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The present thesis describes the health of people with Usher syndrome and addresses the need for a bio-psychosocial approach. Usher syndrome is the most common cause of genetic deafblindness. Usher syndrome is a progressive disease that affects hearing, vision and in some cases balance. Three clinical types exist, and 13 genes have been associated with this condition. People with Usher syndrome face challenges in everyday life that can affect their health. However, no previous research has described the general health, physical health, psychological health, social trust and financial concerns of this group. The present thesis describes the health of this group with regard to the aforementioned dimensions, in two studies compared with a cross-section of the Swedish population. The empirical material consists of answers from two questionnaires by people with Usher syndrome. The first generic, comprehensive questionnaire is named the “Health on Equal Terms”, and the second, disease-specific questionnaire concerning anxiety and depression is the “Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale”. The results of the present thesis stress the importance of taking a bio-psychosocial approach when describing people with Usher syndrome; otherwise, a risk exists for reducing the complex life situations with constant adaptations and challenges over the life course. The present thesis also addresses the development of different health theories and the relation between health and people with disabilities as well as the “disability paradox” and its implications for the health of people with Usher syndrome.