

Symptom Checklists

Signs and Symptoms of Sensory Processing Dysfunction

- Does not move easily or gracefully, moves stiffly
- Immature play, does not play as skillfully as other children
- Delay in language development – difficulty babbling, poorly developed speech and articulation
- Difficulty learning in school
- Poor ability to cross the midline of the body
- Fumbles around with things or drops them more often than other children
- Seems weak
- Poor motor coordination, poor eye-hand coordination
- Trouble dealing with the space around him
- Lack of organization
- Avoids participating in certain activities
- Difficulty visually focusing on an object or following it as it moves (includes reading)
- Slow to develop postural reactions (ex. Rolling over, crawling), does not protect self from falls
- Reacts poorly to the environment, emotional instability
- Takes a long time to learn new movements or tasks
- Not able to focus attention, distractible
- Does not respond to name despite normal hearing
- May seem less happy and be more challenging than other children, decreased self-esteem
- Relies on looking at things to know what his body is doing, especially looking at hands
- Difficulty seeing what things mean
- Relies on cognitive strategies (ex. Remembering that the left hand is the one with a watch on it)
- Confuses right and left
- Tends to use both hands, or either hand, for fine motor tasks - poorly established dominance
- Difficulty holding body up against gravity (ex. Poor posture sitting in chair)
- Does not feel dizzy after a great deal of movement
- Not able to focus attention, distractible, hyperactive

Signs of Auditory Processing Disorder

- Responds inconsistently when spoken to, does not respond to name
- Difficulty answering questions
- Misunderstands what is said
- Misunderstands similar sounding words (ex. “Get the box” vs. “get the socks”)
- Has trouble correctly repeating back what is said either with words or sentences
- Frequently asks you to repeat what you said
- Needs more time to respond to what is heard
- Hears well when it is quiet but becomes confused or upset in noisy places
- Has difficulty knowing where a sound is coming from
- Speaks in a monotone or an exceptionally loud voice
- Seem highly sensitive or distractible to noise
- Has difficulty following directions, especially with more than one step
- Has difficulty understanding humor
- Takes excessive amounts of time to complete homework
- Reads one word at a time or sound out letters without blending (Poor reading or phonic skills)
- Seems to hear but not understand what people say
- Difficulty remembering what people say
- Poor speech and language skills
- Poor reading, spelling or writing skills
- Difficulty with verbal (word) problems in math
- Discrepancy between verbal and performance skills on IQ tests
- Impulsive behaviors
- Disorganized
- Communicates using “scripts” or is echolalic
- May be very verbal and be able to tell you what they think but have difficulty responding to what you say and may change topics