

NeuroMotor Program

Motor Planning Profile

The SensoryMotor Profile provides a standard method for measuring and reporting motor processing abilities. It is an integral part of the comprehensive NeuroGeniSys Procedure and Assessment. The Neurodevelopment /Motor Planning and Processing Profile section of your report measures and reports age appropriate Neurodevelopment responses to the basic motor planning and processing systems and their functional cognitive expression.

The purpose of the profile is to provide a tool for linking Brain Performance Indicators (BPI) of strengths and barriers with motor planning processing patterns. The profile's goal is to provide insight into motor planning and processing by grouping information into nine meaningful factors.

1. Sensory Seeking
2. Emotionally Reactive
3. Low Endurance/Tone
4. Oral Sensory Sensitivity
5. Inattention/Distractibility
6. Poor Registration
7. Sensory Sensitivity
8. Sedentary
9. Fine Motor/Perceptual

During the evaluation the evaluator will have the child perform specific tasks which demonstrate which stage of neurological development the child has completed and which ones they have not.

Integration Measures

1. Sensory Motor Functions
2. Sensory Motor Input Modulation Responses
3. Behavioral/Social Interaction
4. Motor Planning for speech, fine motor, gross motor

With these measures we are able to get a more detailed picture of processing strengths and weaknesses, and the brain's natural ability to receive, process, learn and integrate information from different perspectives. Together, each perspective yields a more precise description of where the client is in the neurodevelopmental continuum. Each individual program is based on the results of these measures. Further, each program is designed to address achievement shortcomings and the neurological causes for this under performance.

Definitions of Terms

Sensory Processing

The Sensory processing profile identifies responses to the basic sensory processing systems and their functional cognitive expression.

Vestibular ProcessingThis section measures the child's responses to balance and movement, ie: becomes anxious or distressed when feet leave the ground, has trouble walking on uneven surfaces, car sickness, headaches.

Oral Motor ProcessingThe oral motor section measures the responses to movement and planning of mouth muscles, ie:difficulty with articulation, forming words, eating, chewing, swallowing. Eating and oral aversions can be aversions to either hard and crunchy or soft and mushy textures.

ModulationThe Modulation section attempts to measure regulation of neural messages through facilitation or inhibition of various types of responses.

Sensory Processing Related to Endurance/ToneThis section measures a child's ability to sustain performance, ie: tires easily, poor endurance, breath control.

Modulation Related to Body Position and MovementItems in this section measure a child's ability to move effectively, ie: takes movement or climbing risks play that compromise personal safety, or refuses to climb due to fear of place in space.

Modulation of Movement Affecting Activity LevelThis section measures a child's demonstration of activeness, ie: spends most of the day in sedentary play.

Behavioral and Emotional ResponsesThe Behavioral and Emotional Responses section reflects the child's behavioral outcomes of sensory processing.