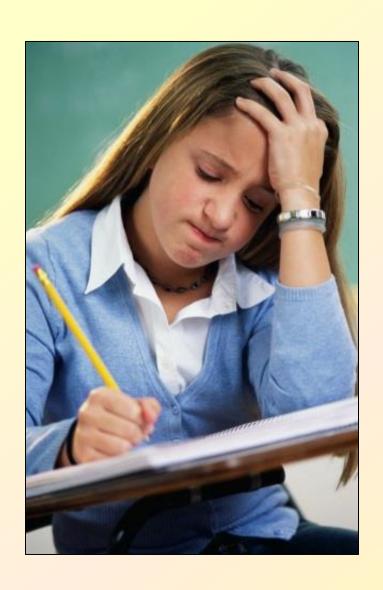


What is Dysgraphia?

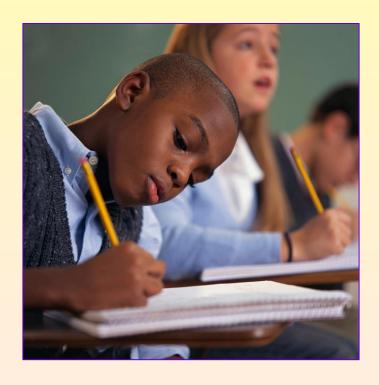


Dysgraphia is a processing disorder that affects a student's ability to put thoughts into writing.

Signs of Dysgraphia

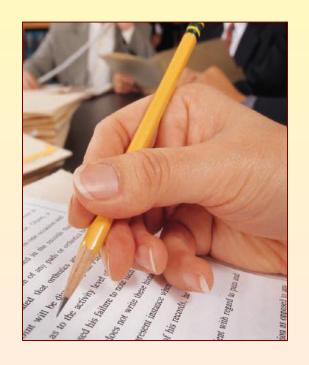
- 1. Sloppy and/or illegible handwriting
- 2. Slow or fast writing speed
- 3. Changing from print to cursive and back again
- 4. Unusual pencil grip
- 5. Poor spelling (may not even be phonetic)
- 6. Oral answers higher than written
- 7. Fatigue or hand pain
- 8. Avoiding writing (and possibly fine motor tasks)

Surprising Thing About Dysgraphia



- 1. Only handwriting may be affected
- 2. Other fine motor skills may be excellent
- 3. Often seen in students with high cognitive skills

The Mature Adult Grasp







Thumb on top

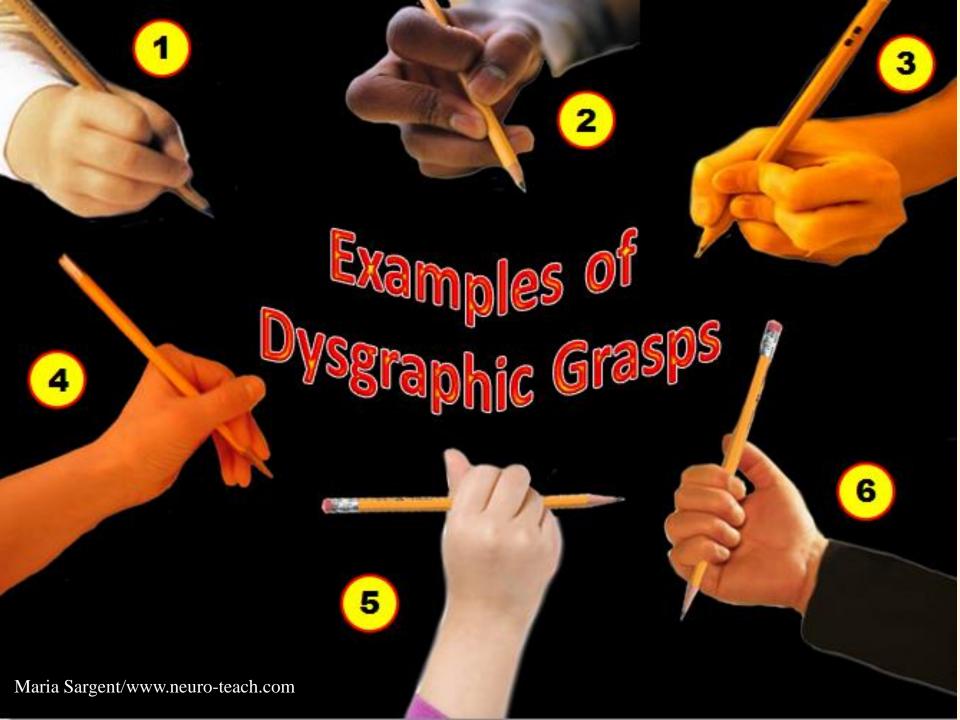
- Index finger on side
- All other fingers supporting against paper
- Top thumb & finger are centered; hand is relaxed

The Biggest Mistake Teachers Make



- **❖** Motor control develops from shoulder → fingers; mature grasp uses the fingertips
- Children with Dysgraphia bring their grip back into the palm or wrist to gain control
- ...But pencil grips force them to use their fingertips
- Only use grips for typically developing students!

Abnormal grips are a SIGN of a problem not the CAUSE of the problems...



Formal Diagnosis

➤ Physicians, occupational therapist, school psychologist and teachers may all be involved in assessment

> Assessment may include:

__writing process

___finger-tapping speed

__hand strength

__wrist flexibility

___tremor detection

___pencil grip

___body posture

__handedness



__eye-hand coordination and related skills

___visual perception and other skills



The Three Types of Dysgraphia

Form of Dysgraphia	Source of Problem	Ability to Write Spontaneous Material	Ability to Copy Material	Ability to Spell	Other Fine Motor
Dyslexic Dysgraphia	Neurological Processing Disruption	Poor	ок	Poor	ок
Motor Dysgraphia	Motor Processing Disruption	Poor	Poor	ок	Poor
Spatial Dysgraphia	Visual- Spatial Processing Disruption	Poor	OK	OK	Varies

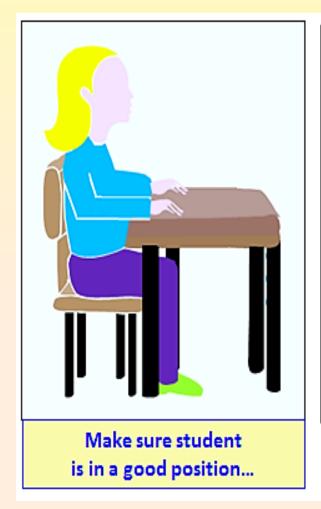
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General Classroom Strategies to Support Writing Skills

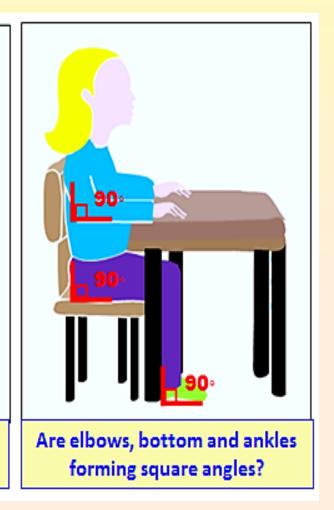


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1. Proper Posture

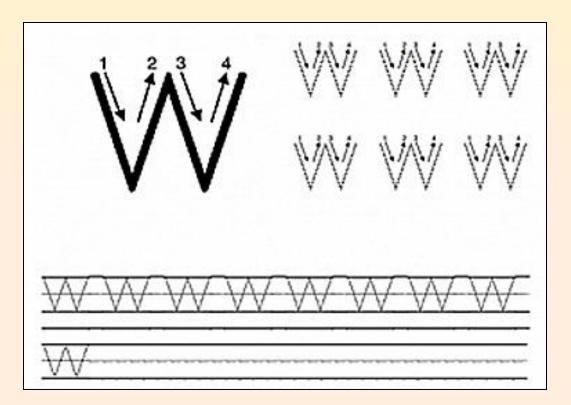






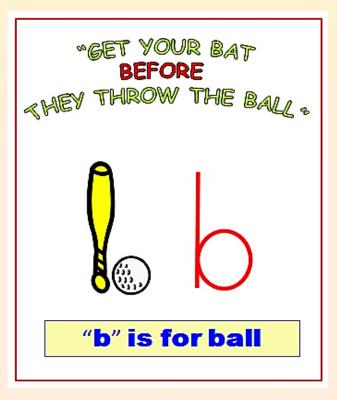
Visual Learners

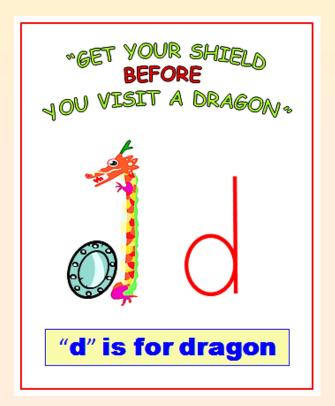
- Use the typical writing curriculum.
 - Model basic strokes
 - Will learn with practice



Auditory Learners

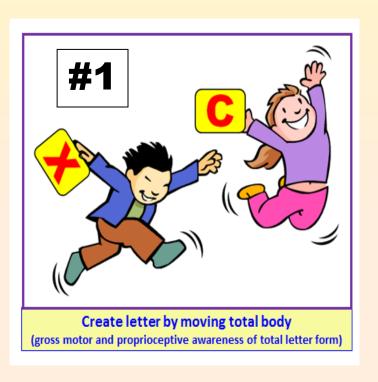
- Focus on the verbal sequence.
- Use rhymes or chants that teaches letter formation
- Use novel and humorous ways to hold the concept in mind!



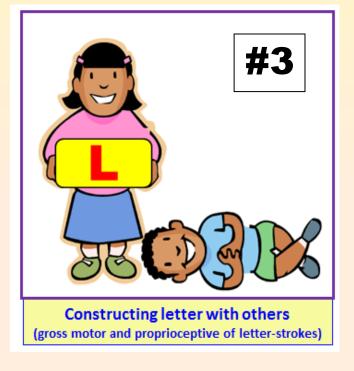


Kinesthetic Learners

- Use motor skills
- Develop "body-memory" of letter formation

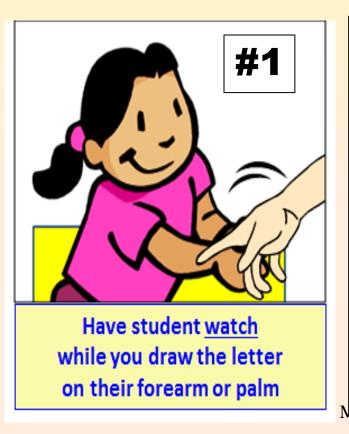


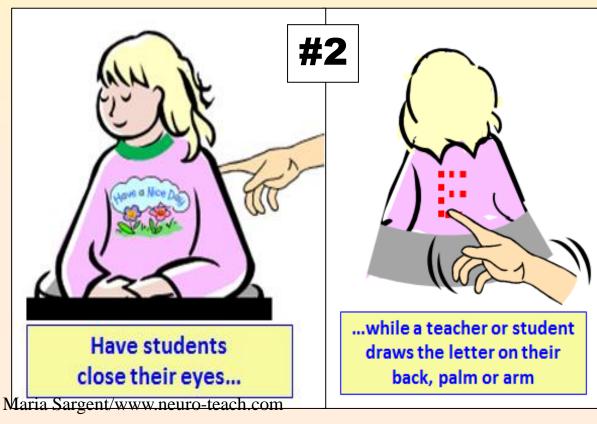




Sensory Learners

- Use sensory skills
- Develop "sensation-memory" of letter formation

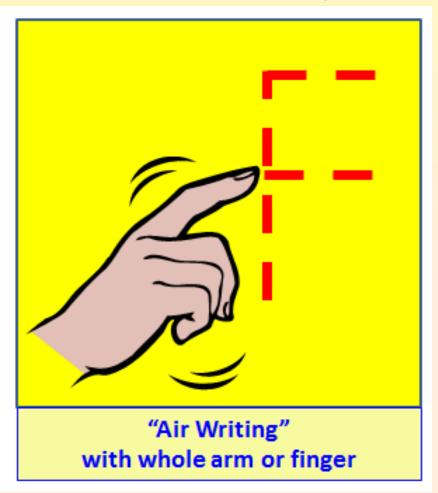




3. Provide "Non-Writing" Opportunities to Write

Write answers on desk or carpet when peer is answering

Use Air-Writing



Strategies for swith Dysgraphia



1. "Move" Writing Back into the Hand or Wrist



"Mature Adult"
grip gives
control all the
way through the
fingertips



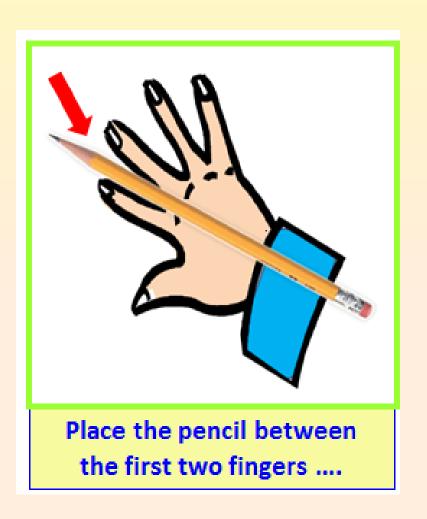
grip (2-3 fingers on top)
moves control
back into the
top of the fingers

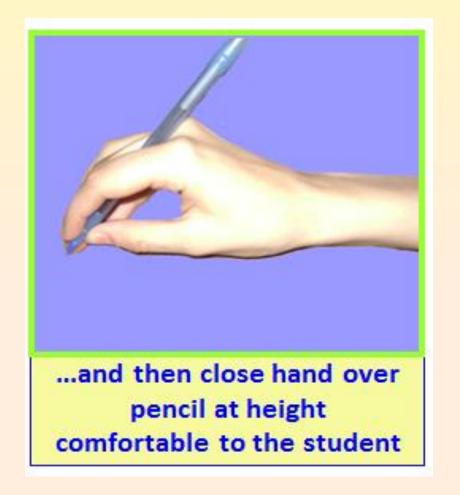


Various forms of Dysgraphic grips move control back into the <u>wrist</u>

1. "Move" Writing Back into the Hand or Wrist

So purposely develop this form of grip and see how it works!





2. Retrieve Memory PRIOR to writing

Air Writing

Write answer in gross motor prior to fine motor



2. Retrieve Memory PRIOR to writing

Auditory Retrieval

- Say answer to self <u>before</u> writing
- May have to practice this with tape recorder
- Younger children must be taught to whisper to self ②



2. Retrieve Memory PRIOR to writing

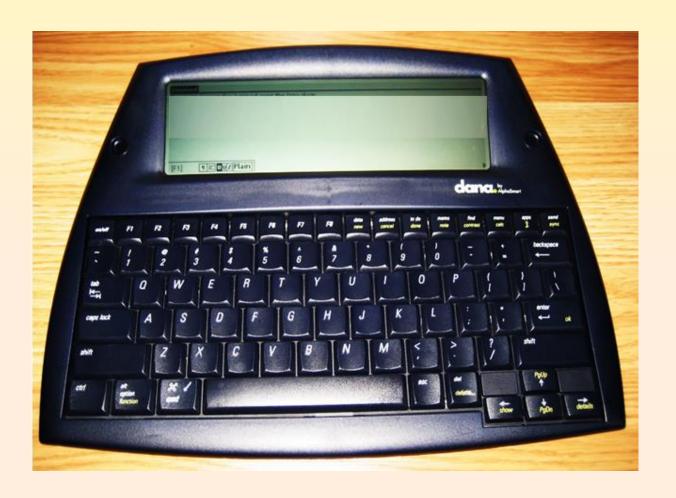
Visual Retrieval

- Think and visualize writing answer before writing
- Less successful than air writing and auditory recall



3. Find Alternative Ways to "Write"

- Use Alpha-Smart
- Use iPads, tablet computers, Clickers for Smart Boards, etc.



4. Think About Demands

- How long does written answer <u>really</u> need to be?
 - Can this student really write cursive?
- What is careless and sloppy work for this student?
- Would enlarging answer boxes, lines for answers, etc. help?
 - Have I asked what level of pain they are feeling?
 - Do all teachers involved understand Dysgraphia?
 - What is the level of spelling/punctuation I can require from this student?

Therapies Students



Remember to develop Whole-Hand strength....



...before intensely working on Finger Strength









Use everyday toys that enhance fine motor skills...





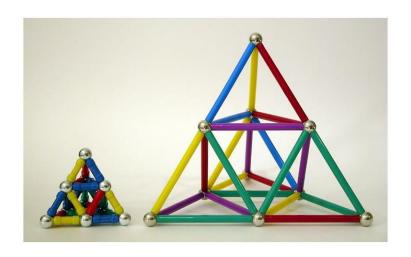




aBbCcDd

...and look for toys that will keep peers with advanced skills busy too!







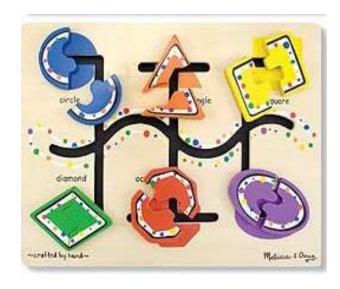


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Create interest however you can....









...by looking for items that engage the mind!





werventions & Therapies Sor Older Students

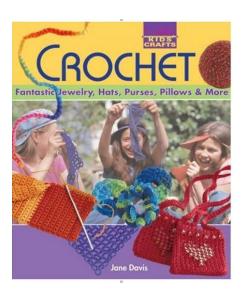




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Fantastic ideas for older girls...











Look for vintage toys at garage sales and auction websites...



...and older boys











Maria Sargent/www.neuro-teach.com

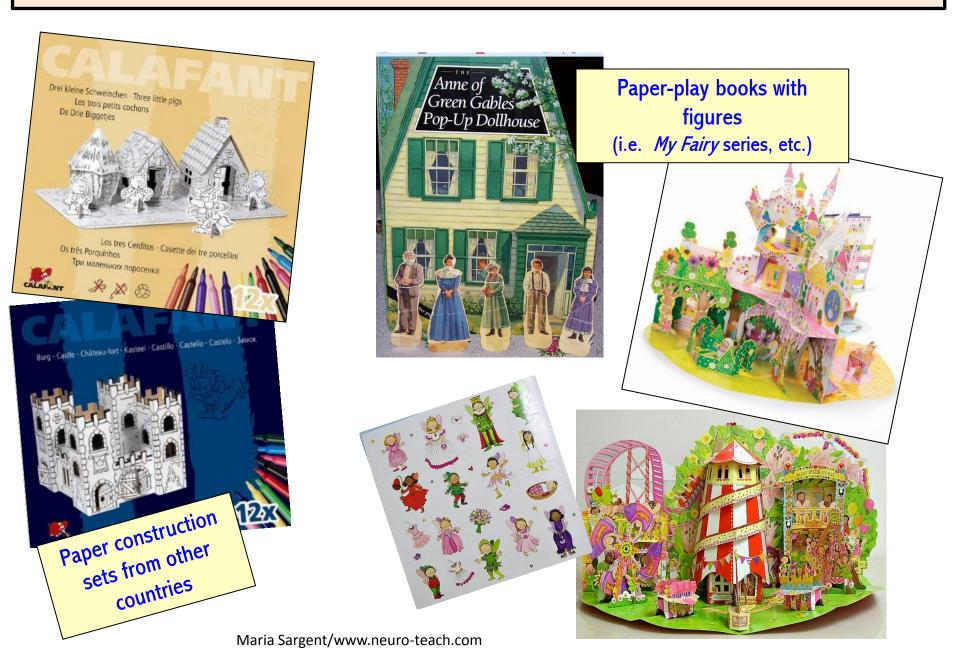
...and old-fashioned toys that are still being produced!



Look for new twists on classic toys...



...and some very wonderful new products!



Adapting Materials And Strategies Struggling Students



Adapted Scissors















Examples of Adapted Pens













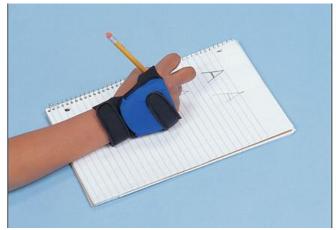
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Examples of Adapted Grips

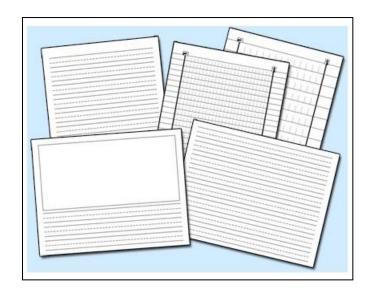




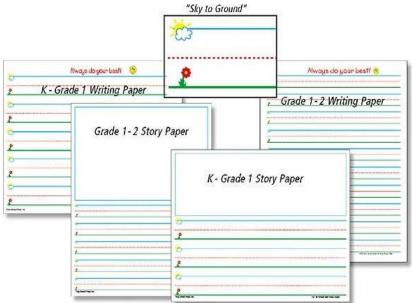




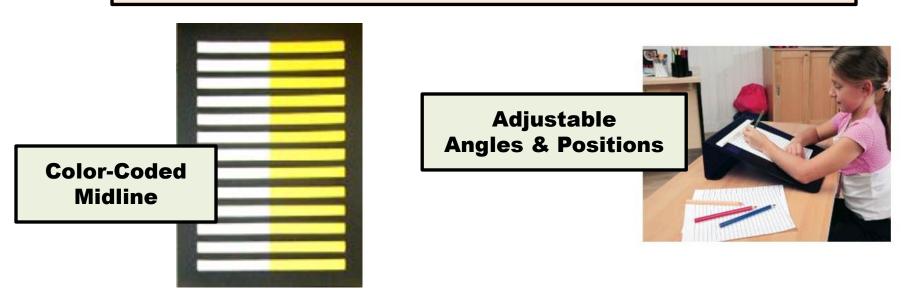
Adapted Papers

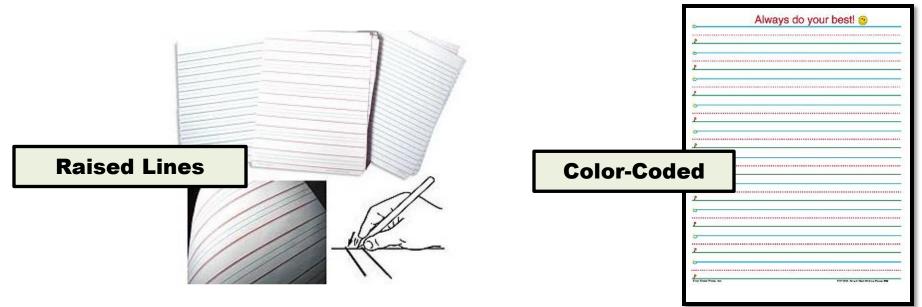






More Variations to Consider





Universal Items That Offer Flexibility



rechnology to Consider



General Software Programs to Consider

Word Prediction

Speeds up typing by predicting next word; also provides spelling assistance (example: Co-Writer®)

Voice Recognition

Transfers speech to typed file; minimal voice-recognition training required (*Dragon NaturallySpeaking®*, *Kurzweil 3000-Firefly®*, *Audio Notetaker®*)

iPad Applications

Transfers speech to typed file that can be transferred to computers (example: *Evernote®* or *Dragon Dictation®*)

Math Software

Can be more difficult to use; attempt to try out before purchasing (example: *Math Pad*® and *Math Type*®--has advanced math versions)

Test-Taking Software Programs to Consider

Hot Dots®

- **Stickers indicate correct answer (hot dot) and incorrect answers (cold dots)**
 - Stickers can be placed on any worksheet or paper product
 - **❖** Students register correct answer with electronic pen



Transfers any written page to an electronic file for use on a computer

(examples: WYNN Wizard® and Test Talker®)

Amazing Up-and-Coming Technology

Brain-Controlled Wheelchair

www.emotiv.com

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2009/07/090702-brain-controlled-wheelchair.html

Brain-Controlled Speech-to-Text

http://news.discovery.com/tech/brain-speech-thought.htm

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQ7AJnVKc_g

-Search for IndendiX® (brain-controlled computer)

-Search for Intel's® "mind-reading" computer

Brain-Controlled Games

-Search for NeuroSky®, Emotiv®, Project Natal® and Mind Flex®

Resources

http://www.ncld.org/students-disabilities/assistive-technology-education/appsstudents-ld-dysgraphia-writing-difficulties

(page with the newest applications for tablets and iPads)

http://www.ncld.org/types-learning-disabilities/dysgraphia/what-is-dysgraphia (National Center for Learning Disabilities; resources on other disabilities too)

<u>http://www.ldanatl.org/aboutld/parents/ld_basics/dysgraphia.asp</u>
(<u>Learning Disabilities Association of America</u>; resources on other disabilities too)

http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/dysgraphia/dysgraphia.htm
(National Institute of Neurological Disorders/Stroke; resources on other disabilities too)

<u>http://www.interdys.org/FactSheets.htm</u>
(<u>The International Dyslexia Association</u>; look for link to Dysgraphia)

http://www.dyslexiaa2z.com/learning_difficulties/dysgraphia/dysgraphia_software.html (An example of the many resource pages constructed by groups and teachers)