Coffee morning and motor skill workshop

Tuesday 2nd April 2019

Gross Motor Development



Gross Motor skills involve large muscles of the body that enable such functions as maintaining balance, walking, climbing, jumping, pushing, pulling and ball skills.



These skills are the building blocks of fine motor skills. Gross (large scale) before small (fine)



Fine Motor Development

The hand is quite a complex piece of machinery and is made up of lots of joints and muscle groups that interconnect and work together to provide maximum dexterity. In a child's journey to becoming a mark maker and eventually a writer, they need to become proficient in all of the following:





Activities to strengthen: Palm arches

- Cutting with scissors
- Scooping sand, rice, beans
- Spinning tops
- Wind up toys
- Place coins or bingo chips in narrow slots; a piggy bank is perfect, Connect Four game
- Eye droppers: make colorful dribble art
- Creations by placing drops of colored water on a paper towel or coffee filter
 - Ziplok bags: encourage using fingertips to press
 - and seal
 - Buttoning, snapping, zipping





Thumb opposition

Thumb Opposition refers to the ability to turn and rotate the thumb so that it can touch each fingertip of the same hand. This allows us to grasp objects of various sizes and operate tools. Imagine trying to tie shoes, pull up a zip.

Activities:

- pipettes/turkey basters to squirt water,
- washing dolls/toys by squeezing sponges/cloths





Tripod Grip

Tripod Grip - Tall Finger (side) 2 - Thumb (pad) 3 - Pointing Finger (tip) All fingers are slightly bent. ARRYTICS ROLL

Bi-lateral Co-ordination





Hand-eye Co-ordination

There are lots ways we can support our children with developing these skills.









How do we support Physical Development at Leominster Primary School? KS1

- Gross motor stretches/songs
- Range of adult initiated activities that children can access independently to develop and strengthen fine and gross motor skills.
- Bikes and trikes sessions
- Fine motor skills activities boxes, using tweezers, magnetic games and threading.
- Chalking on playground, painting, large paper and pens on the floor, rainbow writing.

Dough gym

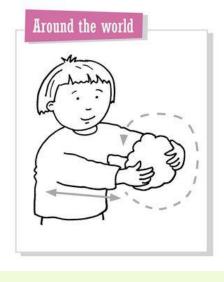
Manipulating dough to music, use the dough for resistance work.

- Squashing, squeezing, rotating, pinching
- Gross motor movements and fine motor exercises to develop skills needed to strengthen hands/muscles for writing.









How do we support Physical Development at Leominster Primary School? KS2

- Movements and marks designed to strengthen different skills and link to handwriting shapes.
- Therapeutic putty
- Individual physiotherapy programmes
- Cool Kids intervention programme





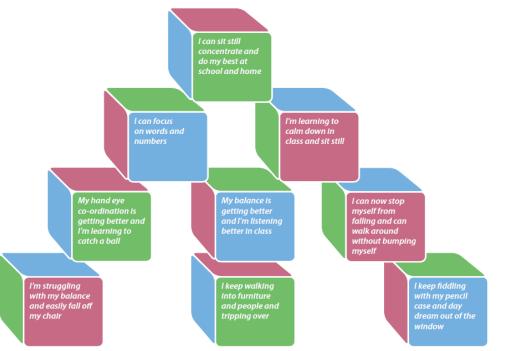
How do we support Physical Development at Leominster Primary School? KS1 and 2

Cool Kids

- The programme was designed by OT professionals to develop balance, bi lateral movement (crossing over from the left to the right sides and vise versa) and co-ordination.
- Each session is approximately 20 mins, 3 times a week, for 20 weeks.









Session 11

Alm - Bilateral actions with timing, sequencing, sitting and kneeling

Act	tivities	Watch for Equipment	
1. •	Warm up 'Simon Says.'	Timing, sequencing of actions	Hoop per child
	Row the Boat with hoops. Sitting or kneeling – in pairs. Encourage firm sustained pulling and pushing rather than jerking and shoving. The challenge is for both to stay up as long as possible.	Use of two sides of the body with good co- ordination	Bat and ball per child 2 handled bat per child
•	Animal walks on /through obstacles/ over rope, along rope, relays with bean bags.		
•	'Angels in the Snow' - lying on backs to move both legs, both arms, one leg or one arm - keep limb in contact with the floor.		
•	Any of the exercises from previous sessions in lying - on their backs (supine) or on their tummies (in prone), such as hoops, hitting the ball with two-handed bats, rolling races, commando crawling.		
•	Relax.	6	1 Al
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Outside Agencies



Megan Baker House (MBH) provides conductive education sessions for children and adults with motor disorders such as Cerebral Palsy, Dyspraxia, Parkinson's disease, stroke and Acquired brain injury.

Through conductive education participants learn how to manage and deal with the difficulties caused by their condition to enable them to lead a more independent life.

http://www.meganbakerhouse.org.uk/page/home/



Paediatric Physiotherapy

Children's physiotherapists are responsible for the assessment and physical rehabilitation of children and young people who are identified as having difficulties with the development of gross motor skills and mobility as a result of accident, injury, disease or disability. https://www.wyevalley.nhs.uk/services/community-services/paediatric-physiotherapy.aspx



Occupational Therapists (OTs) are attached to every clinical specialty and provide a service to all age groups,