

The logo of the University of Helsinki, featuring a stylized teal flame or leaf shape with a white square in the center, surrounded by four teal squares. The letters 'UNI' are partially visible on the left side.

# Sensory integration and processing in preterm-born children

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# What is the evidence of sensory integration and processing impairments in preterm children?

balance  
body awareness  
motor skills  
eye-hand skills  
executive functions  
sensory reactivity  
self-regulation  
attention  
play skills



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# Presentation outline

1. Prematurity
2. Review of research
3. Results
4. Conclusions



# 1. Prematurity

<37 weeks of gestation or

**Globally:**

**Preterm births / year**

- 15 million
- 5%–18% of births / country

**Preterm-born deaths / year**

- 1 million



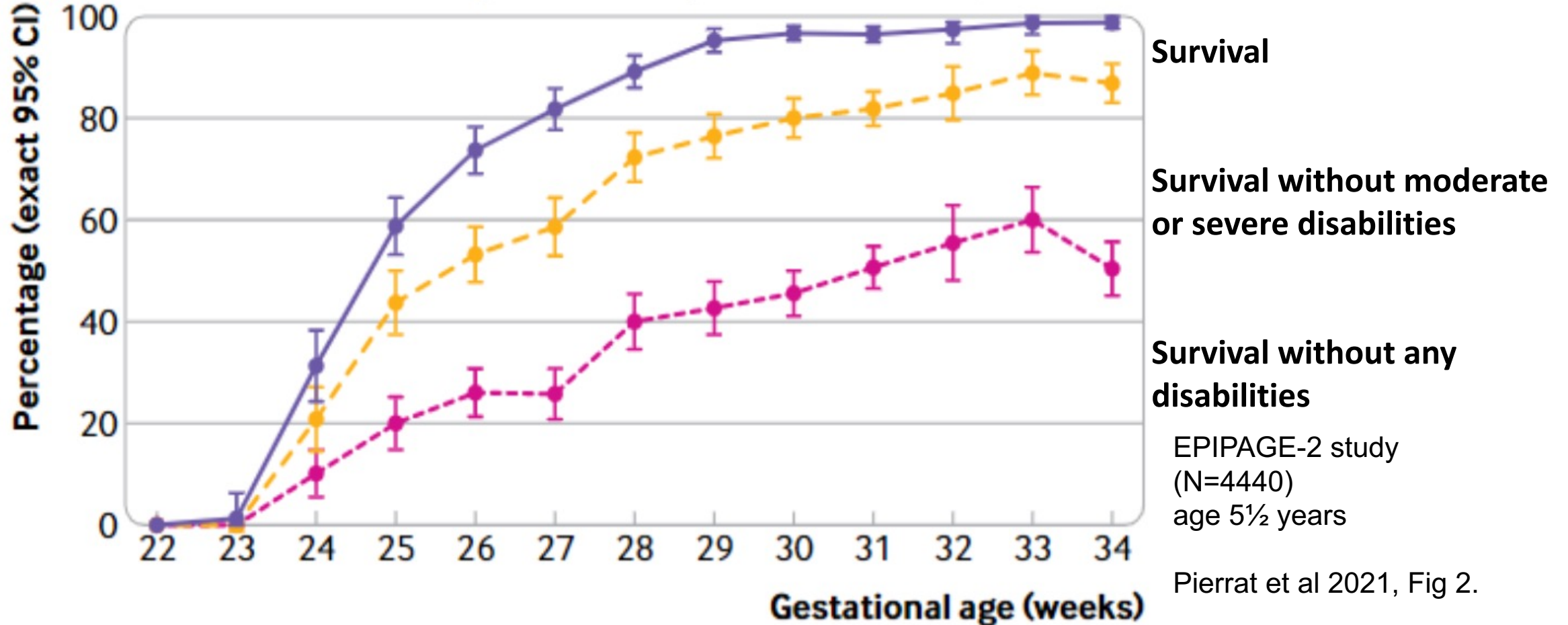
Photo: Hush Naidoo on Unsplash

(Blencowe et al 2012, Chawanpaiboon et al 2019, Walani 2020, WHO 2022)



# Gestational age matters

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## 2. Review of research

### 34 peer-reviewed articles

Systematic reviews (n=3)

Case-control designs (n=22)

- 2 Randomized Controlled Trials
- 11 Cohorts
- 7 Cross-sectional
- 2 Intervention studies

Single designs (n=9)

- 8 Cohorts
- 1 Cross-sectional

Systematic search 8 November 2018,  
update 10 January 2022



REVIEW ARTICLE

Systematic review of sensory processing in preterm children reveals abnormal sensory modulation, somatosensory processing and sensory-based motor processing

Ulla Niutanen ✉, Toini Harra, Aulikki Lano, Marjo Metsäranta

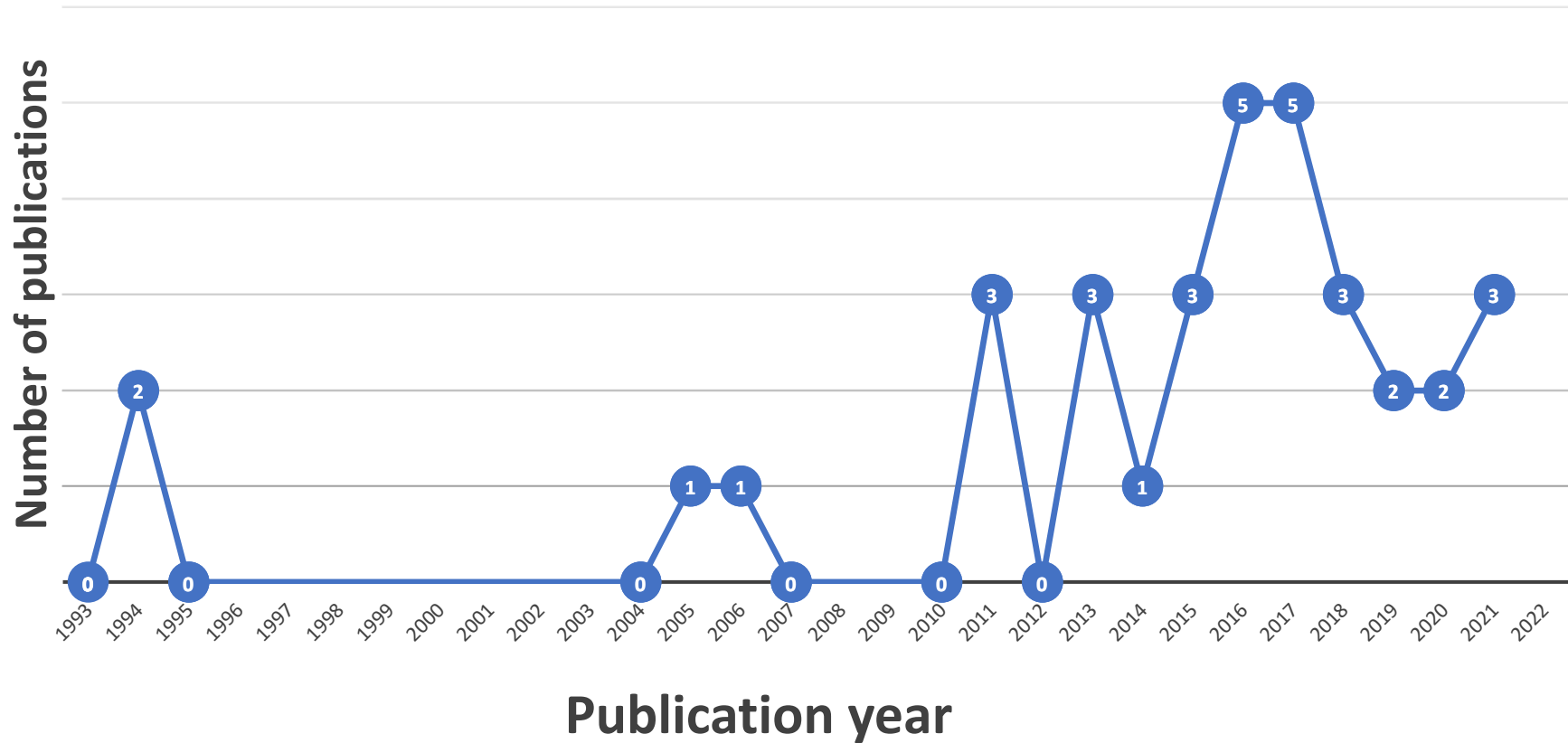
First published: 27 July 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/apa.14953> | Citations: 6



# Publication years

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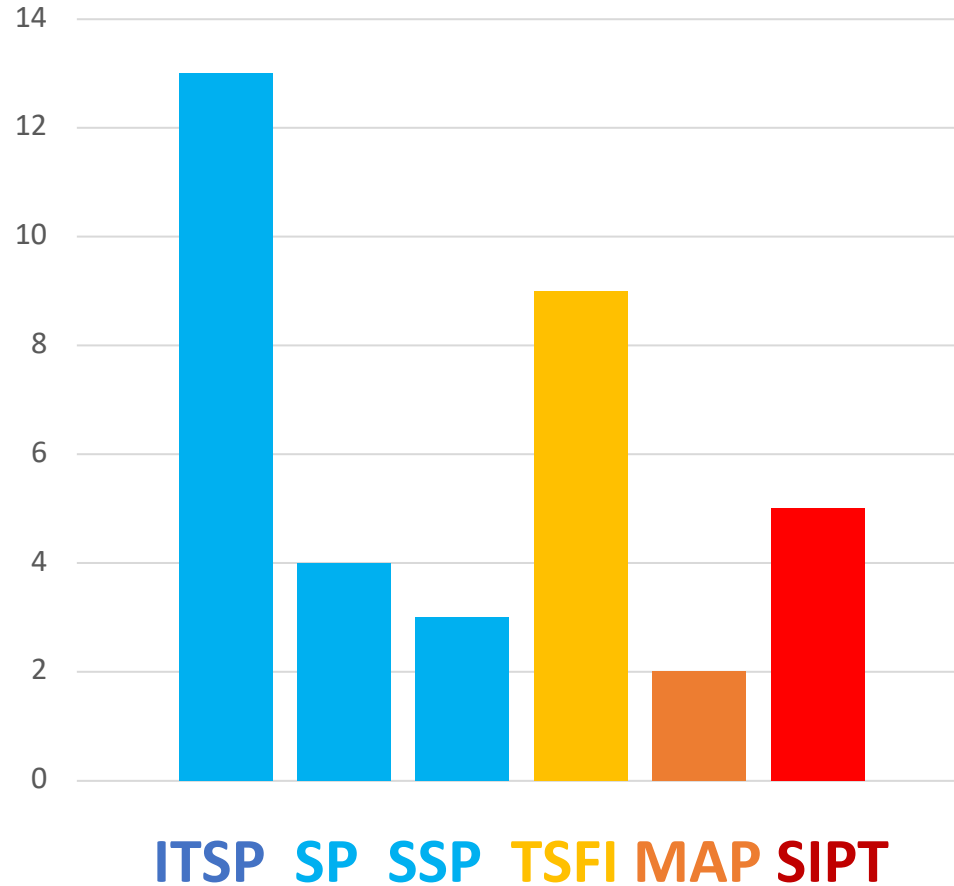
## Publications per year





# Assessments of sensory integration and processing

Assessments in the studies



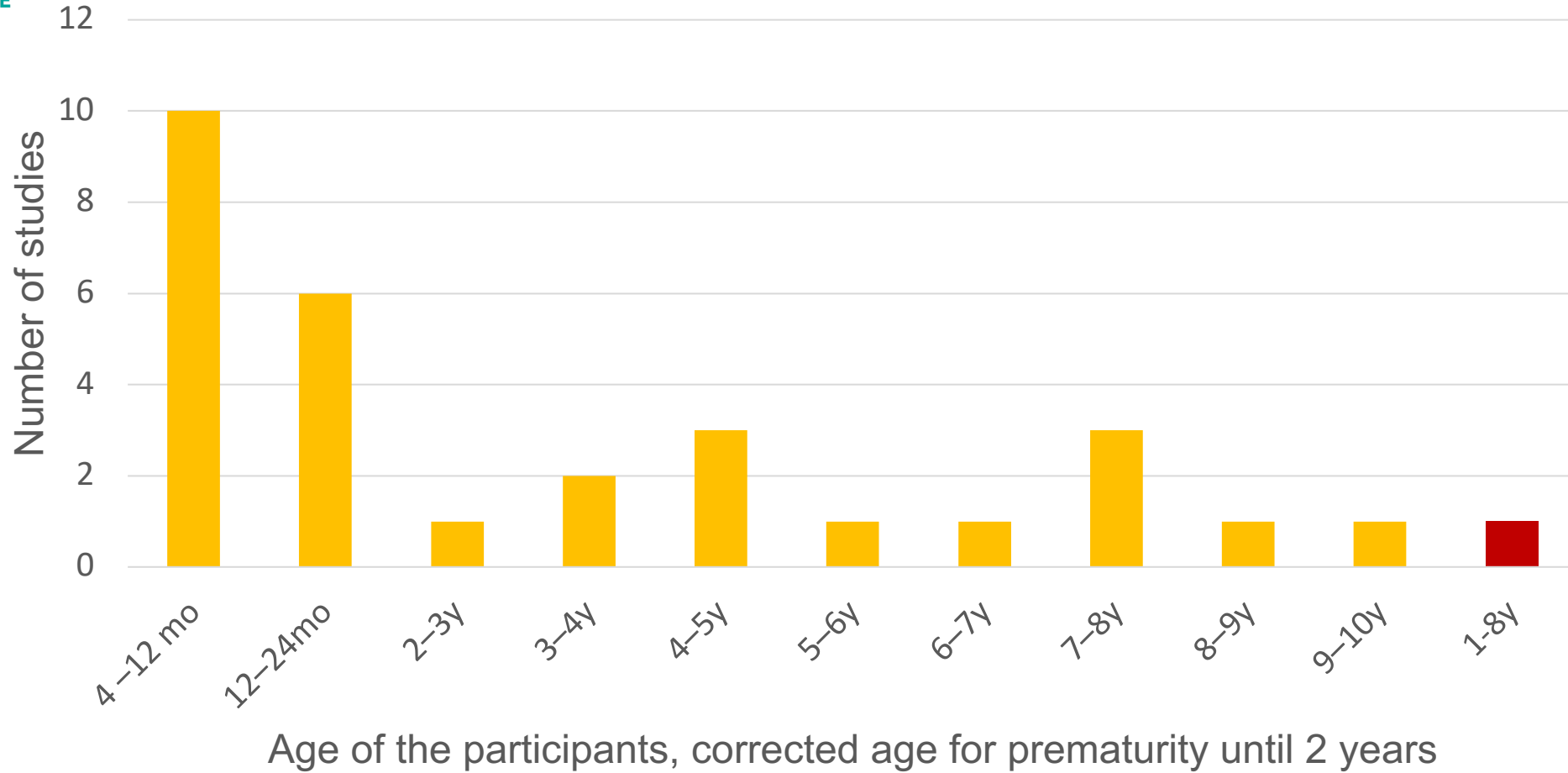
- Questionnaires
- Performance assessments





# Age of the participants in the original studies

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## 3. Results

### Systematic reviews:

3 studies

1. **Mitchell et al 2015: Signs of sensory processing** in multi-professional assessments of 0–3 year old preterm...
  - 45 studies, 295 signs, 44% suggesting difficulties, mostly **over-responsivity**
2. **Bröring et al 2017: Sensory modulation** in preterm...
  - 18 studies, incl. 3 population (registry) studies implied, most affected was **low registration**
3. **Machado et al 2017: Sensory processing** in preterm...
  - 8 studies concluded, preterm birth **is a risk** factor for sensory processing disorder



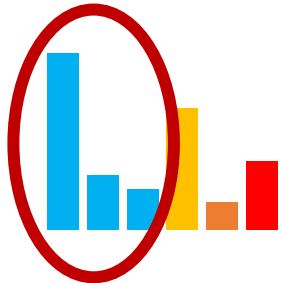
# Questionnaires

## Sensory profiles, SP

**ITSP, Toddler SP**, age 7–35 months, 48 items, (13 studies)

**SP**, age 3–10y 11mo, 125 items, (4 studies)

**SSP, Short SP**, age 3–10y 11mo, 38 items, (3 studies)



20 studies

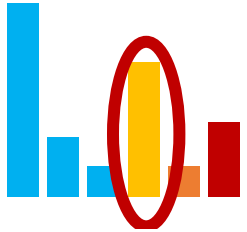
**>1SD\* sensory sections** for preterm vs. term-born children

|         |              |          |
|---------|--------------|----------|
| 7%–65%  | auditory     | } 0%-12% |
| 16%–46% | visual       |          |
| 9%–45%  | tactile      |          |
| 18%–61% | vestibular   |          |
| 18%–36% | oral section |          |

**>1SD\* behavioral response** quadrants for preterm-born children

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 23%–71% low registration   | 14%–33% sensation seeking  |
| 7%–62% sensory sensitivity | 18%–54% sensation avoiding |

\* SD, standard deviation



9 studies

# Performance assessments

## Test of Sensory Functions in Infants (TSFI)

Infants 4–18 months; 24 Items, 5 domains

### Total scores

≥ 1SD at-risk

≥ 2SD deficient

### preterm

37% – 82%

37% – 73%

### term-born infants

0% – 22%

0%

### Domains ≥ 1SD

Reactivity to deep tactile pressure

17% – 93%, 0%

Adaptive motor function

18% – 79% 4%

Visual-tactile integration

18% – 33% 0%

Ocular-motor control

12% – 50% N/A

Reactivity to vestibular stimulation

21% – 80% 0%



# Sensory Integration and Praxis Test, SIPT

17 independent tests (319 items), ages 4y – 8y 11mo

## Somatosensory processing, preterm-born vs. term-born children

Mild to severe dysfunction

-1SD to -3SD

9% – 71%

0% – 30%

## Sensory-motor processing, preterm-born vs. term-born children

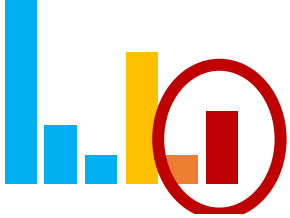
-1SD to -3SD

8% – 40%

3% – 12%

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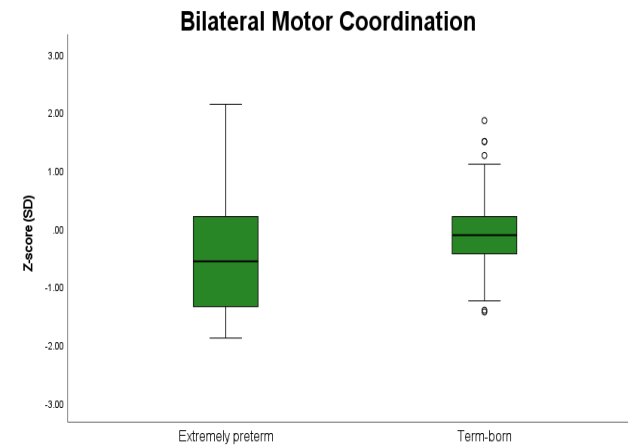
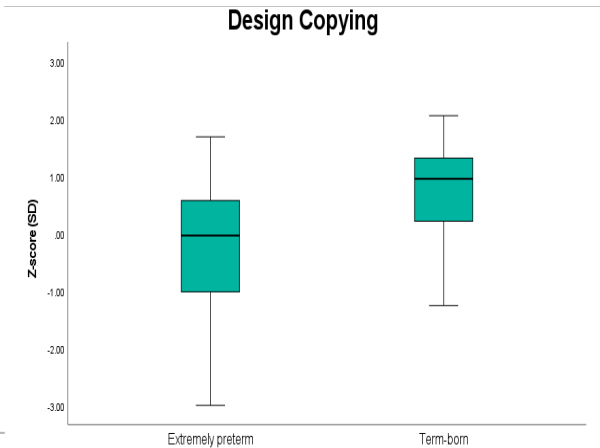
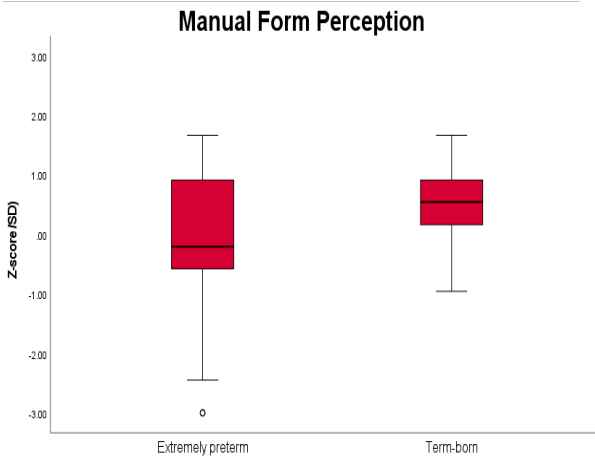
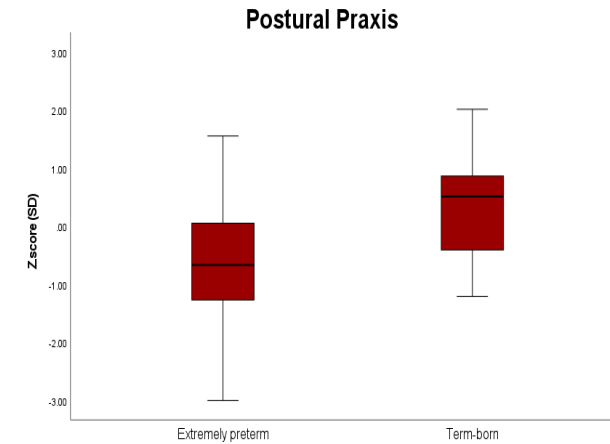
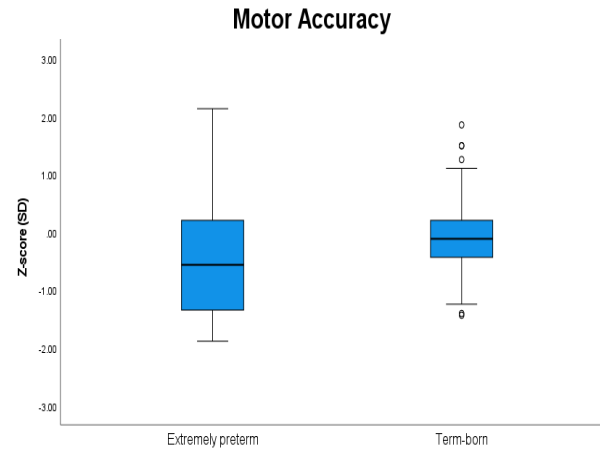
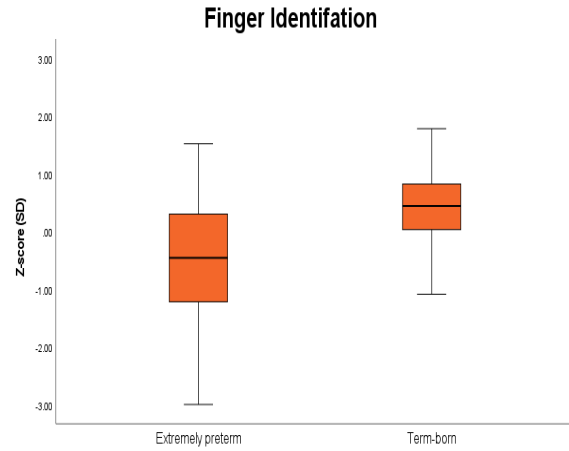
5 studies



# Sensory Integration and Praxis Test, SIPT

Age 7 years

KeKeKe cohort (Lönnerberg et al 2018)





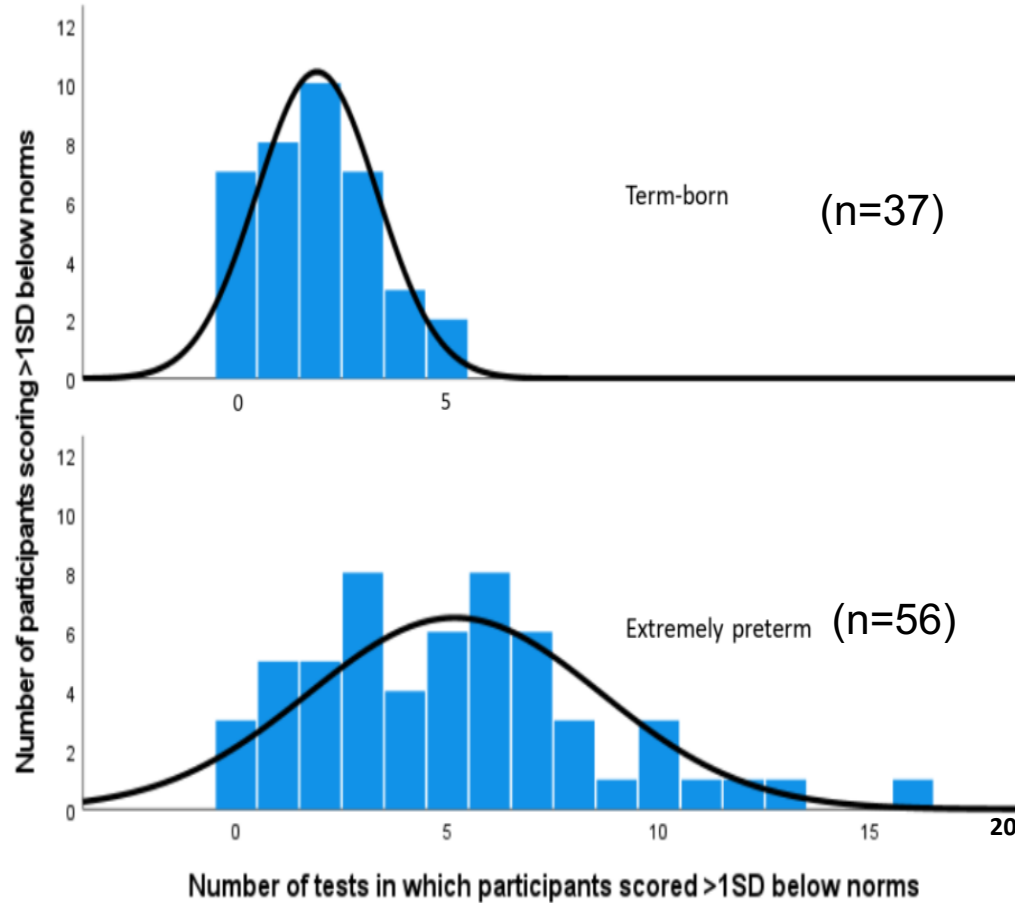
# Co-occurring minor neurodevelopmental impairments

Age 6 – 7 years

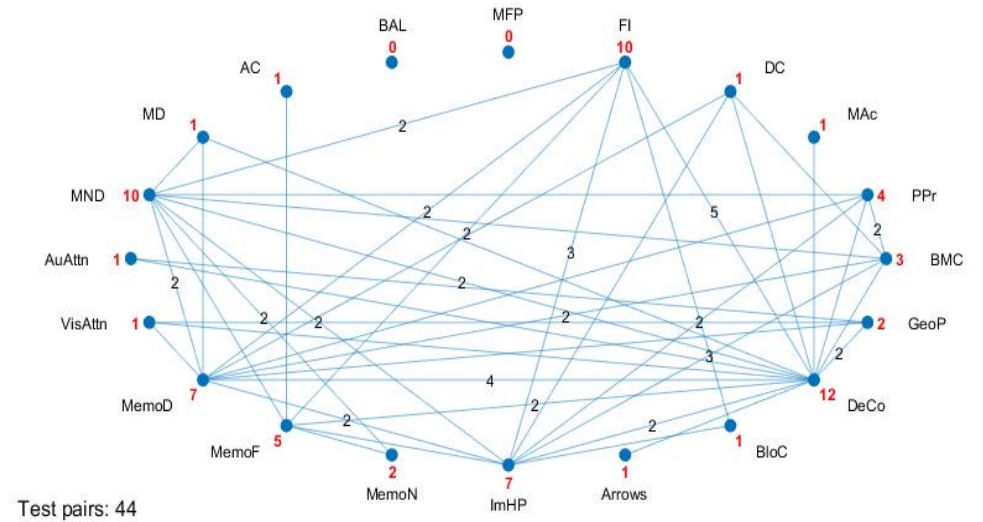
KeKeKe cohort (Niutanen et al 2022, Manuscript in review)

Comparison  $\geq 1SD$  in 20 tests:

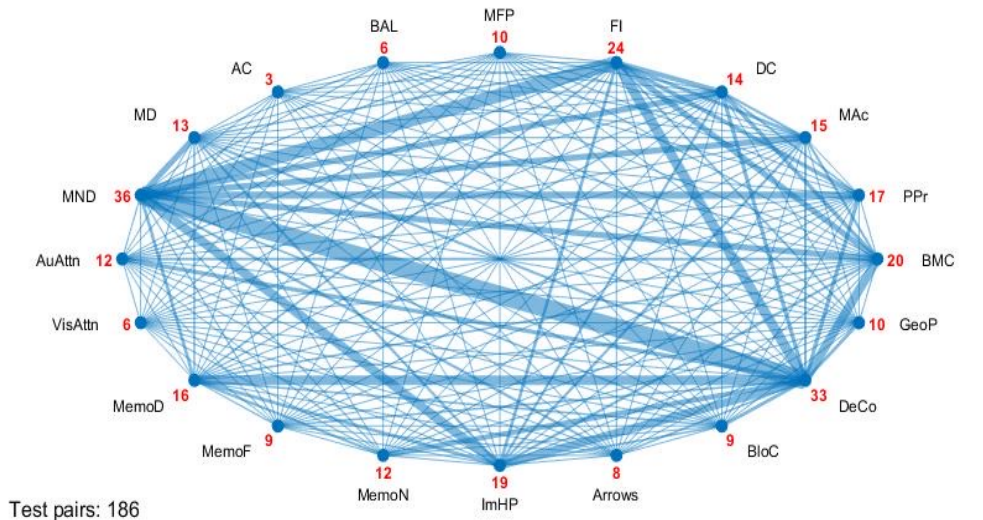
Touwen neurological examination,  
Movement ABC-2, SIPT, NEPSY-II



At least 1 term-born with the co-occurrence



At least 1 EPT with the co-occurrence





# Intervention studies

## 1. Pekcetin et al 2016:

**Preterm intervention** (n=34) vs. **term-born no-intervention** (n=34)  
8x 45min individualized SI, Age 7mo – 9mo (CA),

## 2. Lecuona et al 2017:

**Preterm intervention** (n=12) vs. **Preterm no-intervention** (n=12)  
10x45 min **ASI** (Fidelity), age 4-10 mo CA,

- **Post-intervention scores** improved considerably ( $p < .001$ )
  - Adaptive motor functions  $\uparrow$  ( $p=0.003$ )
- Cognitive, language and motor development  $\uparrow$  (Bayley-III)





# 4. Conclusion

Prematurity affects negatively sensory integration and processing

## **Strong evidence**

- Sensory modulation (28%–87%)
- Sensory-motor processing (9%–70%)

## **Moderate evidence in**

- Somatosensory processing (tactile and proprioception, 20–70%)

Wide variance in nature and severity of impairments

ASI interventions led to positive treatment effect, compared to non-treated control infants



# Recommendations

- Assessments of sensory integration and processing should become regular routine until school age, at least annually
- SI interventions should be started early
- Continuing regular support is needed for the
  - Child
  - Parents and family network



# Possible gains of follow-up and interventions

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- + modulation ↑
- + exploring ↑
- + positive experiences ↑
- + abilities ↑
- + skills ↑



- + enjoyment ↑
- + self-esteem ↑
- + social participation ↑
- + activity ↑



# Research team

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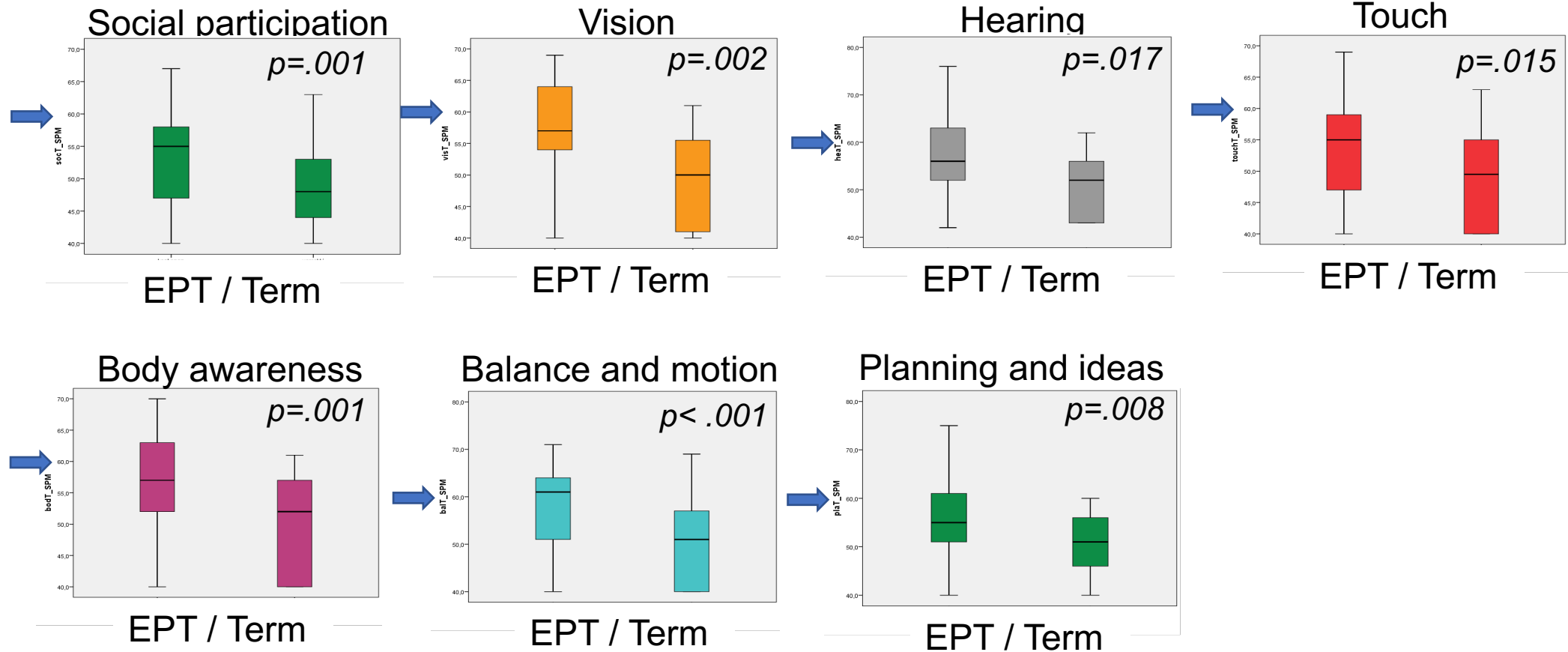


# + Sensory Processing Measure, SPM?

KeKeKe cohort, extremely preterm (EPT) <28 gwk (Niutanen et al 2022, Manuscript in preparation)

Age 7 years

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→ T score  $\geq 60$  Possible problems  
T score  $\geq 70$  Definite problems