Who can benefit from NeuroNet Therapy?

Struggling learners and children with the following diagnoses and behavioral concerns have shown significant improvements with NeuroNet:

- auditory processing disorders
- speech delay
- dyspraxia or apraxia of speech
- developmental delays
- ADD and ADHD
- balance disorders
- high functioning autism

Developmental History

- first ear infection prior to age 1 year
- motor behaviors: overly fearful, or excessive risk-taker
- clumsy
- messy eater; difficulty with cutting, tying shoes, handwriting
- history of ear infections or other respiratory illness (frequent colds or flu, pneumonia, sinusitis, asthma/allergies)
- persistent negative middle ear pressure (>-25 daPa), especially when compliance (amplitude of movement of eardrum) is low (less than .4)
- acoustic reflexes, ipsilateral and/or contralateral which are absent or not well-organized relative to the onset, duration and / or offset of the stimulus tone

Auditory Behaviors

- doesn't overhear and jump into conversations (often strikingly absent)
- frequently asks "what?" or needs repetition of questions and directions
- auditory misperceptions (hears "cookie" for "cooking"; "hoot" for "hoop" etc.)

Verbal Behaviors

- late talking
- articulation problem: some speech sounds still incorrect or unclear
- difficulty learning verbal sequences such as months of year, alphabet
- minimal interest in books or reading-readiness activities

The goal of NeuroNet is to help your child become an independent learner. Children who complete NeuroNet programs demonstrate improvements in reading decoding, language skills, and handwriting. But more than just improvements in academic skills, children develop a "can-do" attitude toward learning. They learn to predict that they can be successful in learning.

How the Classroom Enrichment Works

The Classroom Enrichment Program helps students develop many of the core reading, writing and math skills set forth in state standards.

Develop and maintain a motivation to learn:

NeuroNet helps students become neurologically ready to learn. Students who are neurologically ready to learn become independent learners in school and in life. NeuroNet develops the brain organization which gives children the speed and accuracy skills they need to become successful at reading, math, and handwriting.

Develop eye-movement coordination:

Students do NeuroNet exercises which develop coordinated eye movements. Eye teaming skills are essential for seeing visual detail, for tracking left/right through rows of print while reading, and for tracking up/down through lines of print while solving math problems.

Develop oral language & listening skills:

Students learn to use rhythmic speech in movement multi-tasking exercises, which helps them learn to think and move at the same time. As students engage in the rhythmic NeuroNet exercises, they must listen and respond on-time to alphabet and number prompts.

Develop phonemic awareness, fluency, expression, accuracy and confidence:

Students learn to create rhymes using picture pages. The use of rhythmic speech in these activities helps students hear the sequences of phonemes in words and requires them to elongate and over-enunciate consonant and vowel sounds. These exercises help children practice the oral fluency patterns that they need to develop fluent reading skills.

Develop and extend reading vocabulary:

Students do fast picture naming and rhyming as they exercise. On-time naming ensures mastery of new words and their meanings.

Develop math, spatial and numerical reasoning skills:

While students exercise they learn to count, use space to determine number sets, addition and subtraction using number sets, and spatial reasoning. All exercises are done rhythmically requiring students to perform these calculations quickly – the overall goal being to enable children to automate fast retrieval of math facts. This skill will aid students greatly as they learn higher level math (division, algebra, geometry) in later grades.

Handwriting:

Students practice air writing – using gross motor skills and writing large handwriting shapes and letter forms in the air. Air writing and handwriting practice develops fundamental spatial concepts essential for fluent writing, including top to bottom and left to right, along with starting and stopping on time Students will work up to writing 104 rhythmic patterns in 1 minute.