

Learning Disorders

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1.0 DESCRIPTION

Learning disorders are diagnosed when the individual's achievement on individually administered, standardized tests in reading, mathematics, or written expression is substantially below that expected for age, schooling and level of intelligence. The learning problems significantly interfere with academic achievement or activities of daily living that require reading, mathematical, or writing skills. The learning disorders recognized by the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders are: Reading Disorder, Mathematics Disorder, Disorder of Written Expression and Learning Disorder Not Otherwise Specified. A condition is not considered a specific learning disorder if it is a result of or is associated with such conditions as mental retardation, infantile autism or pervasive developmental disorder, visual or hearing impairments, acquired aphasia (normal language followed by onset of language disorder often associated with head trauma, seizures, or Electroencephalogram (EEG) abnormalities) or dysarthria (abnormal articulation due to disorders of the oral speech mechanisms or documented neurological abnormalities).

2.0 POLICY

2.1 Diagnostic, evaluation, and treatment services and supplies, including special education services, provided in conjunction with a learning disorder may not be cost-shared.

2.2 Learning disorders, individually and collectively, are not qualifying conditions for eligibility under the Extended Care Health Option (ECHO). (See [Chapter 9, Sections 2.1 to 2.4](#)).

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