



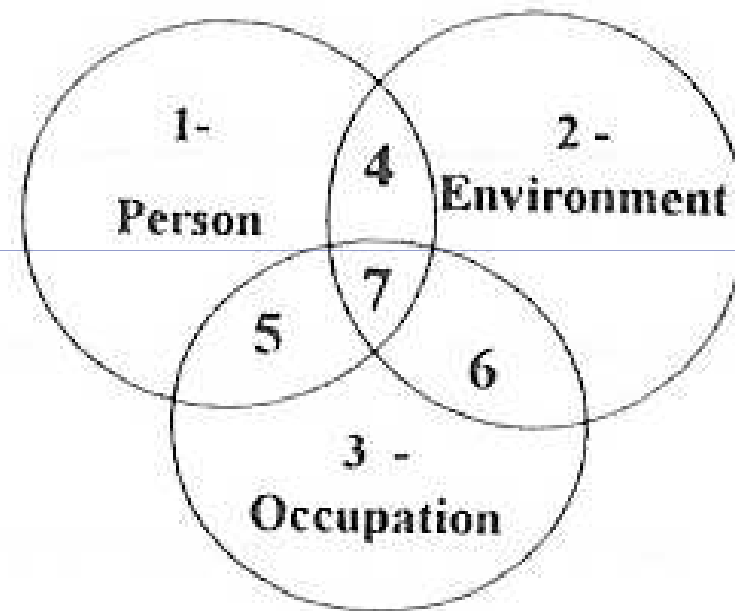
Advising for parent participation

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PEO

- Training, support and advise to empower optimal participation in meaningful everyday activities of the child in the home- school and outdoor environment of the child
- Relation between child-occupation and environment





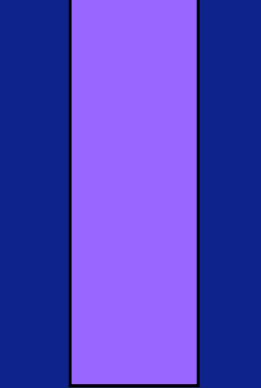
Family centred care

Parent

- Knows child best
- Deals with child most
- Unique relationship with child
- Active participation in treatment proces
- Optimal functioning occurs within supportive family and community context
- Parent is not therapist! Does not have to do many exercises!

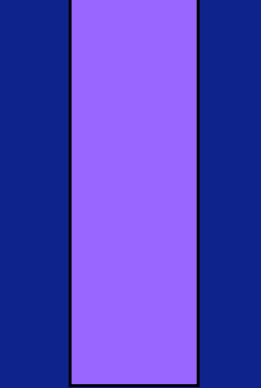


Family centred care

- Satisfaction
 - Motivation
 - Implementation of advices
 - Functional results
- 
- As a family feels equal and taken seriously
 - Treatment fits the child and the environment



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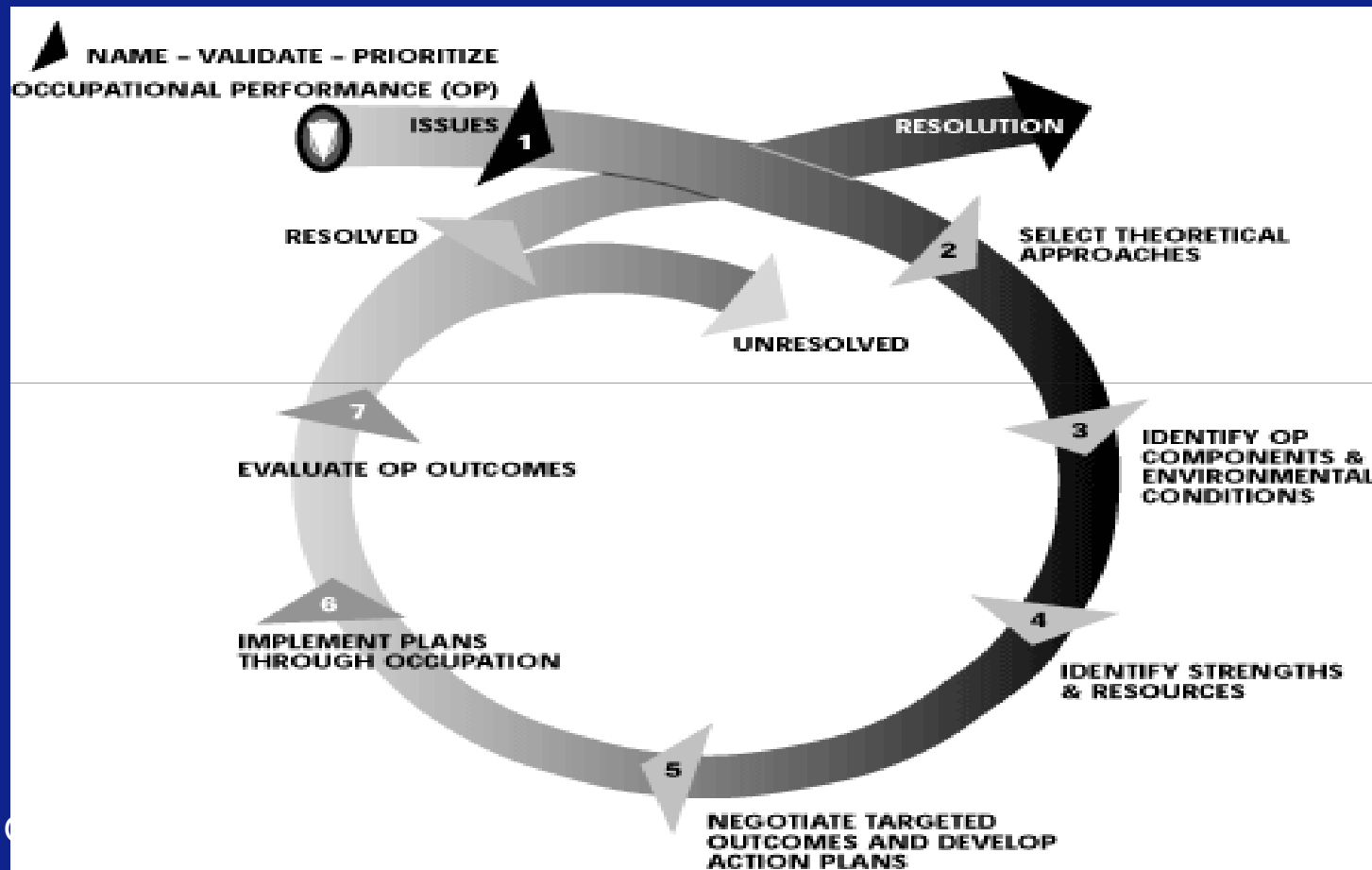


OT focus

- Handling
- Play
- Daily activities like grooming, washing, dressing, feeding
- Mobility
- Handfunction
- School participation



therapy process



: An occupational therapy perspective (CAOT, 1997)



therapy process

1. Inventarisation of problems experienced by child & family (their perspective!!)
2. Analyse the problems; observation & assessment
3. Identify strengths & resources of the child and environment
4. Teamconference; “complete picture”
5. Set the goals
6. Treatment
7. Evaluation of treatment



therapy process

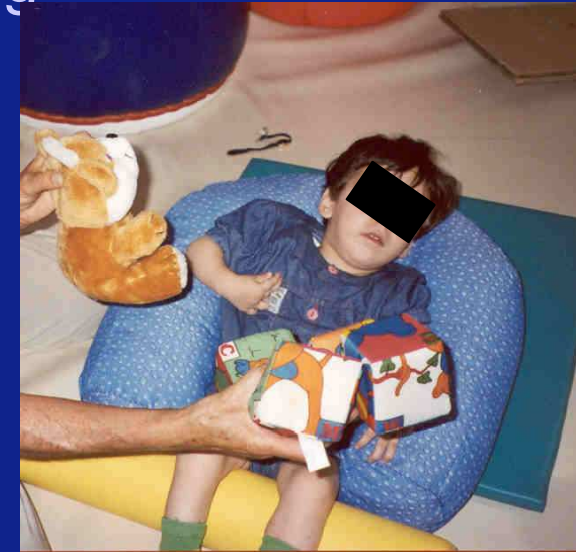
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Handling and positioning



Giving the child the possibility to develop skills like sitting, eating, playing, communicating and discovering the environment

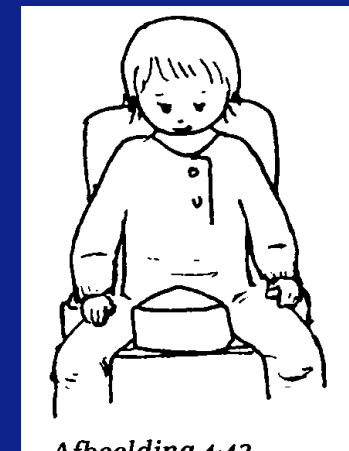




Changing sitting position

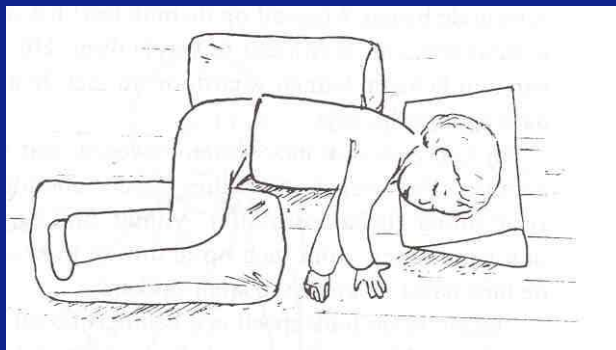
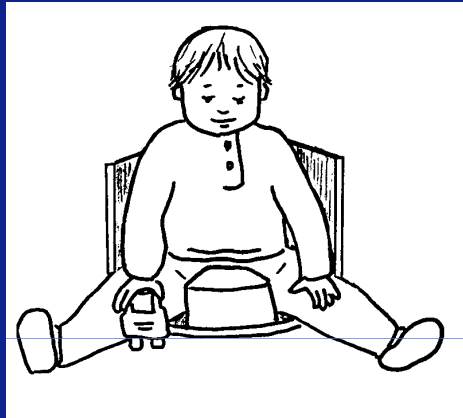


- Observation and analysis of sitting
- Adjusting chair or buggy
- Advising alternatives





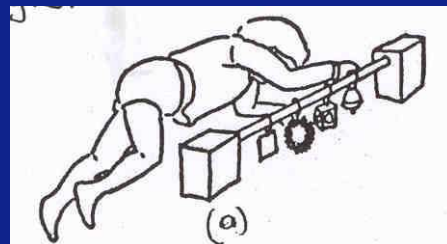
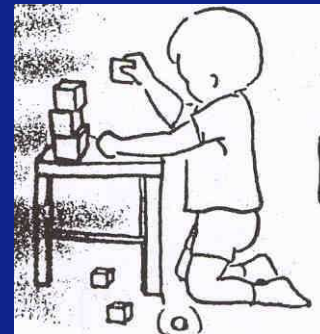
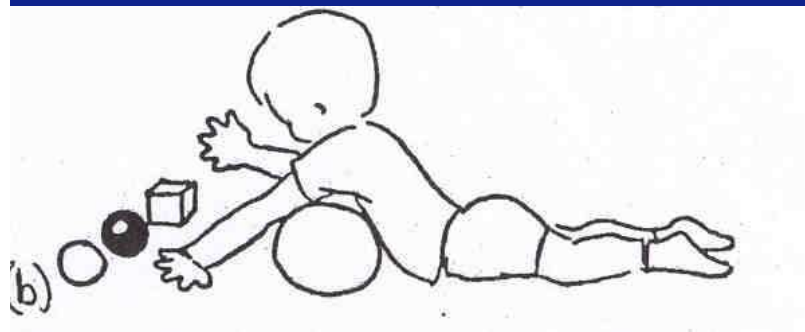
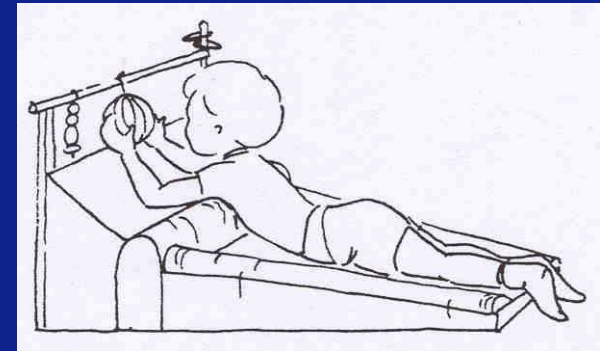
Sitting and playing on the ground



- Good positioning provides opportunities for social interaction
- Importance of variation in experiences
- Play with family members and friends
- Some adjustments are easy to make yourself



Play positions



Play: discover & experience

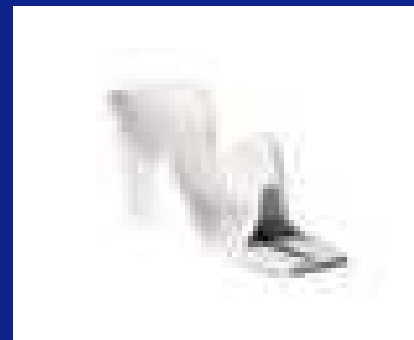
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- Looking, feeling, tasting, smelling
- Sensorimotor, cognitive and social-emotional experiences
- Children develop through play activities
- Playing is fun, playing with parents is fun
- Play like other parents but a little more goal directed
- Advice parents!!!

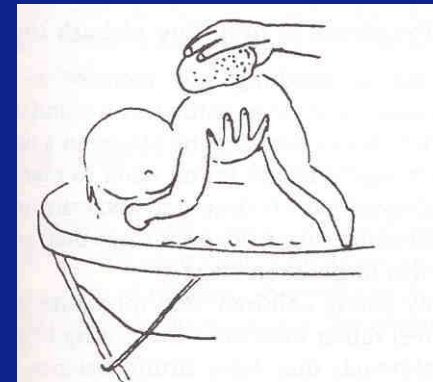
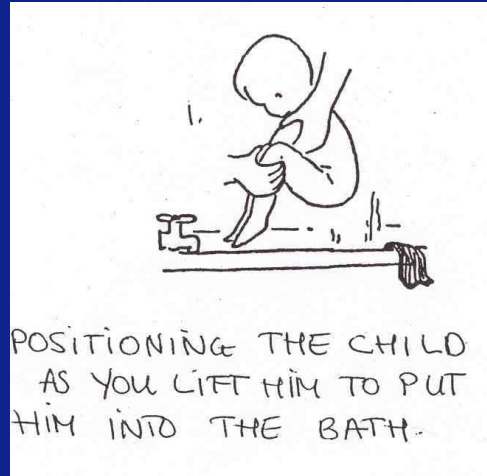


Bathing and showering





Carrying





Dressing

- Cushion under the head, bending the neck, decreases tone
- Bending hips decrease muscle tone
- Eye contact possible
- Rotation is possible
- Giving support is easier



Kleden

VU medisch centrum





Dressing



- On your lap or between your legs
- Shoulders to the front, decreasing spasticity
- Eyecontact possible
- Step by step
- Involve your child in the activity



Dressing

- Position
- Implementation in home situation
- Train the activity, use other way or even devices
- Make 'training' fun
- Make practicing fun: motivation of the child increases (play you work in a shop or in a dry cleaner etc)
- Use rewarding system





Handling during eating and drinking



- On your lap
- Bend the hips
- Neck flexion
- Eye contact
- Child can grasp the bottle
- Relaxed position, take your time



Choosing suitable materials to play



- Choose manageable objects
- Soft blocks
- Materials that can be squeezed easily
- Offer the possibility to explore materials
- Materials fixed to a baby-gym
- Simple household materials, stimulate participation in household activities



Suitable materials



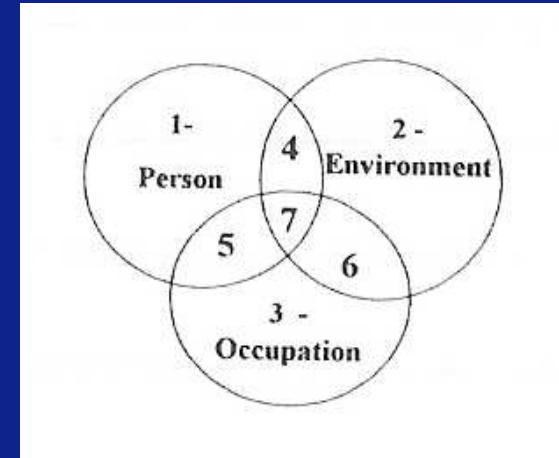
- Velcro
- Anti-slip paper
- Table with sides
- Enlarge grip
- Change grip





Participation of the child in
everyday life!!

Creating self reliance
confidence!!



Questions