



Why are Milestones Important for Children with Special Needs?

OUR SERVICES

- Guidelines to do chores at Home
- Teaching Support Material
- Online Observation
- Home Plans
- Counselling & Help

+91-741-950-2101

info@iiahp.com

www.iiahp.com

For children with special needs, achieving childhood milestones is critical. Milestones are visible indicators that brain growth is not proceeding according to nature's plan. This occurs when the electrical activity in the brain that causes growth becomes out of sync. At any given time, the brain is undergoing millions of electrical activities that keep currents flowing like a rushing river. Neurons destined to create a new site and set a new milestone lose their time to connect if a youngster isn't exposed to the right stimuli at the right moment, or if a sensory pathway is too weak. When this happens too often, or during a vital period of brain development, the brain's growth pattern might become out of sync, resulting in a growth slowdown in a key area. The side of the brain that missed the link slows down as a result of this. Meanwhile, the other team keeps on course, lagging behind. This may result in the opposite side missing even more scheduled connections.

This is most common before birth and throughout the first two years of life, when the right brain is still developing. However, this is only discovered later, when the child begins to show symptoms of [ADHD](#), autism, dyslexia, and other neurological abnormalities. Some of these signs and symptoms might be seen as early as childhood. Each kid may experience different symptoms as a result of the developmental delay, but all children can be classified as having

Functional Disconnection Syndrome. Symptoms are indicators of whether the delay happened in the left or right brain. These are the signs and symptoms.

Poor awareness of one's own body

The defining definition of Disconnected Children is poor spatial orientation or proprioception—they just don't know where they are in space. They don't have a sense of being grounded. It's possible that some Special Needs children haven't been able to feel their bodies very well since they were born.

Special Requirements Children who can't feel their own weight in space have a weak sense of gravity and, as a result, have trouble balancing.

Gross and fine motor skills are both poor.

Motor skills are an issue for children with Special Needs; their muscles do not move fluidly. Almost all of these youngsters were born late and had to learn how to use their enormous muscles, sometimes known as gross motor skills. As a result, individuals typically have weak muscle tone all over their bodies. Bad posture and an uneven walk are the most visible features. They have no concept of time and are awkward or uncoordinated.

Children with Cerebral Palsy and Down syndrome often struggle with fine motor abilities, such as handling their hands, fingers, toes, and feet. This is frequently manifested later in the form of sloppy handwriting.

Eye Coordination Issues

The tone of the ocular muscles in children is frequently unbalanced. This can manifest as a lazy eye when one eye turns out or does not move in tandem with the other. Another symptom is an inability to properly cross one's eyes.

Poor eye coordination, in which both eyes struggle to track a moving object, is a less visible indication. When tracking swiftly, one or both of them may overshoot or undershoot a target. This adds to the difficulty of reading.

Social Skills Issues

Poor social skills are not only a prevalent symptom of Special Needs Children but also a major issue. Unfortunately, the majority of these children are sociable and eager to form social interactions, but they are unsure how to do it. They get everything wrong.

If a child's brain develops nonverbal communication abilities too slowly, it will damage his or her ability to "read" people and society relate to them.

Special Requirements Food is judged not by flavor but by how it feels in the mouth by children who have poor senses of smell and taste. They may shun cookies because they dislike the way they taste. Normal-developing children, on the other hand, learn to disregard how food feels and rely primarily on taste and scent, especially if it is sweet. As a result, a reduction in

the senses of smell and taste may be far more important than its impact on eating and food choices.

The [**IIAHP Therapy Center**](#) takes a holistic approach to treatment. For exceptional results, contact us today to learn more about how our individualized drug-free approach might benefit your child.