



THE HONG KONG ASSOCIATION
OF SPEECH THERAPISTS
香港言語治療師協會

讀寫障礙

Dyslexia



香港言語治療師協會 HKAST



hkast_ig

What is ...



Dyslexia is a common specific learning disability affecting children's ability to read, write and spell. Current research has revealed correlation with differences in brain structures and functions.

Dyslexia is associated with difficulties in processing sounds and written words, which can subsequently lead to challenges in reading comprehension, dictation and writing. The amount of reading may be reduced for some children, which can hinder their acquisition of vocabulary and affect their overall motivation to learn.



香港言語治療師協會 HKAST



hkast_ig

Characteristics



- 🔍 Poor learning and recognition of words
- 🔍 Lack of reading fluency - slow, inaccurate, or labored oral reading
- 🔍 Difficulty with reading comprehension
- 🔍 Notable discrepancy between the processing of orally presented information vs written text
- 🔍 Difficulty with mastering the sequence of strokes or letter formation
- 🔍 Confusion in sequence of letters, symbols, or radical components of Chinese characters
- 🔍 Confusion of words and characters that sound or look alike
- 🔍 Inconsistent memory, difficulty with following directions and weak organization skills



Assessment

There are some formal assessment and informal screening tools available in Hong Kong for identifying dyslexia. The aim is to accomplish early identification of students with needs and to support them with appropriate intervention.

Intervention

Mainly focuses on:

- Improving phonological awareness
- Targeting the strokes, structures and components of Chinese characters, and letter formation and sequence of sounds in English words
- Providing reading mediation
- Adjusting teaching methods according to the individual needs of students
- Arranging accommodations in homework and examinations where necessary



香港言語治療師協會 HKAST



hkast_ig

Suggestions



- Have a better understanding of dyslexia and adjust reasonable expectations for your child
- Read with your child for 15 to 20 minutes a day to develop your child's habit and interests in reading
- Encourage your child to read aloud, which can help with the learning of sentence structures
- Explore talents of your child and help them build self-confidence
- Seek professionals for literacy assessment and intervention (such as speech therapists, occupational therapists, educational psychologists, clinical psychologists, etc.)
- Make effective teaching arrangements with your child's teachers according to individual needs

