

Mitochondrial Disease/ Debilitating Fatigue/ School¹

is a th grade student at	(school name). She/he is diagnosed
is ath grade student at with Mitochondrial Disease which often causes debilitating fatigue.	has been home tutored
and or supported by his/her school district for the majority of	grades and attended school very
intermittently when his/her health allowed him/her to participate eith	
displays a combination of cognitive, neurological, a	
unpredictability of symptom presentation and illness course. Symptom	
hourly basis. Therefore, it is not uncommon for	_ to display fluctuating cognitive abilities,
short-term memory deficits, variability in concentration or difficulty vactivities, at times, may be more fatiguing than physical exertion. Inst	
unpredictability and maximize the often small windows of opportunit	
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has never been able to attend school on a norm	<u> </u>
day in the first grade to an hour a day in the fall and the late spring in to come in a wheelchair or with crutches due to extreme leg pain and	
home tutor since the first grade.	i weakness. The school has provided a
-	those times Che/he can manage 2 hours a
's health is at its best in the early fall and very late spring. At a day of tutoring and possibly some time in school. In the late fall through	
struggle and sessions may vary in length along with her/his abilities.	
"Good Days" vs. "Bad Days"	
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On "Good Days" is able to concentrate, produce written work	
his/her lessons in Math, Language Arts, Science or Social Studies. Th answering questions, or completing lessons in Math or grammar. On	
hours with one on one instruction (semi-reclined on the sofa for 90%	J 1
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On a typical "Bad Day" the session may be cut short due to the onset	
chest pain and overall body weakness and pain. On these days,to walk on her/his own, and must navigate the rooms in the house us	is unable to sit up and is unable
periods of light-headedness, dizziness, blurred vision and fainting in	
pain previously mentioned. On a really bad day may be unable	2
but this is kept to a rare instance.	o vo uno uno 1
Communication between Tutor and Teachers	
The home tutor will be supplied with her/his own set of textbooks, te	eacher's manuals and course syllabus and
course goals and objectives for the entire school year. The tutor will o	
assistance and hand assignments/tests in as they are completed for the	
the Special Education Teacher's Room with's name on it	for work and material to be dropped off
and/or picked up by the tutor.	

Role of the Teacher

The Classroom teacher will be responsible for:

- Providing the tutor with weekly lesson plans
- Providing the tutor with class handouts/notes

 Providing the tutor with assignments/projects/quizzes
 Communicating with the tutor about the priority work that needs to be completed within the minimum course requirements.
 Providing the tutor with Chapter/ Unit Tests (at the beginning of unit if possible)
 Contacting the parent and/or tutor with concerns about's work/ progress
 Grading assignments in conjunction with the tutor's assessment (based on minimum course requirements and completed assignments)
 Meeting with the tutor to discuss's work each quarter and assign a grade
Recording a grade for each quarter on the report card
Role of the Tutor
The home tutor will be responsible for:
Providing one-on-one instruction in the home environment
 Implementing a variety of teaching strategies to maximize's learning
 Communicating weekly with the special education teacher Liaison
 Communicate with teachers as needed to clarify assignments/ assess work
 Meet at the end of each quarter as needed with the teachers to discuss's progress and to offer input on a grade for the quarter
The tutor begins each day with an assessment (a combined observation by the tutor and communication with the student) of's condition and durability. Decisions are then made to prioritize instructional alternatives and individualize methodology. Tutor/student communication is essential throughout each session. It is not unusual to have to switch gears if's symptom's change or intensify.
Helpful Accommodations Include:
Allowing to lie down or keep her/his feet elevated for her/his lessons
Allowing to take short breaks and/or take her/his pain medication (dispensed by)
Acting as a scribe
 Copying pages from the books and highlighting material instead of writing answers (esp. useful in Lang. Arts grammar and short answer questions in content areas)
 Using dry erase board to take notes and do math problems. The tutor often then copies the notes into a notebook.
 Modifying the curriculum to accommodate's learning difficulties and yet maximize both the quantity and the quality of her/his learning.
 The freedom to teach units in 1-2 subject areas at a time and rotating areas of emphasis. (For one to two weeks lessons may concentrate on Science and a bit of Math, and the following few weeks on Social Studies and a little Language Arts.) In the course of a 10 -week grading period all subjects are attempted but they are not all taught every week.
Condense material
Extended time for tests
While it is the tutor's goal to make measurable progress in each subject area during each quarter, in reality cannot be expected to track his/her classmates in all of the work. It is important to look at 's overall progress when assessing her/his work each quarter.
Information for this template was gathered from:
1. http://www.pediatricnetwork.org/

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