

Appendices

(1) Supplemental Information on Life Domain Functioning

- Table 1. Developmental Health Watch: Possible Delays; Potential Signs of Delay at Later Stages
- Table 2. Sensory Milestones; Infants
- Table 3. Motor Milestones

(2) CANS 0-5 years-old Rating Sheet

Table 1. Developmental Health Watch: Possible Delays

Age	Normative Sensory Milestones – 1 st Year	Potential Signs of Delay
1 Month	Vision focuses 8 to 12 inches away, e.g., looks at parent’s face while feeding Turns to, and looks longer at black- and-white or high-contrast patterns than other patterns Hearing appears to be fully mature. Attends and responds to a variety of voices and sounds (loud, moderate, high pitch, low pitch), other than very quiet sounds	Sucks poorly and feeds slowly Doesn’t blink when shown a bright light Doesn’t focus and follow a nearby object moving side to side Rarely moves arms and legs; seems stiff
3 Months	Watches faces intently Follows moving objects, e.g., will track a toy that you move in front of his face Recognizes familiar objects & people at a distance, e.g., smiles at a parent walking towards her Starts using hands and eyes in coordination, e.g., Inspects his/her hands, watching their movements Begins to imitate simple cooing sounds	Doesn’t respond to loud sounds Doesn’t notice hands (by 2 mos.) Doesn’t smile at the sounds of your voice (by 2 mos.) Doesn’t follow moving objects with her eyes by (2 – 3 mos.)
7 Months	Distance vision matures, so may notice a parent leaving the room Ability to track moving objects improves, and can follow a moving toy with both eyes Can distinguish between lumpy and smooth objects with mouth, so may respond differently to different textures of food; may show preferences	Seems very stiff, with tight muscles Seems very floppy, like a rag doll Reaches with one hand only Refuses to cuddle
12 Months	Pays increasing attention to speech, e.g., will babble long strings in response to sentences directed at him/her by others; takes “turns” in conversations Responds to simple verbal requests, e.g., “Can you give me that book?” Finger feeds self items such as cheerios Looks at correct picture when image is named Imitates gestures, e.g., waving.	Does not crawl Cannot stand when supported Does not search for objects that are hidden while he watches Says no single words (“mama” or “dada”)

Potential Signs of Delay at Later Stages

Age	Potential Signs of Delay
18 Months	Cannot walk. Does not speak at least fifteen words
2 Years	Does not use two-word sentences. Does not follow simple instructions
3 to 4 Years	Cannot throw a ball overhand. Cannot jump in place. Cannot stack four blocks. Resists dressing, sleeping, using the toilet

Adapted from: *Caring for Your Baby and Young Child: Birth to Age 5*. 2004. American Academy of Pediatrics. 8 Jan. 2009
<<http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/stages.cfm>>.

Table 2. Sensory Milestones

Age Range	Sensory Milestone
Ages 8-14 Months	Can process touch information more efficiently, e.g., will demonstrate reactions to touching different objects/surfaces in recognition of differences (touch of sandpaper and touch of plastic)
Ages 12-19 Months	Achieves adult sensitivity to bitter tastes, e.g., will grimace when tasting something bitter
Ages 12-22 Months	Can see about 20/60 level, gradually reaching a norm of 20/25, e.g., recognizes objects near and far, such as a speck of dust on the floor or a familiar person coming down the street

Adapted from: *Sensory Development*. 2003. Talaris Research Institute. 29 Jan. 2009.

Infants

Age Range	Typical Development Sensory Processing	Signs of Potential Processing Problems
1 – 12 months	Infant molds to adult holding him	Infant arches away from adult holding him, avoids cuddling, may prefer being held face out
	Explores toys by putting them in his/her mouth	Avoids putting toys in mouth
	After 6 months accepts solids and textured foods	Has difficulty with or rejects solid or textured foods
	Plays with two hands in the mid-body, moves toys hand to hand	Only uses one hand to play with toys (after 8 months)
12 – 18 months	Enjoys touching textures (note: most toddlers do have a brief phase where they avoid messiness)	Avoids touching textures, messy play, messy finger foods, etc.
	Accepts various clothing choices	Has difficulty with new clothes, socks with seams, tags. Won't wear shoes OR always has to wear shoes on grass, sand, etc.
	Is not excessively frightened of loud noises	Is very afraid of loud noises like thunder, vacuum cleaners, and sirens.
18 months – 3 years	Adjusts to various play settings: quiet indoors, active outdoors	Intense need for active movement: swinging, rocking jumping; OR avoids movement
	Explores new play equipment with good balance and body control	Has difficulty getting on and off play equipment; may be clumsy; doesn't like feet off the ground
	Tolerates loud sounds and other unusual stimulation	Is upset by loud noises, hearing distant sounds others don't notice; has unusual reactions to light, smells, and other sensory experiences

From http://www.hceip.org/Sensory_Observation_Guide.htm

Sensory Processing Issues: Some children have difficulty with taking in information through their senses, due to neurological differences. Some children are hyper-sensitive to sound, sight, touch, or smell, or to all these senses. Not being able to “tune out” or turn down a sensory input like sound can interfere with learning, interactions, and other critical components of healthy development. For other children, the challenge is that they are hypo-sensitive, which means they don’t get enough input from sight, sound, smell or touch. They may seek out brighter, louder, smellier, harder/softer stimulation, which again can interfere with learning and relationships. For other children, the challenge is with the feedback their body gets through proprioception (having to do with balance, coordination and special awareness). Here are some examples of typical sensory development and sensory processing issues for young children.

Table 3. Motor Milestones

Age Range	Typical Development Motor Processing
By Age 1 Month	Makes jerky, quivering arm thrusts Brings hands within range of eyes and mouth Moves head from side to side while lying on stomach Keeps hands in tight fists
By Age 3 Months	Raises head and chest when lying on stomach Opens and shuts hands Pushes down on legs when feet are placed on firm surface Brings hand to mouth
By Age 7 Months	Rolls both ways (front to back, back to front) Sits with, and then without, support of her hands Supports her whole weight on her legs Reaches with one hand
By Age 12 Months	Crawls forward on belly by pulling with arms & pushing with legs Creeps on hands and knees supporting trunk on hands and knees Gets from sitting to crawling or prone (lying on stomach) position Pulls self up to standing position
By Age 2 Years	Walks alone Pulls toys behind her while walking Begins to run Might use one hand more frequently than the other
By Ages 3 to 4	Hops and stands on one foot up to five seconds Kicks ball forward Copies square shapes Uses scissors

Adapted from: *Caring for Your Baby and Young Child: Birth to Age 5*. 2004. American Academy of Pediatrics. 8 Jan. 2009
<<http://www.aap.org/healthtopics/stages.cfm>>.