

Partial List of Invisible Disabilities:

ADHD
AIDS
Alcoholism
Alzheimer's
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's Disease)
Anxiety
Asthma
Auditory Processing Disabilities
Autism
Autism Spectrum
Bipolar Disorder
Bleeding Conditions
Blindness or Low Vision
Brain Injuries
Burn Injuries
Cancer
Cerebral Palsy
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
Chronic Pain
Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS)
Complications from Pregnancy
Crohn's Disease
Cumulative Trauma Conditions
Depression
Diabetes
Dwarfism/Little Person
Dystonia
Eating Disorders
Emotional Trauma
Epilepsy
Fibromyalgia Syndrome
Food Sensitivity
Fragrance Sensitivity
Graves' Disease
Guillain-Barré Syndrome
Hashimoto's Disease
Hearing or speech disabilities
Heart Conditions
Hepatitis
HIV Infection
Insomnia

Intellectual/Cognitive Disabilities
Latex Allergies
Learning Disabilities
Loneliness
Lupus
Lyme Disease
Major Depressive Conditions
Marfan Syndrome
Mental Health conditions
Migraine Headaches
Mobility Impairments requiring the use of mobility devices
Multiple Chemical Sensitivity or Environmental Illness
Multiple Sclerosis
Muscular Dystrophy
Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, ME/CFS
Myasthenia Gravis
Obsessive-compulsive disorder
Orthopedic impairments
Paralysis
Parkinson's
Partial or Completely Missing Limbs
Personality Disorders
Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD)
Rheumatoid Arthritis
Schizophrenia
Sickle Cell Anemia
Sjögren's Syndrome
Skin Disorders
Sleep Disorders
Speech-Language Impairment/Stuttering
Spinal Cord Injuries or Conditions
Thyroid Gland Disorders (Hyper/Hypothyroidism)
Tourette Syndrome
Tuberculosis
Ulcerative Colitis
Vertigo
Wheelchair/Scooter Users

Invisible disabilities can be chronic or temporary. Some invisible disabilities are invisible at certain times and visible at others. The use of scooters and wheelchairs may be used by those who are homebound, and therefore their disability may be invisible to the rest of us.