

# **DYSLEXIA**



### **DEFINITIONS**

**Specific learning disorder**: selective impairment in reading, writing, or math

With average or above average intelligence

Dyslexia: specific learning disorder in reading

- Difficulty with recognizing sounds of letters and phonemes in words
- May also include poor spelling and decoding skills
- Most common learning disorder; persists lifelong

# **PRESENTATION**

#### Pre-School

Unable to learn nursery rhymes, pronounce words, or remember letters

# Kindergarten

Unable to learn letters or read words

### School Age

- Difficulty in school
- Avoids reading
- Compensates by listening carefully & memorizing familiar stories
- Difficulty building vocabulary
  - Hence difficulty retrieving words to say

## **DIAGNOSIS**

# Gold standard: history & psychoeducational test

- ☐ History from caregivers ± teachers
- MD can listen to child read aloud
  - Assess for fluency and understanding issues
- Psychoeducational testing by educational psychologist
  - Compares child's IQ and scholastic abilities
  - Via publicly funded school system (years long wait time) or privately paid for by caregivers
- Investigate for other diagnoses (see differential diagnosis) as clinically indicated

## **DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**

Vision/hearing impairment

#### Fatique

- Secondary to disordered sleep, hypothyroidism, etc.

#### Difficulty focusing

- Secondary to ADHD, poor nutrition, mood disorder

Social determinants of health: barriers in learning/social environment to learn to read

Neurological: absence seizure

### **MANAGEMENT**

## **Multidisciplinary Approach**

- Psychologist: provides recommendations for caregivers & school
- Pediatrician: manages common comorbidities (e.g., ADHD, depression, anxiety)
- □ School: learning supports for child
  - Special education program
  - □ Accommodations (e.g., extra time for tests)
- University: continue accommodations
  - ☐ Lecture recordings, audio books

# IMPORTANT

- If delay is not properly addressed:
  - Fall behind their peers
  - Difficulty in school



- Benefits of timely intervention:
  - Learn to read
  - · Reach full academic potential
  - Boost self-esteem