

LEARNING DISABILITY

MOBILE APP

INTRODUCTION



- Is a neurological disorder.
- It affects person's ability to process information.
- These are children with average or above average intellectual functioning.
- They may have difficulty in reading, writing, recalling, organizing information or spelling.
- Learning disability is life-long condition.

TYPES

- **DYSLEXIA:** trouble understanding written words.
- **DYSCALCULIA:** a mathematical disability in which a person has a difficult time solving arithmetic problems.
- **DYSGRAPHIA:** finds it hard to form letters or write within a defined space.
- **SENSORY AND AUDITORY PROCESSING DISORDER:** sensory disabilities in which a person has difficulty understanding language despite normal hearing and vision.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- Speaks later than most children.
- Pronunciation problems.
- Slow vocabulary growth, often unable to find the right word.
- Difficulty rhyming words.
- Slow to learn the connection between letters and sounds.
- Makes consistent reading and spelling errors including letter reversals (*b/d*), inversions (*m/w*), transpositions (*felt/left*), and substitutions (*house/home*).
- Slow to learn prefixes & suffixes.
- Avoids reading aloud.

TREATMENT

- **THERAPIES:** Children with LD requires multiple intervention in order to organize and integrate.
- **MEDICATION:** In few cases medicine is suggested for improving attention and focus.
- **EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT:** Proper support & guidance is required to achieve their maximum potential.



THANK YOU