

THE

Dys

Inspire321

SEN CONSULTANTS HERE TO HELP YOU!

OF SPECIFIC LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

Dyslexia



"Specific learning difficulties," also known as "specific learning disabilities," refer to a group of neurological conditions that affect a person's ability to gain and use certain academic skills. These difficulties are specific in that they primarily impact particular areas of learning, such as reading, writing, math, or language, while leaving other areas of intellectual functioning intact. These conditions are often diagnosed in childhood but can persist into adulthood.

DYSLEXIA

We are going to explore one of these difficulties:

Dyslexia is a learning difference that effects the way people process and understand information. It can make reading, spelling and writing more challenging. People with dyslexia may have difficulty recognising letters and their sounds.



The specific symptoms of dyslexia can vary from individual to individual, and they often manifest differently at different ages. Symptoms include:

- 1. Difficulty with Reading**- often struggle with reading, including slow and drawn out reading, frequent reading errors, and difficulty decoding words.
- 2. Poor Spelling and Writing**- typically have trouble spelling words correctly and may exhibit inconsistent handwriting. They may also struggle with grammar and punctuation.
- 3. Challenges with Phonological Awareness**- difficulty recognising and manipulating the sounds within words, including rhyming, blending, and segmenting sounds.
- 4. Difficulty with Word Retrieval**- difficulty recalling words or names quickly, often experiencing "tip-of-the-tongue" moments.
- 5. Poor Reading Comprehension**- difficulty understanding and remembering what they read and may struggle to connect ideas and make inferences from text.
- 6. Reversing Letters and Numbers**- frequently reversing letters (e.g., "b" and "d") or numbers (e.g., "12" and "21").

I am worried my child will not achieve at school.

It's important to note that dyslexia is not related to intelligence. Many individuals with dyslexia have normal or above-average cognitive abilities and can excel in other areas, such as problem-solving, creativity, and verbal communication.

What can help my child?

Early diagnosis and targeted intervention are crucial to help individuals with dyslexia. Specialised planning and support can help individuals develop effective reading and language skills, reading strategies and succeed academically and in other aspects of life.

Educational professionals, including special education teachers and specialists, can provide tailored support to address the specific needs of individuals with these learning difficulties. Speak to your child's SENCo to explore the strategies they implement at school.

How do I get a diagnosis for my child?

Be proactive, persistent and seek the guidance of healthcare professionals who specialise in learning disorders like dyslexia. Early diagnosis and intervention can make a significant difference in your child's progress and overall well-being. A diagnosis of dyslexia typically involves a comprehensive assessment by a qualified practitioner who specialise in specific learning difficulties.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Try to keep records of your child's developmental history, academic performance, and any relevant medical information. This can assist healthcare professionals in making an accurate diagnosis.

For further advice and support contact us today.