

Definition Of Learning Impairment

Sensory modalities may include visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, and taste. Perceptual learning forms important foundations of complex cognitive processes (i.e., language) and interacts with other kinds of learning to produce perceptual expertise. Underlying perceptual learning are changes in the neural circuitry. The ability for perceptual learning is retained throughout life. 190670b92d The definition of MCI continues to evolve. Academic discussion... 190670b92d == Signs and symptoms == 190670b92d

Learning disability Given the "difficulty learning in a typical manner", this does not exclude the ability to learn in a different manner. 1) Learning difficulties are manifested in impairments in writing skills Learning disability, or learning disorder, is a condition in the brain that causes difficulties comprehending or processing information and can be caused by several different factors. In the United Kingdom, the term learning disability generally refers to an intellectual disability, while conditions such as dyslexia and dyspraxia are usually referred to as learning difficulties. [citation needed] With impairment in written expression (DSM-5-TR: F81. Therefore, some people can be more accurately described as having a "learning difference", thus avoiding any misconception of being disabled with a possible lack of an ability to learn and possible negative stereotyping. 81, ICD-11: 6A03 190670b92d

Laboratory studies reported many examples of dramatic improvements in sensitivities from appropriately structured perceptual learning tasks. In visual Vernier acuity tasks, observers judge whether one line is displaced above or below a second line. Untrained observers are often already very good with this task, but after training, observers' threshold has been shown to improve as much as 6 fold. Similar improvements have been found for visual... 190670b92d

Least restrictive environment For some students, mainstream inclusion in a standard classroom. By law the team is required to include the student's parent or guardian, a general education teacher, a special education teacher, a representative of the local education agency, someone to interpret evaluation results and, if appropriate, the student. The goal of an IEP is to create the LRE for that student to learn in. The IDEA requires that all students receive

a Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE), and that these students should be educated in the least restrictive environment (LRE). communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a student's educational In the United States, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is a special education law that mandates regulation for students with disabilities to protect their rights as students and the rights of their parents. It is the IEP team's responsibility to determine what environment is the LRE for any given student with disabilities, which varies between every student. To determine what an appropriate setting is for a student, an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) team will review the student's strengths, weaknesses, and needs, and consider the educational benefits from placement in any particular educational setting 190670b92d

Intellectual disability impairment" and "severe mental impairment" as "a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes significant/severe impairment of intelligence Intellectual disability, also disorder of intellectual development 190670b92d

According to the DSM-5, intellectual functions include reasoning, problem solving, planning, abstract thinking, judgment, academic learning, and learning from experience. Deficits in these functions must be confirmed by clinical evaluation and individualized standard IQ testing. On the other hand, adaptive behaviors include the social, developmental, and practical skills people learn to perform tasks in their everyday lives. Deficits in adaptive functioning often compromise an individual's independence and ability to meet their social responsibility. Age related deficits of memory and... 190670b92d

Visual impairment In the absence of treatment such as corrective eyewear, assistive devices, and medical treatment, visual impairment may cause the individual difficulties with normal daily tasks, including reading and walking. The terms low vision and blindness are often used for levels of impairment which are difficult or impossible to correct and significantly impact daily life. temporary vision impairment, amaurosis fugax, may occur, and may indicate serious medical problems. In addition to the various permanent conditions, fleeting temporary vision impairment, amaurosis fugax, may occur, and may indicate serious medical problems. The most common causes of visual impairment globally are Visual or vision impairment (VI or VIP) is the partial or total inability of visual perception 190670b92d

Social (pragmatic) communication disorder Individuals with SPCD

struggle to effectively participate in social interactions and interpret social cues, and may struggle to use words appropriately in social contexts. or pragmatic language impairment (PLI), is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by difficulties in the social use of verbal and nonverbal communication Social (pragmatic) communication disorder (SPCD), also known as semantic-pragmatic communication disorder, or pragmatic language impairment (PLI), is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by difficulties in the social use of verbal and nonverbal communication 190670b92d

An individual can have one or both types of impairment. These impairments/disorders are identified by a... 190670b92d

Mild cognitive impairment About 50 percent of people diagnosed with MCI have Alzheimer's disease and go on to develop Alzheimer's dementia within five years. Many definitions of MCI exist. Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a diagnosis that reflects an intermediate stage of cognitive impairment that is often, but not always, a transitional Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a diagnosis that reflects an intermediate stage of cognitive impairment that is often, but not always, a transitional phase from cognitive changes in normal aging to those typically found in dementia, especially dementia due to Alzheimer's disease (Alzheimer's dementia). MCI may include both memory and non-memory neurocognitive impairments. MCI can also serve as an early indicator for other types of dementia, although MCI may also remain stable or remit. A common feature of many of these is that MCI involves cognitive impairments that are measurable but that are not significant enough to interfere with instrumental activities of daily living 190670b92d

This disorder can have a profound impact on an individual's ability to establish and maintain relationships, navigate social situations, and participate in academic and professional settings. 190670b92d Neurodevelopmental disorders are categorized in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) into six groups: intellectual disabilities, communication disorders, autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, motor disorders, and specific learning disorders. The international classification of diseases ICD-11 published by the World Health Organisation (WHO), includes NDDs in the general heading of Mental, behavioral or neurodevelopmental disorders, and lists them in seven groupings. A factsheet on Mental disorders (2025) published by WHO states that there are many types of mental disorder and lists NDDs as one. It describes a mental disorder, also called a mental health condition as a noted impairment in

cognition, emotional... 190670b92d While SPCD shares similarities with other communication disorders, such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), it is recognized as a distinct diagnostic category with its own set of diagnostic criteria and features. 190670b92d A speech impairment is characterized by difficulty in articulation of words. Examples include stuttering or problems producing particular sounds. Articulation refers to the sounds, syllables, and phonology produced by the individual. An example may include substituting one sound for another or leaving out sounds. Voice, however, may refer to the characteristics of the sounds produced—specifically, the pitch, quality, and intensity of the sound. Often, fluency will also be considered a category under speech, encompassing the characteristics of rhythm, rate, and emphasis of the sound produced. 190670b92d == Basic sensory discrimination == 190670b92d Human learning begins at birth and may even start before birth and continues until death as a consequence of ongoing interactions between people and their environment. The nature and processes involved in learning are studied in many established fields (including educational psychology, neuropsychology, experimental psychology, Cognitive science, and pedagogy), as well as emerging fields of knowledge (e.g. with a shared interest in the topic of learning from safety events such as incidents or accidents, or in collaborative learning health systems). Research in such fields has led to the significant identification... 190670b92d

Perceptual learning Perceptual learning is the learning of perception skills, such as differentiating two musical tones from one another or categorizations of spatial and Perceptual learning is the learning of perception skills, such as differentiating two musical tones from one another or categorizations of spatial and temporal patterns relevant to real-world expertise. Examples of this may include reading, seeing relations among chess pieces, and knowing whether or not an X-ray image shows a tumor 190670b92d

Speech and language impairment language impairment are basic categories that might be drawn in issues of communication involve hearing, speech, language, and fluency. A speech impairment is Speech and language impairment are basic categories that might be drawn in issues of communication involve hearing, speech, language, and fluency 190670b92d

and known as learning difficulty (in the United Kingdom and different from learning disability), is a generalized neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by significant impairment in intellectual and adaptive functioning. Intellectual disabilities may first be apparent during school age. The causes of

the disability may be either developmental or genetically inherited. Children with intellectual disability typically have an intelligence quotient (IQ) below 70 and deficits in at least two adaptive behaviors that affect everyday living. 190670b92d The DSM-5 introduces the concept of mild neurocognitive disorder (mNCD), which is designed to be largely equivalent to MCI. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) refers to MCI as "Mild Neurocognitive Disorder (MND)". It is controversial whether MCI should be used as a diagnosis. 190670b92d A language impairment is a specific deficiency in understanding and sharing thoughts and ideas, i.e. a disorder that involves the processing of linguistic information. Problems that may be experienced can involve the form of language, including grammar, morphology, syntax; and the functional aspects of language, including semantics and pragmatics. 190670b92d

Learning There is also evidence for some kind of learning in certain plants. The changes induced by learning often last a lifetime, and it is hard to distinguish learned material that seems to be "lost" from that which cannot be retrieved. Recent syntheses have also noted that models of learning evolution often use inconsistent definitions of ecological change, and that standardizing these Learning is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behavior, skills, values, attitudes, and preferences. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, other animals, and some machines. being burned by a hot stove), but much skill and knowledge accumulate from repeated experiences. Some learning is immediate, induced by a single event (e. g 190670b92d

The most common causes of visual impairment globally are uncorrected refractive errors (43%), cataracts (33%), and glaucoma (2%). Refractive errors include near-sightedness, far-sightedness, presbyopia, and astigmatism. Cataracts are the most common cause of blindness. Other disorders that may cause visual problems include age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, corneal clouding, childhood blindness, and a number of infections. Visual impairment can also be caused by problems in the brain due to stroke, premature birth, or trauma, among others. These cases are... 190670b92d

Neurodevelopmental disorder a suggested syndrome as a subtype of specific learning disorder. NDDs are different from neurocognitive disorders that are acquired and not developmental. Nonverbal learning disorder involves an impairment in visuospatial abilities making it Neurodevelopmental disorders (NDDs) are a diverse group of complex behavioral and cognitive conditions caused by the abnormal, or disrupted development of the brain, or

by injury or infection during early childhood. These conditions generally appear in early childhood, usually pre-school age, and can persist into adulthood 190670b92d

While learning disability and learning disorder are often used interchangeably, they differ in many ways. Disorder refers to significant learning problems in an academic area. These problems, however, are not enough to warrant an official diagnosis. Learning disability, on the other hand, is an official clinical diagnosis, whereby the individual meets certain criteria, as determined by a professional (such as a psychologist, psychiatrist, speech-language pathologist, or paediatrician... 190670b92d SPCD was granted its own category in the DSM-5 in 2013. The creation of this new category allowed individuals to be considered affected by a form of communication disorder distinct from autism spectrum disorder (ASD). SPCD lacks behaviors associated with restrictions and repetition which are seen in ASD. 190670b92d

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