



Dyslexia Support South
where hope meets learning

Different types

Overall

- Brain-based differences
- Not a sign of low intelligence

Dyscalculia

- Affects ability to easily learn maths
- Difficulty understanding numerical concepts and the relationships between numbers.
- Additional information <https://www.dyscalculia.org/>
- My dyscalculia story [Youtube clip](#)

Dyslexia

- Affects the ability to learn to read, write and spell
- Difficulties with short term memory, organisation and sequencing of information
- Difficulties with phonological awareness.
- What is dyslexia? – Kelli-Sandman-Hurley [Youtube clip](#)

Dyspraxia

- Makes it hard to plan and coordinate physical movement.
- Tend to struggle with balance and posture.
- May appear clumsy or “out of sync” with their environment.
- Not a sign of muscle weakness.
- From https://dyspraxiafoundation.org.uk/what_is_dyspraxia/dyspraxia-at-a-glance/

Dysgraphia

- Causes trouble with written expression.
- Holding a pencil and organising letters on a line is difficult.
- Handwriting tends to be messy.
- Many struggle with spelling and putting thoughts on paper.
- From www.understood.org/en/learning-attention-issues/child-learning-disabilities/dysgraphia/understanding-dysgraphia

Co-occurring issues

Auditory Processing Disorder (APD)

- **hearing problem** which occurs not in the ears but in the hearing pathways or hearing centres of the brain.
- The ears may process sound normally, and the person may pass ordinary hearing tests, but the brain has difficulty interpreting what is heard.
- From www.soundskills.co.nz

Irlen Syndrome

- is a visual processing disorder.
- issue with the brain's ability to process visual information.
- the impact of glare (words on white paper) can make words appear to move, blur or be faint on a page.
- More www.irlen.com/what-is-irlen-syndrome
- There are two camps as to the validity of Irlen Syndrome