It's All Interconnected Part I

Resource Handout | November 2023

Resources

STAR Institute https://sensoryhealth.org/

Zero To Three https://www.zerotothree.org/

American Academy of Pediatrics

https://www.aap.org/

The Power of Play: A Pediatric Role in Enhancing Development in Young Children | Pediatrics | American Academy of Pediatrics (aap.org) Volume 142, Issue 3 September 2018

https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/142/3/e20182058/38649/The-Power-of-Play-A-Pediatric-Role-in-Enh ancing?autologincheck=redirected

Power of Play in Early Childhood (aap.org) https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/early-childhood/early-childhood-health-and-development/power-of-play/

American Occupational Therapy Association https://www.aota.org/

Pathways.org

https://pathways.org/

References

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Typical Development

Age	Typical Responses In The Development Journey
0-6 months - Primary need to feel safe/connected, sleep and early movement exploration	Inconsistent newborn sleep patterns, always wanting to be held, arching (not related to reflux)
6-12 months - Developing language and motor skills	Throwing, Exaggerated response to new experiences- textures such as sand, grass, food progressions, Putting "everything" in their mouth including toys, Separation Anxiety
12-24 months - Independence, more competent in communication and motor	Running around is a game, parallel play, not sharing/snatching, hitting, Separation Anxiety, Defending Toys ("mine!"), Limited attention span
24-36 months - Big feeling, greater social interests forming	Not sitting still, difficulty with napping, whining, limited cooperative play

Possible Early Signs of Sensory Processing Problems

- Delayed motor skill acquisition (without any underlying physical impairments)
- Difficulty learning new skills
- Uncoordinated movements
- Limited play skills
- Difficulty with textures
- Fearful of movement
- Insatiable need for movement
- Sleeping difficulties
- Eating difficulties







