



Pediatric Therapy Services

Developmental Delay Information Sheet

Do you ever wonder...

- Is my child developing normally?
- Why doesn't my infant like to be on their stomach or have an odd shaped head?
- When will my toddler start saying sounds or words?
- Why don't they eat different textures of food?
- Why does my four-year-old still walk on their toes?
- Why does my child's body feel stiff or floppy?
- Why is my child weak on one side?

If you answered “**yes**” to these questions, don't “wait and see” if they grow out of the problem call your primary physician and see if pediatric therapy can be helpful for you.

By 3 Months A Child Should

Bears weight on both legs, when held in standing
Pushes up on forearms while on tummy
Lifts and turns head side to side on tummy.
Begins to roll side to side
Looks at hands
Holds a rattle
Follows moving object with eyes
Cries, but often soothed
Sucks
Makes sounds-vowels
Jumps or blinks to loud sounds
Smiles
Tolerates time on the tummy

By 12 Months A Child Should

Crawls on all fours (9 m)
Pulls to stand (9 m)
Cruises the furniture (10 m)
Walks 5 steps (flat foot)
Stands free
Tries to feed self
Bangs objects (7 m)
Plays patty-cake and peek-a-boo
Responds to “no”
May say one to two words
Identifies familiar pictures in a book (ex: dog, baby)

By 6 Months A Child Should

Rolls from back to stomach (7m)
Sits with support
Holds head midline
Begins to belly crawl
Begins to sit without support
Passes objects from hand to hand
Puts toys in mouth
Reaches
Grasps objects
Babbling-consonants and vowels
Turns head towards sound
Makes eye contact

By 18 Months A Child Should

Walks without help
Crawls up stairs (14 m)
Labels common objects, ex. Ball
Holds objects in both hands
Stacks 2-3 cubes
Uses pincher grasp
Scribbles with a crayon
Open and closes cupboards
Follows simple directions with cues
Uses 15 – 20 words

How can pediatric therapy help my child?

1. Pediatric physical therapists work on strengthening and stretching muscles to achieve skills such as sitting, crawling, kneeling, walking, running, and jumping. Known as gross motor skills. They also work on the skills needed for walking, like balance.
2. A pediatric physical therapist may assist in ordering equipment that help children achieve independence such as, braces, walkers, crutches, strollers, and wheelchairs. A pediatric physical therapist helps children gain independence by reaching their maximum potential.
3. Pediatric Occupational therapists work on stretching and strengthening muscles for skills such as sitting crawling grasping holding and pinching. These are gross and fine motor skills.
4. They also work on skills used for eating (oral motor skills), feeding and visual/visual perceptual skills.
5. Pediatric occupational therapists work with children who have trouble interpreting the sensations from the environment, sensory processing disorder or difficulty with sensory integration.
6. Pediatric speech and language pathologist work with children who are delayed in their communication skills. These children could have problems saying the words or understanding the words. They may also work on oral motor movements (moving the tongue for language and articulating sounds).
7. A pediatric speech and language pathologist may assist with children who are nonverbal, helping them attain equipment to assist in communication.
8. A pediatric speech and language pathologist assists children in breaking through communications barriers to further access the world and their environment, thus becoming more independent.

For Evaluation or a free consultation please call us!