



Sensory Integration Disorders:

When
the World
Won't
Stay Still

What are Sensory Integration Disorders?

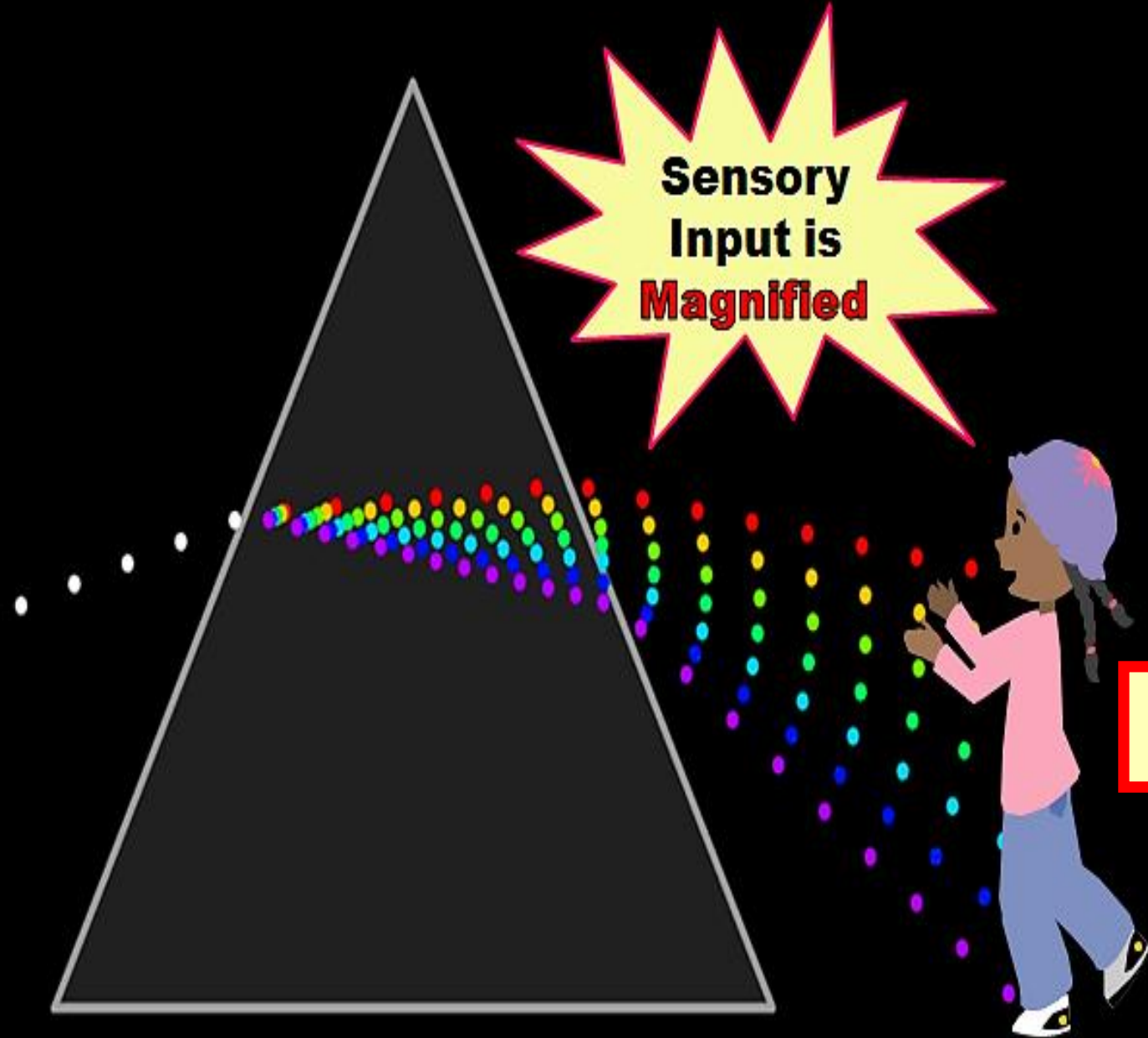


**Sensory
Integration
Disorders occur
when the body
responds to
stimuli in a way
that is stronger
or weaker
than typical.**

Types of Sensory Integration Disorders

**Sensory
Input is
Magnified**

Hypersensitivity

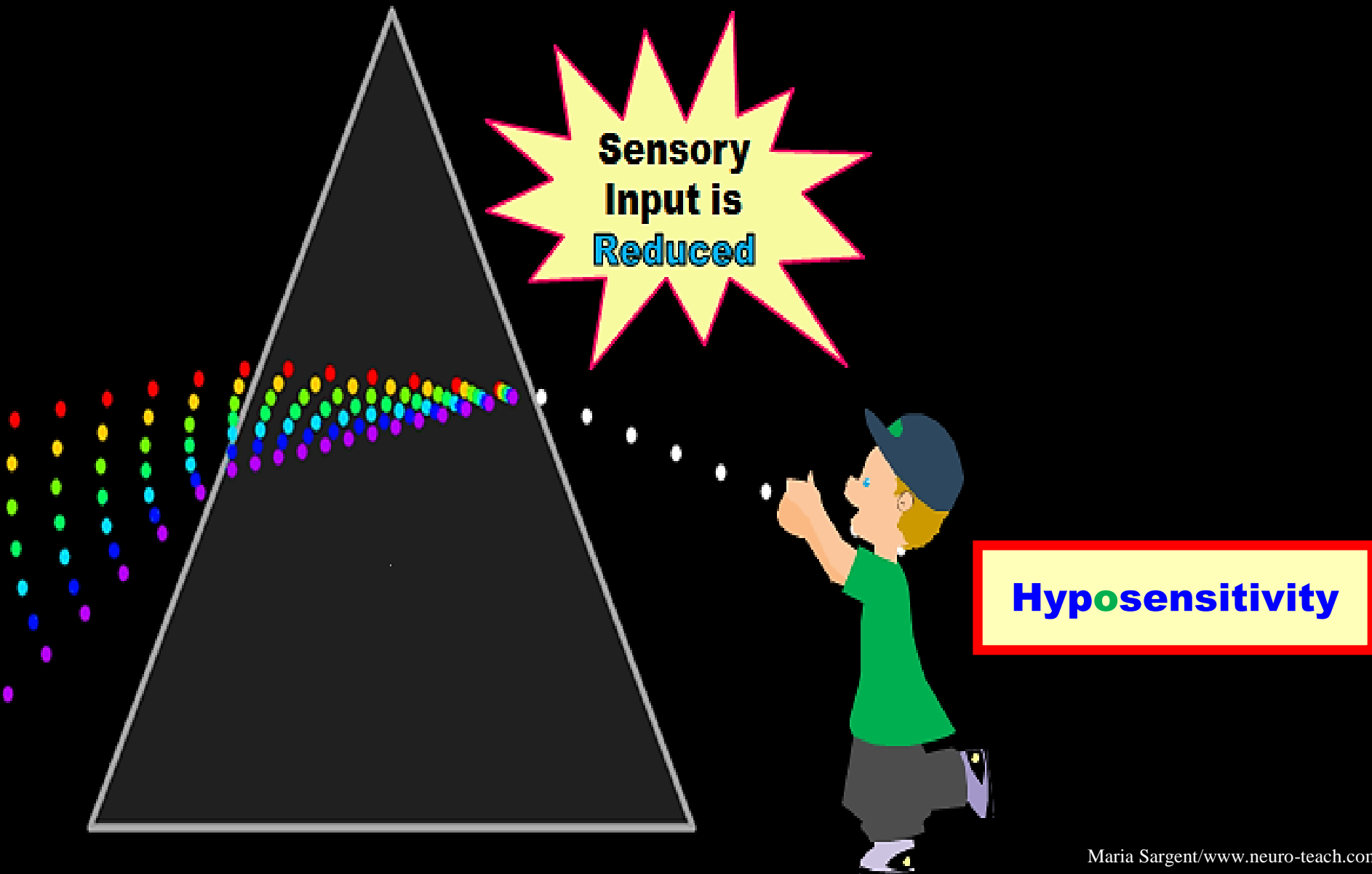


Signs of Hypersensitivity

1. Unusual fears
2. Aware of stimuli others ignore (i.e. someone sniffing)
3. Avoids places, people, etc. (i.e. bathrooms or gyms)
4. Cannot tolerate vacuums, toilets flushing, etc.
5. Throws uncontrollable tantrums
6. Easily distracted
7. Doesn't enjoy typical activities
8. Avoids public place and/or people

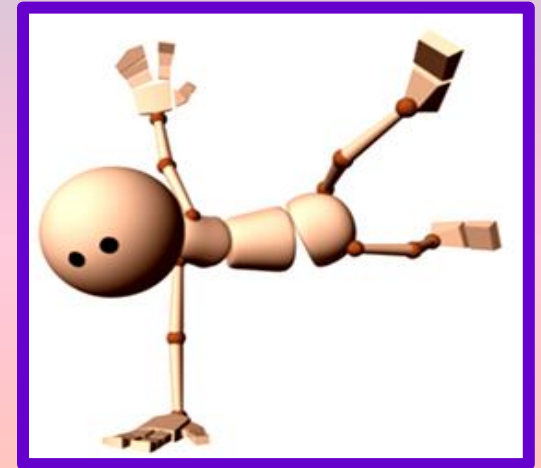


Types of Sensory Integration Disorders

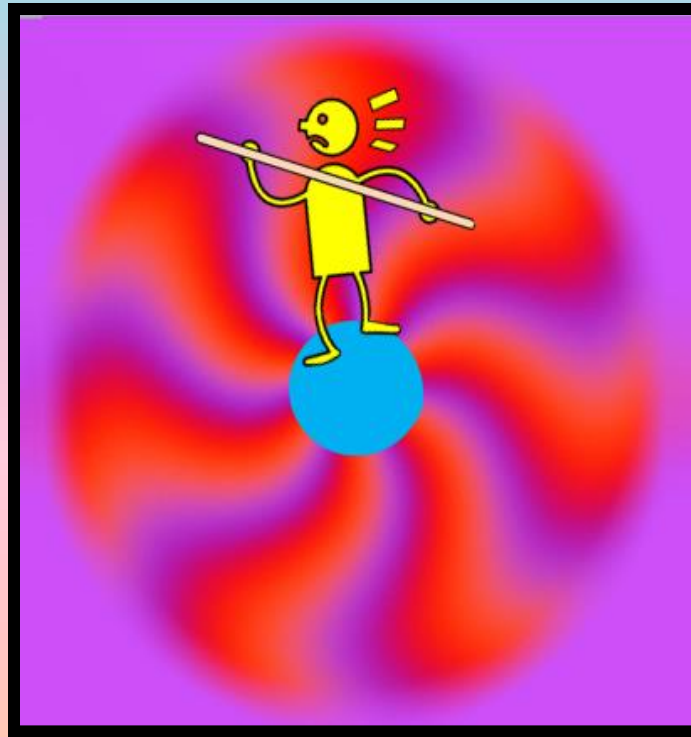


Signs of Hyposensitivity

1. Uncontrollable need to touch objects or people
2. Appears rough or aggressive
3. Needs to move constantly
4. Takes chances and/or shows no fear
5. Has difficulty resting and/or sleeping
6. Does not respond to discomfort and/or pain
7. Unable to stop actions even when dangerous
8. May show self-abusive behavior (cut self w/ scissors)



Surprising Facts About Sensory Disorders



1. **Common but rarely detected in typical classrooms**
2. **Affects academics to a surprising degree**
3. **Is of ten the true source of ADHD-like behavior!**

Formal Diagnosis

- Physicians, occupational and physical therapist, school psychologist and teachers may all be involved
- Assessment may include:
 - ___ initial screening questionnaire
 - ___ various formal assessments
 - Sensory Profile
 - School Companion
 - Sensory Processing Measure
 - Sensory Integration & Praxis Tests



**Sensory Integration
and Praxis Tests**

Tactile Problems

Hypersensitivity

- *Is tactile defensive
- *Will take off clothing
- *Does not like to be touched
- *Complains on windy days
- *Problems sitting close to people
- *If slightly bumped will complain
- *May walk on toes when barefoot



Hyposensitivity

- *May scratch or pick at skin
- *Spreads messy items on body
- *May not notice heat or pain
- *Moves rapidly and with force
- *Appears destructive/aggressive
- *Loses control with easily
- *May become self-injurious



Treatment for Tactile Problems



**Sensory Diets:
Weights, Brushing,
Compression,
Heavy Work, etc.**

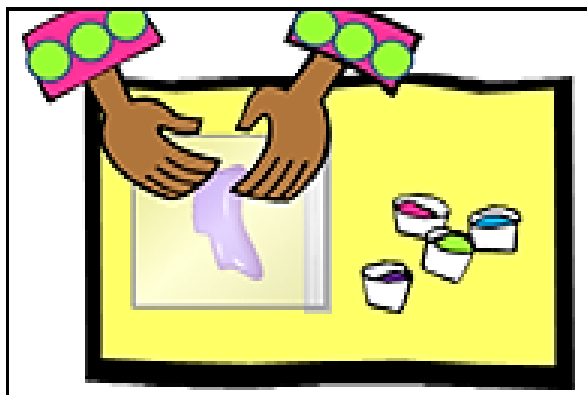


**Systematic
Interventions**

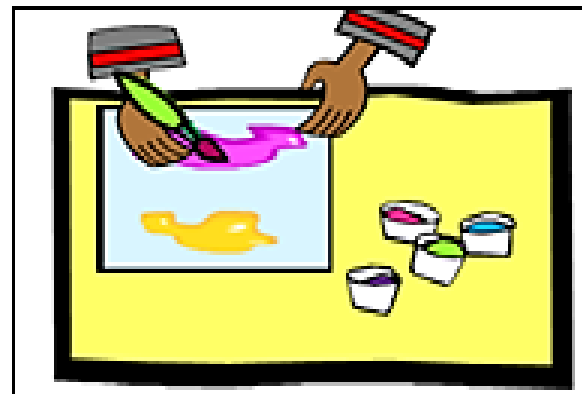


**Tactile Awareness
Activities**

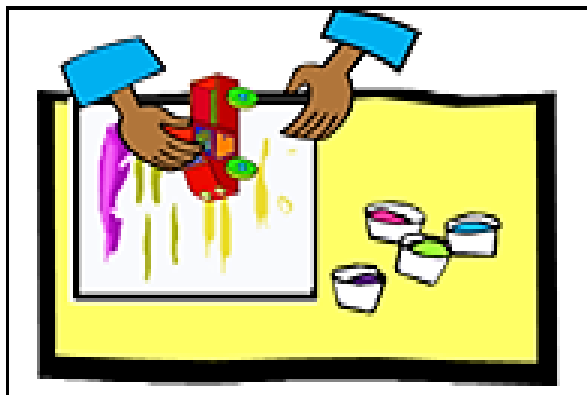
Environmental Management



Place fingerprint inside zipped bag so student is totally removed from sensation.



Have student use an object (i.e. paintbrush, tongue depressor, etc.) to fingerprint.



Have student use a small object (i.e. car, coin, horse) so fingers come in contact with paint.



Traditional fingerprinting where hands are fully used. May want to start with only one finger!

Proprioceptive Problems

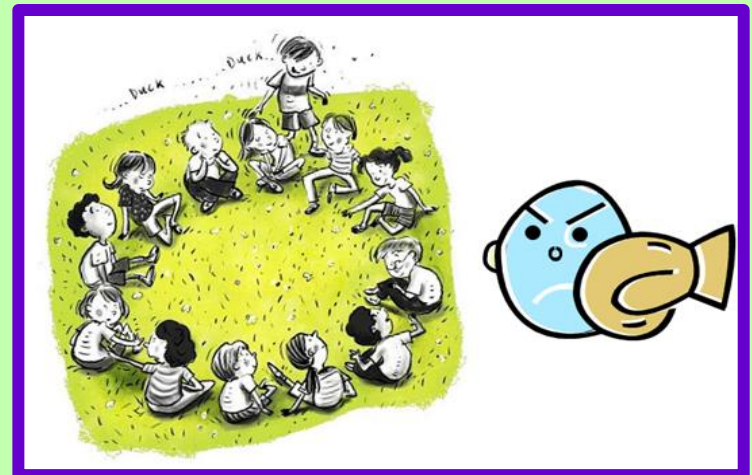
Hypersensitivity

- *May appear clumsy
- *Cannot coordinate sides of body
- *Shows poor posture/weak core
- *May have poor balance
- *Trouble sensing body in space
- *May have sleep problems



Hyposensitivity

- *Move with force/appear rough
- *May appear to have ADHD
- *Craves hard play and running
- *May show “nervous” motions
- *Likes being held/wrapped tightly
- *Unable to determine boundaries



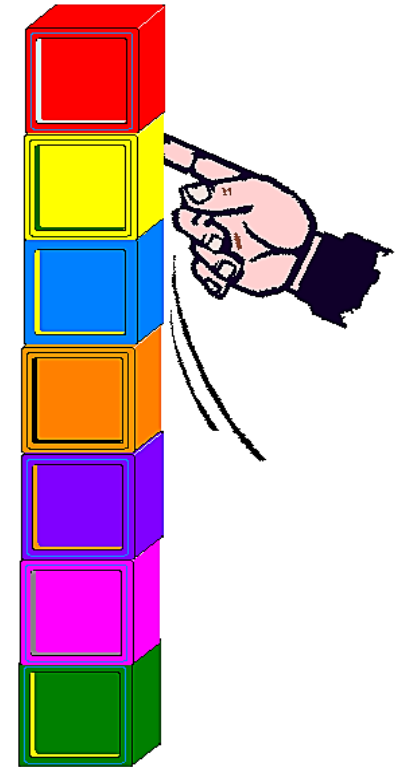
Treatment for Proprioceptive Problems



**Sensory Diets:
Swinging, Brushing,
Compression,
Heavy Work, etc.**



**Control of Body-Force
Interventions**



**Body-to-Object
Awareness
Activities**

Positive Behavioral Support



Becoming a fireman



The Job

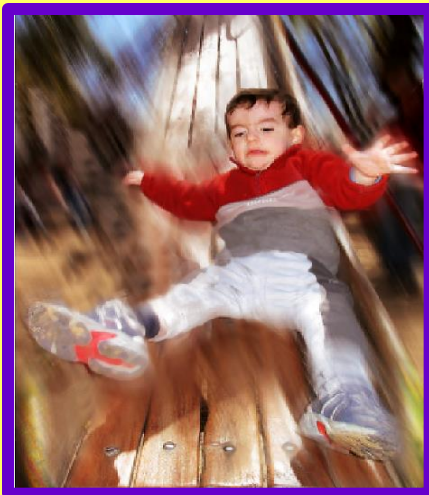
Your Training



Vestibular Problems

Hypersensitivity

- *Is fearful of movement
- *Avoids changes in placement
- *Avoids playground activities
- *Appears clumsy/accident-prone
- *Can be easily distracted
- *Appears hyperactive (ADHD)
- *Sleep problems common



Hyposensitivity

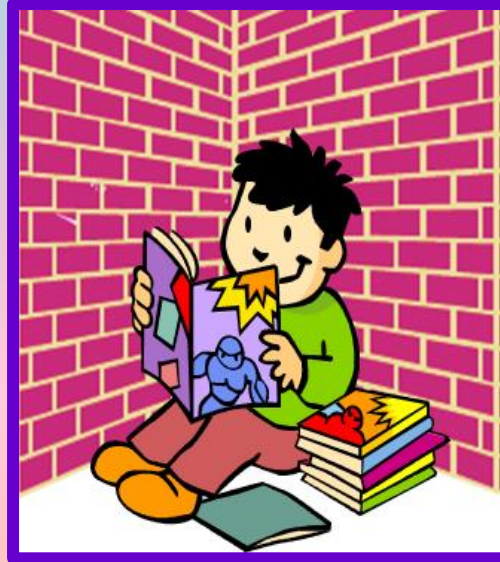
- *Skin tingles when not moving
- *Lose balance when not moving
- *Hyperextends to gain control
- *Appears clumsy/accident-prone
- *Appears destructive/aggressive
- *Appears hyperactive (ADHD)
- *Sleep problems common



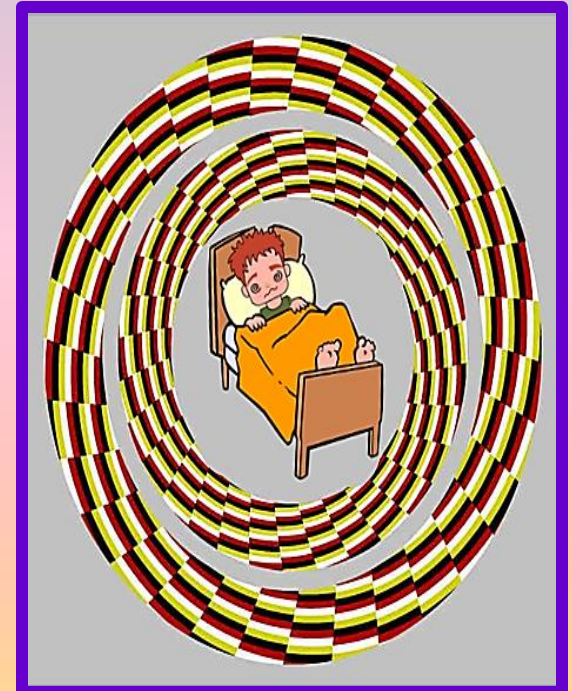
Treatment for Vestibular Problems



**Strategies to
Decrease or Increase
Sensory Input**



**Environmental
Changes to Increase
Comfort & Security**



**Management of
Sleep Issues**

Other Sensory Issues



Sound



Taste



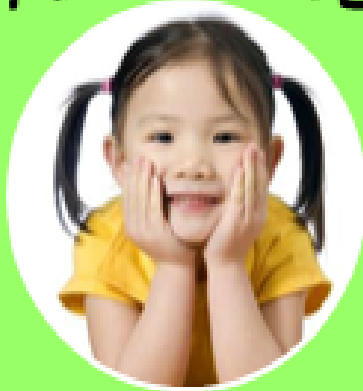
Smell



Vision / Light

Tactile Activities

PRESCHOOL



- ❖ Playdough
- ❖ Gluing
- ❖ Sand
- ❖ Water

Elementary



- ❖ Paper Mache
- ❖ Construction
- ❖ Sand Casting
- ❖ Plant Growth

Middle



- ❖ Sculpture
- ❖ Dioramas
- ❖ Fossils Making
- ❖ Erosion

Sensory Therapy

- **Increase** sensory input so the child can relax and not need to seek it on their own



Weighted Vest

- **Decrease** sensory input (turn off the nerves) so the child is freed from disturbing sensations



Brushing

Sensory Diets

Break



Music



Putty



Wash Hands



Markers

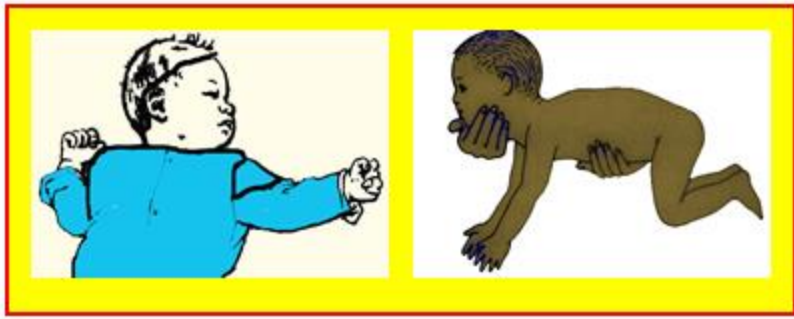


Grocery Bags



Shaving Cream

Reflex Integration



Polish site

Buy Books & Manuals

Svetlana Masgutova
Educational Institute™

Proudly brings to you Neuro-Sensory-Motor
and *Reflex* Integration

Contact the Institute

Read Testimonials

<http://masgutovamethod.com/>
(Poland)

Moro Reflex

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_PTz-iVI2mf4

Therapy

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_K5OxpfFL_CI

Rhythmic Movement
Training International

<http://www.rhythmicmovement.com/>
(Australia)

Synesthesia

Color-Number Synesthesia

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Color-Number Synesthesia

Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KApieSGlyBk>

Simulation

<http://web.mit.edu/synesthesia/www/colordemo.html>

Resources

<http://www.spdfoundation.net/about-sensory-processing-disorder.html>
(Sensory Processing Disorder Foundation)

<http://www.ucsf.edu/news/2013/07/107316/breakthrough-study-reveals-biological-basis-sensory-processing-disorders-kids>
(Information on biological basis for these disorders)

<http://www.sensory-processing-disorder.com/>
(General resources)

<http://www.childmind.org/en/posts/articles/2011-10-26-sensory-processing-issues-explained>
(Casual article with basic information)

<http://www.parents.com/health/kids-who-feel-too-much/>
(General article for parents)

<http://www.additudemag.com/adhd/article/793.html>
(Article addressing the confusion between SID and ADHD)