

Common Risk Factors of Dyslexia

Preschool—Third grade:

- Failure to understand that words are made up of parts or individual sounds
- Difficulty learning the letter names and their corresponding sounds
- Difficulty reading single words in isolation
- Difficulty reading fluently
- Difficulty spelling

Fourth grade—High School:

- History of reading and spelling difficulties
- Difficulty reading aloud
- Avoids reading for pleasure
- Difficulty learning a foreign language
- Reliance on listening rather than reading for comprehension

Postsecondary:

- Difficulty with spoken vocabulary
- Difficulty completing the reading demands for multiple course requirements
- Difficulty with note-taking
- Difficulty with written production



Contacts for further information:

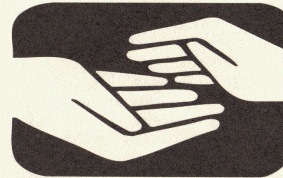
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State Dyslexia Consultant
Region 10 Education Service Center
Texas Dyslexia Hotline: 1(800)232-3030
www.region10.org/dyslexia/index

The State Dyslexia Handbook ~ Update 2018 is available to download at the following web address:

www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=25769814312

*Sometimes
The Learning
Process Needs
A Helping Hand*

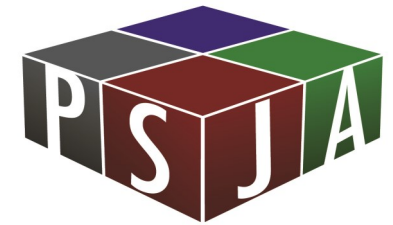


Parent Resources:

International Dyslexia Association
<http://www.interdys.org>

Learning Ally

<https://www.learningally.org/state-landing-pages/texas/>



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Dyslexia Program Awareness for Educators and Parents

*Information for educators
and parents about dyslexia
in the State of Texas*

- *What is dyslexia?*
- *What are the school district's requirements related to dyslexia?*
- *Who can I contact if I have questions or concerns?*

It is the policy of the Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD not to discriminate on the basis of sex, disability, race, color, religion, national origin, or age.

Pharr San Juan Alamo Independent School District

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

What is Dyslexia?

The current definition from the International Dyslexia Association states:

Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. These difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language that is often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. Secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge.



Ways to Help your Child at Home:

- Praise your child's strengths and avoid pressuring your child in the area of reading, writing and spelling.
- Make certain your child understands written directions.
- Break large tasks into small ones, allowing your child to complete each small task.
- Make certain there is a place for your child to do his/her homework.
- Help your child develop a plan for completing homework and other tasks.

Dyslexia and School District/Charter School Requirements:

Texas Education Code: §38:003:

- Students enrolling in public schools shall be screened or tested, as appropriate, for dyslexia at appropriate times.
- The board of trustees of each school district or charter school shall provide for the treatment (i.e., instruction) of any student determined to have dyslexia or a related disorder.

Texas Administrative Code: 19 TAC §74.28:

- The board of trustees of a school district or charter school must ensure that procedures for identifying a student with dyslexia or a related disorder and for providing appropriate evidenced based instructional services to the student are implemented.
- A school district or charter school shall purchase or develop its own reading program for students with dyslexia, as long as the program is characterized by the descriptors found in *The State Dyslexia Handbook ~ Update 2018*.
- Each school district or charter school must provide each identified student access at his or her campus to the services of a teacher trained in dyslexia and related disorders.
- Each school district or charter school shall provide a parent education program for parents/guardians of students with dyslexia.

Teacher Training Requirements:

Teachers who provide instruction for students with dyslexia:

- Must have valid Texas teaching certificates,
- Must be trained in dyslexia and related disorders and,
- Must be trained in the program the district has developed or purchased for use with students with dyslexia.

Specialized Dyslexia Intervention:

Critical, Evidence-Based Components:

- Phonological awareness
- Sound-symbol association
- Syllabication
- Orthography
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Reading comprehension
- Reading fluency

Delivery of Dyslexia Instruction:

- Simultaneous, multisensory (VAKT)
- Systematic and cumulative
- Explicit
- Diagnostic teaching to automaticity
- Synthetic instruction
- Analytic instruction

