

About **Dyslexia**

- Recognize dyslexia exists and is an educational diagnosis.
- Recognize physicians will refer families to educators as dyslexia is not a medical diagnosis.
- Understand a dyslexia diagnosis often comes from educational clinics and testing and reports are often provided by clinical/educational psychologists and professionals.
- Recognize dyslexia varies from mild to severe and so will the impact on the student's reading, spelling and writing skills. It will be important to match instructional strategies to the student's needs.
- Promote awareness of evidence-based instructional strategies to address concerns in the areas of reading, spelling and writing.
- Honor and utilize any information you receive from a parent.
- Ask parents if they have any outside information they would like to share.
- Recognize that not all parents will have a report or information from an outside source.
- Address parental and educator concerns with a child's reading, spelling and writing.
- Whenever the agency suspects a disability, proceed to the disability suspected process.
- Appropriately apply the standards of suspicion to determine if a disability is suspected.
- If an educational disability is suspected, seek consent for Full and Individual Evaluation.
- Apply the standards of Child Find to determine if the condition of dyslexia indicates an educational disability and presents a need for special education.



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