

Dyslexia is a specific learning difficulty that primarily affects reading and writing skills. Here's a table outlining the symptoms for diagnosing dyslexia and strategies for dealing with it:

Category	Description	Strategies for Dealing
<b>Reading Difficulties</b>	Difficulty recognising words, slow reading speed, poor reading comprehension	Use multisensory reading programs, provide additional time for reading tasks, use text-to-speech software
<b>Spelling Challenges</b>	Poor spelling, frequent spelling errors, difficulty remembering spelling rules	Implement spelling strategies like phonetic spelling, use spell check tools, provide personalised spelling lists
<b>Writing Difficulties</b>	Poor handwriting, difficulty organising thoughts on paper, frequent grammar and punctuation errors	Use assistive technology like word processors, provide structured writing templates, allow oral responses
<b>Phonological Awareness Issues</b>	Difficulty identifying and manipulating sounds in words, trouble with rhyming	Engage in phonics-based learning, use phonemic awareness activities, practice segmenting and blending sounds
<b>Difficulty with Sequencing</b>	Struggles with the order of letters, numbers, or steps in a process	Use visual aids and graphic organisers, provide step-by-step instructions, practice sequencing activities
<b>Slow Processing Speed</b>	Takes longer to process written and spoken language	Allow extra time for tasks and tests, provide clear and concise instructions, break tasks into smaller steps
<b>Memory Problems</b>	Difficulty remembering names, dates, and sequences	Use mnemonic devices, provide repetition and practice, use visual memory aids like charts and diagrams
<b>Poor Vocabulary</b>	Limited vocabulary, difficulty finding the right words, trouble with word retrieval	Engage in vocabulary-building activities, use flashcards, provide visual supports for new words
<b>Difficulty with Directions</b>	Trouble following multi-step directions, easily gets lost	Provide clear, step-by-step instructions, use visual aids and maps, give directions one step at a time
<b>Trouble with Time Management</b>	Difficulty estimating how long tasks will take, often late or rushed	Use timers and schedules, teach time management skills, break tasks into manageable chunks
<b>Low Self-Esteem</b>	Frustration with reading and writing tasks, feeling less capable than peers	Provide positive reinforcement, focus on strengths and talents, encourage participation in activities they enjoy
<b>Understanding and Acceptance</b>	Recognising dyslexia as a specific learning difficulty, showing empathy and understanding	Educate yourself about dyslexia, validate their feelings, maintain a supportive attitude

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Strategies for Dealing</b>
<b>Adapted Communication</b>	Need for clear, concise communication	Use simple and direct language, provide written instructions, check for understanding
<b>Consistent Routine</b>	Need for predictability and routine	Maintain a consistent daily schedule, use visual timetables, prepare for changes in advance
<b>Positive Reinforcement</b>	Responding well to positive reinforcement	Use praise and rewards to encourage desired behaviours, implement a reward system
<b>Professional Support</b>	Importance of early intervention and ongoing support	Seek professional guidance, engage with specialist teachers and educational psychologists, involve educational support services
<b>Assistive Technology</b>	Use of technology to support learning	Provide access to text-to-speech software, spell check tools, and word processors

This table summarises the symptoms of dyslexia and provides practical strategies for managing and supporting individuals with the condition.