We often think of sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste as our only senses. However, there are actually seven senses. The other two are proprioceptive and vestibular. The proprioceptive sense is the body's awareness of itself and its position in space. The vestibular sense helps us regulate movements in relation to gravity. Our senses work together to organize and process information from the body and the environment. This is called **sensory integration**.

"According to the sensory integration theory, when the information from these systems is not integrated, the outcome will be poor body awareness, attention, and motor planning, as well as other developmental problems" (Cohen, 2002, p. 143). Many children with autism have difficulty responding appropriately to different stimuli in their environments and are often classified as hypersensitive (frequently craving different types of sensations) or hyposensitive (lacking or having a low response to sensations). For example, these children may gag at the sight of scrambled eggs, stick their fingers in their ears when the ceiling fan is on, or need to flap their arms and jump to be fully aware of their bodies. They respond as such in an attempt to regulate or adjust their sensory systems. **Sensory integration therapy** is one way to help children with autism deal with different sensations.

**How Can Sensory Integration Therapy Help Children with Autism?**

Sensory integration therapy is a specialized form of occupational therapy. The occupational therapist creates a space that combines sensory input with movement. These areas often include swings, therapy balls, slides, stairs, ramps, ball pits, and other sensory materials that therapists use to create activities to help regulate sensory responses. Examples of these activities include:

- Swinging in a hammock (movement through space)
- Dancing to music (sound)
- Playing in boxes filled with rice or sand (touch)
- Walking up and down stairs (balance, coordination)
- Playing catch (hand-eye coordination)

An occupational therapist’s goal when working with children with autism is to combine functional movement (going up the stairs, washing your hands) with the information they get from their senses. For example, a child with autism who may need additional gravitational (vestibular) input may benefit from walking and balancing on the edge of a curb prior to an activity to help regulate his/her system and complete the activity.
When treating children with autism, it is important to remember that every child is unique and has different needs. Sensory integration therapy will not cure autism, and although there is no conclusive data supporting its benefits to children with autism, many parents, therapists, and other professionals claim improvements in behavior and focus. Sensory integration therapy is a way to enhance therapy and should not replace traditional occupational therapy.

The American Occupational Therapy Association, Inc., has a list of all registered, licensed occupational therapists. To find an occupational therapist with experience in sensory processing and integration issues, contact the Sensory Processing Disorder Foundation at http://www.spdfoundation.net. In addition, the Western Psychological Services (http://www.wpspublish.com) has a certified sensory integration program and keeps a current list of all therapists who have completed this program.

Resource

The list of Super Duper® products below may be helpful when working with children who have special needs. Visit www.superduperinc.com or call 1-800-277-8737. Click the links below to see the product description.

Scooter Board Activities Fun Deck®
Ask for Item #FD-112

Sensory Diet Cards
Ask for Item #CRD-33

Sensory Diet Fun Sheets
Ask for Item #BK-366

Sensory Diet Game
Ask for Item #GB-340

Yogarilla™
Ask for Item #OTSC-8609