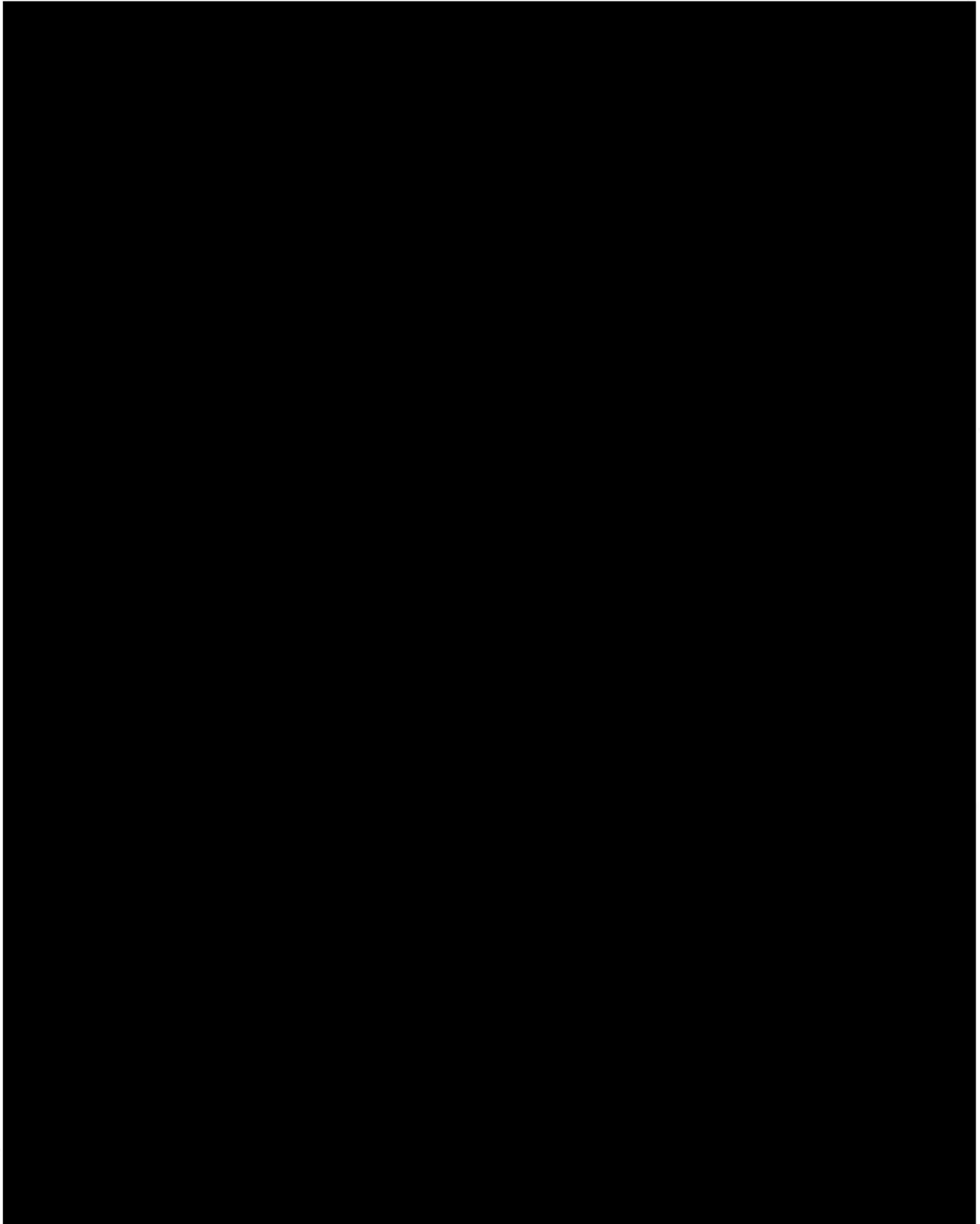


**Occupational Therapy Initial Evaluation Report****Child's Name:** [REDACTED]**Date of Evaluation:** 03/26/2019**Date of Birth:** [REDACTED]**Therapist:** Marissa Churchill, MOT, OTR/L**Chronological Age:** 33 months 26 days**Title:** Occupational Therapist**Parent/Guardians:** [REDACTED] [REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



If there are any questions, please contact me by calling (425) 238-1110, or by emailing at mchurchill@sherwoodcs.org.



Marissa Churchill, MOT, OTR/L
Occupational Therapist
Sherwood Community Services

Definitions:

Low Registration: This refers to the amount that a person notices stimuli in their environment. When people obtain a 'more than others' score (i.e., they MISS more than others), they notice sensory stimuli much less than others. They do not notice what is going on around them, and miss cues that might guide their behaviors. When people obtain a 'less than others' score, they miss less, or notice more things in their environment, but they may remain passive about the things they notice.

Low Threshold: When a child has scores out of the typical range for both Sensory Sensitivity and Sensation Avoiding, then it is appropriate to think about the child's Low Threshold responses. This can include a range of responses that might occur: i.e., sometimes being distractible and bothered (due to Sensory Sensitivity) and sometimes withdrawing because of being overwhelmed (due to Sensation Avoiding).

Auditory: This score indicates how the child responds to sounds during everyday life. Auditory processing is important for developing an awareness of distance and for developing language and awareness of the sounds that animals, other people and objects make.

Vestibular: The sensory system that responds to changes in head and body movement through space, and that coordinates movements of the eyes, head, and body. Receptor site is in the inner ear. It is intimately connected to receptors of auditory (hearing) and visual senses. Gravitational Insecurity (an extreme fear and anxiety that one will fall when one's head position changes) is a function of the vestibular system

Tactile: Information taken into the body through the sense of touch (skin). Can be through the deep pressure receptors (activates discriminative system) or light pressure receptors (activates the protective system).

Proprioception: The unconscious awareness of sensations coming from one's joints, muscles, tendons, and ligaments; the "position sense". Receptor sites are in the joints and the muscles. This sense underlies one's ability to place body parts in a position in space and to grade movements (i.e. the ability to judge direction of force and pressure.)

Oral-Sensory: This score indicates how the child responds to sensations in and around the mouth. It includes sensations of taste, textures and temperatures.

Hypersensitivity or Hyposensitivity: The over-responsivity or under-responsivity to sensory information or input through the mouth (tactile), nose (olfactory), eyes (visual), skin (tactile), balance (vestibular), or

movement (proprioception). Hypersensitivity results in tendency to be fearful and cautious or negative and defiant. Hyposensitivity results in a tendency to crave intense sensations or to withdraw and be difficult to engage.

Modulation or Regulation: The ability for the nervous system to filter out or let in various forms of sensory information.

Sensory Diet: A "sensory diet" (coined by OT Patricia Wilbarger) is a carefully designed, personalized activity plan that provides the sensory input a person needs to stay focused and organized throughout the day.