Occupational therapy

Occupational therapy is designed to promote health and well-being by enabling children to participate in the activities of daily living.

For children, occupations relate to activities that enable them to:
- Learn and develop life skills (e.g., preschool and school activities)
- Be creative or derive enjoyment (e.g., play)
- Thrive (e.g., self-care and relationships with others)

The assessment examines how these factors impact a child’s communication, social interaction and play skills.

Sensory Integration

For Children with difficulties processing sensory information from the environment (e.g., sensitivity to loud noises), helps the child learn ways to organize the sensations so that he/she can participate in their environments.

Neuro-developmental Treatment

For Children with difficulties controlling movement because of neurological disorders. It addresses neurological challenges like altered tone, weakness or tightness of muscles to help children move more easily at home and in school.

Speech therapy

Speech therapy is designed to help children speak and communicate more effectively.

Assessment

A speech and language assessment will determine the presence of any difficulties or disorders related to:
- Understanding and production of language
- Articulation (clarity of speech)
- Phonology (sound system of a language)
- Fluency
- Vocal flexibility
- Swallowing, feeding, and chewing

Therapy Details

During therapy, the SLT will provide treatment, advice and support for the child's speech related challenges. They will work to improve the child’s expressive and receptive language and, where necessary, introduce an alternate mode of communication.

Features of speech therapy include:
- Targeted exercises adapted to the difficulties of the child.
- Involving and training family members so that they can practice strategies used during therapy sessions.
- Small group therapies for children with similar speech and language goals.

Special education

Ensuring that each child is well-equipped to achieve his or her academic potential

Assessment

An assessment in special education, or psycho-educational assessment, is designed to determine a child’s learning strengths and challenges. It is generally used to screen for specific learning disabilities.

IQ Assessment

A test to determine a numerical representation of a child’s intellectual level, which represents his or her general cognitive ability.

Educational Assessment

A way of understanding child’s capabilities in reading, writing, expression, perception, and communication

Remedial Therapy

Remedial therapy helps learners with learning difficulties and disabilities achieve a higher level of success and self-confidence in school and community. Includes:
- Sessions with a Special Educator
- Customized plan of action
- Family-centered care

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CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Children learn by interacting with the world around them. By speaking with others, playing with toys and engaging in fun activities, children develop skills that help them learn and grow.

When a child finds it difficult to engage with others due to challenges such as poor communication skills, poor coordination skills, low attention span, or behavioral issues, their ability to learn and acquire important skills may be compromised.

Royal Care CDC services are designed to help children and families address these challenges by fostering children’s independence and creativity, while helping them climb the developmental ladder.

Royal Care CDC Multidisciplinary Team Includes

- Developmental Paediatrician
- Child Psychiatrist
- Occupational Therapist
- Speech Therapist
- Clinical Psychologist
- Special Educator

STEPS

- Schedule a Meeting
- Pediatric Assessment
- Therapy

Developmental Pediatric Assessment

A session designed to assess the child’s development and address any challenges or special needs

- Conversation with family
- Play-Based Techniques
- Formal Test
- Medical Examination

Diagnosis — Plan Of Action

Services Available @ Royal Care Child Developmental Centre

Early Intervention

It’s Never Too Early for Early Intervention.

The mission of early childhood intervention is to assure that families who have at-risk children in the age range of 0-3 years receive resources and supports that assist them in maximizing their child’s physical, cognitive, and social/emotional development.

Top 3 Benefits

- Early intervention helps your child make the most of learning through play.
- Early intervention may reduce the need for specialized instructional support during a child’s school years and reach their true potential.
- Early intervention occurs where your child is most comfortable and becomes part of their routine.

Autism Intervention

Autism intervention is focused on working with children and families to address challenges posed by autism by our multi-disciplinary team.

Assessment Focus

Children with autism generally experience difficulties with:

- Attention
- Imitation
- Receptive and expressive communication
- Social interaction
- Play
- Unusual sensory responses
- Behavioral control

The assessment examines how these factors impact a child’s communication, social interaction, play skills and behaviors by our multi-disciplinary team.

Remedial Therapy

- A good educational program for autism depends on the child’s chronological age and developmental level, specific strengths and weaknesses and family needs.
- A minimum of 25 hours per week of intervention is critical for effectiveness. Ongoing program evaluation and adjustment is necessary.
- Programs to facilitate the development of communication may begin in structured settings; however, promoting generalization and facility in using language requires that interventions take place in natural settings.

Mental Health

We use a respectful, non-blaming approach to counselling with children, young people and families.

The Mental Health team is comprised of child psychiatrists, trained clinical psychologists, an occupational therapist and a parent, who support people in making changes that fit with their hopes and values, thereby reducing the effect of the problems on their lives.

The team provides support in a diverse range of situations, including:

- Dealing with the effects of initial diagnosis and subsequent stressors
- Being included in the school and community after diagnosis
- Planning for an uncertain future
- Responding to behavioral difficulties, school refusal and mental illness
- Addressing the effects of physical or sexual abuse or family violence Navigating stressful life transitions (e.g., death of a family member, divorce, loss of a job, moving cities, etc.)