

Sensory Distortions

Introduction

Sensory integration is a complex process that involves the brain receiving and interpreting information from the senses and then using that information to plan and execute motor responses. This process is essential for everyday activities such as walking, talking, and eating.

Children with sensory integration difficulties may have trouble processing information from their senses, which can lead to problems with motor skills, behavior, and learning. Sensory integration therapy is a type of occupational therapy that helps children to improve their sensory processing skills and overcome their difficulties.

Sensory integration therapy is a holistic approach that addresses the whole child, not just the symptoms of

their sensory integration difficulties. The therapist will work with the child to identify their sensory processing strengths and weaknesses and then develop a treatment plan that will help the child to improve their skills.

Sensory integration therapy can be used to help children with a variety of conditions, including autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and cerebral palsy. It can also be helpful for children who have experienced trauma or neglect.

If you are concerned that your child may have sensory integration difficulties, talk to your doctor or a qualified occupational therapist. Early intervention can help your child to overcome their difficulties and reach their full potential.

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Book Description

Sensory integration is a complex process that involves the brain receiving and interpreting information from the senses and then using that information to plan and execute motor responses. This process is essential for everyday activities such as walking, talking, and eating.

Children with sensory integration difficulties may have trouble processing information from their senses, which can lead to problems with motor skills, behavior, and learning. **Sensory Distortions** provides a comprehensive overview of sensory integration and its role in childhood development. The book also offers practical strategies and activities that parents and professionals can use to help children with sensory integration difficulties.

Sensory Distortions is divided into three parts. Part One provides an overview of sensory integration, including its history, theoretical foundations, and

assessment. Part Two focuses on specific sensory integration difficulties, such as problems with vestibular processing, proprioceptive processing, and tactile processing. Part Three provides practical strategies and activities that parents and professionals can use to help children with sensory integration difficulties.

Sensory Distortions is an essential resource for parents, educators, and other professionals who work with children with sensory integration difficulties. The book provides a wealth of information and practical guidance that can help children to overcome their difficulties and reach their full potential.

Key Features:

- Comprehensive overview of sensory integration
- Practical strategies and activities for parents and professionals
- Case studies and examples
- Resources for further learning

Sensory Distortions is a valuable resource for anyone who wants to learn more about sensory integration and how it affects children's development. The book is written in a clear and accessible style, making it easy for parents and professionals to understand.

Chapter 1: Understanding Sensory Distortions

What are sensory distortions

Sensory distortions are a type of sensory processing disorder in which the brain receives and interprets sensory information inaccurately. This can lead to a variety of problems, including difficulty with motor skills, balance, coordination, and attention. Sensory distortions can also cause problems with social interaction and learning.

There are many different types of sensory distortions. Some common types include:

- **Visual distortions:** These can include seeing objects that are not there, seeing objects that are distorted or moving in strange ways, or having difficulty judging distances.
- **Auditory distortions:** These can include hearing sounds that are not there, hearing sounds that

are distorted or muffled, or having difficulty understanding speech.

- **Tactile distortions:** These can include feeling pain or discomfort when touched, feeling sensations that are not there, or having difficulty discriminating between different textures.
- **Vestibular distortions:** These can include feeling dizzy or off-balance, having difficulty with balance or coordination, or having difficulty judging the movement of objects.
- **Proprioceptive distortions:** These can include having difficulty judging the position of one's body parts, having difficulty with motor skills, or having difficulty with balance.

Sensory distortions can be caused by a variety of factors, including brain injuries, stroke, multiple sclerosis, and autism spectrum disorder. They can also be caused by certain medications or by exposure to toxins.

Sensory distortions can have a significant impact on a person's life. They can make it difficult to perform everyday tasks, such as walking, talking, and eating. They can also lead to problems with social interaction and learning.

If you think you or your child may have sensory distortions, it is important to see a doctor or occupational therapist for an evaluation. Early intervention can help to improve the symptoms of sensory distortions and help the person to live a more fulfilling life.

Chapter 1: Understanding Sensory Distortions

How do sensory distortions affect children

Sensory distortions can affect children in a variety of ways. Some children may experience hypersensitivity, which means that they are overly sensitive to certain sensory stimuli. For example, a child with hypersensitivity to touch may find it difficult to tolerate being touched, even lightly. They may also be bothered by loud noises, bright lights, or strong smells.

Other children may experience hyposensitivity, which means that they are under-responsive to sensory stimuli. For example, a child with hyposensitivity to pain may not notice when they are injured. They may also be unaware of changes in temperature or the position of their body.

Sensory distortions can also affect a child's ability to process information. For example, a child with

difficulty processing auditory information may have trouble understanding spoken language. A child with difficulty processing visual information may have trouble reading or writing.

Sensory distortions can also lead to behavioral problems. For example, a child who is hypersensitive to touch may become aggressive or withdrawn. A child who is hyposensitive to pain may engage in risky behaviors, such as jumping from high places or running into walls.

Sensory distortions can have a significant impact on a child's life. They can make it difficult for children to learn, socialize, and participate in everyday activities. Early intervention is essential for helping children with sensory distortions to overcome their difficulties and reach their full potential.

Impact on daily activities

Sensory distortions can make it difficult for children to participate in everyday activities. For example, a child who is hypersensitive to touch may find it difficult to wear certain types of clothing or to participate in physical activities. A child who is hyposensitive to pain may not notice when they are injured, which can lead to accidents.

Impact on social interactions

Sensory distortions can also make it difficult for children to socialize. For example, a child who is hypersensitive to noise may find it difficult to tolerate being in crowded places. A child who is hyposensitive to touch may not be aware of personal space and may invade the space of others.

Impact on learning

Sensory distortions can also impact learning. For example, a child who has difficulty processing auditory

information may have trouble understanding spoken language. A child who has difficulty processing visual information may have trouble reading or writing.

Impact on behavior

Sensory distortions can also lead to behavioral problems. For example, a child who is hypersensitive to touch may become aggressive or withdrawn. A child who is hyposensitive to pain may engage in risky behaviors, such as jumping from high places or running into walls.

Chapter 1: Understanding Sensory Distortions

Common types of sensory distortions

Sensory distortions are a common symptom of sensory integration difficulties. They can affect any of the senses, including sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

Visual distortions can include seeing things that are not there, seeing things that are not the right size or shape, or having difficulty focusing on objects.

Auditory distortions can include hearing sounds that are not there, hearing sounds that are too loud or too soft, or having difficulty understanding speech.

Tactile distortions can include feeling things that are not there, feeling things that are too hot or too cold, or having difficulty distinguishing between different textures.

Taste distortions can include tasting things that are not there, tasting things that taste bad, or having difficulty distinguishing between different flavors.

Smell distortions can include smelling things that are not there, smelling things that smell bad, or having difficulty distinguishing between different smells.

Sensory distortions can be very distressing for children. They can make it difficult to learn, play, and interact with others.

There are a number of things that can cause sensory distortions, including:

- Neurological conditions, such as autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Developmental disorders, such as cerebral palsy and Down syndrome
- Head injuries
- Stroke

- Certain medications
- Substance abuse

If you think your child may be experiencing sensory distortions, talk to your doctor or a qualified occupational therapist. Early intervention can help your child to overcome their difficulties and reach their full potential.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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