



Mindd
Foundation

www.mindd.org

Learning Connections

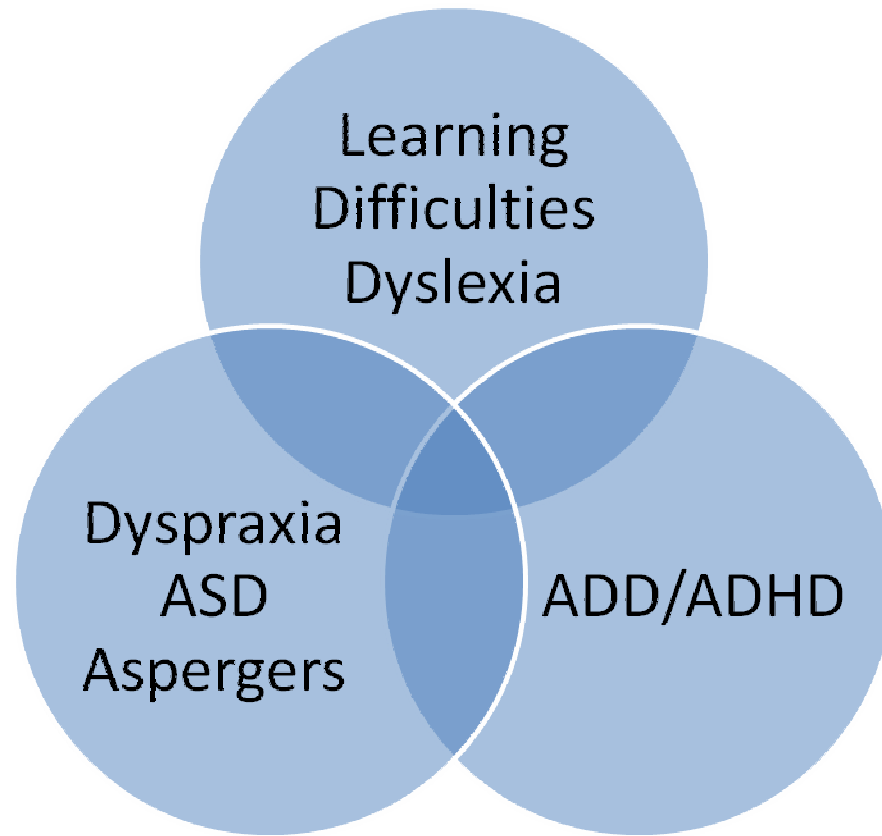
A Neuro Developmental Approach to Learning, Attention and Behaviour Problems



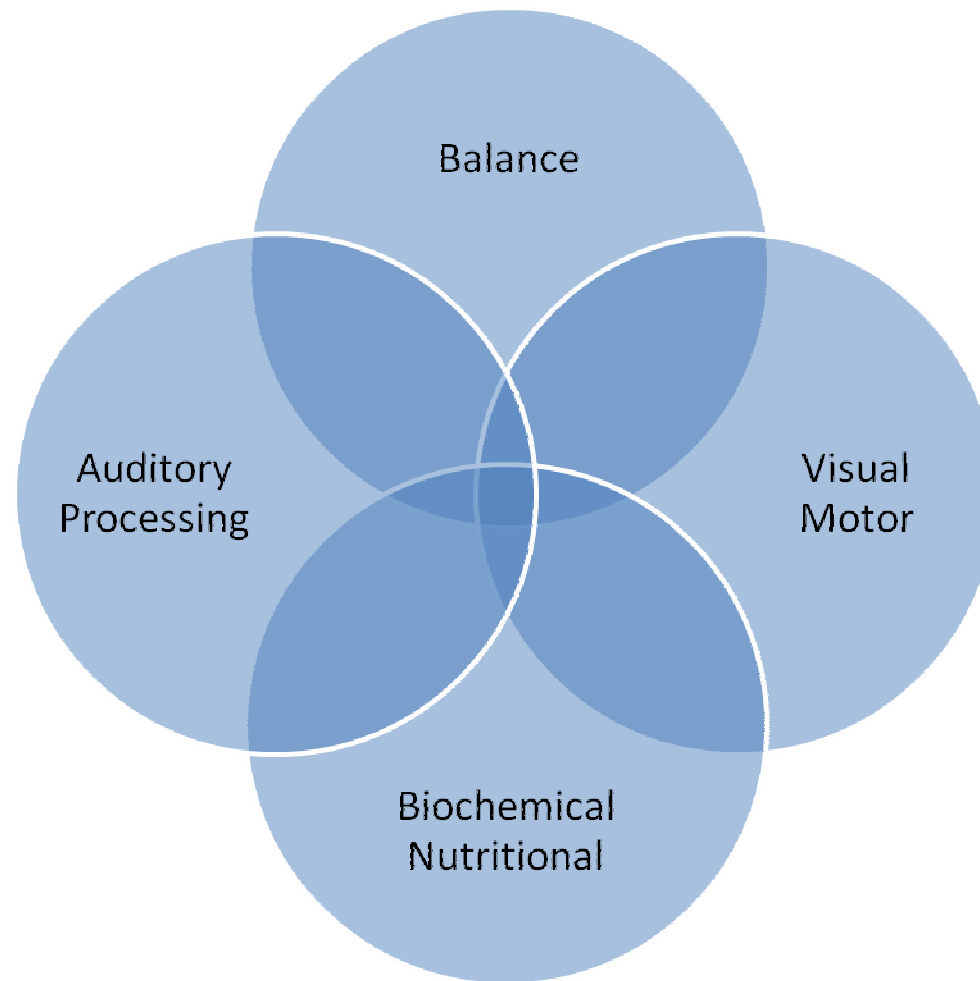
Presented by:

Maureen Hawke





The overlap in the circles represents delays in reflex and sensory motor development



The overlap in the circles represents delays in reflex and sensory motor development

The most important factor in early childhood development is optimal nutrition and treatment of food allergies or sensitivities.

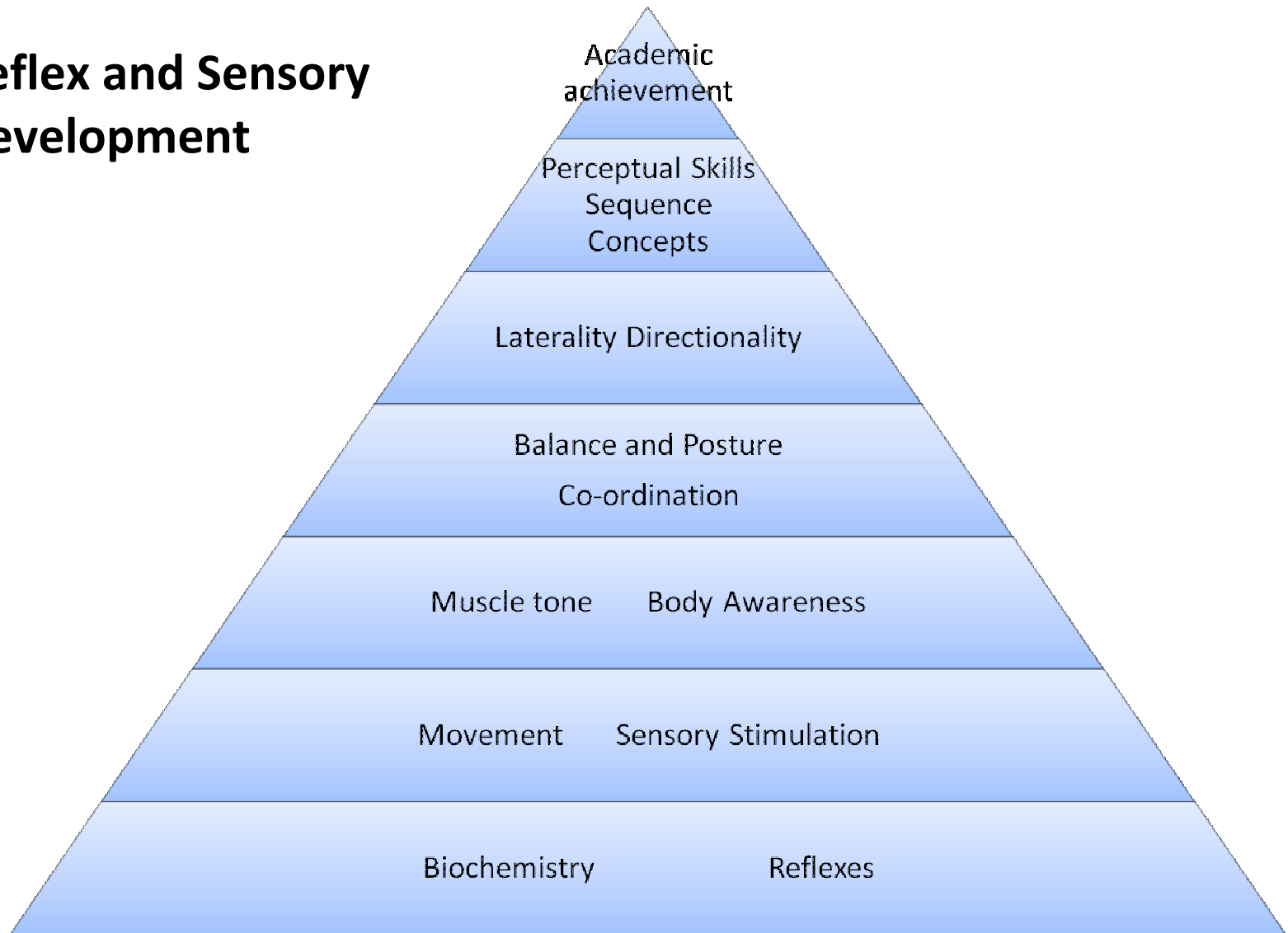
There can be simple solutions to problems that are seen as complex.

Remediation of children with learning difficulties needs to address the total child not just the symptoms expressed.

The primitive reflexes are initially protective.

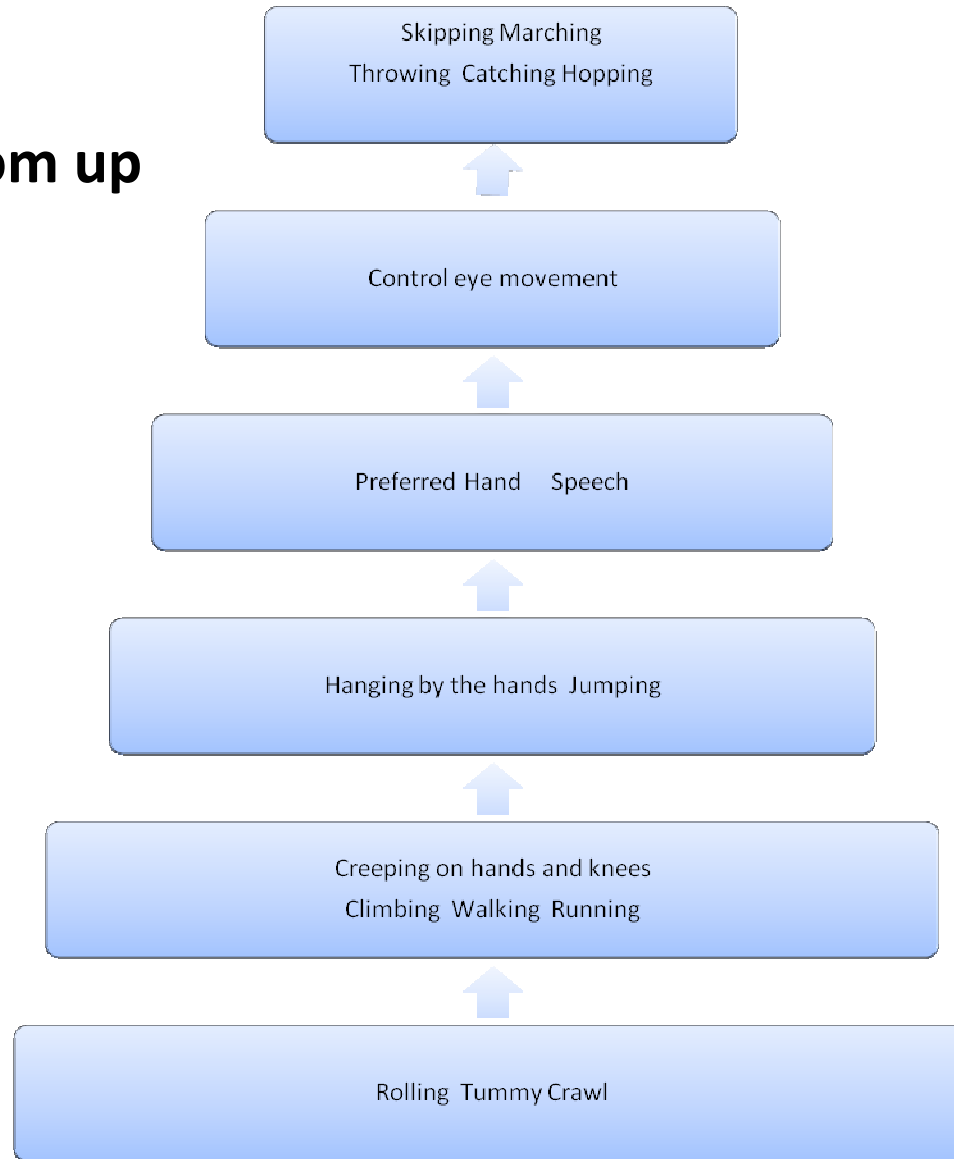
Retention of these reflexes beyond 6 months of age interferes with development of the postural reflexes that get us moving and provide a platform for more complex skill development and later learning.

Reflex and Sensory Development

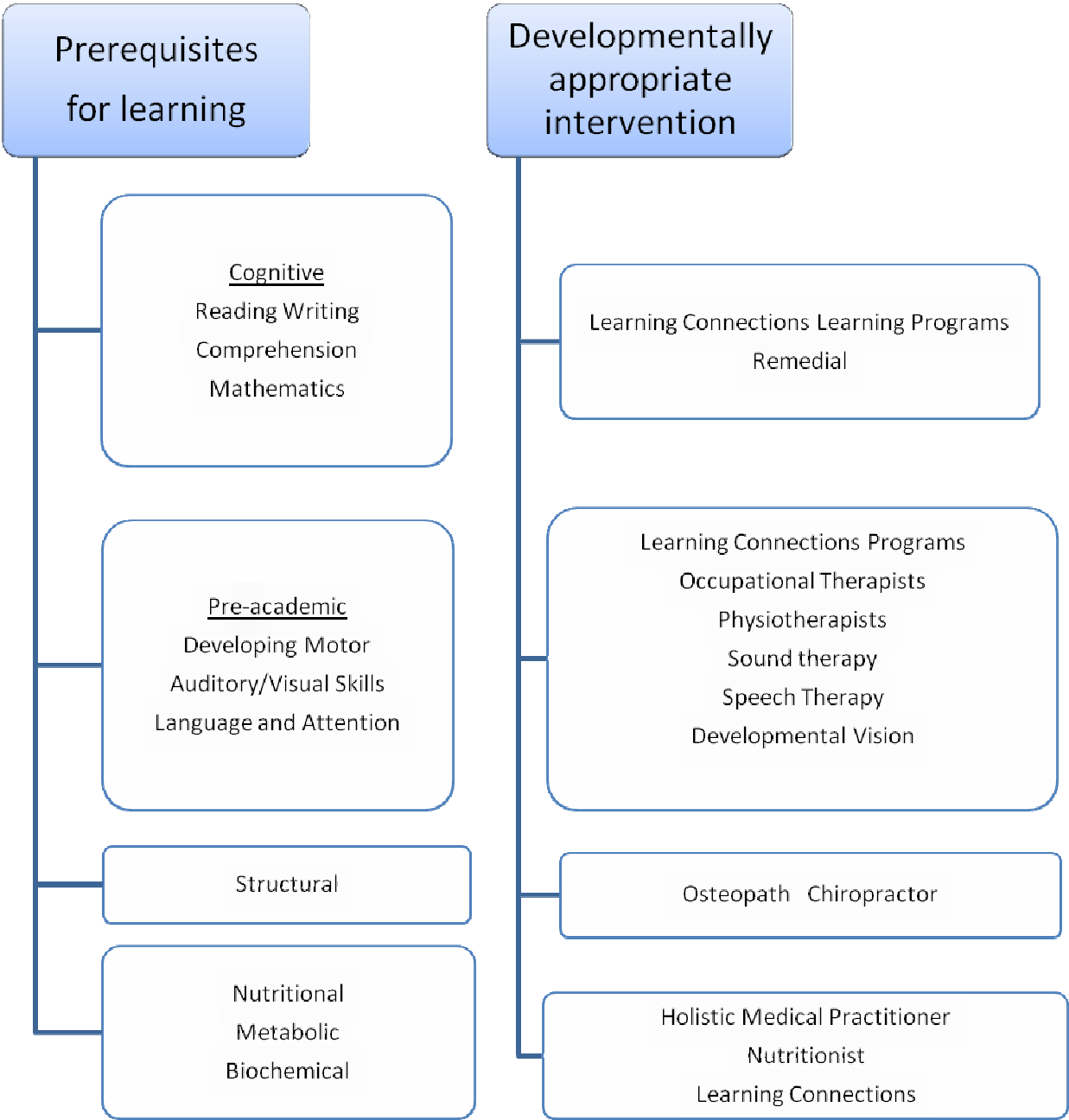


Differences in response to incoming sensory experiences early in life affect optimal cognitive, language, social and emotional skills.

Developmental Movements – Bottom up



Gaps in Motor Development can lead to gaps in learning, attention and behaviour.



It is what happens every day that counts.

Using Learning Connections “Bottom up” approach brings results.

A child must be able to put together information from all the sensory systems to make sense of the world and interact with it.

As we grow, we move, we learn.

The cells of our nervous system in neural pathway.

These patterns are organized and reorganized through life.

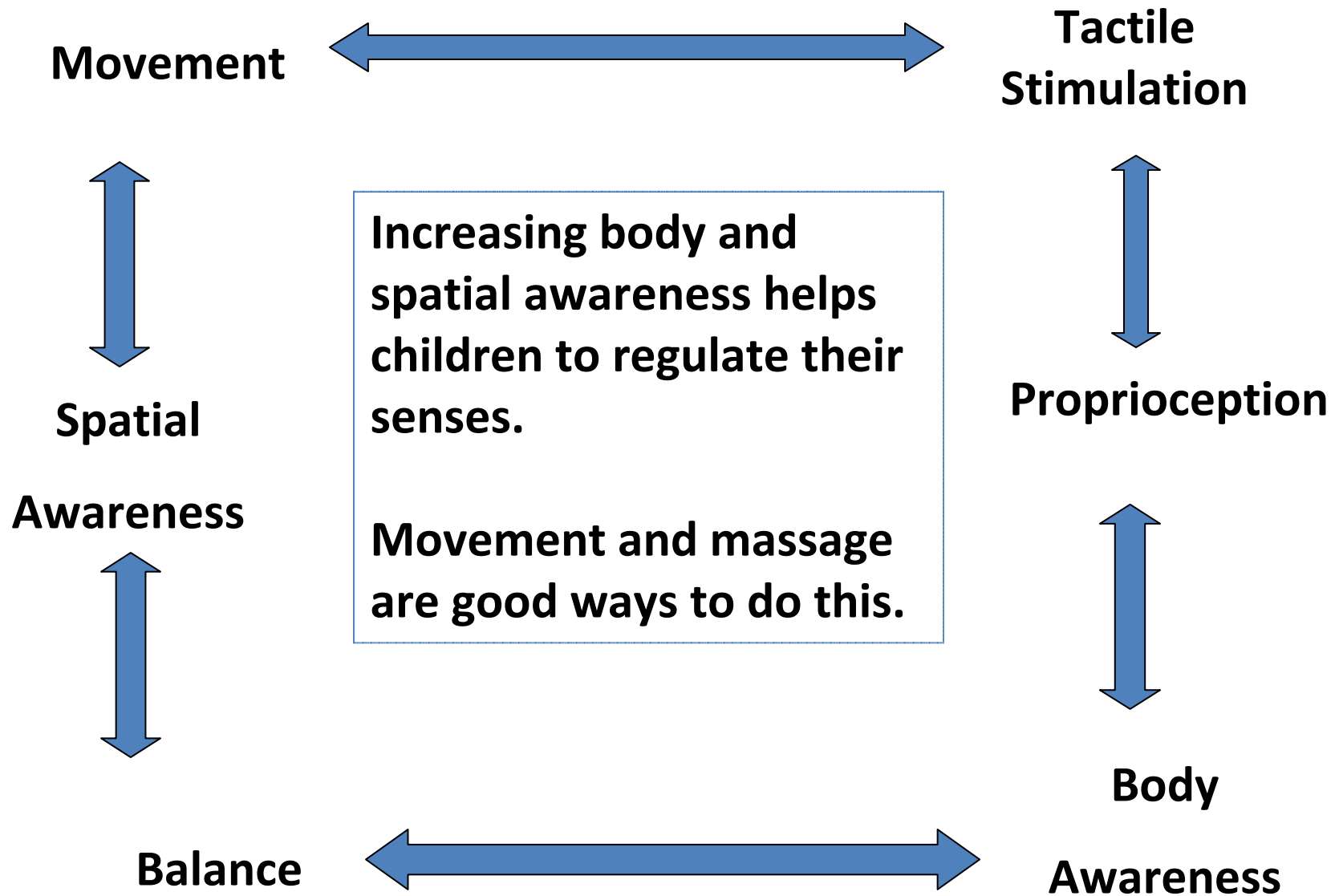
This plasticity gives our nervous systems enormous potential for change.

Children are stimulating and integrating their nervous systems constantly by activities such as swinging, rolling, spinning and general movement.

These activities help modify and co-ordinate all the information our brains receive from our visual, auditory and tactile systems.

These activities assist our brains to gain control over our movements.

With automatic movements we free up our brains to learn.



Children who fail to interpret and discriminate tactile stimuli correctly may:

- resist being touched or handled
- clothes may prickle
- may cry excessively when hurt or not cry even when significantly hurt

or maybe:

- like to be cuddled excessively
- is obsessed with cuddly toys
- has to touch everything

Vision

Organization of eye sight for meaning

It is developed and learned

taught and retaught

If visual development is bypassed we are unable to compensate visually

Developmental vision is bring to the mind what the eyes have seen

Children with delays in Auditory Processing Development

- Process what they hear in a slow inaccurate or inefficient way**
- Are slow to respond to directions**
- Have difficulty tying together visual and auditory information**
- Are unable to sequence, organise, recall or express an answer**
- Have low tolerance for background noise**
- May talk and read in a monotone voice**
- Have difficulty applying the rules of language to sounds that they hear.**

Symptoms Suggestive of Food Intolerance or Allergy

- Feeding difficulties, colic
- Sleeping problems, difficulty getting off to sleep, sluggish and slow to get out of bed in the mornings, restless sleepers
- Intestinal complaints, , bloating, gas, nausea, constipation, diarrhoea and soiling
- Excessive sweating, unpleasant odour to feet or hair
- Headaches
- Ear infections
- Frequent colds
- Aching legs
- Poor appetite
- Bad breath
- Blocked nose, mouth breathing
- Hyperactivity
- Lethargy, fatigue
- Asthma

Think about what we've fed ourselves and our children over the last 25 years.

“If you feed dysfunctional food you get dysfunctional behaviour.”

Bland J.

Generations of Gene Effect

Toxins that your grandmother or great grandmother were exposed to during pregnancy could be the cause of your disease today.

Scientists studying rats have found that high doses of toxins during pregnancy altered the activity of their offspring's genes without causing a genetic mutation.

The effect was then transmitted through four generations.

An eleven-year-old boy with symptoms of frequent fatigue and restless behaviour

Usual handwriting

Jason Tunick 12345678910

Reactions to three challenges with soybean extract

Jason Tunick 12345678910
~~Jason Tunick~~ 12345678910
~~Jason Tunick~~ 12345678910

Reactions to three challenges with egg extract

Jason Tunick 12345678910
~~Jason Tunick~~ 12345678910
TUNICK 12345678910

Environmental Factors and Their Impact on Handwriting

Usual writing

Laura Belanger

Reaction to milk

√ Laura Belanger

Reaction to Fusarium

pejag gr

Reaction to Aspergillus

Lautanger

The brain is the body's most chemically sensitive organ.

Gut function and brain function are intrinsically linked.

Treating both together is imperative.

There can be significant emotional issues present that are outside the scope of this presentation which can affect child development.

Nutritional, Reflex and Sensory Motor issues tip the balance in children's developmental, learning and behaviour problems.



Successful treatment requires a holistic approach.

Learning Connections Provides this.



Learning Connections



www.learningconnections.com.au