

Dyslexia/Reading Problems Fact Sheet

Reading Dyslexia – a major school problem

- There are over 6 million students in the California public schools. 20% (**over 1 million**) are estimated to have some signs of dyslexia.
- Of these 1 million kids, approximately 220,000 are receiving special education services under the category of a Specific Learning Disability in the area of reading. ([AB 1369 FAQ's - Decoding Dyslexia CA](#))
- More Than 1 in 3 Children Who Started School in the Pandemic Need 'Intensive' Reading Help. (Sparks, Edweek, 2022)

Visual Dyslexia -undiagnosed, untreated

- There are 3 types of dyslexics: 1) **dysphonetic** (phonological deficits), 2) **dyseidetic** (visual deficits), and 3) **dysphoneidetic** (both types of deficits). Boder (1970)
- Approximately 1/3 of dyslexics fall into each of the 3 types of dyslexia. (Dr. John Griffin who invented the DDT).
- In addition, as many as 30% of children in school with dyslexia (Whiteley et al., 2007) do not show the expected phonological deficits or do not respond successfully to phonologically-based remediation (Wolf, 1997).

PATH to Reading (PATH)– a visually-based reading program

- Considerable evidence confirms that many dyslexic readers **have impairments in motion perception**. These visual timing deficits limit reading speed and comprehension in dyslexics. (Lawton, Shelley-Tremblay, & Stein, 2022).
- PATH is the most effective and rapid visually-based therapy to remediate all types of dyslexia.
- PATH significantly improves the functioning of the visual, attention, memory, and executive control pathways (Lawton, Shelley-Tremblay, & Huang, 2022). Only 10-15 minutes of PATH eye-brain exercises several times a week for 1-6 months speeds up the motion visual system.
- Research shows that doing rapid, specific eye-brain exercises significantly improves one's ability to read rapidly, accurately, and with comprehension (Lawton, Shelley-Tremblay, & Huang, 2022).

PATH – VISUAL TRAINING WORKS

- Standardized tests found that PATH training significantly improved dyslexic's reading and cognitive skills, aged 5 to 71 years old. All studies found significant improvements – see below (Lawton,

Shelley-Tremblay, & Stein, 2022).

- Improvements found following PATH training:
 - Reading Speed: up to 1050 words/minute, reading over 11 times faster.
 - Reading Comprehension: From 1.5 up to 7 grade levels in only 3 months.
 - Focused Attention: up to 82%.
 - Short-Term Memory, both visual and auditory: up to 95%.
 - Not only visually-based improvements, but also phonologically-based: up to 73%.
- Dozens of testimonials from teachers, parents, students, and optometrists (posted on <https://pathtoreading.com/testimonials>) or upon request.

References

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- Sparks, S.D. (2022) <https://www.edweek.org/teaching-learning/more-than-1-in-3-children-who-started-school-in-the-pandemic-need-intensive-reading-help/2022/02>
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- Wolf, M. (1997) A provisional, integrative account of phonological and naming speed deficits in dyslexia: Implications for diagnosis and intervention. In: Blachman, B.A. (Ed.), *Foundations of Reading Acquisition and Dyslexia: Implications for Early Intervention*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers, Mahwah, NJ, USA, pp. 67–92.