

Dyslexia

Dyslexia is a lifelong neurological difference which primarily affects reading, writing, spelling and information processing. Dyslexia can also impact on other areas such as organisational skills.

Dyslexia can occur alongside other conditions such as autism or dyspraxia. There is no known cause for Dyslexia however there is a strong genetic link. Dyslexia is not related to a person's level of intelligence. People of all intellectual abilities can be diagnosed as dyslexic. Signs of dyslexia in an individual include:

- Difficulty reading and writing
- Struggles with the order of letters in words
- Poor or inconsistent spelling
- Difficulty reading written information, they will usually be able to understand verbal information better
- Struggles with sequencing of things such as directions or instructions
- Difficulty planning and organizing
- Difficulty with letter sounds
- Strong creative thinkers and problem solvers

Dyslexia presents differently in each person. People with dyslexia are usually diagnosed when they are of school age, this is because dyslexia will usually become more obvious when a person is required to learn how to read and write. There are different support strategies that can be used for someone that has dyslexia, this includes:

- Audio books as an alternative to reading written language
- Extra time to complete tasks
- Adaptations such as coloured paper
- Visual strategies such as highlighting