

107<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# S. CON. RES. 65

Expressing the sense of Congress that all Americans should be more informed of dyspraxia.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 3, 2001

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that all Americans should be more informed of dyspraxia.

Whereas an estimated 1 in 20 children suffers from the developmental disorder dyspraxia;

Whereas 70 percent of those affected by dyspraxia are male;

Whereas dyspraxics may be of average or above average intelligence but are often behaviorally immature;

Whereas symptoms of dyspraxia consist of clumsiness, poor body awareness, reading and writing difficulties, speech problems, and learning disabilities, though not all of these will apply to every dyspraxic;

Whereas there is no cure for dyspraxia, but the earlier a child is treated the greater the chance of developmental maturation;

Whereas dyspraxics may be shunned within their own peer group because they do not fit in;

Whereas most dyspraxic children are dismissed as “slow” or “clumsy” and are therefore not properly diagnosed;

Whereas more than 50 percent of educators have never heard of dyspraxia;

Whereas education and information about dyspraxia are important to detection and treatment; and

Whereas Congress as an institution, and Members of Congress as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise the public awareness about dyspraxia: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

3            (1) all Americans should be more informed of  
4        dyspraxia, its easily recognizable symptoms, and  
5        proper treatment;

6            (2) the Secretary of Education should establish  
7        and promote a campaign in elementary and sec-  
8        ondary schools across the Nation to encourage the  
9        social acceptance of these children; and

10          (3) the Federal Government has a responsibility  
11        to—

12            (A) endeavor to raise awareness about  
13        dyspraxia;

1           (B) consider ways to increase the knowl-  
2           edge of possible therapy and access to health  
3           care services for people with dyspraxia; and

4           (C) endeavor to inform educators on how  
5           to recognize dyspraxic symptoms and to appro-  
6           priately handle this disorder.

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