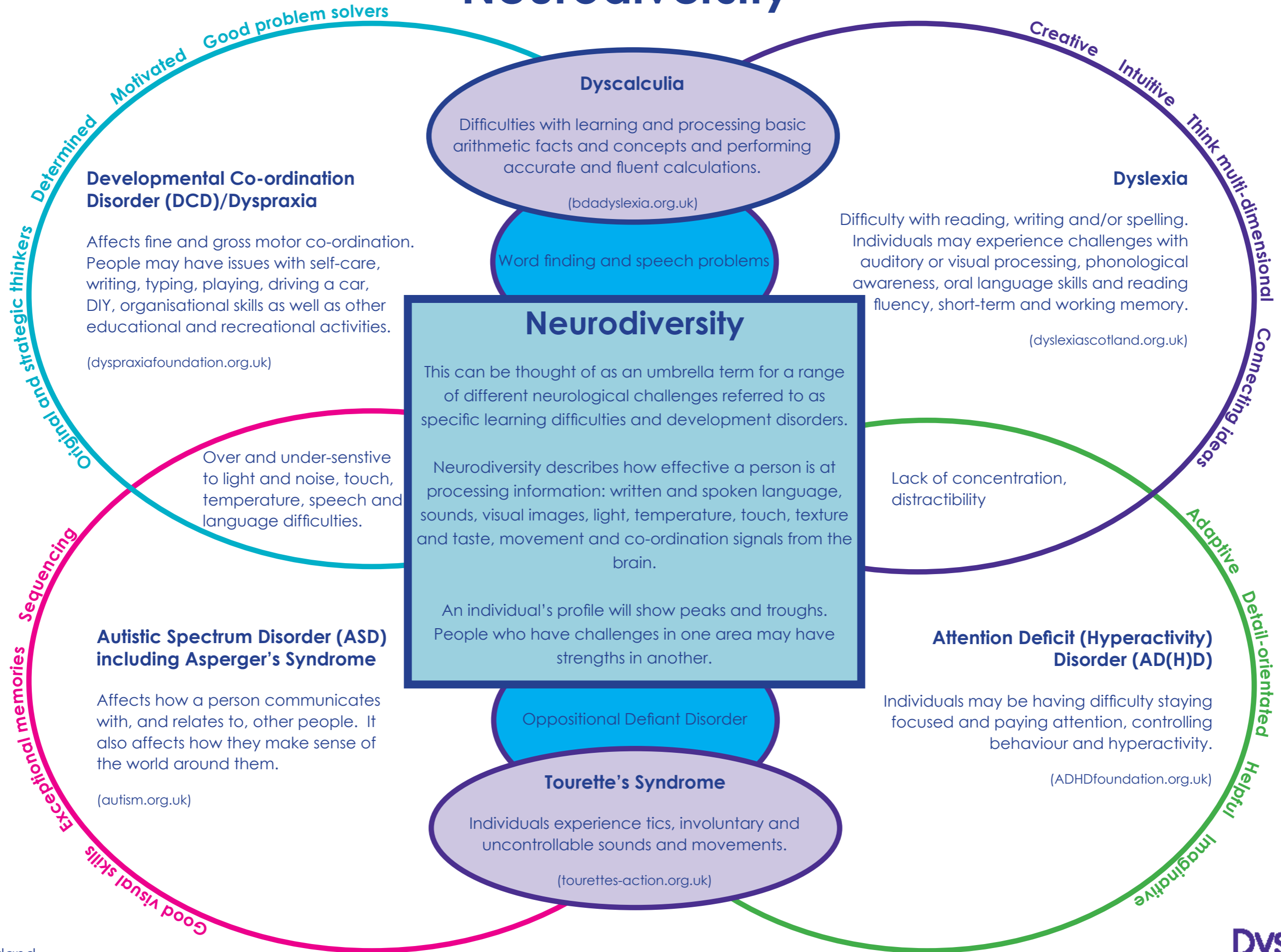


Neurodiversity



Developmental Co-ordination Disorder (DCD)/Dyspraxia

Affects fine and gross motor co-ordination. People may have issues with self-care, writing, typing, playing, driving a car, DIY, organisational skills as well as other educational and recreational activities.

(dyspraxiafoundation.org.uk)

Dyscalculia

Difficulties with learning and processing basic arithmetic facts and concepts and performing accurate and fluent calculations.

(bdadyslexia.org.uk)

Word finding and speech problems

Dyslexia

Difficulty with reading, writing and/or spelling. Individuals may experience challenges with auditory or visual processing, phonological awareness, oral language skills and reading fluency, short-term and working memory.

(dyslexiascotland.org.uk)

Neurodiversity

This can be thought of as an umbrella term for a range of different neurological challenges referred to as specific learning difficulties and development disorders.

Neurodiversity describes how effective a person is at processing information: written and spoken language, sounds, visual images, light, temperature, touch, texture and taste, movement and co-ordination signals from the brain.

An individual's profile will show peaks and troughs. People who have challenges in one area may have strengths in another.

Lack of concentration, distractibility

Over and under-sensitive to light and noise, touch, temperature, speech and language difficulties.

Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) including Asperger's Syndrome

Affects how a person communicates with, and relates to, other people. It also affects how they make sense of the world around them.

(autism.org.uk)

Oppositional Defiant Disorder

Tourette's Syndrome

Individuals experience tics, involuntary and uncontrollable sounds and movements.

(tourettes-action.org.uk)

Attention Deficit (Hyperactivity) Disorder (AD(HD))

Individuals may be having difficulty staying focused and paying attention, controlling behaviour and hyperactivity.

(ADHDfoundation.org.uk)