

BlickLabor

BlickLabor is an institution, which offers quantitative diagnosis and training for pupils of all ages above 7 years along with detailed written reports and recommendations.

Training is carried out with hand held devices that can be rented for a period of between 3 and 8 weeks, depending on the severity of the deficits.

To minimize a family's travel time and costs testing is available in many areas of Germany, as well as in Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Greece, Spain, and New Zealand (www.blickmobil.de - www.visionforlearning.co.nz).

BlickLabor offers the service also in other countries. This is possible, because the complete set of tasks for examination and training do not require any language processing at all.

Costs depend on the type of examination (1/2 - 2 h) and the duration of the training.

(Assessment fees range up to approx. € 280 depending on the number of areas tested [optomotor control, visual subitizing, auditory discrimination]. Training costs consist of € 95,- basic fee per device plus € 3,- per rental day.)

For further information on assessments see:
www.LookingForLearning.com

The most unknown aspect of reading problems is a possible deficit in the control of fast eye movements coordinated with the ongoing reading process. New methods developed in the BlickLabor have shown, that up to 70% of the dyslexics and other children with general learning problems suffer from this special function of the frontal lobe.

Cognitive Functions
Language Processing
Spelling, Reading,
Number Operations

Auditory Processing
Visual Processing
Stability of Fixation
Control of Fast
Eye Movements

Sense Organs
Ears and Eyes

The figure shows that the processing of sensory signals in the brain between the sense organs and the cognitive processes can be tested and improved by the training developed and offered by the BlickLabor.

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www.LookingForLearning.com

www.optomlab.com (papers)

**Is Your Child Struggling
At School With**

Reading

Writing

Arithmetic

Can We Help?



BlickLabor

Assessment and training
based on scientific research

For papers see www.optomlab.com

Struggling Children at School

It is sad for a teacher to see a child who is bright, articulate, hardworking, talented in music or drama, start to struggle with reading, writing, or arithmetic.

For parents it is heartbreaking

Children at school do not have the slightest idea, why they have these problems and others are doing fine.

Most children grow out of immature drawing, confusing letters or numbers and poor coordination. Boys learn to read more slowly than girls, but they catch up.

But some pupils do not. They count on their fingers long after their classmates do sums in their heads. Words they have learned to spell today, they have forgotten tomorrow.

Then other problems begin. The child may be accused of being lazy. Sometimes parents accuse the school of poor teaching. The pupils are doing their best but become embarrassed by the realisation that they cannot keep up with their friends in the class.

She may become resentful, withdraw or lose confidence in herself. He may act the clown or avoid going to school.

These children need help, because their failure in school is not their fault.

Problems in learning at school. Why?

To learn to read and to write and to learn arithmetic is an incredible challenge for the human brain. During the millions of years of development human have not been prepared to learn a written language or to deal with numbers as digits and words. Yet, most children succeed. But others do not.

Dyslexia - Dyscalculia

Children are described as dyslexic when their reading and / or writing skills are below their intellectual abilities. Children with arithmetic problems are called dyscalculic.

This broad definition excludes causes such as stress, poor eyesight and hearing.

There are many possible explanations why children have these problems, because so many different brain functions are involved in the learning process. It is very unlikely there is one single solution for all these dyslexic and dyscalculic children.

The diagnosis of dyslexia or dyscalculia does not imply any explanation nor does it imply any help. One has to search for possible causes of the learning deficit.

Causes of learning deficits

The first steps in searching for reasons of learning deficits is an examination of vision and audition. In most cases, however, no problems are found.

But: we do not hear with the ears and we do not see with the eyes. **Audition and vision are functions of the brain.**

Second step: Examination of processing of the sensory signals in the brain before they reach the cognitive centres for word recognition, language processing and number operations.

Auditory, visual processing and optomotor control

Prof. Dr. B. Fischer has spent more than 15 years studying vision, the control of eye movements and auditory functions. He developed diagnostic methods and found systematic deficits in children with dyslexia, dyscalculia, and attention deficits. Up to 80% of them had dysfunctions in the visual and/or auditory processes or in their control of fast eye movements needed in reading.

He developed training programmes to rectify these dysfunctions. Children who improved their visual, auditory and counting (subitizing) processes also improved in reading, writing and/or basic arithmetic.