Introduction

In different ways growing up has always been a difficult task but the society of today puts greater pressure than ever on the developing child. For a child to develop a sound nervous system has never been more important than it is today. It will take the growing child up to fifteen years to leave the nest and to master the body against the gravitational forces. This is a process that precedes a proper brain function "with a vestibular system which is "an organ of the function of which is directed against the isolation of the diverse functions of the body". Neurologically, we are essentially still 'stone brains'.

There are bound to be powerful influences from vestibular, cerebellar, and basal ganglia systems that control the child's movement. According to Brown play is not only fun but also necessary for the development of empathy, social awareness and the protection of a repertoire of social behaviours enabling the player to handle stress, particularly in a world where impressions constantly flow. The child must be given the opportunity to mature and progress in a certain way.

As Vestibularis, a center for sensory motor training in Mönsterås, Sweden the number of younger children with difficulties in acquiring their peers have increased over the years. Parents of all ages of these children have a vestibular and intellectual, interested in contact and TV, radio, using computers as a tool when they learn to read. More interested in letters and numbers than in playing. Adults often find these children cute as they appear to be "clever" and their 'cleverness' might turn into learning disabilities and emotional problems as they grow older. But why do they not:


D was only 4.5 years old when he came to Vestibularis for his first assessment. He had a history of clumsiness and movements that he could not control. During the time of training Fundamental Movement Patterns have been inhibited and corresponding Postural Reactions have appeared. The scoring, in figures, of this physiological progression is one valuable tool. Equally important but more difficult to score is the patients' impression of how behaviour matures. In the case of D it is obvious that physical improvement was followed by more stable behaviour.

Results

In dierent ways growing up has always been a difficult task but the society of today puts greater pressure than ever on the developing child. For a child to develop a sound nervous system has never been more important than it is today. It will take the growing child up to fifteen years to leave the nest and to master the body against the gravitational forces. This is a process that precedes a proper brain function “with a vestibular system which is “an organ of the function of which is directed against the isolation of the diverse functions of the body”.

There are bound to be powerful influences from vestibular, cerebellar, and basal ganglia systems that control the child’s movement. According to Brown play is not only fun but also necessary for the development of empathy, social awareness and the protection of a repertoire of social behaviours enabling the player to handle stress, particularly in a world where impressions constantly flow. The child must be given the opportunity to mature and progress in a certain way.

As Vestibularis, a center for sensory motor training in Mönsterås, Sweden the number of younger children with difficulties in acquiring their peers have increased over the years. Parents of all ages of these children have a vestibular and intellectual, interested in contact and TV, radio, using computers as a tool when they learn to read. More interested in letters and numbers than in playing. Adults often find these children cute as they appear to be ‘clever’ and their ‘cleverness’ might turn into learning disabilities and emotional problems as they grow older. But why do they not: