

# DYSPRAXIA IPE Symposium

Dyspraxia, also known as developmental coordination disorder, is a neurodevelopmental condition that begins in childhood and makes it difficult to develop and perform motor skills. It is also associated with Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS).



HOFSTRA NORTHWELL  
SCHOOL of NURSING  
AND  
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT STUDIES



HOFSTRA  
UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES



**TUESDAY,  
DECEMBER 3RD,  
2024**

Two sessions, 8-10 and 10:30-12:30

Place: Science and Innovation  
Center - Hofstra University

For information, please contact

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Associate Professor SONPA

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- **Guest Speakers:**  
Danielle Rosenberg, J.D., Founder and Director  
Dyspraxia/DCD America  
Dr. Julie Case -Apraxia of Speech (CAS)  
Dr. Priscila Tamplain - Dyspraxia State of the Art  
Dr. Anna Len, Sensory disorders in Dyspraxia  
Dr. Yasser Salem, Dyspraxia and IPE Guidance.
- **Interactive Practice**  
Case Study/Facilitated Small Group Discussions.
- **Q & A and follow up.**  
Working together in a team with different professionals,  
and plays an important part in taking care of the patients.



## Dyspraxia/DCD Information for Pediatricians and other Healthcare Providers

Dyspraxia  
DCD america

### WHAT IS DCD?

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- **DCD**, commonly known as **DYSPRAXIA**, is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by **DIFFICULTY WITH FINE AND GROSS MOTOR SKILLS**.
  - Symptoms range from **MILD TO SEVERE** and vary widely from one individual to another.
  - Despite being almost as common as ADHD and more common than Autism, it is **UNFAMILIAR TO MANY HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS** in the United States (Tamplin et al., 2024).
  - DCD is included in:
    - **DSM-5 315.4 Developmental Coordination Disorder**
    - **ICD-11 6A04 Developmental Motor Coordination Disorder.**

### WHAT DOES RESEARCH SHOW?

#### RESEARCH SHOWS THAT DCD:

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- Is **VERY COMMON**, affecting **5 TO 6% OF CHILDREN**.
  - DCD frequently co-occurs with other disorders including **SPEECH-LANGUAGE DISORDERS** and **ADHD**.
  - The stress of living with DCD can lead to secondary mental health issues including **DEPRESSION** and **ANXIETY**.
  - Children do not "outgrow" DCD, as it frequently continues into **ADULTHOOD** and can negatively impact school and work performance.

(Blank et al, 2019; Tamplin et al., 2024)

### WHY DOES A DIAGNOSIS MATTER?

A DCD diagnosis can have a **SIGNIFICANT IMPACT** by providing:

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- Relief for someone who has been labeled as "unmotivated" or "lazy".
  - Understanding and awareness by family and friends.
  - A basis for establishing support systems and coping mechanisms.
  - Access to medical and educational services and support.

### WHO CAN ASSESS AND DIAGNOSE DCD?



Ideally, a **MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM** of qualified healthcare professionals will assess the **DSM-5 CRITERIA**, and the final diagnosis is made by a medical doctor.

