

Introduction to research

BMHP5005

James

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State a clear rationale for your research – why are you doing it?

- Dyspraxia awareness.
- The reason why I choose this is because there is a lot of people who do not understand what dyspraxia is or like to live with as there is many different types of people who have dyspraxia and have different experience with dyspraxia

State any key research/report/policy that will inform your review of literature

- Dyspaxia foundation
- NHS Dyspaxia
- Research papers on dyspaxia

State how you will carry out your research methodology – inclusion/exclusion criteria

- The way I will carry out the research methodology inclusion and exclusion criteria is by doing more research and getting difference

State the potential impact your research may have on your area/topic of interest – how will it impact day to day operations?

- My topic will impact on day-to-day operations. There is a lot of different
- It's estimated that one in ten adults is dyspraxic. Some estimates suggest up to 10% of the population has dyspraxia. It is more commonly found in men than in women and researchers suspect there is a genetic component, but no dyspraxia gene has yet been isolated. Despite its prevalence, dyspraxia is not well understood by the general public and is less commonly diagnosed than specific learning disabilities like dyslexia and ADHD. This means working adults may be less willing to disclose their disability to employers and can have a harder time gaining access to the help and support they need.
- It goes by many names. In the UK it is common to hear the term dyspraxia, while Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is more commonly used in the US. In the past, dyspraxia was referred to as Clumsy Child Syndrome, a term which is no longer in use today.
- There's a physical and an emotional component. Dyspraxia can cause people to experience stress and frustration when they struggle with day-to-day tasks that require coordination, such as getting dressed, cleaning, cooking and driving. Dyspraxic adults may also walk with a different gait, bump into things frequently and/or have trouble participating in sports. In some cases oral language skills are affected. These issues can combine to cause embarrassment and result in social awkwardness. Over time individuals may begin to lack confidence, feel isolated and develop low self-esteem.

Due to power cuts and the storm my I have not been able to do the voice over for this I am sorry