

Nature-Based Sensory Integration Program for Children with Sensory Processing Dysfunction

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BACKGROUND

- Sensory integration
 - Interpretation of sensory input to generate an environmental response (Mailloux, Parham, Roley, Ruzzano, & Schaaf, 2018)
 - Required for participation in meaningful activities (Miller, 2014)
 - Dysfunction experienced in up to 90% of children with disabilities and 16% of children without disabilities (Miller, 2014; Pfeiffer, Koenig, Kinnealey, Sheppard, & Henderson, 2011)
 - Sensory Processing Disorder (SPD)
 - Subdivided into sensory modulation disorder, sensory discrimination disorder, and sensory-based motor disorder (Lonkar, 2014; Miller, 2014)
 - Complex as symptoms may occur in one or a combination of sensory systems (Miller, 2014)
- Nature
 - May improve:
 - Sensory processing (Adams et al., 2016; Hanscom, 2016)
 - Motor skill acquisition (Hanscom, 2016; Hanscom & Schoen, 2014)
 - Cognition and mental health (Hanscom, 2016; Rhea & Bauml, 2018)
 - Self-awareness (Adams et al., 2016; Brussoni et al., 2018)
 - Occupational performance (Bento & Dias, 2017; Hanscom, 2016)
 - Need for nature-based intervention
 - Increased academic standards (Hanscom, 2016)
 - Decreased recess (Hanscom, 2016)
 - Increased technology (Hanscom, 2016)

PURPOSE

- Develop a nature-based sensory integration program for children with sensory processing impairments
- Develop program manual for future implementation

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

- Ayres Sensory Integration (Ayres & Robbins, 2005; Parham & Mailloux, 2015)
 - Provide tactile, vestibular, and proprioceptive input
 - Intervention adheres to principles of fidelity measure
- Dunn's Model of Sensory Processing (Dunn, 2007; Dunn, 2017)
 - Accommodate to unique sensory processing patterns based on neurological thresholds and self-regulation strategies
- Person-Environment-Occupation (PEO) Model (Law et al., 1996; Ripat & Becker, 2012)
 - Increase occupational performance based on the person, environment, and occupations
 - Components are dynamic and change throughout a person's lifetime

METHODS

- Atlanta, Georgia
 - Participated in Clay White, LLC "Outdoor Sensory Adventures" program
 - Gained outdoor intervention experience and knowledge of program development and sustainability procedures
- Omaha, Nebraska
 - Provided intervention activities to children at Child Saving Institute, which has a Nature Explore classroom
 - Gained practical experience working with children outdoors

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PROGRAM OUTCOMES

- Nine objectives were developed to assess project outcomes
 - Manual was created for future program implementation
 - Evidence of sensory integration, occupational therapy sensory theoretical models, and nature
 - Justification of program (needs assessment and SWOT analysis)
 - Future program implementation resources (budget, marketing materials, program evaluation methods, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and a program activity outline)
- Gained knowledge of sensory integration, nature, and pediatric conditions and intervention

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

- Nature is a natural context for intervention and can enhance sensory processing
- Pediatric and general occupational therapists may use suggested outdoor interventions to improve performance skills of clients
- More research is needed to compare outdoor occupational therapy sensory integration to occupational therapy sensory integration indoors

CONCLUSION/DISCUSSION

- All objectives were met as proposed
- Theoretical approaches were appropriate
 - Tactile, vestibular, and proprioceptive activities were used, consistent with Ayres Sensory Integration
 - An informal occupational profile was obtained prior to intervention, consistent with Dunn's Model of Sensory Processing and the PEO model
- Add Task-Oriented Approach specific to the Motor Learning frame of reference
 - Novel activities required motor learning, and performance improved with repetition