

## COMMON LIST OF LEARNING ISSUES

### Dyscalculia

This is a specific learning disability that affects a person's ability to understand numbers and learn math facts. Individuals with this type of LD may also have poor comprehension of math symbols, may struggle with memorizing and organizing numbers, have difficulty telling time, or have trouble with counting.

*Our **Supplementary Motor Exercise** develops the capacity for number sense, mental computation of addition and subtraction, develop ability to use time wisely, develop understanding of money, time, space.*

### Auditory Processing Disorder (APD)

Also known as Central Auditory Processing Disorder, this is a condition that adversely affects how sound that travels unimpeded through the ear is processed or interpreted by the brain. Individuals with APD do not recognize subtle differences between sounds in words, even when the sounds are loud and clear enough to be heard. They can also find it difficult to tell where sounds are coming from, to make sense of the order of sounds, or to block out competing background noises.

*Our **Auditory Exercises** help to develop auditory memory, retaining information for learning, improve capacity to retain information, improve the ability to put information into own words, develop for ability to write and speak in complete sentences, develop the ability to pronounce multisyllabic words correctly, improve vocabulary development and auditory memory for words.*

### Dysgraphia

This is a specific learning disability affecting the handwriting ability and fine motor skills. Problems may include illegible handwriting, inconsistent spacing, poor spatial planning on paper, poor spelling, and difficulty composing writing as well as thinking, writing and listening at the same time.

*Our **Motor Symbol Sequencing** exercise helps improve handwriting, develop fine motor skills, sequential motor memory and motor planning in writing, capacity for hand-eye coordination, reduce careless errors in written work.*

## **Dyslexia**

This is a specific learning disability that affects reading and related language-based processing skills. The severity can differ in each individual but can affect reading fluency, decoding, reading comprehension, recall, writing, spelling, and sometimes speech and can exist along with other related disorders. Dyslexia is sometimes referred to as a Language-Based Learning Disability.

*Our **Symbolic Thinking Exercise** helps to develop/improve the ability to grasp the main point of written or orally presented information, develop the ability to maintain plans and strategies for problem-solving, develop initiative to complete tasks, improve capacity to express ideas more clearly in writing, develop the ability to self-direct.*

## **Language Processing Disorder**

This is a specific type of Auditory Processing Disorder (APD) in which there is difficulty attaching meaning to sound groups that form words, sentences and stories. While an APD affects the interpretation of all sounds coming into the brain, a Language Processing Disorder (LPD) relates only to the processing of language. LPD can affect expressive language and/or receptive language.

*Our **Symbol Recognition** improves word recognition and spelling, improved reading speed, and improves ability to remember symbol patterns.*

## **Non-Verbal Learning Disabilities**

This is a disorder which is usually characterized by a significant discrepancy between higher verbal skills and weaker motor, visual-spatial and social skills. Typically, an individual with NLD (or NVLD) has trouble interpreting nonverbal cues like facial expressions or body language, and may have poor coordination.

*Our **Artifactual Thinking** exercise develops the capacity for non-verbal thinking and problem-solving, develop the ability to interpret body language, facial expressions, and voice tone to respond appropriately, develop the ability to interpret/modulate own emotions.*

## **Visual Perceptual/Visual Motor Deficit**

This disorder affects the understanding of information that a person sees, or the ability to draw or copy. A characteristic seen in people with learning disabilities such as Dysgraphia or Non-verbal LD, it can result in missing subtle differences in shapes or printed letters, losing place frequently, struggles with cutting, holding pencil too tightly, or poor eye/hand coordination.

The ***Mechanical Reasoning*** exercise helps with understanding physics and the mechanical properties of objects, and constructing or repairing machinery.

## **Dyspraxia**

This is a disorder that is characterized by difficulty in muscle control, which causes problems with movement and coordination, language and speech, and can affect learning. Although not a learning disability, dyspraxia often exists along with dyslexia, dyscalculia or ADHD.

*The **Kinesthetics Exercise** helps to develop an awareness of one's body in space, recognition of objects by touch, and receive, process, and register sensations.*

## **Executive Functioning**

This is a an inefficiency in the cognitive management systems of the brain that affects a variety of neuropsychological processes such as planning, organization, strategizing, paying attention to and remembering details, and managing time and space. Although not a learning disability, different patterns of weakness in executive functioning are almost always seen in the learning profiles of individuals who have specific learning disabilities or ADHD.

*The **Spatial Reasoning Exercise** develops an improved ability to construct space and planning, helps organization, improves ability to construct geometric shapes, imagining reorganizing shapes, improved ability in reading maps, and understanding direction.*