

Difference between Reflex Integration and Sensory Integration.

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Development Centre

Reflex Integration

Definition

Reflex Integration is the process of identifying and reducing or eliminating retained primitive reflexes that interfere with normal development.

Focus

Focuses on retained primitive reflexes (non-integrated reflexes)
That persists beyond the age when they should have been integrated.

Goal

To integrate (inhibit) retained primitive reflexes to support normal motor, cognitive and emotional development.

Underlying Concept

Based on neurodevelopmental principles, primitive reflexes emerge early and should be integrated for mature function.

Assessment

Assessment through specific reflex test (e.g. Moro, ATNR, STNR, Rooting Reflex, TLR).

Integration Approach

Uses specific exercises and activities to inhibit or integrate retained reflexes

Examples

Moro Reflex, ATNR, STNR, TLR, Rooting reflex, TLR

Therapies Used

Reflex Integration Exercises, Neurodevelopment therapy, MNRI, Brain Gym

Outcome

Improve motor control, posture coordination, attention, learning and behavior.

Sensory Integration

Definition

Sensory Integration is the process by which the brain organizes, interprets and makes sense of sensory information from the body and environment.

Focus

Focuses on how the brain processes and responds to sensory input (vestibular, proprioceptive , tactile, auditory, visual, olfactory, gustatory).

Goal

To improve the brain ability to process and respond to sensory information for functional participation in daily activities.

Underlying Concept

Based on sensory processing theory that efficient processing of sensory input is essential for learning behavior and motor skills.

Assessment

Assessed through sensory processing evaluation (E.g. Sensory profile , Clinical Observation , sensory modulation test).

Integration Approach

Uses sensory-based activities and therapeutic methods to improve sensory processing and modulation.

Examples

Over and under sensitivity to touch, movement, sound, light, textures, balance, body awareness etc.

Therapies Used

Sensory Integration Therapy (SIT), Ayres sensory Integration (ASI) , Sensory Diets, Play Therapy.

Outcome

Improved sensory processing, better self regulation, attention, participation and daily functioning.

Follow For Next Assessment Topic

Assessed through sensory processing evaluation (E.g. Sensory profile , Clinical Observation , sensory modulation test).

Assessment through specific reflex tests (e.g. Moro, ATNR, STNR, Rooting Reflex, TLR).

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