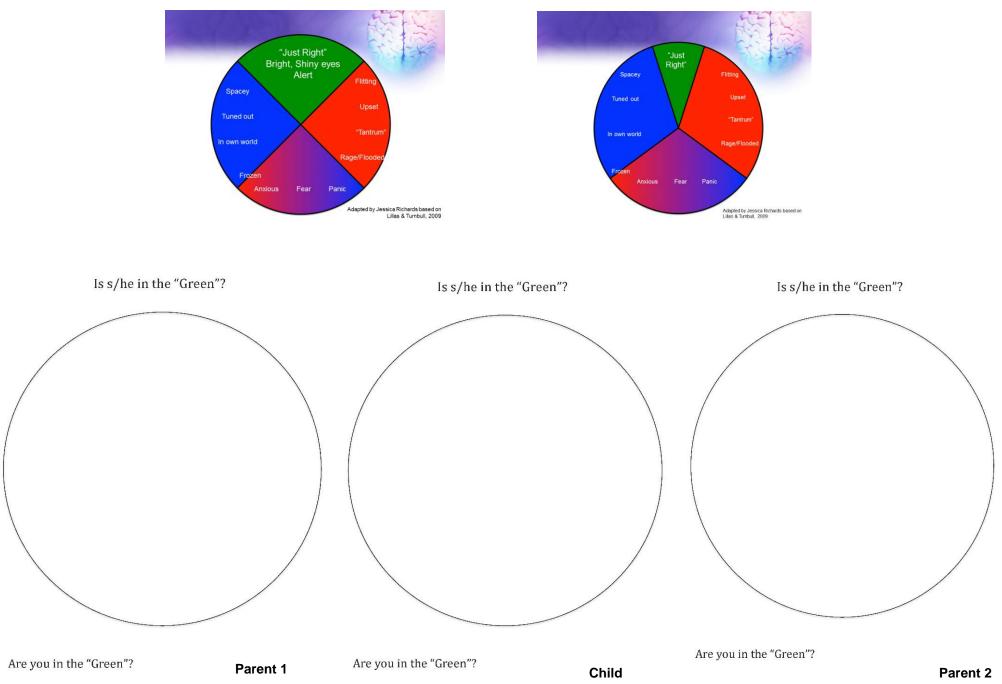
Neurorelational Fra	mework (NRF)	
Intake Assessment for	Child/Fam	ily/Adult	
Client: DOB:	DOS:	ID:	
This NRF Intake Assessment, which holds the conceptualization of the T some experienced clinicians who are used to offering semi-structured int sessions as a way to jot down notes, but never to be read from as a scrip assessment helps you to hold in mind certain concepts and a flow of the	terviews while sti pt. For those of y	Il building rapport, it ma ou used to offering mo	ay be brought into pre organic intakes, this
STEP 1: STRESS RECOVERY & RESPONSE			
 Please describe the <u>parent/child's</u> bedtime routine (goes to bed): Parent:			-
Child:			
2. Are there techniques or rituals to help the <u>parent/chi</u> listening to relaxing music, deep breathing, or imag Parent: DYES DNO	<u>ld</u> relax at be ery.	dtime? Such as t	-
Child: DYES DNO			
3. Is the sleeping environment comfortable for the pare temperature, a clean, quiet and darkened bedroom.	nt/child? Co	mfortable bed, co	mfortable bedroom
Parent: DYES DNO			
Child: DYES DNO			
4. Does the parent/child nap?			
Parent: DYES DNO			
Child: DYES DNO			
5. On average, how long does it usually take the parent	<u>/child</u> to fall	asleep?	
Parent:	Child:		
6. On average, how many hours of sleep; does the pare	ent/child usua	ally get in a night	?
Parent:	Child:		
7. On average, how many times does the <u>parent/child</u> w			
Parent:	Child:		
8. Does the parent/child snore? Parent: DYES DNC	D Child:	□ YES □ NO	
9. In general, how would you describe the parent/child	when s/he wa	akes up:	
Parent: DRefreshed D Not Refreshed			
Child: □Refreshed □ Not Refreshed			
10. Does the parent/child take any non-medical or med	lical sleep aid	les?	
Parent: YES NO If so, what?	-		
Child: VES NO If so, what?			
11. Others in the home have trouble with falling asleep, waking?			

1

2



Green Zone Description: feel calm, present, regulated, and able to both learn and to connect.

What does it look like when you/your child is in the green zone? (describe eye contact, face, voice, body gestures, body tone)

GREEN ZONE	JUST KIGNTAIER	EYES Bright, shiny eyes Looks directly at people, objects Looks away for breaks, then returns to eye contact Seems alert, takes in information FACE Smiles, shows joy Neutral Can express all emotions VOICE Laughing Tone changes	 BODY Relaxed with good muscle tone Stable, balanced and coordinated movements Moves arms and legs toward center of the body Molds body into a caring adult when held Moves faster or slower depending on environment RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Changes smoothly to respond to the environment Movements not too fast or too slow
Is there a Morning Red Zo (exciteme	one l	nger) with a fast pace. "Pedal to the Medal"	ly to be in a green zone? (more structure?) Weekend (less structure?) and there is a lot of activity that is either positive or negative
Ш	Too Fast/Gas Pedal	EYES Open, squinted or closed eyes May have direct, intense eye contact May avoid eye contact Eyes roll upward Eyes look quickly around the room FACE Wide, open mouth Anger, disgust Frown Fake/forced smile Clenched jaw or teeth VOICE High-pitched crying, yelling or screaming Loud	ibe eye contact, face, voice, body gestures, body tone) Hostile or grumpy Sarcastic Out of control laughing BODY Fingers spread out Arched back; tense body position Constant motion Demands space by pushing, shoving, and getting into others' space Biting, hitting, kicking, jumping, throwing Bumps into things, falls Threatening gestures (shakes finger or fist) RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Fast movements Impulsive movements

	EYES	VOICE
	☐ Glazed eyes (looks through rather than at things)	 □ Flat
	Looks away for a long time, looks down	Makes few to no sounds
S	Seems drowsy/tired	Sounds cold, soft, sad, too quiet
A Contraction of the second se	Does not look around the room for interesting items	
la	Looks at things more than people	BODY
Ę	EACE	Slumped/slouching
× 0	FACE	Low muscle tone
S	□ Mouth turned down, sad	Little or no exploring play or curiosity
Too Slow/Brakes	□ No smiles or hints of smiles	Wanders Frazen er slow moving
Ĕ	Few emotions shown	Frozen or slow-moving
		RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT
		Slow movements
		Slow to start moving
ere a pa	day, how many hours are <u>you/your child</u> in the blue zone articular time of day or week are <u>you/your child</u> more likely Afternoon Night Weekday (i	to be in a blue zone? nore structure?) Weekend (less structure?)
ere a pa ming mbo Z	Articular time of day or week are <u>you/your child</u> more likely Afternoon Night Weekday (i Yone Description: here, in the neuro system, both	to be in a blue zone? nore structure?) Weekend (less structure?) the gas pedal and brake are on, and client can present w/
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ning ning nbo Z ety, cling	Afternoon Night Weekday (i Zone Description: here, in the neuro system, both ging, whining behavior or appear to be calm but wound up t look like when <u>you/your child</u> is in the combo zone? (des <u>EYES</u>	to be in a blue zone? more structure?) Weekend (less structure?) the gas pedal and brake are on, and client can present w/ & feels fear on the inside, with a jerky pace. "The New Dr cribe eye contact, face, voice, body gestures, body tone) □ Moans or groans in pain
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Toxic Stress Patterns:

- 1. Is stress occurring too frequently or does the stress response happen very suddenly? Parent: □YES □NO Child: □YES □NO
- 2. Is there an inability to adjust to initial challenges that, over time, should no longer be stressful? Parent: DYES DNO Child: DYES DNO
- 3. Has the stress response occurred over a long period of time?
 - Parent: DYES DNO Child: DYES DNO
- 4. Is the <u>parent/child</u> unable to return to a stable green zone from the stress response? Parent: □YES □NO Child: □YES □NO
- 5. Is the sleep cycle disorganized? Parent: □YES □NO Child: □YES □NO

Heart, Hand, Head (HHH) Personality Preferences

	Under Coordination	Under Stress	der Stress Zone Characteristics		Rank Order Priority (first, second, third)		
				Parent	Child		
Heart	Responsive, engaging	Gives too much, over accommodates	Hyper vigilance, fear, anxiety, hyper/frenzied				
Hand	Directives, delegates, doers, leads	Demanding, dominates & controls	Crying, anger, rage, mania hyperactivity				
Head	Reflective, thinkers, problem-solvers	Detaches, dismisses & ignores	Shut down, glazed, tuned out, depressed, dissociated.				

Is there a mismatch of personalities in the home that cause conflict in the family? DYES DNO

Co-escalating Pattern? □YES □NO Polarizing Pattern? □YES □NO Chaotic Pattern? □YES □NO Step 1 Summary Evaluation

Family Member	Green Zone % / #	Red Zone % / #	Blue Zone % / #	Combo Zone % / #	Frequent Toxic Pattern #	Stress Response (HHH)	Dyadic Mismatch Notes
Child:							
Parent 1:							
Parent 2:							

PARALLEL PROCESS: How does this child/parent impact my physiology? In what context(s) have I lost my regulation with this child/family?

STEP 2: LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Age appropriate under all conditions including stress w/ full range of emotions	Age appropriate but vulnerable to stress &/or constricted range of emotions	Has capacity but not at age appropriate level	Inconsistent/ needs sensorimotor support & structure to function at this capacity	Barely evidence capacity even w/support	Has not reached this level
Functional Capacities		•	BOTTO	M-UP	•	•
Level 1: Calm Together: Getting Calm (Green Zone) Together (by 3 months)						
Level 2: Comfort Together: When calm, able to make visual contact (eye contact/look at faces), or auditory contact (vocalize or sing together), or movement contact (rock together), or tactile contact (cuddle together), and/or olfactory contact (smelling together) that you both find comforting & connecting (by 3 months) Level 3: Sharing Joy: When making comforting contact, able to share joy & fall in love (by 5 months)						
Level 4 : Serve & Return Communication: When sharing joy, able to create a continuous back & forth flow of communication (circles) (by 9 months of age)						
Level 5 : Reading Non-Verbal Cues: When in the flow, able to expand & read non-verbal emotional & gestural cues (by 13-18 months of age)						
			TOP-D	OWN		
Level 6 : Sharing Emotional Themes: When reading cues, able to share feelings with others through pretend play &/or talking (24-36 months)						
Level 7 : Linking Cause & Effect: When sharing feelings, able to make sense & solve problems together (36-48 months of age)						

Description Notes of Interaction: _____

Was a KIPS Completed? DYES DNO Score:	Interaction INormal Cautionary Failure
---------------------------------------	---

PARALLEL PROCESS: How far up the levels of engagement can I get with the parent and with the child?

STEP 3: BRAIN SYSTEMS

4 Brain System Risk Factors (use worksheet for scores)

Family Member	Regulation	Sensory	Relevance	Executive	ACE Score
Child:	/19	/10	/20	/3/12	/10
Parent 1:	/22	/10	/18	/14	/10
Parent 2:	/22	/10	/18	/14	/10

Regulation System: <i>I first need to get calm</i> <i>inside my body</i> See Step 1 of your Intake Notes	Preferences/Strength (what s/he is able to do within the capacity)		Triggers/Concerns (what s/he is unable to d within the capacity)		
	Parent	Child	Parent	Child	
Capacity for Deep Sleep Cycle:					
 Getting enough sleep? Staying asleep? Waking refreshed? 					
Capacity for Alert Processing State (Green Zone) 1. Is there enough green zone to support					
development? 2. Is there enough green zone to support age appropriate engagement?					
Capacity for an <u>adaptive</u> use of all stress responses					
 Do they show all 3 stress responses? Is the intensity of the stress response matching the context (mild, mod, to severe continuum context)? (note) If one is in a toxic stress pattern, note that usually there is a concern about stability of the green zone and the flexibility of the stress responses are compromised 					

	Parent	Child	Parent	Child	13
Capacity for distinct states w/ smooth transitions between states of arousal (zones)					
 Are the states clear or muddy? Are there smooth changes between states of arousal (zones) or not? 					
Capacity for connection to visceral cues					
1. Awareness and connection to hunger, thirst, tired, pain, bowel, bladder cues					
 What are the cues? When do you see them? 					
4. Can the child send clear messages?5. Can the parent read them?					
Capacity for efficient stress recovery (getting back to					
green)					
 Can the child get back to green on his/her own? 					
2. Does the child need sensory-motor or emotional support?					
 How much effort is required by an adult caregiver to co-regulate the other? 					

Regulation System Notes:

Sensory System: When I'm calm inside my body, I can begin to take in sensory information from the outside world Internal: Balance/vestibular/movement, Proprioception (use of joints, muscles, pressure)	Preferences/Strength to do within th	•		what s/he is unable to do he capacity)
External: Tactile (light and deep touch), Taste, Smell, Auditory, Vision	Parent	Child	Parent	Child
 Sensory Processing: Capacity to orient, locate, discriminate, follow and track sensory signals Is the infant, child, adult orienting and registering the sensory information? Is the infant, child, adult accurately identifying the source of the sensory information? Is the infant, child, adult accurately discriminating the sensory information? Is the infant, child, adult accurately discriminating the sensory information? Is the infant, child, adult accurately formation? Is the infant, child, adult accurately following and tracking the sensory information? 				

	Parent	Child	Parent	Child
Sensory Modulation: see Step Two Notes with the Rating Scale				
Capacity to stay green with environmental (lights, sounds, smells, etc.) and relational (face, tone of voice, movements, gestures) sensory input				
 Do you need to match or counter with high intensity/fast rhythms or low intensity/slow rhythms of sensory input to get the child or parent to green? How much sensory-motor support do you have to offer the child/parent or dyad for Levels of Engagement? Is the infant, child, or adult over or under-reactive to sensory information? If so, which sensory modality? 				
Principle: Experiment with sensations to find sensory preferences: begin with low intensity, slow rhythms, and short durations to be safe				
Sensory System Notes:		·		·

Relevance System: As soon as I take in sensory information from the outside world, I begin to organize it inside of me as something that helps me feel comfortable/safe or uncomfortable/in danger				
General concept: To what degree and in what context does the parent/child experience the outside world - as safe or dangerous? What becomes relevant to each person in the family?	Preferences/Strengths within the	•		hat s/he is unable to do e capacity)
Use your notes from the zones in Step 1 to guide these answers below. The colors of the zones you already know				
about are your guide.	Parent	Child	Parent	Child
 Capacity to flexibly experience, express & modulate a full range of emotions appropriate to context 1. Use your green, red, blue, and combo zones from Step 1 as a guide for mapping out 2. Can the child/parent use a full range of positive to negative feelings? 3. Can the child/parent show, experience, and express feelings within each of these zones? 4. What happens to the intensity levels? (e.g., can s/he be mad and stay green?) 				

	Parent	Child	Parent	Child	19
Capacity to learn from experience by scanning a full range of positively to negatively weighted (valenced) memories appropriate to the context					
(note: this capacity builds on the first capacity in the relevance system of a range of positive to negative weighted feelings)					
 Where are the procedural memories weighted – Towards a balance of positive/negative? Too much positive (denial)? Too much negative (trauma history)? Does the child/parent show a capacity to learn from past experiences (this could be either be shown procedurally or with narrative)? Is there an open learning system where the parent/child can tolerate disappointment and having to learn new things that are frustrating at first? 					
Capacity to create meanings that accurately reflect self & others (note) If there is an imbalance in the positive/negative valence of feelings and memories (these first two capacities in the relevance system), then the appraisal system of oneself and other(s) will be imbalanced as well (includes the family's cultural values on what is right/wrong; good/bad behavior)					

	Parent	Child	Parent	Child	20
1. Is the child/parent weighted					
towards a balance, a more positive or a more negative					
appraisal of oneself? Of others?					
Relevance System Notes:					

Executive System: As I organize what feels safe or dangerous, I can respond to the outside	Preferences/Strengths (what s/he is able to do within the capacity)		Triggers/Concerns (what s/he is unable to do within the capacity)			
world, addressing the context	Parent	Child	Parent	Child		
 Capacity to express spontaneous, automatic & consciously controlled behaviors in a flexible & purposeful manner 1. For under 3 years of age, can they respond with spontaneous joy to relationships and novelty and balance that with participating in regular routines (e.g., bathing, feeding, changing clothes, sleeping routines)? 2. For three-year-olds and up, is there a balance between spontaneous joy and automatic routines? 3. For three-year-olds and up, can s/he appropriately inhibit to stay on task or shift to another priority according to the context (note: this is conscious control)? 						
Capacity to integrate bottom-up emotions with top-down control of thoughts 1. For three years old and up, is there an ability to identify feelings, narrate feelings, and reflect on them? 2. Is there any degree of hindsight, insight, and foresight occurring?						

	Parent	Child	Parent	Child	23
Capacity to asses, integrate & prioritize					
one's own personal needs in relation to					
other's need and the external context					
(Theory of Mind)					
1. For three years old on up, is the					
child/parent more oriented towards oneself and being more assertive?					
2. Towards others and being more giving?					
3. Balanced?					
4. Is s/he aware that another person					
can have a different feeling,					
intention, or perspective different than his or her own?					
5. Can s/he juggle one's own needs					
and other's needs at the same time?					
Executive System Notes:					

PARALLEL PROCESS: What brain systems are being used easily when working with this dyad? What brain systems are being used to exert conscious control when working with this dyad?

Awake States with Stress Responses

	Awake States with S	tress Responses Step #1
GREEN ZONE Just Right/Alert	EYES Bright, shiny eyes Looks directly at people, objects Looks away for breaks, then returns to eye contact Seems alert, takes in information FACE Smiles, shows joy Neutral Can express all emotions VOICE Laughing Tone changes	BODY Relaxed with good muscle tone Stable, balanced and coordinated movements Moves arms and legs toward centre of the body Molds body into a caring adult when held Moves faster or slower depending on environment RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Changes smoothly to respond to the environment Movements not too fast or too slow
RED ZONE Too Fast/Gas Pedal	EYES Open, squinted or closed eyes May have direct, intense eye contact May avoid eye contact Eyes roll upward Eyes look quickly around the room FACE Wide, open mouth Anger, disgust Frown Fake/forced smile Clenched jaw or teeth VOICE High-pitched crying, yelling or screaming Loud Hostile or grumpy	Sarcastic Out of control laughing BODY Fingers spread out Arched back; tense body position Constant motion Demands space by pushing, shoving, and getting into others' space Biting, hitting, kicking, jumping, throwing Bumps into things, falls Threatening gestures (shakes finger or fist) RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Fast movements Impulsive movements
BLUE ZONE Too Slow/Brake	EYES Glazed-glassy eyes (looks through rather than at) Looks away for a long time, looks down Seems drowsy/tired Does not look around the room for interesting items Looks at things more than people FACE Flat/blank Mouth turned down, sad No smiles or hints of smiles Few emotions shown VOICE Flat Makes few to no sounds Sounds cold, soft, sad, too quiet	BODY Slumped/slouching Low muscle tone Little or no exploring play or curiosity Wanders Frozen or slow-moving <u>RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT</u> Slow movements Slow to start moving
COMBO ZONE Fast & Jerky/Gas & Brake	EYES Wide open eyes Looks around as if worried or scared Stares at things Rolling of the eyes FACE Raised eyebrows Furrowed brow Trembling lips or mouth Seems in pain Mouth wide open Started expression VOICE High-pitched, nasal, sing-song voice	Moans or groans in pain Whimpers Wobbly/quivering voice or fast changes BODY Tense or rigid posture Cowers or hides Fast, repetitive movements (wrings hands, shakes foot) Trembling hands Clings, grabs Hails around RHYTHM/RATE OF MOVEMENT Fast movements Jerky movements

From: Infant/Child Mental Health, Early Intervention, and Relationship-Based Therapies: A Neurorelational Framework for Interdisciplinary Practice, by Lillas & Turnbull, © 2009, New York, New York: W. W. Norton Revised 3-9-16

Step #3

1

Four Brain Systems- History Checklist **Global Questions**

Parental/Adult Risk Factors

That Can Compromise Parents' Ability to Offer Their Child Support

Regulation

- Significant prenatal stressors
- No or poor prenatal care
- History of, or current substance abuse, smoking*
- Physical abuse*
- П **Physical neglect***
- Sexual abuse*
- П Teenage pregnancy
- П Poor nutrition
- Premature labor
- Multiple births
- Genetic disorder(s)
- Chronic medical condition(s)
- Chronic allergies
- Sleep difficulties
- Rigid or chaotic pattern of arousal energy that is entrenched (hypoalert, hyperalert, flooded)
- Low maternal education
- Few familial financial resources
- Unhygienic environment
- Inadequate food, shelter, or clothing
- Limited community resources
- Post-partum depression
- Birth complications (prolonged labor, traumatic birth, C-section (planned or emergency), breach birth

/22

Relevance

- Exposure to domestic violence*
- Emotional abuse*
- **Emotional neglect***
- Familial history of mental illness*
- Separation or loss of a parent*
- Parental criminality*
- History of children removed from home; abuse/neglect of other children
- Multiple children to care for
- Weak commitment to child П
- Chronically depressed or anxious
- Rapid swings into high-intensity emotions; low frustration tolerance
- Lack of empathy for self and others
- Difficulty making eye contact and lacking warmth
- Negative appraisal of child as willfully disobeying or as not loving parent
- Parent unable to set boundaries and overaccommodates child
- Discrepancies exist among words, actions, or non-verbal communication
- Learning disruptions

ACE Score

Inability to ask for help when necessary /10

- Regulation
- · Are stress responses adaptive? That is, does a person show adequate recovery?
- Is the person's use of energy efficient and flexible or rigid and chaotic?
- How does the person conserve energy?

Sensory

- How quickly and efficiently does the adult process sensory information?
- How reactive is the adult to sensory information from relationships?
- Is the adult leaning toward types of sensory information that are considered safe as opposed to those that are threatening?

Relevance

- Is the individual able to express a range of positive and negative emotions flexibly?
- · How do experiences influence memories and appraisals?
- · Are emotionally loving, significant, and long-term relationships present?
- Does the individual tend to attribute positive or negative meanings to experiences?

Executive

- Does adult show purposeful movement that is both adaptive and flexible?
- Can adult see the big picture?
- expressing a thought, emotion, or
- Can the adult complete tasks in a relatively smooth fashion?

Parental/Adult Risk Factors

That Can Compromise Parents' Ability to Offer Their Child Support

Sensory

- Loss of hearing or vision
- Inaccurate processing of information
- Slow processing of information П
- Speech abnormality
- Learning disorder(s) П
- П Only overreactive to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- Only underreactive to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- П Both overreactive and underreactive to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- П Over or under stimulating living environment
- П Sensation seeker

/10

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Executive

- Motorically clumsy, awkward, or lethargic High distractibility
- High impulsivity
- Unable to delay gratification
- Lacks stable routines
- Adheres to rigid routines and habits, avoiding novelty
- Lack of knowledge concerning normative child development
- Difficulty anticipating the need to sequence and implement agreed-on clinical input
- Lacks a willingness to incorporate a new way to understand a child's behavior (e.g., mental rigidity)
- Is unaware of, or inaccurately judges, own strengths and weaknesses
- Difficulty using hindsight, insight, and foresight for self-reflection and problem solving
- Lacks cause-effect reasoning
- Unable to hold self and others in mind at the same time
- Unable to consider the part in relation to the whole

· Can the adult stay on track in narrative? /18 Lillas & Turnbull, © 2008

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Step #3

Four Brain Systems- History Checklist Child/Youth Risk Factors

Child/Youth Risk Factors

That Increase Children's Need for Adult Support

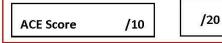
Regulation

- Prenatal maternal stress No or poor prenatal care Intrauterine growth retardation or fetal malnutrition
- Toxins in utero
- Premature birth
- Low Apgar score
- Meconium Aspiration
- Jaundice
- Genetic disorder(s)
- Infant medical condition(s)
- Chronic allergies
- Feeding problems
- Elimination concerns
- Poor suck, swallow, and breather coordination
- Poor nutrition
- Sleep difficulties
- Rigid or chaotic pattern of arousal energy that is entrenched (hypoalert, hyperalert, flooded)
- Physical abuse*
- **Physical neglect***
 - Sexual abuse*

Relevance

/19

- Male preterm infant
- Exposure to domestic violence*
- Emotional abuse*
- **Emotional neglect***
- Separation or loss of a parent*
- Parental criminality*
- Parental mental illness*
- Parental substance abuse*
- Traumatic memories
- Lack of emotional care due to foster care or orphanage placement
- П Chronically depressed or anxious
- Rapid swings into high-intensity emotions; no frustration tolerance
- П Lack of empathy for self and others
- Lack of eye contact absence of interest in others and/or lack of social referencing (overly detached)
- Highly demanding of others
- Over accommodating to others
- Lacks one person in the family who is strongly committed to child and who provides loving care
- Discrepancies exist between words, actions, or non-verbal communication
- Unable to learn from previous experiences
- Inability to ask for help when necessary



Global Questions

Regulation

- Are stress responses adaptive? That is, does a person show adequate recoverv?
- · Is the person's use of energy efficient and flexible or rigid and chaotic?
- How does the person conserve energy?

Sensory

- How guickly and efficiently does the child process sensory information?
- How reactive is the child to sensory information from relationships?
- Is the child leaning toward types of sensory information that are considered safe as opposed to those that are threatening?

Relevance

- Is the individual able to express a range of positive and negative emotions flexibly?
- · How do experiences influence memories and appraisals?
- · Are emotionally loving, significant, and long-term relationships present?
- Does the individual tend to attribute positive or negative meanings to experiences?

Executive

- Does child show purposeful movement that is both adaptive and flexible?
- Can child see the big picture?
- Can the child stay on track in expressing a thought, emotion, or narrative?
- Can the child complete tasks in a relatively smooth fashion?

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That Increase Children's Need for Adult Support

Sensory

- Loss of hearing / vision
- Inaccurate processing of information
- Slow processing of information
- Speech delay

- Learning disorder(s)
- Only overreactive, to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- Only underreactive to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- Both overreactive and underreactive to sensory information in at least one sensory domain
- Institutional care or neglect without adequate sensory information/stimuli
- Sensation seeker

/10

/3

For Birth to 3 Executive

- Motorically clumsy, awkward, or lethargic
- Lacks developmentally appropriate use of
- gestures to communicate needs and wants
- Lacks developmentally appropriate use of words to problem solve

For 3+

- High distractibility
- High impulsivity
- Unable to delay gratification
- Lacks developmentally appropriate abilities to sequence activities of daily living
- Adheres to rigid routines and habits, avoiding novelty
- Lacks a willingness to incorporate a new way to understand own or other's behavior (e.g., mental rigidity)
- Is unaware of, or inaccurately judges, own strengths and weaknesses
- Difficulty using hindsight, insight, and foresight for self-reflection and problem solving
- Lacks cause-effect reasoning
- Unable to hold self and others in mind at the same time
- Unable to do part to whole reassuring Poor time management
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Assessment of Load Conditions and Current Brain Capacities for Child and Parents

Instructions:

- 1. Place a √ mark in each box that applies to the parents (P1 and P2) and the child (C) for both categories: triggers and concerns and preferences and strengths.
- 2. Place an N/A in capacities that do not apply to the child for developmental reasons.

3. The three highlighted items are three global intervention goals that all team members can use.

Name:		TRIGGERS &				PREFERENCES &			
Date:	CONCERNS				STRENGTHS				
Four Load Conditions	P1	С	P2						
1. Too frequent stress responses to real or perceived stressors									
2. Inability to adjust (habituate) to initial challenges that,									
over time, should no longer be stressful									
3. Prolonged stress response after the stressor is removed									
4. Inadequate stress recovery back to baseline									
Regulation	P1	С	P2		P1	С	P2		
Deep sleep cycling									
Stable and expanding alert processing state									
Expression of all three stress responses									
 Distinct states w/ smooth transitions 									
Connection to visceral cues									
Efficient stress recovery									
Sensory	P1	С	P2		P 1	С	P2		
Internal (body)									
• Pain (visceral, hunger, pain, pressure)									
• Balance/vestibular/movement									
• Proprioception (use of joints, muscles)									
External (world)		0.							
• Tactile (light and deep touch)									
• Taste									
• Smell									
• Auditory									
• Vision									
Processing									
Modulation									
Relevance	P1	С	P2		P1	С	P2		
 Full range of emotions (positive and negative) 									
Appropriate access to full range of memories									
Accurate meanings of self and other									
Executive	P1	С	P2		P1	С	P2		
 Purposeful adaptive behavior 									
• Spontaneous format									
• Automatic format									
• Conscious control format									
Integrating thoughts and emotions									
Shifting between self and other/context									