

Motor Skills Disorders



Motor skills disorders, also called developmental coordination disorders or motor dyspraxias, are common childhood disorders. These disorders are neurological in origin and are identified when a child's daily living skills, school performance, and socialization are significantly impaired due to an inability to effectively coordinate the body.

Both small and large limbs are required to produce movements in day-to-day functioning, schoolwork, and play. Children with this disorder have associated problems, including difficulty in daily activities such as dancing, sports, eating with silverware, or handwriting, and are frequently described as clumsy or forgetful. If a child suffers from such motor deficits, he may struggle academically, experience difficulty in relating with peers, and experience additional challenges, such as a low self-worth.

Motor skills disorders typically manifest themselves in two distinct areas. Gross motor skills refer to the abilities of children to carry out activities that require large muscles or groups of muscles to act in a coordinated fashion to accomplish a movement or a series of movements. Examples of gross motor skill tasks are walking, running, throwing, jumping, and swimming.

In contrast, fine motor skills consist of the movements of small muscles that behave in an organized and subtle fashion. Examples of fine motor activities are writing, drawing, completing a puzzle, pronouncing words, and whistling. Deficits in one or both of these areas can have a detrimental effect on a child's academic, social, and physical successes.

Recommendations

1. Consider consulting with a physical or occupational therapist when you notice your child struggling with fine-motor or gross-motor movements. For example, if your child has difficulty holding and manipulating small objects, struggles when grooming and dressing himself, exhibits handwriting difficulties, or finds drawing, folding, and cutting challenging, consult with an occupational therapist in regards to fine-motor concerns. Similarly, if you notice your child having limited strength in large muscles such as arms or legs, struggling to kick, jump, or climb stairs, or frequently injuring himself when involved in play activities, consult with a physical therapist in regards to gross-motor concerns. Occupational and physical therapists will follow up their evaluations with recommendations specific to any weaknesses in these areas. Some children with motor deficits may qualify for occupational or physical therapy services within the school setting, vocabulary, or an inability to use language in a socially-appropriate way.

2. Provide frequent stimulation of perceptual and motor areas through active play. For example, playing the game Twister will help your child to gain experience in understanding left and right and coordinating arm and leg movements.

3. Encourage the use of a Wii, where your child can play games such as Wii golf, bowling, and boxing to practice his gross motor skills. These interactive games allow your child to gain practice and expertise in “real life” activities and improve overall motor skills and coordination.

4. Practice daily living tasks such as buttoning, tying shoes, and making art projects. You may want to demonstrate these tasks with a large doll or stuffed animal. Cut out a shoe template from cardboard and use different-colored shoelaces to help your child learn how to tie shoelaces.

5. Many children who struggle with motor skills suffer from poor self-image when involved in competitive games, so offer non-competitive or non-athletic activities to your child that require gross-motor activity. These could include swimming, horseback riding, tag, or yoga. feelings.

6. Encourage your child to explore all parts of the local playground. Playground sets are designed to offer children a wide variety of coordination and strength-building activities, from climbing to sliding to learning to propel oneself along monkey bars. Swinging on a swing set offers young children a lot of practice in coordinating gross-motor muscles.

7. Training in martial arts can also be very helpful for youngsters with fine- and gross-motor concerns. A small-group setting is ideal so that your child is not self-conscious about difficulties he may have in following instruction. Instruction is best when it is simple and appropriate for your child’s ability levels.

8. Children with fine-motor concerns often experience their most significant problems in the area of handwriting. This may be seen in youngsters who can occasionally display good handwriting but only with intense levels of focus, concentration, and effort. Many children with fine-motor difficulties experience problems with handwriting and tend to write very slowly as a result of this. Accommodations to prevent the need for handwriting, particularly with writing assignments in school, can be very important for these children. Fortunately, many technologies, including keyboards, Alpha Smarts, and cell phones (for text messaging), can be used to help these children. It is never too young to start teaching children these skills so that they can use them to compensate for difficulties with fine-motor skills. Consider starting with a program such as SpongeBob Typing for your child to practice typing while having fun!and-language issues for a child’s overall learning, it is very important to address this as early as possible.