

STEPS FOR APPOINTMENT FOR
DIRECT OR VIDEO CONSULTATIONS ASSESSMENT THERAPY OT AND
PRESCRIPTIONS
FOR
KIDS WITH
AUTISM CP ADHD INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
LEARNING DISABILITY EPILEPSY
OR SIMILAR/ MIXED NEURO DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS OF BRAIN

WWW.PEDNEURO.IN

IF YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND ANY
STEP: WHATSAPP AND ASK 9869405747

[FACEBOOK GROUP CHILDHOOD AUTISM](#)

[WHATSAPP GROUP AUTISMMUMBAI 1,2,3](#)

[YOU TUBE CHANEL SHOWING
PARENTS AND KIDS RECOVERING](#)

CLICK ANY OF ABOVE TO SEE OR KNOW MORE, GET TIPS

NEXT STEPS

KNOW NORMAL
DEVELOPMENT

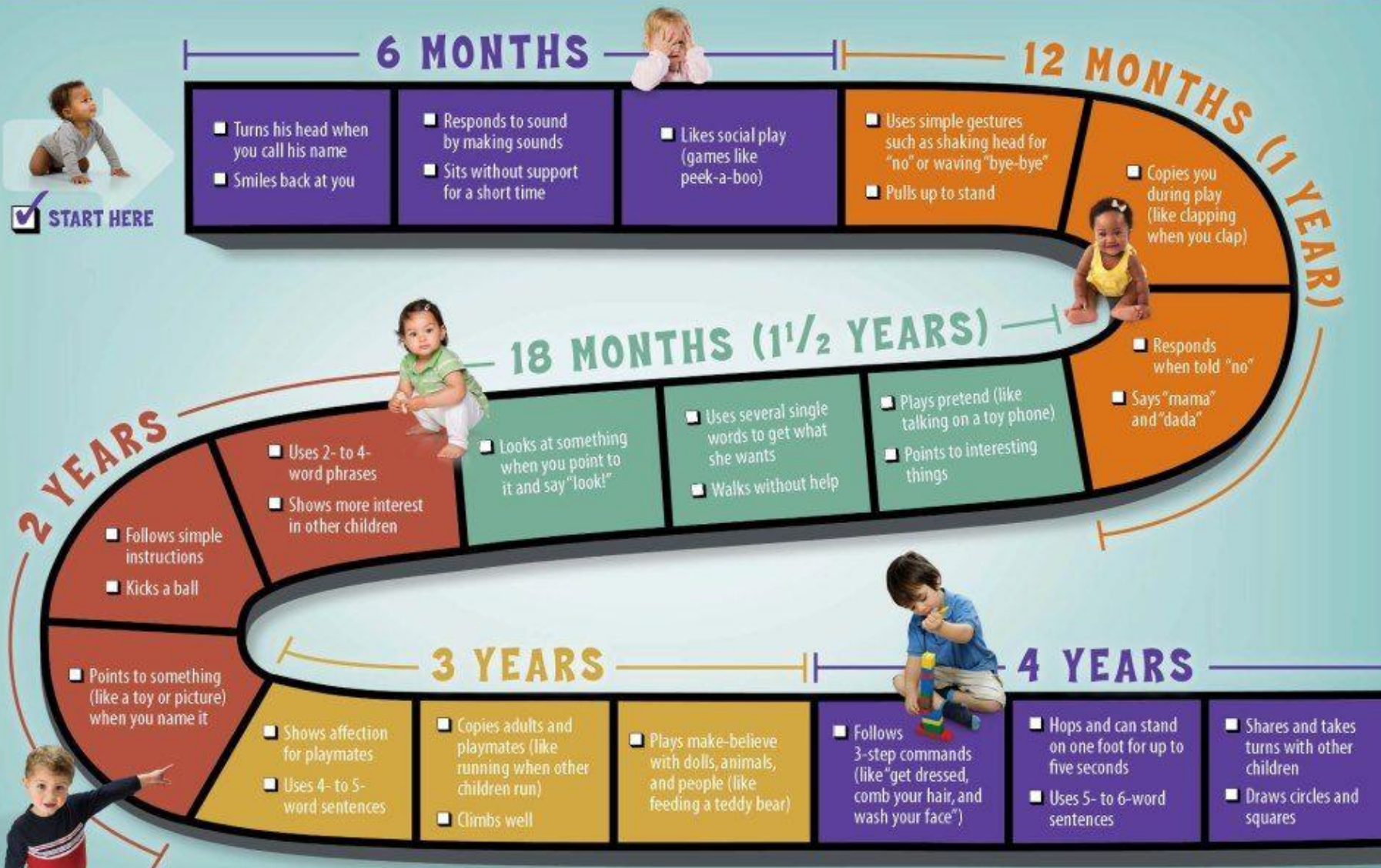
UNDERSTAND HOW
THESE DISORDERS
HAPPEN

UNDERSTAND
MILESTONES AND
SPEECH DEVELOPMENTS

MOST OF THESE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN FILES SECTION OF
FACEBOOK GROUP CHILDHOOD AUTISM

Your Child's Early Development is a Journey

Check off the milestones your child has reached and share your child's progress with the doctor at every visit.



These are just a few of many important milestones to look for. For more complete checklists by age visit www.cdc.gov/ActEarly or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

The first four years of a child's life are the most important period of development physically, emotionally, cognitively, socially and morally. This is a guide to what you might expect in their first four years - often called developmental 'milestones'.

NOTE

EVERY CHILD DEVELOPS DIFFERENTLY



3 Months

- Turns head toward direction of sound
- Recognizes familiar faces and smiles back
- Follows moving objects
- Watches faces with interest
- Raises head and chest while lying on stomach
- Brings hand to mouth
- Takes swipes at dangling object with hands
- Begins to babble and imitate some sounds



6 Months

- Responds to other people's emotions
- Enjoys social plays/games (especially peek-a-boo)
- Struggles for out of reach objects
Uses voice to express pleasure and displeasure
- Interested in mirror images
- Responds to their own name
- Babbles chain of sounds
Rolls both ways (front to back, back to front)
- Sits with, and then without support on hands



1 Year

- Pulls up to stand, Walks holding onto furniture
- Tries to imitate during play (like winking when you wink or clapping when you clap)
- Explores objects; finds hidden objects and begins to use objects correctly (drinking from cup, brushing hair, dialing phone, listening to receiver)
- Uses simple gestures like shaking head to say 'NO' or waving to say 'BYE BYE'
- May speak single words like "Mama" and "Dada"
- Cries when Mother or Father leaves
- Babbles with inflection (changes in tone)
- Uses exclamations, such as "oh - oh!"
- Pokes index finger



2 Years

- Excited about the company of other children
- Begins to sort by shapes and colors; starts simple make-believe play
- Follows simple instructions; recognizes names of familiar people
- Walks without help; plays pretend (like talking on a toy phone)
- Points out at the objects, when you name it (like toy or photo)
- Imitates behavior of others, especially adults and older children
- Uses 2-4 word sentences
Repeats word overheard in conversation
- Pulls toys behind him/her while walking



3 Years

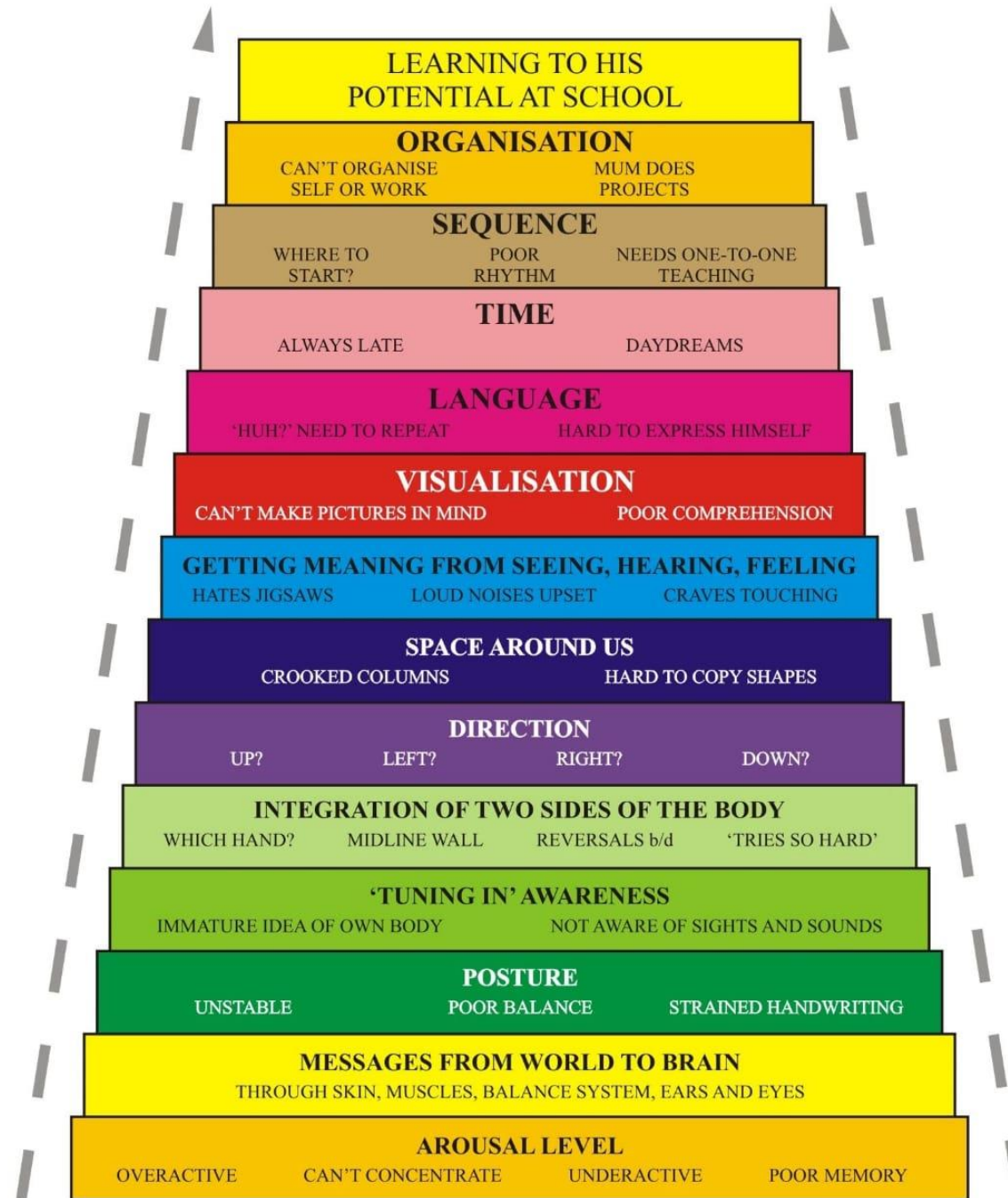
- Imitates adults and playmates
- Shows affection for playmates/friends
- Sorts objects by shape and colors; and matches objects to pictures
- Plays make-believe with dolls, animals and people (like feeding a doll)
- Uses pronouns (I, you, me) and sometimes plurals too (cars, dogs)
- Uses simple phrases or micro sentences to communicate with others
- Understands concept of 'mine' and 'his/hers'
- Expresses wide range of emotions
- Walks up and down stairs, alternating feet (one foot per stair step)
- Runs easily and pedals tricycle
- Starts to make friends

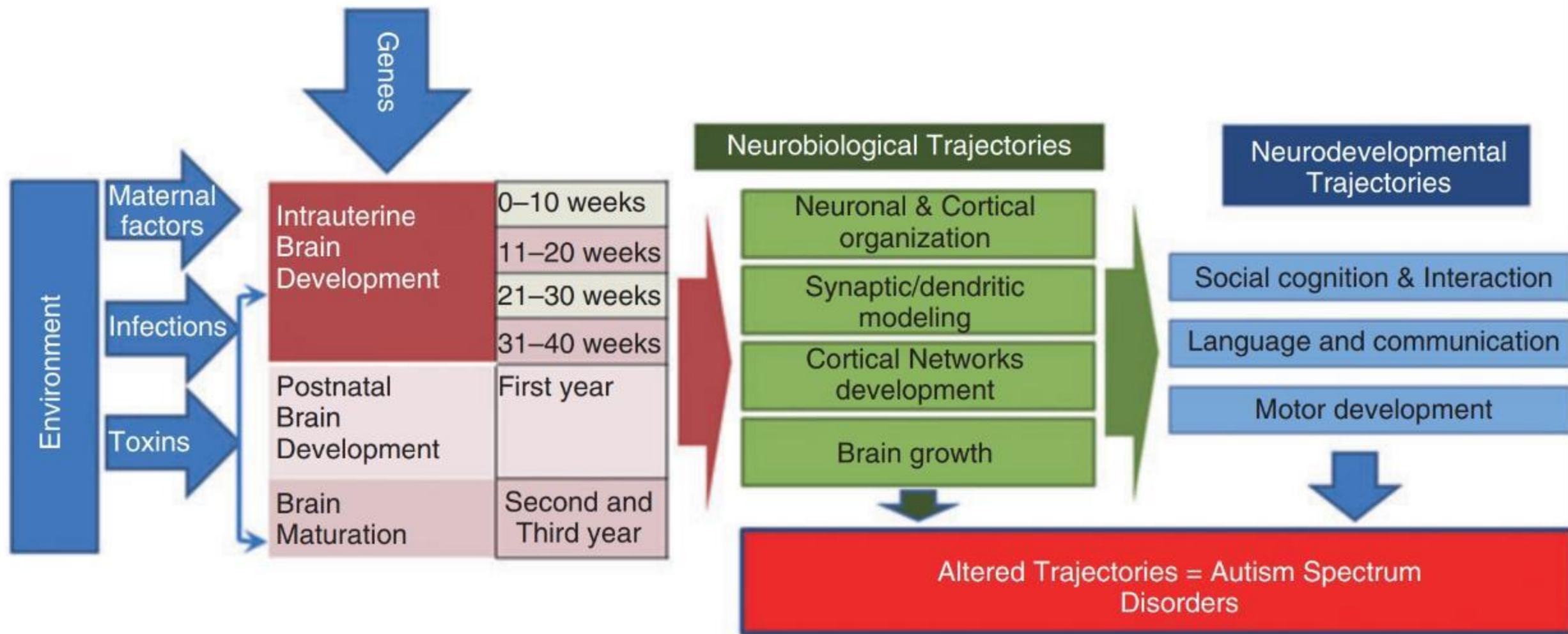


4 Years

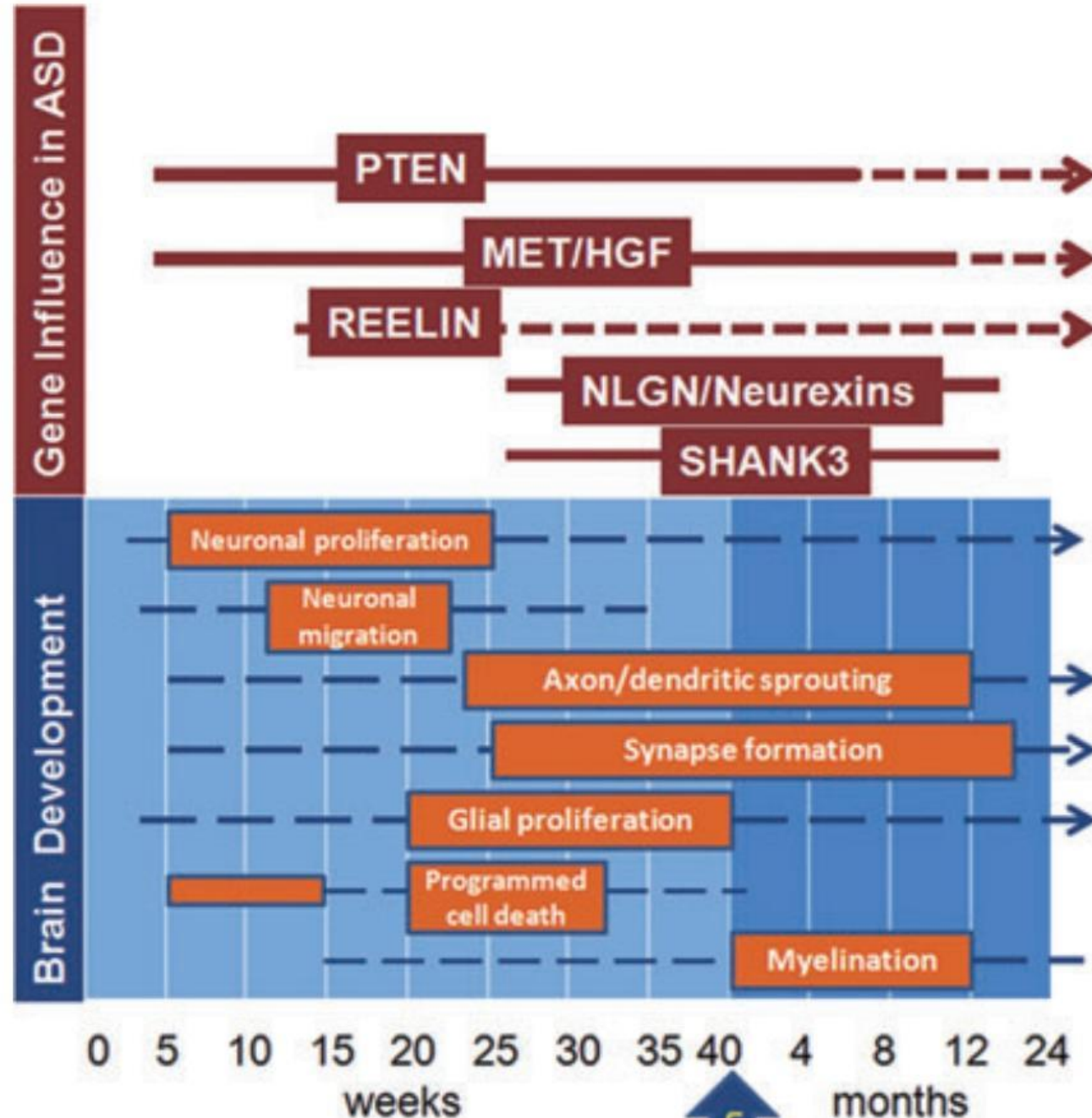
- Follows three-step commands (like wash your hands, comb your hair)
- Draws circles and squares
- Speaks in sentences of 5-6 words; Speaks clear enough for outsiders to understand
- Names some colors; understands counting
- Shares and take turns with other children
- Knows the difference between boys and girls
- Enjoys humor (like laugh at silly faces or voices)
- Brushes his/her teeth by self
- Dresses and undresses without help except for shoelaces
- Pretends by role playing
- Knows opposite (hot/cold, big/small)

Disclaimer: These are general milestones. All children are different and some will do things faster or slower than others. If you have queries/concerns about your child's development, contact a pediatrician.





1. Genetic and environmental factors that influence intrauterine and early postnatal brain development likely alter neurobiological and r



TO READ ALL THIS IN TEXT EXPLANATION



DOWNLOAD
FAQ BOOKLET

CLICK ABOVE

WHATSAPP 9869405747 AT ANY STAGE

ASK FOR A FREE PDF BOOKLET OF 350 PAGES ON HOME BASED THERAPY

- CONSULT OT/Si therapist 9967516414 on whatsapp for next steps

CHECK HERE FOR POSSIBILITY OF SENSORY ISSUES

- CONSULT OT FOR SP2 ASSESSMENT 9967516414 on Whatsapp

Always be ready..

To accept diagnosis

To change diagnosis

Have hopes and expectations to see improvements in short time

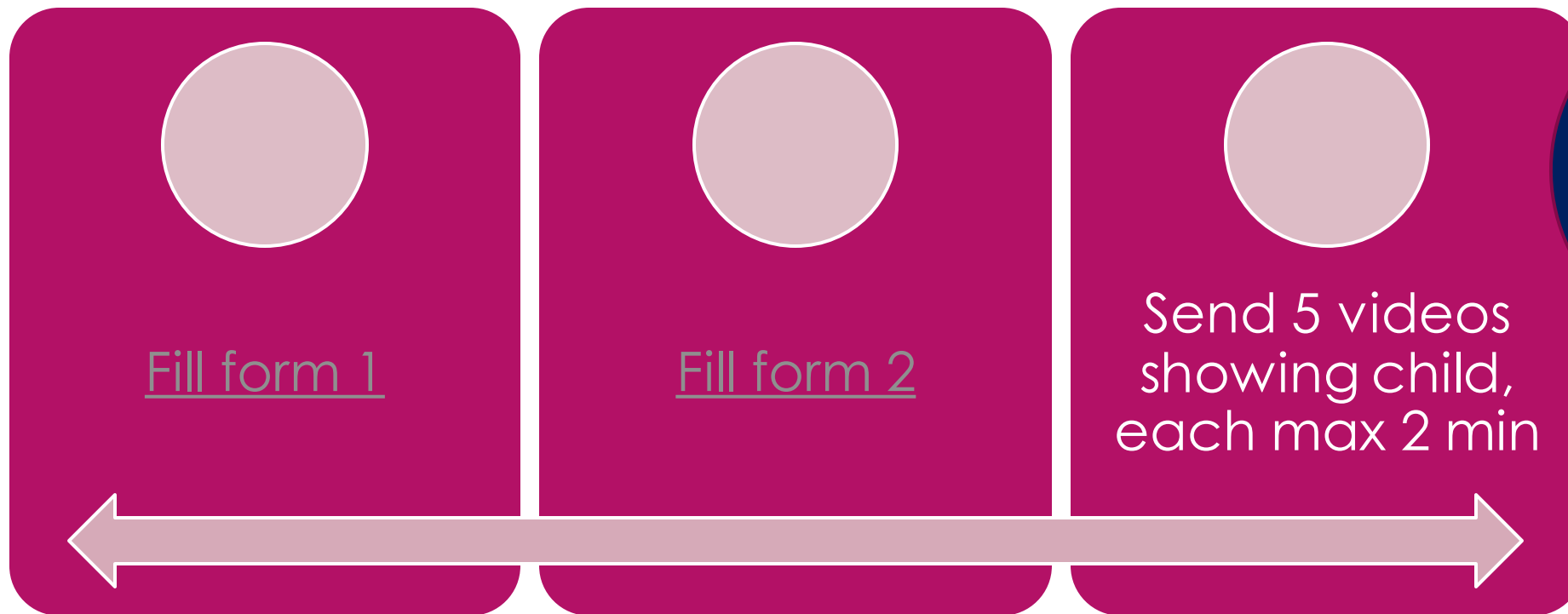
CONTINUE OT ST, WHATEVER MAY BE DIAGNOSIS Or PLAN

THERAPY IS LEARNING, STRUCTURED AND STEPWISE

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Nothing is complete if case is not understood by Dr:
do following for same



Whatsapp
9869405747

Above links provide questions to explain issues to Dr: It's a Detailed assessment DSM 5 way

Understand important information

- ▶ As u are already aware, there is no proven medicine for autism. therapy may show benefit in years but we do need to boost it up with medicines forming synapses and myelination... Keeping awake the neuroplasticity. We are struggling to make these kids improve communication. In my experience with the medicines and nutrients I use, most patients start understanding language in 1-3. Months and some do start talking.

- ▶ Even in normal kids, there is a phase of two years between understanding to talking. Prosody and self talk are a stage of development of speech. Depending on efforts and medicines it may last longer or shorter. It's one of hallmarks of autism. So is hyperactivity, fixed interest or temper tantrums or stubbornness... We aim to make the symptoms near normal, better than before. Medicines are not like magic wand, they need titration and adjustments every 1-2. Months to titrate with response. I request you to fill up the follow up response sheet at www.pedneuro.in
- ▶ Also download autism faq booklet so that u may not ask same questions again. Also chart the weekly autism monitoring chart available at the website. We can surely plan a teleconsultation after the same. Once I know what changes u are seeing in child, we can plan goals for next week.
- ▶ can't claim any improvements and all my prediction are based on similar cases seen by me and their results told to me by parents. Some of the parents videos I have already shared online. Or you tube. All parents don't permit videos. But the changes other parents see in 100 days helps us go for Homeopathy HBOT stem cell gf or gaps etc doesn't work. Don't delay therapy. Don't stop medicines without asking Dr. I still have not seen any kid getting better than any other way than what we do.

- ▶ Any compromise or delay equals to handicap. Rehabilitation in early years that is early intervention is the key. Certification is only for concessions and benefits under PWD act. Certificate doesn't cure. Don't repeat kg or school years.. add support as child moves forward.
- ▶ <https://pedneuromumbai.blogspot.com/2020/05/pediatric-learning-disability-autism.html?m=1>

- ▶ *Steps of speech development in a child,* now u may guess where ur baby is stuck or how much is the delay in ur kid.... Underestimating the delay, will make the child disabled for further learning.
- ▶ The stages proposed by Vihman (1996) (note that the ages given are approximate).
- ▶ 1. In the first stage (reflexive vocalization, from 0 to 2 months), the sounds produced by infants include sounds expressing discomfort (e.g., crying), vegetative sounds (e.g., burping), and sounds related to physical activity (e.g., grunts).
- ▶ 2. The second stage (cooing and laughter, from 2 to 4 months) is characterized by the appearance of comfort sounds, which normally occur when other people smile and talk.
- ▶ 3. The third stage (, from 4 to 7 months) is characterized by vocal play sounds (e.g., squeals), which are made possible by the maturation and better control of articulation. This stage also sees the beginning of primitive babbling, with sounds starting to resemble consonants and vowels.
- ▶ The final stage (from 7 months on) comprises two parallel substages. In the reduplicated/canonical babbling substage, starting from 7 months of age, infants repeat speech syllables (e.g., da-da-da). In the variegated babbling substage, infants produce combinations of syllables (e.g., ka-da-bu-da).
- ▶ This second substage increasingly dominates the first substage over time.

Once vocalisation is started, further

- ▶ 1.joining consonants
- ▶ 2.framing words
- ▶ 3.action words
- ▶ 4.two word sentences
- ▶ 5.longer sentences, rhymes
- ▶ 6.stories
- ▶ 7. Long stories
- ▶ 8. Grammar, composition
- ▶ 9. Essays
- ▶ 10.abstracts, comprehensions
- ▶ 11.skimming and advanced learning#DrSK
- ▶ https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1742743605869120&id=278943662249129

Rules for medicines

- ▶ Medicines prescribed by me have no rules no fixed time no relation to food ... No side effects with even double dose.. can be given with any other medicines even if the other medicine is exact same. Can be given empty stomach no need to dilute. Tablets if any can be crushed and mixed... With honey 3 ml. Preferably give medicines all doses before dark. Effects are imp, side effects are not. You may not see changes for first 2 weeks. Usually in 3rd week one parent starts noticing changes. There are parents who see changes from day 5 too. Even if we see the first or next step ahead.. the target next step should be in 3 months. Every month insist for new achievements. Note the monitoring chart at Facebook group files section for weekly monitoring.

Meds how long?

- ▶ Max 2 years or less . Whatever child achieves won't go back. We are giving it for development so unless any other major neurological insults the development doesn't reverse once achieved. All kids don't need Drugs that are needed for neuropsychiatry issues , like say risperidone usually are needed for 2 to 5 year or more depending on how the person behaves. Not these.

Follow up: whatsapp any stage 9869405747

- ▶ Weekly filled whatsapp monitoring chart
- ▶ Form 3 for follow up
- ▶ Next appt date fixation on whatsapp
- ▶ Dose titrations
- ▶ Daily whatsapp support

Medicines turn brain neuroplastic, so that therapy works faster and most effective

- ▶ NEVER DELAY OR DISCONTINUE THERAPY
- ▶ ASK EACH TIME NEXT STEP
- ▶ ANY ISSUES WITH THERAPY SPEED OR PICK UP, CONSULT NEURO-PEDIATRICIAN 9869405747

All parents of autism like symptoms go through

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- ▶ 1. Denial 2. Anger 3. Blaming 4. Depression 5. Anxiety 6. Panic
- ▶ 7. Efforts to recovery
- ▶ 8. Give up or adapt or get frustrated
- ▶ 9. Redirections
- ▶ 10. Hopes
- ▶ 11. Realisations
- ▶ 12. Control and Recoveries of cognition and learning.
- ▶ Wish we reach last 3 steps directly.