

GLOSSARY TERMS

BILATERAL INTERGRATION: The coordinated use of both hands, or both sides of the body, during a functional activity.

COMPENSATORY APPROACH: Frequently utilized approach in the school setting, whereby the task/activity is broken down and adapted to allow for successful completion. It is a "Top Down" approach that focuses on what the student can do and adapting/modifying the activity to address areas of difficulty.

EYE-HAND COORDINATION: The integration of visual perceptual information with purposeful arm and hand movements.

FINE MOTOR: Use of the small muscles of the hand for precise finger movements.

IN-HAND MANIPULATION: The adjustment of a grasped object within one hand while it is being held. Movements include translation, shift and rotation, with and without stabilization.

KINESTHESIA: The conscious perception of the amount and direction a joint has moved.

MOTOR PLANNING: The ability to organize and perform new movements in a meaningful manner.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (OT): As a related service within the school system, Occupational therapy supports the classroom teacher by providing qualifying students with a therapeutic use of self-care, play and other school related tasks. O.T. uses compensatory strategies, not to maximize, but to improve ability to enable the student to benefit from special education in order to receive a Free Appropriate Public Education.

OCULAR MOTOR: Pertains to movements of the eyes, control and coordination of eye movements.

PERCEPTUAL MOTOR: Organizing sensory input into meaningful physical output.

POSTURAL STABILITY: The ability to maintain and change the position of the trunk and neck. The trunk is used as a stable base for positioning and movement of the extremities.

REMEDICATION APPROACH: Typically medically/clinical in nature. It is a "Bottom Up" approach that looks at what the individual can not do and focuses on remediating the underlying components. It is related to an area of dysfunction, which in theory may increase performance.

SELF-CONTACT: An individual's perception of self in relation to others and the environment.

VISUAL MOTOR: The ability to coordinate visual information with motor output.

VISUAL PERCEPTION: The ability to mentally interpret or make sense of (perception) what is seen with the eyes (vision).

VISUAL REGARD: The ability to sustain visual attention to acknowledge the presented object and/or information.

RESOURCES:

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