Do the Write Thing:

Inderstanding and Supporting

Students With Tysgraphia

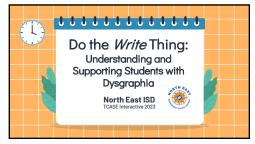
Michelle Chesnut, Alison Arnatt, Andrea Barrios-Pena, North East ISD

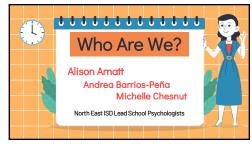


ARD Committee Guidance: Dysgraphia Intervention and Programming

Characteristics	Data Sources	Recommendations	Provider
Illegible handwriting Inefficient handwriting Variably shaped/poorly-formed letters	Handwriting rubric Observations of pencil grip, production, etc. Norm-referenced fluency measures WPM measures on informal writing checklist	Accommodations: Posture supports Positioning Pacing/speed accommodations Tools (pencil grip, slant board, etc.) Extra time for written responses Reduce length of written responses Allow keyboarding access Use of graph paper for spacing Alternate projects (oral reports, visual media, etc.) in lieu of written work Provide copies of notes Allow audio recordings/oral tests Allow student to select cursive or manuscript (whichever is most efficient for them)	General education teacher
		Specially-designed Instruction: • Potential OT consult or evaluation	Occupational therapist
Difficulty with unedited spelling	Norm-referenced spelling measures (analyze spelling error types for specific recommendations)	No penalty for spelling errors Reduce the length of written assignments Provide copies of notes if spelling errors prevent readability	General education teacher
	Test observations Parent/teacher reports	Specially-Designed Instruction: Modified instruction/TEKS for spelling	Special education teacher General education teacher
Low volume of written output Problems with other aspects of written expression	Norm-referenced fluency measures Norm-referenced Written Expression measures WPM on informal writing checklist	Accommodations: Reduce the length of written tasks Allow more time for written assignments Provide copies of notes Allow audio recording or oral tests Graphic organizers Assist the student with developing logical steps to complete a writing assignment (instead of all at once) Offer alternatives to written projects such as oral reports, visual media, etc.	General education teacher
	Teacher/examiner observations STAAR/benchmarks	Specially-designed Instruction: Pull-out therapy with Dyslexia Therapist Pull-out/resource instruction Modified ELAR TEKS for content	Dyslexia therapist Special education teacher

ARD Committee Guidance: Dysgraphia Intervention and Programming



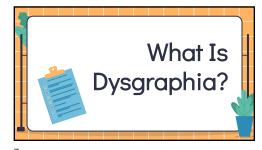






Learner Outcomes Attendees will: Use evaluation data to summarize student needs Select appropriate accommodations, modifications and interventions for students with Dysgraphia





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Dysgraphia is a disorder of written language which affects an individual's ability to create strokes that form letters.

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Dysgraphia involves fine motor skills and difficulty with finding, retrieving, and producing letters from memory.

Texas Dyslexia Handbook, 202

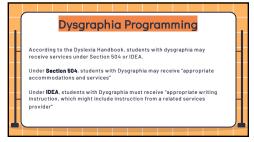
Characteristics of Dysgraphia Variably shaped and poorly formed letters Excessive erasures and cross-outs Poor spacing (between letters or words) Letter and number reversals beyond early writing stages Awkward or inconsistent pencil grip Heavy pressure and hand fattigue Slow writing and copying with legible or illegible handwriting

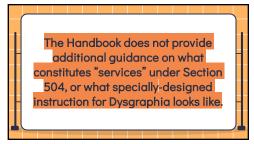
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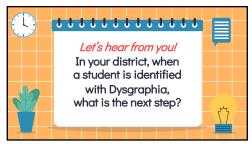
Characteristics of Dysgraphia Evaluating for Dysgraphia involves administering formal and informal assessment measures to examine the person's handwriting legibility, fluency/efficiency, spelling, orthographic processing and written expression. Difficulties in these areas must be the result of graphomotor deficits or deficits in orthographic processing, and must be unexpected given the student's other abilities. Texas Dyslexia Handbook, 2021

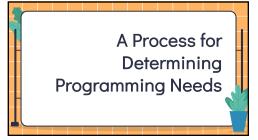
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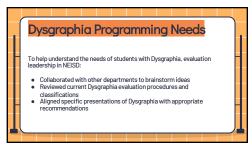




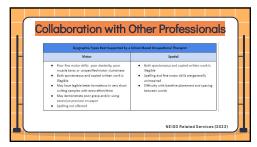


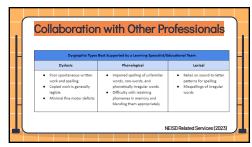












Collaboration with Other Professionals

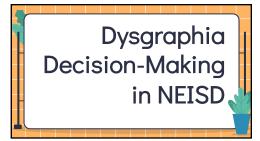
In addition to this information, evaluation leadership staff also collaborated with Section 504/Dyslexia leadership to examine the district's current process of providing services to students with Dysgraphia.



Collaboration with Other Professionals

The Evaluation Leadership team then integrated these two broad concepts within the context of the Dysgraphia Handbook in order to form a general guidance framework.

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Dysgraphia Decisions in NEISD

When Dysgraphia is identified, the student's unique presentation is described using one or more of the following primary characteristics:

- Handwriting and fine motor/legibility deficits
- Spelling deficits
- Written production and expression deficits

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Dysgraphia Decisions in NEISD

Spelling deficits *only* do not meet the criteria for any disability and should be considered for MTSS/RTI.

Production and expression deficits, when present, suggest the presence of a Specific Learning Disability in Written Expression alongside Dysgraphia.

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Dysgraphia Decisions in NEISD

Using this analysis and categorization, structured guidance regarding specially-designed instruction, appropriate accommodations, and the need for occupational therapy was developed.





