What can be done?

Understanding the root cause of the behavior

Sensory Processing Disorders can be caused by a variety of reasons. Your child's treatment program depends on the root cause behind the disorder.

We are the Sensory Processing **Disorder experts**

Our highly trained occupational, physical and speech therapists provide testing of your child's sensory systems through interactive activities, standard assessments and discussion with the family. We have both a large sensory gym and private treatment rooms to provide fun and functional therapies. We will train families to help carry over techniques to use at home.

Evaluation and treatment: Our specialized therapy team will determine the cause of your child's Sensory Processing Disorder and design a program to help overcome those challenges.

> For more information about sensory assessments and treatment, or to schedule an appointment, please call 262-782-9015.



Curative New Berlin Therapies has long been the provider of choice with experts in all areas of pediatric and adult physical, occupational and speech/language & oral motor therapies – also specializing in post-concussion therapy.

Curative New Berlin Therapies 2895 S. Moorland Road • New Berlin, WI 53151 Located about 2 miles south of I-94 and 2.5 miles north of I-43.

262-782-9015 · curative.org



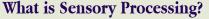
Does your child have a Sensory **Processing Disorder?**

We can help.





Sensory Processing Disorder



Sensory Processing is the brain's way of receiving and organizing sensory input to help us respond appropriately to it, like when our hand feels something hot and we move our hand away. These senses include: taste, touch, smell, sight, sound, body awareness and our sense of balance and motion. Sensory Processing Disorder is a neurological disorder where sensory input gets mixed up and results in abnormal responses.

What does a Sensory Processing Disorder look like?

A child may be oversensitive (hypersensitive) or undersensitive (hyposensitive) to sensory input.

A child who is oversensitive may avoid, become upset, or even flee sensations that are intolerable.

A child who is undersensitive may repeatedly seek out particular sensations that are craved. Many children with and without

autism have Sensory
Processing Disorders.



Recognizing Sensory Processing Disorders

Oversensitivity (hypersensitivity)

- Agitation from sudden, high pitched, loud or metallic noises
- · Dislike of toothpaste, very picky eating
- Avoidance of touch, hugs, or standing close to others
- · Annoyance with clothing tags, seams, textures
- Sensitivity to bright or flashing lights
- Intolerance to food, perfume, chemical, or other smells
- Dislike of movement, such as swings and slides

Undersensitivity (hyposensitivity)

- Seeking out spinning, rocking, swinging, inability to sit still
- Constant need to touch people or things, lacks personal space
- Clumsy, doesn't know how to move body around playground equipment
- Fascinated by spinning objects, flashing lights, rapid video
- Doesn't respond to name or notice sounds
- Doesn't seem to notice smells

Sensory Processing Disorders can be attributed to a number of different factors.

Assessment and treatment of sensory processing disorders requires the expertise of therapists with advanced training.