

WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

Dyslexia is a major public health issue in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and it is one of the most common undiagnosed learning disabilities that affect children globally, especially in Nigeria.

It is caused by impairment in the brain.



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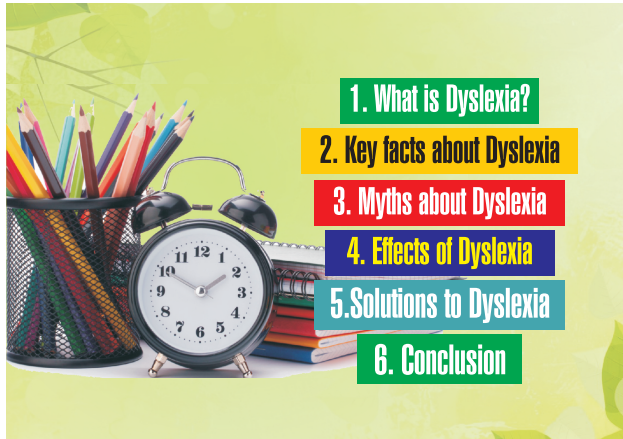


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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT DYSLEXIA AND DYSLEXIC CHILDREN IN NIGERIA





1. What is Dyslexia?

2. Key facts about Dyslexia

3. Myths about Dyslexia

4. Effects of Dyslexia

5. Solutions to Dyslexia

6. Conclusion

References

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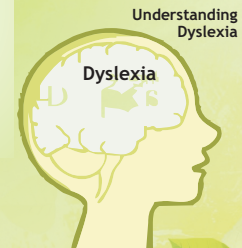


WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

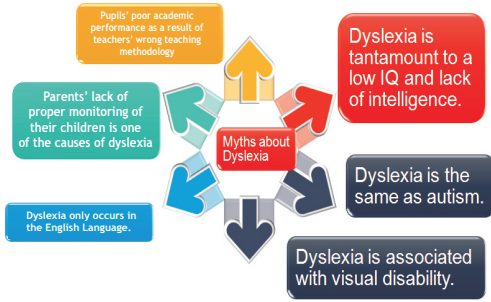
Dyslexia has been defined as a learning disorder that affects one's ability to read, spell, write and speak

(Ramus, 2003)

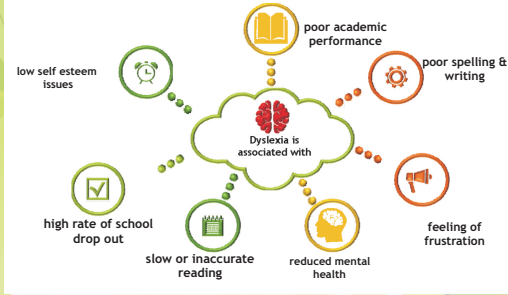
It is a brain based learning disability.



MYTHS ABOUT DYSLEXIA



Effects of Dyslexia



PROMOTING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR DYSLEXIC CHILDREN IN NIGERIA PREPARED BY UNIOSUN/TETFUND RESEARCH TEAM

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General Background

In Nigeria, just like other developing countries, pre-school and primary school children with learning disabilities are not usually noticed until when they are required to sit for external examinations

Many Parents give up on their dyslexic child or children when they fail

There is a need for the availability of teachers who are knowledgeable about learning disabilities

Learners, especially those who suffer from dyslexia, can only be successful when teachers who are knowledgeable about what they are doing and why they are doing it are in adequate supply

Casual observers, however, are sometimes led to attribute the pupils' poor academic performance to teachers' teaching methodology or parents' lack of proper monitoring of their children

Dyslexia is an inherent learning disability, neither parents nor teachers are to be blamed for poor academic performance of a dyslexic

Early detection, assessment and specialised intervention can address this learning disorder

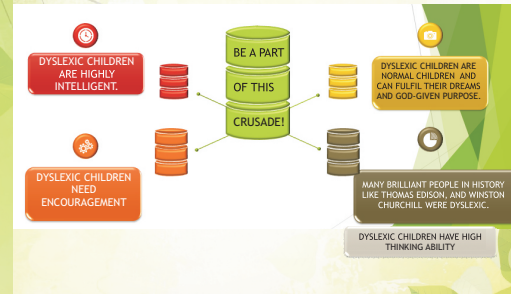
All types of dyslexia; phonological, surface, rapid naming deficit and double deficit dyslexia can be assisted.

CONT.

Children that are dyslexic naturally

- have difficulties in reading such as reading aloud
- have problems with spellings, and usually avoid activities that involve reading
- have difficulties pronouncing names or words, or problems retrieving words
- have problems matching letters with their corresponding sounds

Conclusion



SOLUTIONS TO HANDLING DYSLEXIC CHILDREN



80% of the population believes that dyslexia is associated with low intelligence, BUT THIS IS NOT TRUE. DYSLEXIA OCCURS IN PEOPLE OF ALL INTELLECTUAL



Dyslexia is the most common learning disability and statistics shows that dyslexia affects approximately 20% of every population

KEY FACTS ABOUT DYSLEXIA

DYSLEXIA RUNS IN FAMILIES which means parents with dyslexia are more likely to have children with Dyslexia



Research has proven that students with dyslexia can learn to read when information is

- explicit and systematic
- multisensory
- consistent and frequent
- individualised

