

Too Loud, Too Bright and the seams on my socks hurt – Understanding, Including and Affirming those with sensory processing challenges.

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Common Experiences

- I can't go in there to eat as it smells wrong
- I can't wear that it hurts me
- I can't wear that it feels all wrong
- That colour/pattern makes me feel sick
- It's too loud I can't think
- It's too loud it hurts and I can't cope
- Please let me move it makes me feel comfortable
- People are moving unpredictably and it hurts my head
- Its too bright in here

I have Sensory Processing Disorder

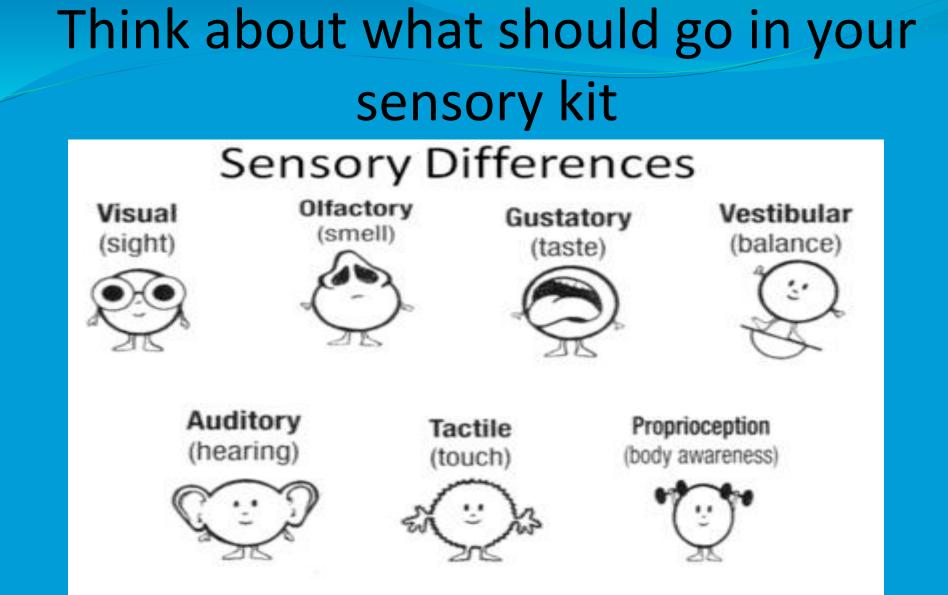




The **ZONES** of Regulation[®]

BLUE ZONE	GREEN ZONE	YELLOW ZONE	RED ZONE
Sad	Happy	Frustrated	Mad/Angry
Sick	Calm	Worried	Mean
Tired	Feeling Okay	Silly/Wiggly	Terrified
Bored	Focused	Excited	Yelling/Hitting
Moving Slowly	Ready to Learn	Loss of Some Control	Out of Control

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Smith-Myles, B; Cook, KT; Miller, N; Rinner, L; and Robins L. (2000) Asperger Syndrome and sensory issues: Practical solutions for making sense of the world. Shawnee Mission, KS: Autism Asperger Publishing Company. Used with permission by Autism Asperger Publishing Company.



How would you feel?





What do you do?

You're sitting for a really long time listening to a very boring person talking in a monotone with low lights in a really warm room.





The Different Sensory Issues

Sensory Registration:

This is the degree to which the person misses some forms of sensory input.

Sensory Seeking:

The degree to which a person seeks sensory input. People who are underresponsive to certain types of sensory information tend to 'crave it'.

Sensory Sensitivity:

This is the degree to which a person notices and is bothered by some forms of sensory input.

Sensory Avoiding:

This is the degree to which the person attempts to avoid sensory input. People will tend to avoid sensation they are sensitive to



Tactile System - Touch

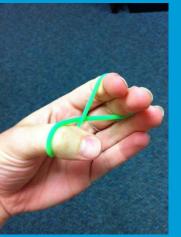
- For tactile defensive people light touch is irritating and heavy touch is calming
- Deep touch/pressure, Calms and organizes and can helps the person learn and think
- Respect the person's clothing preferences as far as possible
- The person may benefit from a Fidget 'toy'
- Cut tags off clothes if they are annoying and wash clothes in familiar detergent



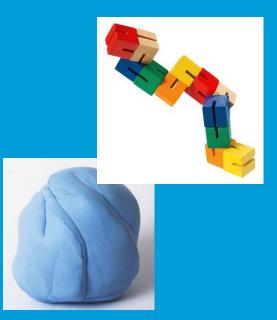












Deep Pressure for the tactile system is calming







Have a bean bag to sink into with a weighted blanket or toy over the person







Do Not:

Push a person beyond what they are comfortable with it can cause overactivity, distress and in extreme situations shut down.



Proprioception – Heavy input to the joints and muscles

 <u>This is the essential 'go to' tool for calming and</u> <u>helping the person regulate</u>

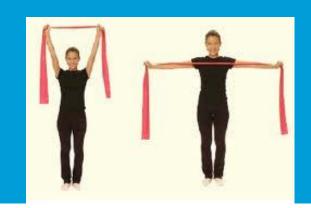
"Heavy work" activities - The larger the joint, the more proprioceptive input

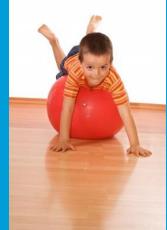
For toe walking try heavy boots



Proprioceptive Input







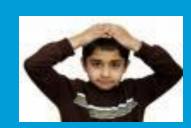




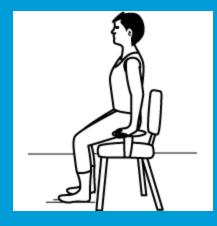


Quick Proprioceptive movement breaks:













Vestibular System

- The vestibular system refers to structures within the inner ear (the semi-circular canals)
- These structures detect movement and changes in the position of the head.
- Movement can change an individual's attention, and alertness in the shortest period of time



If Hyper-sensitive

 Fearful reactions to ordinary movement activities
 Apprehensive walking or crawling on uneven or unstable surfaces
 Appear clumsy
 Want their feet on the ground!

Our movement seekers – vestibular and proprioceptive

- Seeker: Actively seek and demonstrate a need for intense movement experiences (whirling, jumping, spinning, spinning objects, pacing)
- Bumping and crashing proprioceptive seeker.
- However they can become over-excited if spinning too much so
 - Needs monitoring
 - "Cap-off" vigorous vestibular activity with proprioception ("heavy work" or compression)

Activities that can help



Seeker/Avoider/Overwhelmed

- Linear, Calm, Slow, Controlled movement
- Sensory seeker:
- Movement Breaks
- Tools for home peanut rolls, trampettes, exercise bikes, wobble cushion for the table, fidgets













Auditory



- The person may hear background sound that you can 'tune out' and be bothered by it e.g. hum of a light or a noisy radiator.
- Rooms with an echo like a gym hall can be very difficult
- Whenever possible, people with SPD should be forewarned about bells, announcements, fire drills etc.
- Concerts, church services, theatres or cinemas
- Reduce background noise e.g. play calming music such as Mozart in the headphones.
- Chewing will also help.
- Check that the person has processed what you have said



What can help?











Vision



- Glare can be very difficult e.g. the glare on a white board
- Lights can feel too bright
- Shopping malls too white and too bright
- Contrasting colours so specific patterns may cause nausea
- May require Irlen filters for reading etc.
- May need transition lenses or cap with visor on sunny days (or even indoors if light is distressing).
- Visually calming tools can be helpful













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A critical period

If development does not take pmental period, then it may

competence was associated with early attachment style, supporting Bowlby's views of continuity from infancy to adulhood in terms of social development. adulthood in terms of social development. McGarthy (1999) also used attachment data from infancy: A group of women were contacted who had been assessed in infancy as insecurely attached. The study recorded their attitudes and experiences of friendships and romantic relationships. Women previously classified as avoidant-insecure were more tikely to have romantic problems, while those classified as resistant-insecure were more likely to have problems in friendships.

In thered-lips. However, even though there are positive correlations between early experiences and later social experiences, you may remember that there is an alternative explanation to that of the internative model – namely that some remaining the better than others at forms are a provided to the parameter hypothesis (see p near this case) and the parameter of the parameter of the parameter are a provided to the parameter of the parameter are a provided to the parameter peak of the parameter o

Mouth



Alerting

 Crunching dry cereal, chips, crackers, popcorn, nuts, carrots, pretzels, celery, apples and sour sweets. Eating sour or spicy foods.

ORGANIZING – getting just right

• Chewing granola or fruit bars, dried fruit, gums, bagels – resistive, chew tubes, "chewelry", Blow Toys, bubbles.

CALMING

- Eat, suck, chew thick liquids or soft substances , sucking hard sweets.
- Water bottles/sport bottles –have to be the variety that requires child to suck







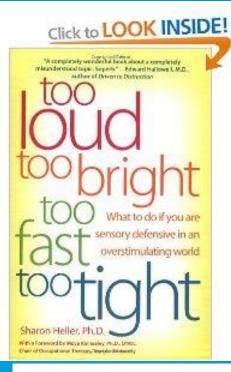


Smells – Be Careful

- Respect the person's
 preferences as far as
 possible
- Try burning different
 essential oils in a burner
 to see what works for the
 person
- Can help to have a smell to block other smells out





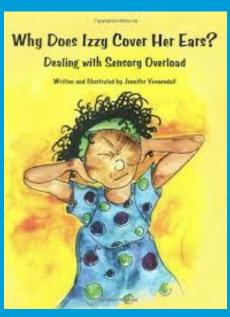


CAROL STOCK KRANOWITZ, M.A. Author of The Out-of-Syne Child

Out-of-Sync Child Grows Up

Coping with Sensory Processing Disorder in the Adolescent and Young Adult Years

> Foreword by LUCY JANE MILLER, PhD, OTR Author of Sensational Kids



Good Books

Picky, Picky

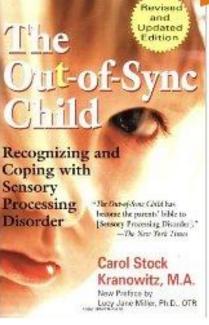
A Boy and His

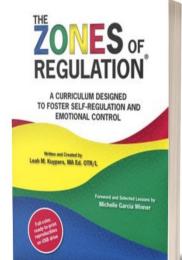
Sensory Challenges

by Michele Griffin

Pete







Finally



Let's advocate for sensory sensitive spaces whenever we can

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Contact for copy of slides <u>https://sligolibrary.ie/sense-ability/</u>

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