

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The following findings were obtained during our study about the prevalence of developmental dyslexia among Benha Primary School Children.

- 1- The number of the subjected school children was (542) [one fifth of the 4th grade children number (2850)]. The male to female ratio was (1.09:1). Their age ranged from 9 to 12 years.
- 2- Normal distribution curve of their IQs with shift to the right and below (10) years children were superior than others. (26.5%) of above average children had low scores on S.R.T. with Homogenous results for both sex and age groups.
- 3- Nearly equal results for both sexes about visual acuity but females were more affected at hearing and neuropsychiatric levels.
- 4- By use of Aaron's diagnostic tests more accurate and differentiating results were obtained.
- 5- (1.5%) of the studied sample were developmental dyslexia children with male to female ratio (3:1).

- 6- Weak positive correlation was found between results of P.I.T. and stanford Binet test.
- 7- Male children were more affected than females at the error levels and the main letters error was insertion but the main for words was substitution.
- 8- The lower the scioeconomic state the worse the reading disability, (62.5%) of develop dyslexics were of low socioeconomic but (71.4%) and (100%) were of low socioeconomic for both N.S.R.D. and non readers respectively.
- 9- Incidence of developmental dyslexia increases with delayed birth order, one case (12.5%) was 1st child, two cases. (25%) were in between as regard ordinal position and five (62.5%) were last child i.e. step wise increase toward the last child.
- 10- The more the family size the worse the reading disability.
- 11- Right-left confusion is a prevalent neurological sign among reading disabled children with highest increase among developmental dyslexic children (62.5%).

- 12- Developmental dyslexic children were the highest with emotional problems (37.5%) and one case (12.5%) showed immature speech development (Stuttering).
- 13- Conduct disorder appeared only in N.S.R.D. children (14.3%).
- 14- Nocturnal enuresis was a more prevalent problem especially for the reading disabled group (29.4%).
- 15- Normal readers children were the least for neuropsychiatric signs and problems.
- 16- Developmental dyslexic children have good vision, hearing and without any chronic illness.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We can direct our recommendations at two levels:

I- Treatment:

The treatment is based on developmental dyslexic children are trainable with specialized reading systems that have been devised which utilize sensory modality training in the learning process. They have average or above I.Q. and good health. So:

- Suggestion of reading programs and study of their efficacy.
- Psychiatric study before and after successful programs.
- Combined reading programs and psychiatric therapy.

II- Study of some suggested related disorders:

- Immune disorders.
- E.E.G. changes and other signs for brain laterality in different disabled groups.