

DYSGRAPHIA

MYTHS VS FACTS

| MYTH | FACT |
|--|---|
| All bright students are good writers. | Students who write slowly, sloppily, or fail to complete writing assignments well are sometimes labeled “lazy” or “unmotivated.” While not particularly uncommon, dysgraphia does often go undiagnosed, particularly in gifted children. |
| Dysgraphia is not related to other learning disabilities. | While dysgraphia can and does occur alone, it can also occur alongside attention-deficit disorder (ADHD), dyslexia, dyscalculia, and other learning disabilities. |
| Writing issues like dysgraphia are uncommon. | It is estimated that as many as one in five children have difficulty expressing themselves through writing. Still, dysgraphia often goes undiagnosed in students. |
| Pencil grips and special pens can't help students with dysgraphia. | While pencil grips and other writing aids alone won't address all the issues of dysgraphia, these tools can encourage students to use a better grip. There's no one-size-fits-all, so work with your child and his or her teacher to find the best fit. |
| Students with dysgraphia aren't smart. | Dysgraphia spans the IQ continuum. Many individuals with writing issues are bright, creative, and successful. |
| Having bad handwriting means a person has Dysgraphia. | Just having bad handwriting doesn't mean a person has dysgraphia. Since dysgraphia is a processing disorder, difficulties can change throughout a lifetime. |