

Dys-ing You, Dys-ing Me

Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia, and Dyspraxia



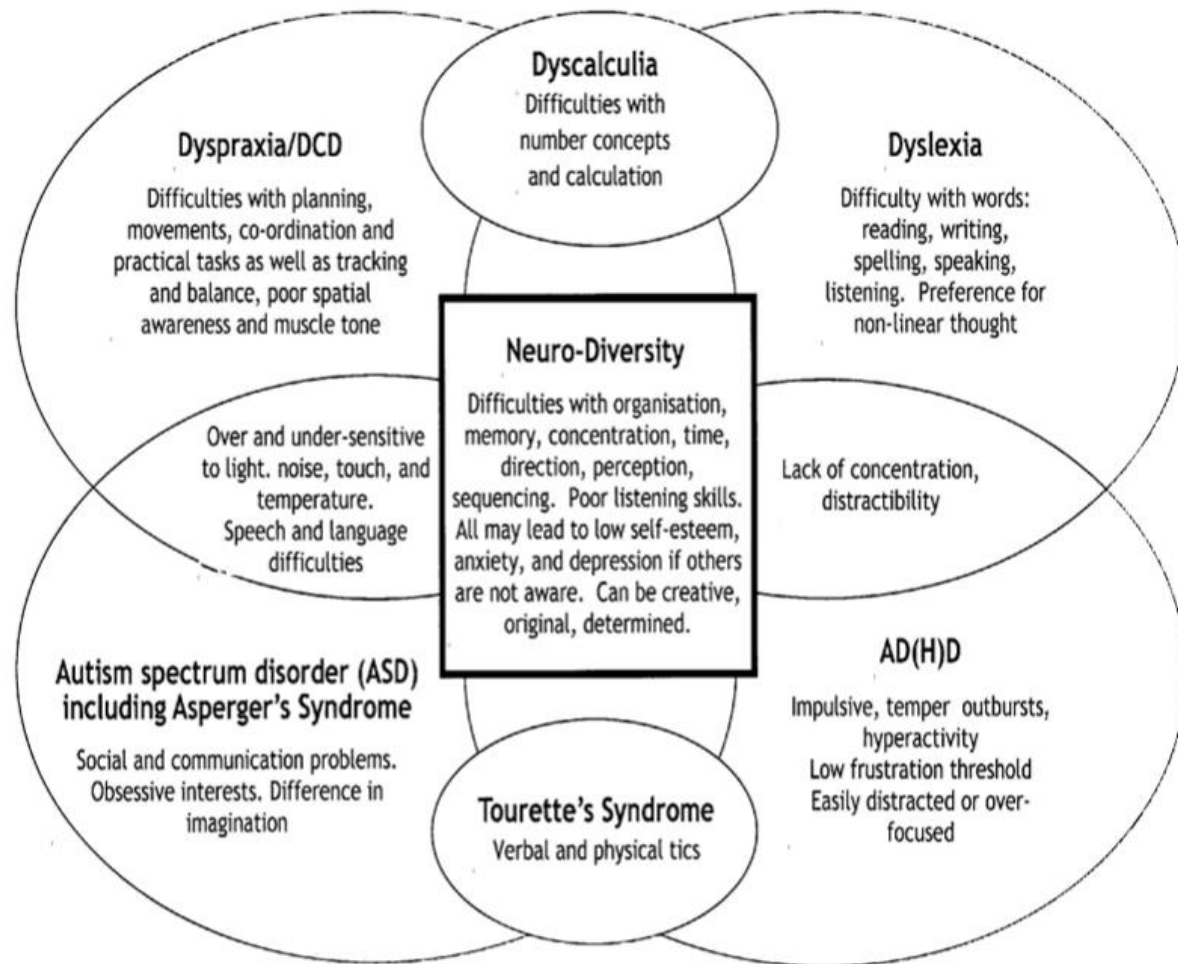
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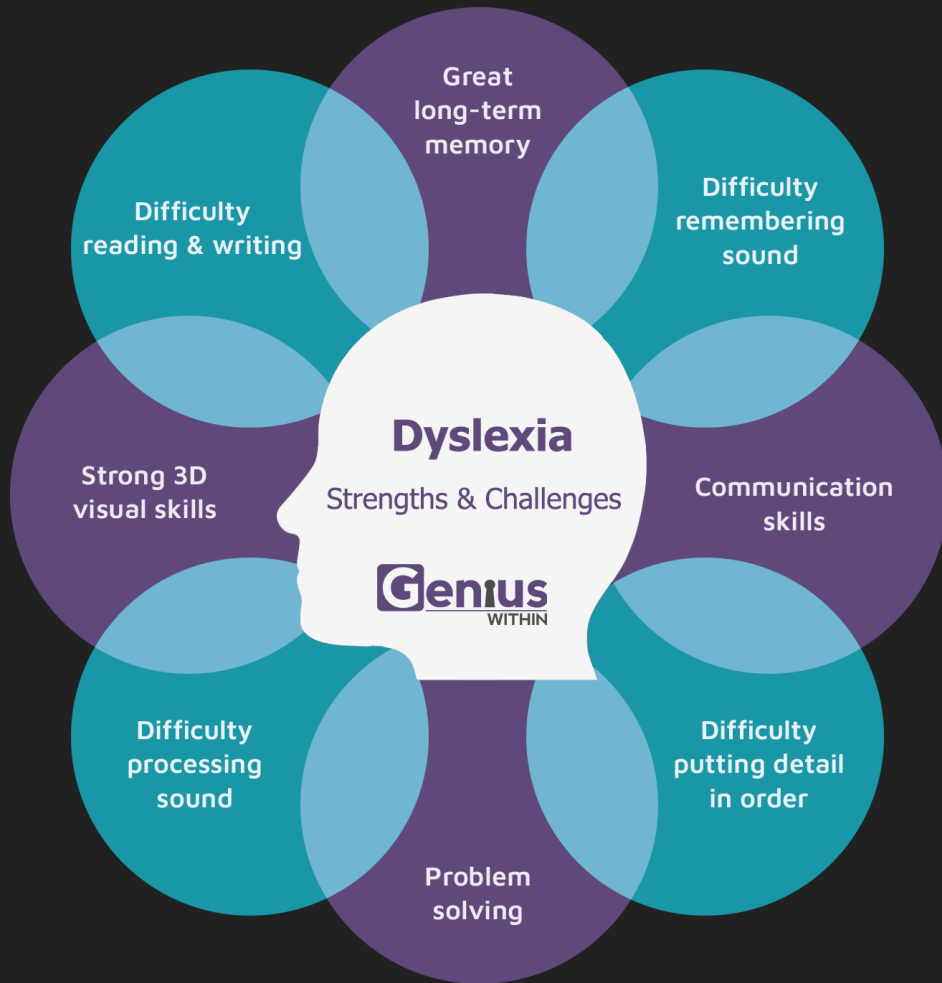


"I need you to be serious for a
minute"

whoa hold up, that sense of humor is
a load-bearing coping mechanism,
it's not going anywhere.

This is a document for discussion, concentrating mainly on the difficulties of those with neuro-diversity. It must however be pointed out that many such people are excellent at maths, co-ordination, reading etc . We are people of extremes.





Dyslexia symptoms can vary from person to person, but common markers include:

- Struggling with phonemic awareness, or the ability to differentiate between and use individual sounds in words
- Slow or distorted phonological processing
- Reading or writing letters or words out of order; poor spelling
- Reading slowly or with frequent pauses
- Difficulty sounding out unknown words
- Misuse or total disregard of punctuation
- Difficulty mastering correct spelling
- Trouble with handwriting
- Difficulty recalling known words
- Delayed speech development
- Trouble rhyming
- Short attention span
- Difficulty following directions
- Trouble distinguishing letters, numerals or sounds

Dysgraphia

Specific ways dysgraphia can present include:

1. Dyslexic Dysgraphia

- Poor spontaneous written work
- Copied work okay
- Minimal fine motor deficits

2. Motor Dysgraphia

- Poor fine motor skills
- Written work is illegible; spontaneous or copied
- Short samples may be okay, with extra effort/time
- Poor grasp
- Spelling not affected

3. Spatial Dysgraphia

- Visual-spatial deficit
- Both spontaneous and copied work is poor
- Spelling and fine motor skills are usually okay
- Poor baseline placement and spacing

4. Phonological Dysgraphia

- Notable in the spelling of unfamiliar words, non-words, and phonetically irregular words
- Difficulty with phonemes and blending appropriately

5. Lexical Dysgraphia

- Relies on sound-to-letter patterns
- Misspellings in irregular words

Dyscalculia

- Difficulties with processing numbers and quantities, including:
 - Connecting a number to the quantity it represents (the number 2 to two apples)
 - Counting, backwards and forwards
 - Comparing two amounts
- Trouble with subitizing (recognize quantities without counting)
- Trouble recalling basic math facts (like multiplication tables)
- Difficulty linking numbers and symbols to amounts
- Trouble with mental math and problem-solving
- Difficulty making sense of money and estimating quantities
- Difficulty with telling time on an analog clock
- Poor visual and spatial orientation
- Difficulty immediately sorting out direction (right from left)
- Troubles with recognizing patterns and sequencing numbers

Dyspraxia

- If you have dyspraxia it may affect:
 - your coordination, balance and movement
 - how you learn new skills, think, and remember information at work and home
 - your daily living skills, such as dressing or preparing meals
 - your ability to write, type, draw and grasp small objects
 - how you function in social situations
 - how you deal with your emotions
 - time management, planning and personal organisation skills
 - often have language problems, and sometimes a degree of difficulty with thought and perception

Accommodations

- Making use of assistive technologies.
 - Smartphone apps, computer programs, and even simple things like calculators or spell check
- Providing materials for meetings or presentations ahead of time.
 - Being allowed to prepare for big meetings in advance can help you feel more confident
- Use external timers and cues to keep on task
- Asking for summaries when possible.
- Making use of larger print, different fonts, and different colored paper or color coded documents
- Occupational, Physical, and Speech Therapy