



Sensory Integration: Recognizing and Responding to Young Children with Sensory Issues

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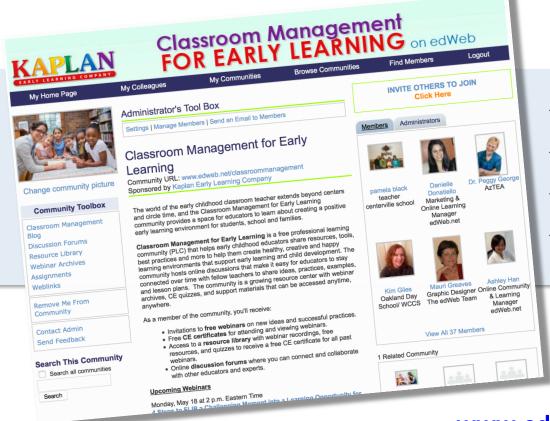
Presented by Christy Isbell PhD OTR/L, Milligan College, TN

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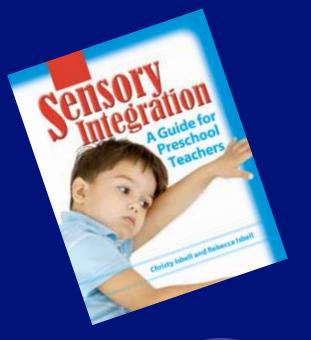


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Sensory Integration: Recognizing and Responding to Young Children with Sensory Issues

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Information for this Webinar taken from:

Isbell, C. & Isbell, R. (2007). Sensory Integration for Preschool Teachers. Baltimore, MD: Gryphon House.

Available at <u>www.ghbooks.com</u> or www.amazon.com

What is Sensory Integration?

 Neurological process of organizing sensory inputs for function in daily life.

 Brain takes in sensory information and sends signals to the body as to how to respond.

How many senses are there???

SEVEN!!! **OVision** OAuditory **O**Tactile OTaste **OSmell OVestibular** (Movement and Balance) **OProprioception** (Body position)



What is Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD)?

A neurological problem with Sensory Integration

 Person is unable to respond effectively to sensory inputs (from one or more of the 7 senses)

Daily life activities are impacted

www.SPDFoundation.net

Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD) vs. "typical" sensory problems

All of us have little sensory problems.

 A person whose sensory deficits cause him to be unable to function in daily life, has a SPD. Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD)

>1 in 20 children has a SPD

> 90% of children with Autism have SPD

Exact cause is unknown
 OEnvironment
 OGenetics

Young Children must be able to coordinate all 7 senses to learn about their world and function effectively.



SPD may be related to problems with learning, motor development or behavior

- Coordination problems
- Poor attention span
- Academic-related problems: handwriting or cutting with scissors
- Unusually high or low activity level

- Problems with selfcare: tying shoes, zipping, buttoning, feeding
- Low self-esteem
- Poor social interaction
- Oversensitivity to touch, sights or sounds

2 Categories of Sensory Processing Disorder (most recognizable by teachers)

- Sensory Avoiders:
 RESPOND TOO MUCH!
- Sensory Seekers:
 Crave More and More

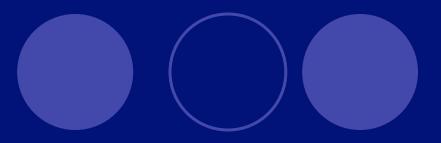


Sensory Avoiders (sensory system responds TOO MUCH...so avoids input)



- Over-responsive to sensations from one or more sensory system.
- Child may be overaroused and respond to certain sensory input as if it were irritating or painful.

Sensory Avoiders



Children may avoid one or more of the 7 sensations: ○ Vision O Auditory **OVestibular O** Tactile **O**Proprioception O Taste/Smell



Sensory Avoiders

 May be overly aggressive or forceful in response to sensations.

- May react with inappropriate behaviors such as hitting, biting, kicking.
- May be passive and try to get away from objects or activities that are frightening.
- May "talk their way out of" activity that is over-stimulating.

Sensory Seekers (sensory system craves more and more input)

- Craves excessive stimulation from one or more of the sensory systems.
- Child seeks more stimulation than other children.
- Child never seems to be satisfied.



Sensory Seekers



Children may seek one or more of the 7 sensations: ○ Vision O Auditory ○Vestibular ○ Tactile **O**Proprioception **OTaste/Smell**

Some children are Seekers and Avoiders



It is not uncommon for a child with SPD to be a Seeker of one type of sensation and an Avoider of another sensory input.

- Ex. Vestibular Seeker and Tactile Avoider
- Can NOT avoid and seek the same sensation.

Red Flags for Most Common Sensory Seeker and Sensory Avoider REMEMBER:

No child will have every symptom.

- Sensory processing can vary from day to day or moment to moment.
- Child will probably have difficulty with more than one input.
- No two children are alike.

2 Most Common Sensory Processing Disorders (SPD) and Practical Solutions

> Vestibular Seeker Tactile Avoider

Vestibular (Movement and Balance) Seeker



Brain says "GIVE ME MORE" movement!

 Child craves and seeks more movement than typical children

Red Flags A Vestibular Seeker may:

- Be unable to sit still
- Be in constant motion
 - OEx. swaying, bouncing, fidgeting, wiggling, or pacing
- Take safety risks
- Be impulsive
- Run instead of walk
- Look like a child who has ADHD

Tactile Avoiders (Tactile Defensiveness)

 Most common type of Sensory Avoidance

 Brain says "Ouch" to everyday touch experiences



Red Flags A Tactile Avoider may:

Respond to light or unexpected touch in negative manner or with excessive emotions i.e. hitting, biting, crying, screaming or running away.

Avoid messy experiences.

Be an Extremely Picky eater.

Refuse to hold hands with someone else.

Not like to be kissed or hugged.

What can you do? Role of Teacher

Prevent Problems: Be SENSORY Aware!
Respect child's emotions
First consider changing the environment (sensory inputs)

Practical Solutions for Vestibular Seeker:

- Provide more movement experiences through out day
- Large motor activity INSIDE or OUTSIDE
 At least One hour a day!
 You can break this up.



Practical Solutions for Vestibular Seeker

- Alternate active and quiet learning activities
- Center-based Environment



Practical Solutions for Vestibular Seeker

Standing



Rocking chairs, pillows, ball seats





Practical Solutions for Tactile Avoiders:

- Do not force child to touch!
- Tell the child before a touch is going to occur
- Prevent unexpected touches when possible
 - Line leader or followerSit next to adult



Practical Solutions for Tactile Avoiders

- Allow child to initiate the touch
- Look for other ways to participate in learning opportunity
 Use tools
 - OWatch first! Touch later



Create a Quiet Center Child to go when overwhelmed by sensory input





When to refer:

- Early Diagnosis and Intervention is important!
- Talk with parentsshare observations.

If your observations reveal characteristics suggesting SPD, the child should receive a thorough evaluation by someone trained in the identification of SPD.

Professionals who can assist:

- Pediatric
 Occupational
 Therapist (OT)
- Pediatrician or Developmental Pediatrician
- Child Clinical Psychologist

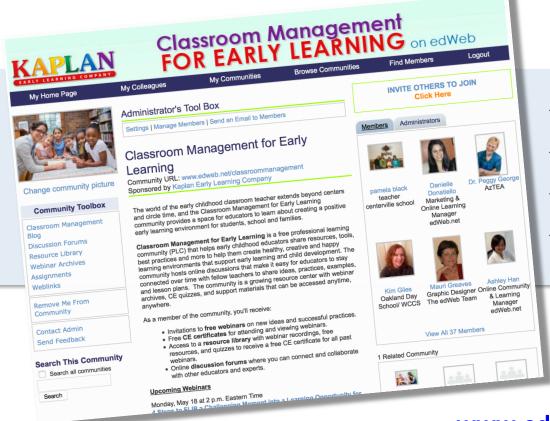
 Local School System (special ed services)
 Child Find Program

Question & Answer Session



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