



MANAGING DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES IN INFANTS AND TODDLERS WITH HI

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OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- What is Occupational Therapy?
- Occupational Therapy is pediatric **rehabilitation** and **habilitative** therapy designed to evaluate, treat and manage a variety of neuromuscular, skeletal or cognitive concerns in infants, children and adolescents.



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- Therapists specialize in the evaluation and treatment of infants, children and adolescents who are experiencing difficulties with performance of daily activities in the areas of feeding/eating, self-care, play, learning and development due to a variety of congenital or acquired disorders.



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- birth injuries or birth defects
- sensory processing/integrative disorders
- traumatic injuries (brain or spinal cord)
- learning problems
- autism
- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- behavioral health or behavioral problems
- Broken bones other injuries
- developmental delays
- post-surgical conditions
- Burns
- spina bifida
- traumatic amputations
- cancer
- severe hand injuries
- multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, and other chronic illnesses



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- Fine motor
- Sensory System
- Activities of Daily Living
- Visual Perceptual Skills
- Cognitive and Social Development
- Functional Movement: Gross Motor
- Adaptive Equipment



CHILDREN WITH HYPERINSULISM ARE AT RISK DEVELOPMENTALLY FOR...

- Low Tone
- Muscle Asymmetries of Neck and Hands
- Visual Perceptual Concerns
- Feeding
- Hyper or Hypo responsive to environment
- Developmental Deficits



SIGNS YOUR CHILD MAY NEED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- Fine motor



- Thumbs may be tucked
- Arms in high guard or “W” position
- Using legs to play with toys instead of arms
- A lack of hand dominance by the age of 3 years





IMMATURE SENSORY PROCESSING

For any age:

The Sensory System is the way the nervous system receives messages from the senses (vision, hearing, touch, taste, and smell) and turns them into appropriate motor and behavioral responses.

- Overly sensitive to touch, movement, sights or sounds
- Under-reactive to touch movement, sounds



ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING

At any Age

- Avoidance of certain textures
- Disliking Baths
- Disliking Hair Washed or Combed
- Deferring Brushing Teeth



VISUAL PERCEPTUAL DEFICITS

Infant

- Use of one eye more than the other
- Use of one hand more than the other
- Inability to view certain sized objects

Toddler

- Over shooting or undershooting objects
- Unable to complete puzzles or forms typical for age
- Difficulty with eye hand tasks



COGNITIVE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

At Any Age

- Are there any medical factors which may impact cognition?
- How is your child achieving their developmental milestones for their age?
- What opportunities does your child have to interact with peer even during prolonged hospitalizations and once they are home?



FUNCTIONAL MOVEMENT: GROSS MOTOR

Infants

- M position of Legs
- Lack of Tummy Time
- Inefficient molding of femur



Toddlers

- Inability to perform skills of jumping, running smoothly
- Difficulty or avoidance of playground tasks



SCAR MASSAGE

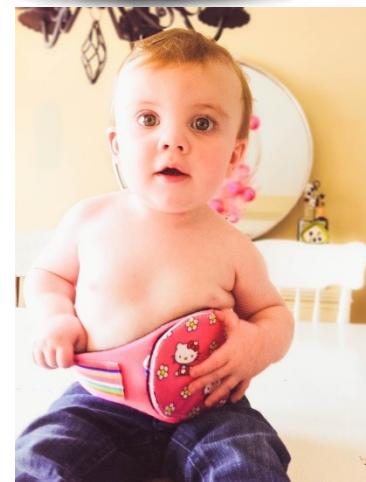
- Begin 6-8 weeks post surgery
- Use lotion or natural oil
- Stroke Horizontally, vertically, circularly, and diagonally.
- Continue for 1 year



THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE



ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT



SUGGESTIONS

- Consult Early Intervention
- Promote Tummy Time
- www.hwtears.com
- *Provide with multisensory experiences*
- *Consider structure activity to teach body awareness such as swimming*
- *Rawlins@email.chop.edu*

