

1: Disabilities: Definition, Types and Models of Disability - Disabled World

A learning disability cannot be cured or fixed; it is a lifelong challenge. However, with appropriate support and intervention, people with learning disabilities can achieve success in school, at work, in relationships, and in the community.

Definitions[edit] Representatives of organizations committed to the education and welfare of individuals with learning disabilities are known as National Joint Committee on Learning Disabilities NJCLD. One such difficulty was its belief of central nervous system dysfunction as a basis of understanding and diagnosing learning disability. This conflicted with the fact that many individuals who experienced central nervous system dysfunction, such as those with cerebral palsy, did not experience disabilities in learning. On the other hand, those individuals who experienced multiple handicapping conditions along with learning disability frequently received inappropriate assessment, planning, and instruction. The NJCLD notes that it is possible for learning disability to occur simultaneously with other handicapping conditions, however, the two should not be directly linked together or confused. These disorders are intrinsic to the individual and presumed to be due to Central Nervous System Dysfunction. Even though a learning disability may occur concomitantly with other handicapping conditions e. The LD Roundtable produced the following definition: Strong converging evidence supports the validity of the concept of specific learning disabilities SLD. This evidence is particularly impressive because it converges across different indicators and methodologies. The central concept of SLD involves disorders of learning and cognition that are intrinsic to the individual. SLD are specific in the sense that these disorders each significantly affect a relatively narrow range of academic and performance outcomes. SLD may occur in combination with other disabling conditions, but they are not due primarily to other conditions, such as intellectual disability, behavioral disturbance, lack of opportunities to learn, or primary sensory deficits. The DSM-5 does not limit learning disorders to a particular diagnosis such as reading, mathematics, or written expression. Instead, it is a single diagnosis criterion describing drawbacks in general academic skills and includes detailed specifiers for the areas of reading, mathematics, and written expression. People with learning disabilities generally have intelligence that is average or higher. It addresses the educational needs of children with disabilities from birth to the age of Originally called the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, the Learning Disabilities Association of Canada "LDAC" was created to provide awareness and services for individuals with learning disabilities, their families, at work, and the community. Since education is largely the responsibility of each province and territory in Canada, provinces and territories have jurisdiction over the education of individuals with learning disabilities, which allows the development of policies and support programs that reflect the unique multicultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic conditions of its area. In the UK, the term "learning disability" refers to a range of developmental disabilities or conditions that are almost invariably associated with more severe generalized cognitive impairment. The first definition for learning disability was coined in , and in , the Enrichment Project for the Support System for Students with Learning Disabilities was established. Since then, there have been significant efforts to screen children for learning disabilities, provide follow-up support, and provide networking between schools and specialists. Neuropsychological differences can affect the accurate perception of social cues with peers. It has generally been difficult to determine the efficacy of special education services because of data and methodological limitations. Emerging research suggests adolescents with learning disabilities experience poorer academic outcomes even compared to peers who began high school with similar levels of achievement and comparable behaviors. Students with a positive perception of their academic abilities generally tend to have higher self-esteem than those who do not, regardless of their actual academic achievement. However, studies have also shown that several other factors can influence self-esteem. Skills in non-academic areas, such as athletics and arts, improve self-esteem. Another important finding is that students with learning disabilities are able to distinguish between academic skill and intellectual capacity. This demonstrates that students who acknowledge their academic limitations but are also aware of their potential to succeed in other intellectual tasks see themselves as intellectually competent individuals, which increases their

self-esteem. However, some causes of neurological impairments include: Heredity and genetics Learning disabilities often run in the family. Children with learning disabilities are likely to have parents or other relatives with similar difficulties. One study [22] estimated that about one in children had such spontaneous mutations, for example a fault in the CDK13 gene which is associated with learning and communication difficulties in the children affected. Other areas of assessment may include perception, cognition, memory, attention, and language abilities. Although the discrepancy model has dominated the school system for many years, there has been substantial criticism of this approach among researchers. Low academic achievers who do not have a discrepancy with IQ i. Response to intervention[edit] Much current research has focused on a treatment-oriented diagnostic process known as response to intervention RTI. Researcher recommendations for implementing such a model include early screening for all students, placing those students who are having difficulty into research-based early intervention programs, rather than waiting until they meet diagnostic criteria. Their performance can be closely monitored to determine whether increasingly intense intervention results in adequate progress. Those who do not respond adequately to regular classroom instruction often called "Tier 1 instruction" and a more intensive intervention often called "Tier 2" intervention are considered "non-responders. Some models of RTI include a third tier of intervention before a child is identified as having a learning disability. A primary benefit of such a model is that it would not be necessary to wait for a child to be sufficiently far behind to qualify for assistance. In the United States, the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act permitted states and school districts to use RTI as a method of identifying students with learning disabilities. RTI is now the primary means of identification of learning disabilities in Florida. Third, it requires a strong intervention program before students can be identified with a learning disability. Lastly, RTI is considered a regular education initiative and is not driven by psychologists, reading specialists, or special educators. Latino English language learners[edit] Demographers in the United State report that there has been a significant increase in immigrant children in the United States over the past two decades. Various teaching strategies are more successful for students that are linguistic or culturally diverse versus traditional methods of teaching used for students whose first language is English. It is then also true that the proper way to diagnose a learning disability in English language learners ELL differs. In the United States, there has been a growing need to develop the knowledge and skills necessary to provide effective school psychological services, specifically for those professionals who work with immigrant populations. With an unclear diagnosis, many students will suffer because they will not be provided with the tools they need to succeed in the public education school system. For example, in many occasions teachers have suggested retention or have taken no action at all when they lack experience working with English language learners. Students were commonly pushed toward testing, based on an assumption that their poor academic performance or behavioral difficulties indicated a need for special education. S dealing could be potentially dealing with. Many school districts do not have the proper personnel that is able to communicate with this population. Also, an emphasis is placed on informal assessment measures such as language samples, observations, interviews, and rating scales as well as curriculum-based measurement to complement information gathered from formal assessments. It is very unfortunate that many schools do not have school psychologist with the proper training nor access to appropriate tools. Also, many school districts frown upon taking the appropriate steps to diagnosing ELL students. Assessment[edit] Many normed assessments can be used in evaluating skills in the primary academic domains: These tests include measures of many academic domains that are reliable in identifying areas of difficulty. A more comprehensive list of reading assessments may be obtained from the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory. By stage of information processing[edit] Learning disabilities fall into broad categories based on the four stages of information processing used in learning: Difficulties with visual perception can cause problems with recognizing the shape, position, or size of items seen. There can be problems with sequencing , which can relate to deficits with processing time intervals or temporal perception. Some children appear to be unable to process tactile input. For example, they may seem insensitive to pain or dislike being touched. Integration This is the stage during which perceived input is interpreted, categorized, placed in a sequence, or related to previous learning. Students with problems in these areas may be unable to tell a story in the correct sequence, unable to

memorize sequences of information such as the days of the week, able to understand a new concept but be unable to generalize it to other areas of learning, or able to learn facts but be unable to put the facts together to see the "big picture. Storage Problems with memory can occur with short-term or working memory, or with long-term memory. Difficulties with visual memory can impede learning to spell. Output Information comes out of the brain either through words, that is, language output, or through muscle activity, such as gesturing, writing or drawing. Difficulties with language output can create problems with spoken language. Such difficulties include answering a question on demand, in which one must retrieve information from storage, organize our thoughts, and put the thoughts into words before we speak. It can also cause trouble with written language for the same reasons. Difficulties with motor abilities can cause problems with gross and fine motor skills. People with gross motor difficulties may be clumsy, that is, they may be prone to stumbling, falling, or bumping into things. They may also have trouble running, climbing, or learning to ride a bicycle. People with fine motor difficulties may have trouble with handwriting, buttoning shirts, or tying shoelaces. By function impaired[edit] Deficits in any area of information processing can manifest in a variety of specific learning disabilities. It is possible for an individual to have more than one of these difficulties. This is referred to as comorbidity or co-occurrence of learning disabilities. The term " Developmental Dyslexia " is often used as a synonym for reading disability; however, many researchers assert that there are different types of reading disabilities, of which dyslexia is one. A reading disability can affect any part of the reading process, including difficulty with accurate or fluent word recognition, or both, word decoding, reading rate, prosody oral reading with expression , and reading comprehension. Before the term "dyslexia" came to prominence, this learning disability used to be known as "word blindness. This difficulty must also cause significant impairment to academic achievement and tasks that require composition of written text Criterion B , and if a sensory deficit is present, the difficulties with writing skills must exceed those typically associated with the sensory deficit, Criterion C. A disorder in spelling or handwriting without other difficulties of written expression do not generally qualify for this diagnosis. By a number of organizations, the term " dysgraphia " has been used as an overarching term for all disorders of written expression. Dyscalculia Sometimes called dyscalculia , a math disability involves difficulties such as learning math concepts such as quantity, place value, and time , difficulty memorizing math facts, difficulty organizing numbers, and understanding how problems are organized on the page. Dyscalculics are often referred to as having poor "number sense". Nonverbal learning disabilities often manifest in motor clumsiness, poor visual-spatial skills, problematic social relationships, difficulty with mathematics, and poor organizational skills. These individuals often have specific strengths in the verbal domains, including early speech, large vocabulary, early reading and spelling skills, excellent rote memory and auditory retention, and eloquent self-expression. Difficulties that often co-occur with learning disabilities include difficulty with memory, social skills and executive functions such as organizational skills and time management. Spell checkers are one tool for managing learning disabilities. Learners work at their own level of mastery. Practice Gain fundamental skills before moving onto the next level Note: Emphasizes carefully planned lessons for small learning increments Scripted lesson plans Rapid-paced interaction between teacher and students Correcting mistakes immediately.

2: A Guide to Specific Learning Disabilities | Special Education Guide

learning disabilities which are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor handicaps, or mental retardation, or emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

People with learning disabilities possess an average to above-average IQ. Dyslexia is the most common form of all learning disabilities. It is a language-based disability in which a person has trouble understanding words, sentences, or paragraphs. People with dyslexia often have problems with processing or understanding what they read or hear. Many dyslexic people are notably talented in arts and music; 3-D visual perception; athletic and mechanical ability. For more information check out these sites: Dyscalculia is a life-long learning disability that affects the ability to grasp and solve math concepts. There are many different types of math disability and these can affect people differently at different stages of a persons life. People with dyscalculia often have difficulty manipulating numbers in their head and remembering steps in formulas and equations. Just like dyslexia, people with dyscalculia can be taught to achieve success. For more information visit www.dyscalculia.com. Dysgraphia is a writing disability where people find it hard to form letters and write within a defined space. Many people with dysgraphia possess handwriting that is uneven and inconsistent. Many are able to write legibly but do so very slowly or very small. Typically, people with dysgraphia are unable to visualize letters and do not possess the ability to remember the motor patterns of letters and writing requires a large amount of energy and time. Dyspraxia is a disorder that affects the development of motor skills. People with dyspraxia have trouble planning and executing fine motor tasks, which can range from waving goodbye to getting dressed. Dyspraxia is a life-long disorder with no cure, but options are available for helping to improve a persons ability to function and be independent. Dyspraxia is not a learning disability, but it commonly coexists with other learning disabilities that can affect learning ability. ADHD is a disorder that causes people to lose focus on tasks very easily. ADHD has two main types, with a third being a combination of the two. Inattentive ADHD causes people to not put the needed attention into a required task. People with inattentive ADHD may struggle with paying attention to instruction, daydream a lot, process information slowly, become bored easily, and be very poorly organized. ADHD is not a learning disability, but can cause people to struggle with learning and is commonly linked to other learning disabilities. Auditory processing disorders are not considered learning disabilities by the Canadian Government, but they might explain why someone would be having troubles with learning. Visual processing disorders are disorders that cause people to struggle with seeing the differences between similar letters, number, objects, colors, shapes and patterns. Just like auditory processing disorders, visual processing disorders are not considered learning disabilities by the Canadian Government, but could be an issue when it comes to learning. Non-verbal learning disabilities NLD , or non-verbal learning disorders , are neurological syndromes that develop in the right side of the brain. People with NLD have a very strong verbal ability, remarkable memory and spelling skills, and strong auditory retention; although they possess poor social skills and have difficulty understanding facial expression and body language. Many do not react well to change and some possess poor social judgement. Some people with NLD have poor co-ordination, balance problems and difficulty with fine motor skills.

3: Types of Learning Disabilities

Other types of learning disabilities and disorders. Reading, writing, and math aren't the only skills impacted by learning disorders. Other types of learning disabilities involve difficulties with motor skills (movement and coordination), understanding spoken language, distinguishing between sounds, and interpreting visual information.

Learning disability LD is a disorder related to processing information that leads to difficulties in reading, writing, and computing; the most common disability, accounting for half of all students receiving special education. Speech or language impairment is a disorder related to accurately producing the sounds of language or meaningfully using language to communicate. A speech impairment is characterized by difficulty in articulation of words. Examples include stuttering or problems producing particular sounds. A language impairment is a specific impairment in understanding and sharing thoughts and ideas, i. Problems that may be experienced can involve the form of language, including grammar, morphology, syntax; and the functional aspects of language, including semantics and pragmatics. Sometimes a child will have both language and speech delays. Speech or language impairment is one of the categories of disability specified in IDEA. This means that a child with a speech or language impairment may be eligible for special education and related services if it adversely affects their education. Speech and language skills develop in childhood according to fairly well-defined milestones. This may motivate parents to investigate further and, eventually, to have the child evaluated by a professional. Children may hear or see a word but not be able to understand its meaning. They may have trouble getting others to understand what they are trying to communicate. Speech and language impairments tend to emerge at a young age, and the earlier a child is diagnosed and receives services accordingly, the more likely that child can outgrow the disability. Mental retardation MR also referred to as Intellectual disability, is a cognitive impairment which include significant limitations in intellectual ability and adaptive behavior; this disability occurs in a range of severity. Emotional disturbance ED involves significant problems in the social -emotional area to a degree that learning is negatively affected. Autism also referred to as Autism spectrum disorder, is a disorder characterized by extraordinary difficulty in social responsiveness; this disability occurs in many different forms and may be mild or significant. Autism is known as a complex developmental disability. Autism spectrum disorder ASD and autism are both general terms for a group of complex disorders of brain development. These disorders are characterized, in varying degrees, by difficulties in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and repetitive behaviors. Autism appears to have its roots in very early brain development. However, the most obvious signs of autism and symptoms of autism tend to emerge between 2 and 3 years of age. Autism may be mild or severe. Children with autism may have the following social and communication skills and common behaviors. Autism is a lifelong problem with a number of possible causes, including but not limited to: It is a spectrum condition, which means that, while all people with autism share certain difficulties, their condition will affect them in different ways. Some people with autism are able to live relatively independent lives but others may have accompanying learning disabilities and need a lifetime of specialist support. People with autism may also experience over- or under-sensitivity to sounds, touch, tastes, smells, light or colors. Asperger syndrome is a form of autism. People with Asperger syndrome are often of average or above average intelligence. They have fewer problems with speech but may still have difficulties with understanding and processing language. Visual impairment involves a partial or complete loss of vision. Deaf -blindness is a simultaneous significant hearing loss and significant vision loss. Orthopedic impairment OI involves a significant physical limitation that impairs the ability to move or complete motor activities. Traumatic brain injury TBI is a medical condition denoting a serious brain injury that occurs as a result of accident or injury; the impact of this disability varies widely but may affect learning, behavior, social skills, and language. Other health impairment OHI involves a disease or health disorder so significant that it negatively affects learning; examples include cancer, sickle -cell anemia, and diabetes. Multiple disabilities involves a simultaneous presence of two or more disabilities such that none can be identified as the primary disability; the most common example is the occurrence of mental retardation and physical disabilities. Developmental delay DD is a nonspecific disability category that states may choose

CLASSIFICATION OF LEARNING DISABILITIES pdf

to use as an alternative to specific disability labels for identifying students up to age 9 needing special education.

4: Types of Learning Disabilities . Learning Disabilities . Education | PBS Parents

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Environmental Factors Participation Restrictions Disabilities can affect people in different ways, even when one person has the same type of disability as another person. Some disabilities may be hidden, known as invisible disability. International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, also known as ICF, is a classification of the health components of functioning and disability. The ICF is structured around: Body functions and structure. Additional information on severity and environmental factors. Activities related to tasks and actions by an individual and participation involvement in a life situation. These impairments can be termed as disability of the person to do his or her day to day activities. These impairments can be termed as disability of the person to do his day to day activities as previously. Mobility and Physical Impairments This category of disability includes people with varying types of physical disabilities including: Upper limb s disability Manual dexterity Disability in co-ordination with different organs of the body Disability in mobility can be either an in-born or acquired with age problem. It could also be the effect of a disease. People who have a broken bone also fall into this category of disability. This kind of injury mostly occurs due to severe accidents. The injury can be either complete or incomplete. In an incomplete injury, the messages conveyed by the spinal cord is not completely lost. Whereas a complete injury results in a total dis-functioning of the sensory organs. In some cases spinal cord disability can be a birth defect. Head Injuries - Brain Disability A disability in the brain occurs due to a brain injury. The magnitude of the brain injury can range from mild, moderate and severe. There are two types of brain injuries: The causes of such cases of injury are many and are mainly because of external forces applied to the body parts. TBI results in emotional dysfunctioning and behavioral disturbance. Vision Disability There are hundreds of thousands of people that have minor to various serious vision disability or impairments. These injuries can also result into some serious problems or diseases like blindness and ocular trauma, to name a few. Some of the common vision impairment includes scratched cornea, scratches on the sclera, diabetes related eye conditions, dry eyes and corneal graft. Hearing Disability Hearing disabilities includes people that are completely or partially deaf, Deaf is the politically correct term for a person with hearing impairment. People who are partially deaf can often use hearing aids to assist their hearing. Deafness can be evident at birth or occur later in life from several biologic causes, for example Meningitis can damage the auditory nerve or the cochlea. Deaf people use sign language as a means of communication. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world. In linguistic terms, sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not "real languages". Cognitive or Learning Disabilities Cognitive Disabilities are kind of impairment present in people who are suffering from dyslexia and various other learning difficulties and includes speech disorders. Psychological Disorders Affective Disorders: Disorders of mood or feeling states either short or long term. Mental Health Impairment is the term used to describe people who have experienced psychiatric problems or illness such as: Personality Disorders - Defined as deeply inadequate patterns of behavior and thought of sufficient severity to cause significant impairment to day-to-day activities. A mental disorder characterized by disturbances of thinking, mood, and behavior. Invisible Disabilities Invisible Disabilities are disabilities that are not immediately apparent to others. Types of Disability Publications.

5: NCLD - National Center for Learning Disabilities

This paper reviews research on the classification of students with learning disability (LD). It first examines the evolution of LD definitions and the evidence for three components of LD classification: discrepancy, heterogeneity, and exclusion.

However, for some students, even hard work may not be enough. Some students are faced with additional challenges in the classroom due to learning disabilities. A learning disability is a disorder that inhibits the ability to process and retain information. Because there are numerous mental processes that affect learning, learning disabilities can vary dramatically. Here are five of the most common learning disabilities in classrooms today. Dyslexia Dyslexia is perhaps the best known learning disability. There are a variety of ways in which this disability can be manifested. Some people struggle with phonemic awareness, which means they fail to recognize the way words break down according to sound. Similar problems can occur with phonological processing, wherein students cannot distinguish between similar word sounds. Other issues relate generally to fluency, spelling, comprehension and more. Students may experience one reading issue or multiple issues when struggling with dyslexia. While there is some debate as to whether or not ADHD is a learning disability in the most technical sense, there is no doubt that it is a common learning impediment. Students who have ADHD have difficulty paying attention and staying on task. These students can be easily distracted and often have difficulty in traditional school settings. Unlike typical learning disabilities, which need instructional interventions, ADHD can be successfully treated with medications and behavioral therapies. Dyscalculia Math is another major area of concern when it comes to learning disabilities. Dyscalculia can range from an inability to order numbers correctly and extend to limited strategies for problem solving. Students with math disorders may have trouble performing basic math calculations, or they may have difficulty with concepts like time, measurement or estimation. Dysgraphia While reading disabilities receive the most attention, writing disabilities can be equally difficult to overcome. These disabilities are known as dysgraphia. Dysgraphia can be related to the physical act of writing. These students often cannot hold a pencil correctly, and their posture may be tense while trying to write. This leads them to tire easily, causing discouragement that further inhibits progress. Dysgraphia can also refer to difficulty with written expression. With this type of disability, students have trouble organizing their thoughts coherently. Their writing may be redundant or have obvious omissions that affect the quality and readability of the text. Dysgraphia may also cause students to struggle with basic sentence structure and grammatical awareness. Processing Deficits Learning disabilities are also connected to processing deficits. When students have a processing deficit, they have trouble making sense of sensory data. This makes it hard for students to perform in a traditional classroom without instructional supports. These deficits are most often auditory or visual, and they can make it hard for students to distinguish and remember important information that is needed to succeed. These five learning disabilities can manifest with varying degrees of severity, and some students may struggle with more than one. By understanding these disabilities, it is possible to find workable solutions so that every student can succeed in the classroom.

6: Types of Classifications of Children with a Disability | Goldman Maurer LLP

1. Learning disability (LD) is a disorder related to processing information that leads to difficulties in reading, writing, and computing; the most common disability, accounting for half of all students receiving special education.

Children with math learning disorders might also have trouble with counting principles such as counting by twos or counting by fives or have difficulty telling time. Learning disabilities in writing dysgraphia Learning disabilities in writing can involve the physical act of writing or the mental activity of comprehending and synthesizing information. Basic writing disorder refers to physical difficulty forming words and letters. Expressive writing disability indicates a struggle to organize thoughts on paper. Symptoms of a written language learning disability revolve around the act of writing. They include problems with: Other types of learning disabilities involve difficulties with motor skills movement and coordination , understanding spoken language, distinguishing between sounds, and interpreting visual information. Learning disabilities in motor skills dyspraxia Motor difficulty refers to problems with movement and coordination whether it is with fine motor skills cutting, writing or gross motor skills running, jumping. In order to run, jump, write or cut something, the brain must be able to communicate with the necessary limbs to complete the action. Signs that your child might have a motor coordination disability include problems with physical abilities that require hand-eye coordination, like holding a pencil or buttoning a shirt. Language is also considered an output activity because it requires organizing thoughts in the brain and calling upon the right words to verbally explain something or communicate with someone else. Signs of a language-based learning disorder involve problems with verbal language skills, such as the ability to retell a story and the fluency of speech, as well as the ability to understand the meaning of words, parts of speech, directions, etc. Auditory and visual processing problems: An inability to distinguish subtle differences in sound, or hearing sounds at the wrong speed make it difficult to sound out words and understand the basic concepts of reading and writing. Visual processing disorder – Problems in visual perception include missing subtle differences in shapes, reversing letters or numbers, skipping words, skipping lines, misperceiving depth or distance, or having problems with eye-hand coordination. Anxiety, depression, stressful events, emotional trauma, and other conditions affecting concentration make learning more of a challenge. In addition, ADHD and autism sometimes co-occur or are confused with learning disabilities. Children with ADHD often have problems sitting still, staying focused, following instructions, staying organized, and completing homework. Children with autism spectrum disorders may have trouble communicating, reading body language, learning basic skills, making friends, and making eye contact. Hope for learning disabilities: The brain can change How does understanding the brain help a learning disorder? Using a telephone analogy, faulty wiring in the brain disrupts normal lines of communication and makes it difficult to process information easily. If service was down in a certain area of the city, the phone company might fix the problem by re-wiring the connections. Similarly, under the right learning conditions, the brain has the ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections. These new connections facilitate skills like reading and writing that were difficult using the old connections. Science has made great strides in understanding the inner workings of the brain, and one important discovery that brings new hope for learning disabilities and disorders is called neuroplasticity. Throughout life, the brain is able to form new connections and generate new brain cells in response to experience and learning. Innovative programs, such as the Arrowsmith program, use strategic brain exercises to identify and strengthen weak cognitive areas. For example, for children who have difficulty distinguishing between different sounds in a word, there are new computer-based learning programs that slow down the sounds so that children can understand them and gradually increase their speed of comprehension. These discoveries about neuroplasticity provide hope to all students with learning disorders, and further research may lead to additional new treatments that target the actual causes of learning disabilities, rather than simply offering coping strategies to compensate for weaknesses. That said, you should trust your instincts. If you think something is wrong, listen to your gut. If you feel that a teacher or doctor is minimizing your concerns, seek a second opinion. Keep in mind that finding someone who can help may take some time and effort. Even experts mix up learning

disabilities with ADHD and other behavioral problems sometimes. You may have to look around a bit or try more than one professional. Leave that to the professionals. Focus instead on steps you can take to support your child and address his or her symptoms in practical ways. The diagnosis and testing process for learning disabilities Diagnosing a learning disability is a process. It involves testing, history taking, and observation by a trained specialist. Finding a reputable referral is important. Types of specialists who may be able to test for and diagnose learning disabilities include:

7: Mild, Moderate, Severe Intellectual Disability Differences | HealthyPlace

For kids with learning and attention issues, two IDEA conditions are the most relevant: "specific learning disability" and "other health impairment." Conditions like dyslexia, dysgraphia and dyscalculia would fall under the "specific learning disability" category. "Other health impairment" can cover ADHD.

8: 5 Most Common Learning Disabilities – Masters in Special Education Degree Program Guide

Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD) is by far the largest category of disability within the Individuals for Disabilities Education Act. Nearly half of all disabled children are labeled in the category of SLD.

9: General Learning Disability. Learning Disabilities Information | Patient

Learning disability is a classification that includes several areas of functioning in which a person has difficulty learning in a typical manner, usually caused by an unknown factor or factors. Given the "difficulty learning in a typical manner", this does not exclude the ability to learn in a different manner.

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