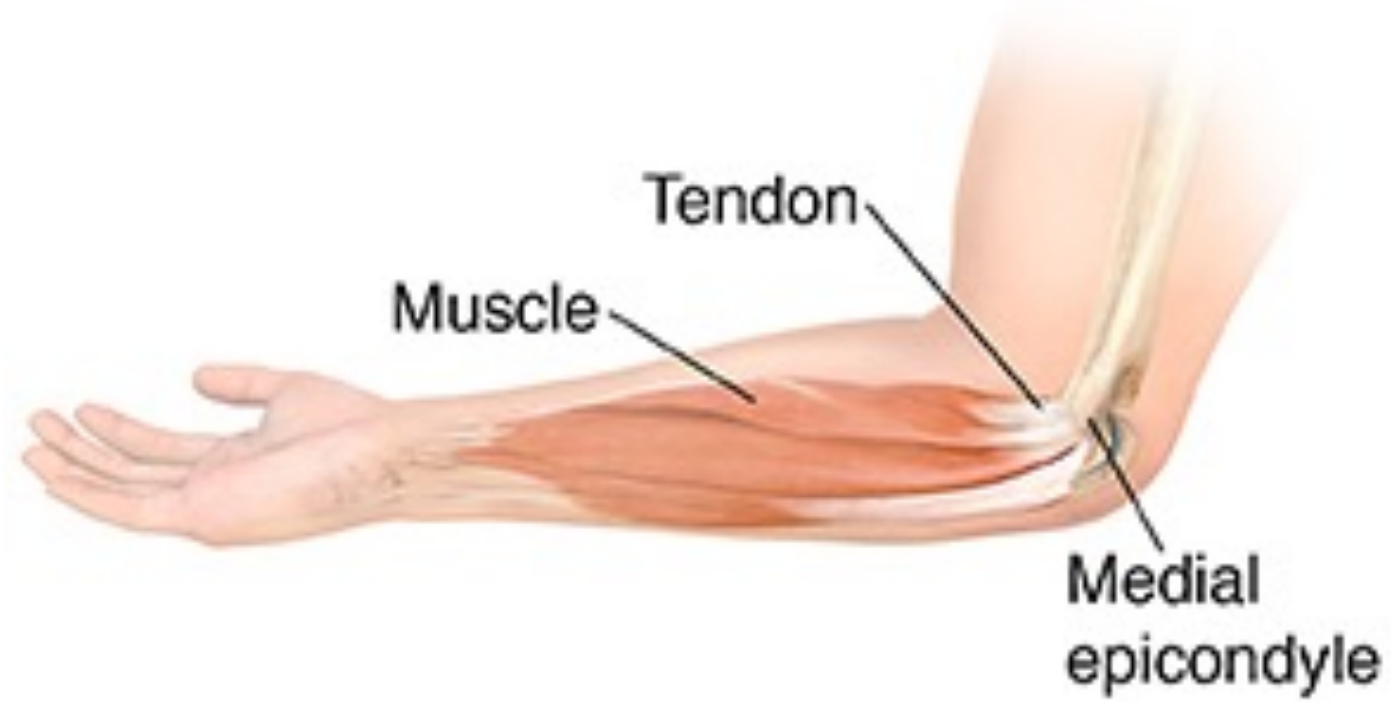
"Lateral epicondylitis has been that chronic overuse of the elbow joint causes microtears in the common extensor tendon that continually heal and pull apart causing chronic inflammation"

Hayter and Adler, 2012
Waugh, 2005

MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

4. Medial Epicondylitis

(Golfer´s elbow)

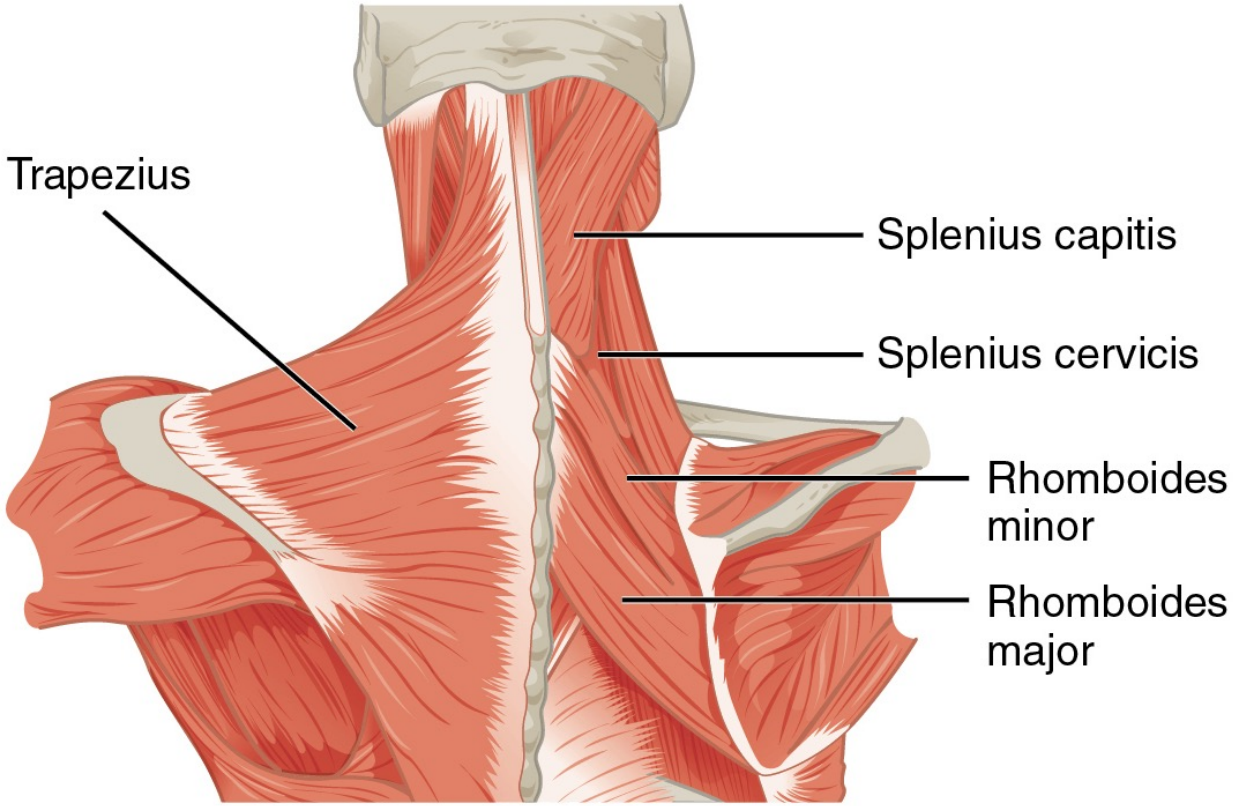


MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

5. Epitrocleitis

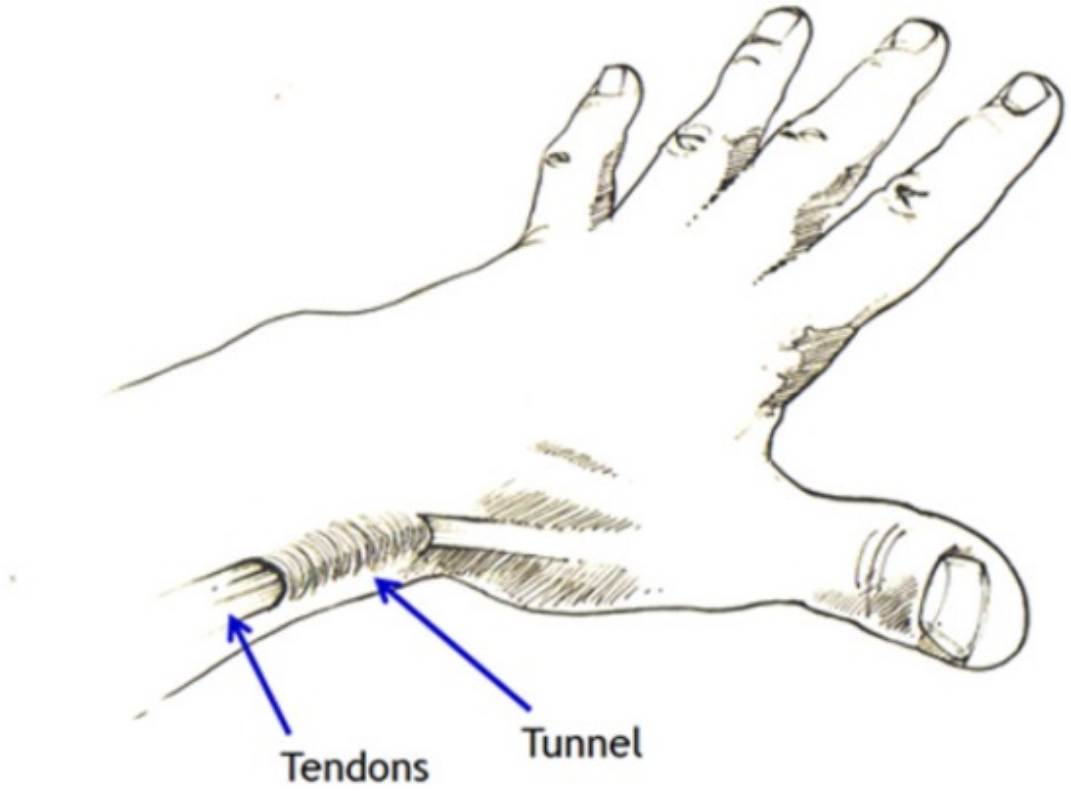
MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

6. Trapezius myalgia



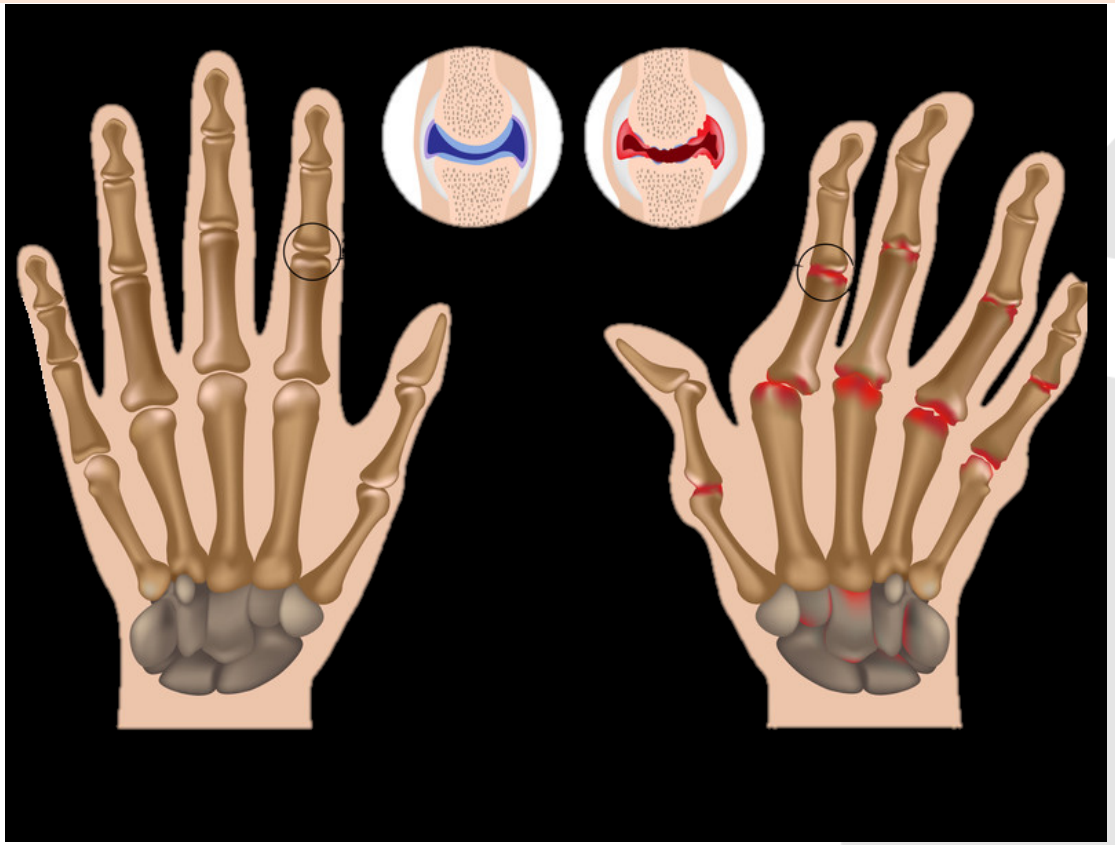
MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

7. De Quervain´s syndrome



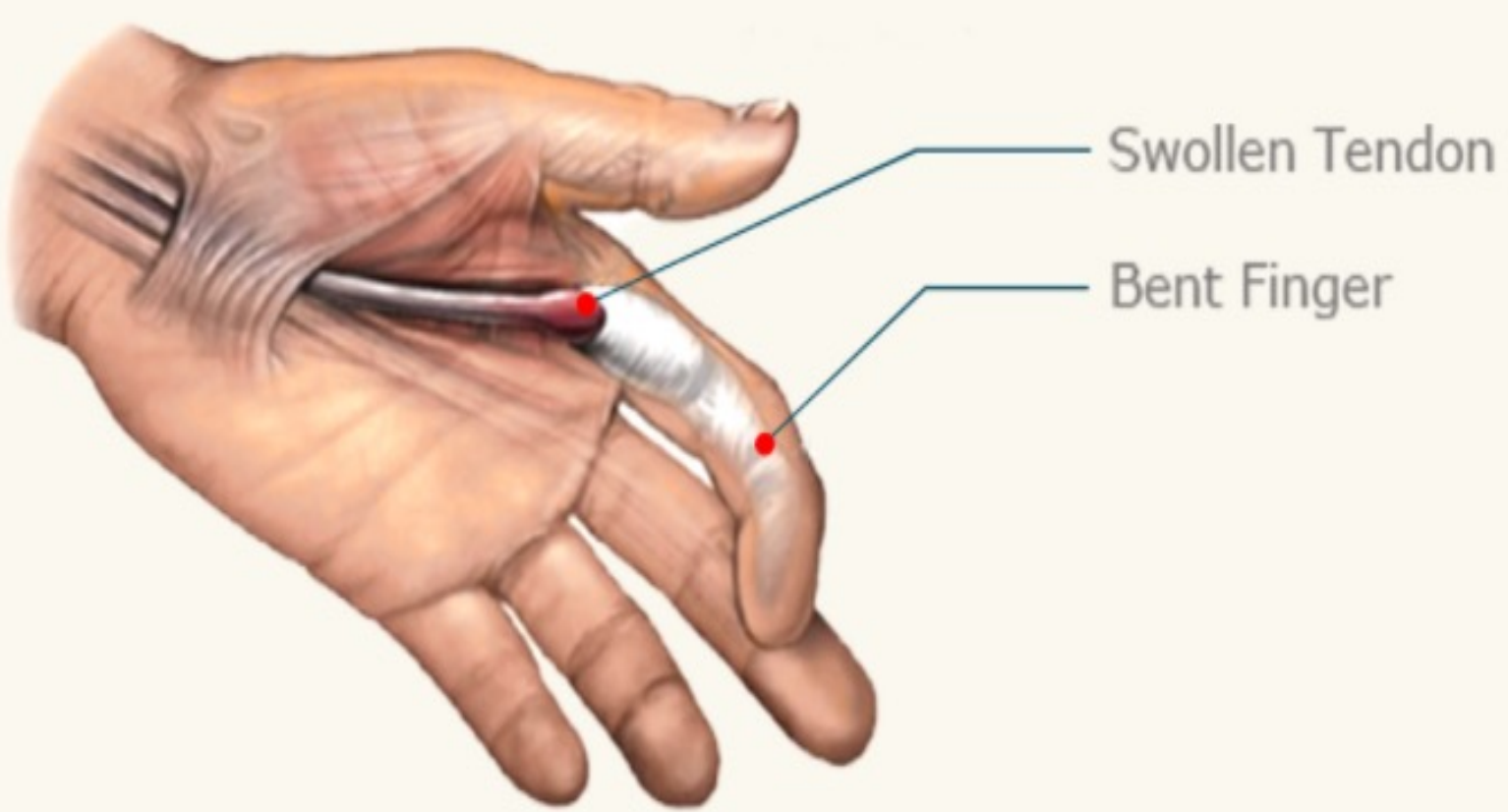
MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

8. Arthritis



MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

9. Trigger Finger



THE ROLE OF AN INTERPRETER

THE ROLE OF AN INTERPRETER

- **Education**

THE ROLE OF AN INTERPRETER

- **Services**

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https://wasli.org/