REFER TO OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Why refer to OT?

FAILURE TO MEET DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES

fine motor, gross motor and cognitive delays

OT's can assess and provide interventions for delays that impact performance in childhood occupations including play, sleep, functional mobility, daily living routines and much more.

CONCERNS WITH GROWTH AND/OR FOOD INTAKE

possible signs of oral motor or sensory needs

Eating is an occupation! Many OT's are trained to assess and provide interventions for childhood eating disorders and feeding problems. From birth through adolescence, motor and sensory based treatment programs are available.

EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL REGULATION CONCERNS

sensory processing differences causing difficulty with self regulation

Children may be over or under responsive to sensations in their environment, triggering an emotional response that affects participation. OT's can assess and provide interventions for sensory integration and adaptive strategies.

CONCERNS RELATED TO SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

attention, organization, handwriting, and more

OT's can assist with assessment and interventions for challenges with executive functioning, fine motor, visual motor and visual perceptual skills, all of which can contribute to problems in academic performance.

LOSS OR IMPAIRED FUNCTION FOLLOWING ILLNESS OR INJURY

motor and cognitive impairments

Whether congenital or acquired, musculoskeletal, orthopedic, and neurological impairments can affect a child's participation in daily occupations. OT's can assess and provide interventions in a meaningful way to support functional outcomes.

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