# Motor Skills in Child Development

From 0 months until 6 years

### Overview

- What is Motor Skills in Child Development
- Different stages of age
- What you can do
- Developmental delay
- Treatment



# What is paediatric physiotherapy?





#### Birth - 2 months

- Raises head slightly off floor or bed when on stomach
- Holds head up momentarily when supported
- Alternates kicking legs when on back
- Arm thrusts in play

#### 3 - 5 months

- Lifts head and chest when on stomach (props on forearm)
- Head control improving
- Some head bobbing in supported sitting
- Rolls from side to side
- Rolls from stomach to back
- Sits briefly with arm support
- Random batting at objects
- Hands to midline
- Makes crawling movements

#### 6 - 8 months

- Reaches to objects on stomach
- Pivots around when on stomach
- Pulls self forward on stomach
- Rolls from back to stomach
- Sits alone briefly
- Moves from sitting to lying on stomach
- Stands with support

#### 9 - 11 months

- Sits alone with trunk rotation
- Pivots and scoots in sitting
- Creeps and crawls
- Pulls to stand
- Stands alone momentarily

#### 12 – 15 months

- Assumes tall kneeling
- Walks on knees
- Walks independently without support
- Able to stand without support
- Creeps up stairs
- Able to start, stop and turn without falling while walking
- Crawls up on chairs or other furniture
- Runs

#### 16 – 18 months

- Walks up one step at a time with hand held or railing
- Creeps down stairs
- Walks with heel-toe pattern, seldom falls
- Walks sideways and backwards
- Run stiffly
- Stands on one foot with help
- Kicks large ball forward after demonstration
- Manages riding toys
- Good balance and coordination

#### 19 – 24 months

- Walks down one step at a time with rail or hand holding
- Squats in play and stands back up
- Jumps in place
- Kicks a stationary ball
- Jumps off 12 inch box with 1 foot leading
- Walks on balance beam with 1 foot on / 1 foot off
- Walks up and down stairs alone

#### 24 – 29 months

- Walks on balance beam with one hand held
- Stands on balance beam alone
- Walks up stairs one step at a time with no railing
- Runs well
- Briefly stands on one foot
- Jumps from one step with feet together
- Throws ball overhead
- Climbs on play equipment-ladders, slides, etc.

## 2-3 years

- Walks down stairs step by step without railing
- Balances on one foot 2-3 seconds
- Jumps forward at least one foot
- Walks on balance beam alone
- Walks on tip toe when asked

## 3 – 4 years

- Walks on balance beam sideways
- Catches a bounced ball
- Rides a tricycle
- Hops on one foot 2-5 times
- Balances on one foot 2-5 seconds
- Consecutive jumping
- Walks up stairs step over step alone

## 4-5 years

- Balances on one foot 4-8 seconds
- Walks on balance beam in all directions
- Walks down stairs step over step alone
- Kicks a rolling ball
- Catches large and small ball with outstretched arm
- Throw a small ball overhand

## 5 – 6 years

- Balances on one foot 10 seconds
- Skips
- Rides a bike with or without training wheels
- Begins to jump rope
- Hops on one foot ten times
- Catches bounced or thrown ball with hands
- Walks on heals when asked
- Swings on swing, pumping by self

#### What we can do

- As parents/ teachers, you are the best at determining whether the child is having difficulties in their development
- Do not hesitate to bring it to the attention of your doctor and therapist
- Multiple opportunities to practice motor skills

## Developmental delay

- Development coordination disorder
- Hypermobility syndrome
- Hypotonia
- Gross Motor Development Delay
- Neurological condition

#### Treatment

- Balance and coordination training
- Strengthening and endurance training
- Tone normalization
- Motor learning therapy
- Open/closed chain activities
- Functional skills development
- Postural correction and walking gait analyzing
- Electrical stimulation
- Provision of home program
- Education to patents / caretakers / teachers