



Detailed Analysis of a Screening Questionnaire for Dyspraxia

Self-Care Tasks:

- **Childhood:** Only 1.3% of respondents reported difficulty with self-care tasks such as tying shoelaces, fastening buttons and zips.
- **Adulthood:** The number increases to 6.7% who have difficulty with self-care tasks, specifically age-related tasks like shaving or putting on makeup.

Analysis: The data indicates a significant increase in self-care challenges from childhood to adulthood. This suggests that while some individuals may outgrow certain motor difficulties, new challenges related to age-specific tasks can emerge in adulthood.

Handwriting:

- **Childhood:** 17.2% of respondents had difficulty writing neatly so that others could read it.
- **Adulthood:** The percentage slightly increases to 20.5%.

Analysis: The persistent difficulty in handwriting suggests that this is a long-term challenge for individuals, some of whom might have dyspraxia. The slight increase in adulthood may be due to the increased demand for handwriting in daily tasks and professional settings.

Forgetting Newly Learnt Tasks and Attention Span:

- **Childhood:**
 - 16.1% of respondents reported that they forget tasks easily, even though they learned them the previous day.
 - 8.3% had difficulties answering simple questions, even though they knew the answer.
- **Adulthood:**
 - 27.2% reported losing attention very fast.

Analysis: The significant increase in attention-related difficulties from childhood to adulthood suggests that the ability to maintain focus and attention may decline or become more noticeable as individuals who might struggle with dyspraxia grow older. This could have implications for learning, work performance, and daily tasks.

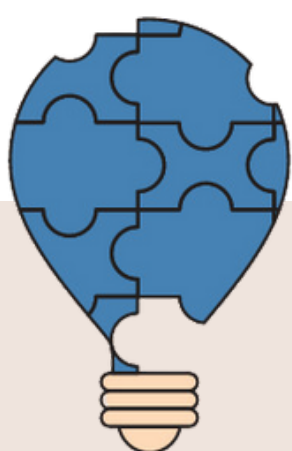
Moreover, the rise in attention-related difficulties in adulthood could also be influenced by the rapid technological advancements in our daily lives. The constant influx of information from various digital devices and platforms can overwhelm and distract individuals, making it challenging to maintain focus and attention. This aspect is particularly interesting as it highlights the interaction between neurodevelopmental conditions like dyspraxia and the modern technological environment.

It is essential to recognize and address these attention-related challenges to support individuals with dyspraxia in managing their symptoms effectively and enhancing their quality of life. Implementing strategies to minimize distractions, improving organizational skills, and providing targeted interventions can be beneficial in improving attention and concentration in daily tasks and activities.

Bumping into Objects:

- **Childhood:** 14% of respondents reported bumping into objects very often.
- **Adulthood:** The percentage decreases to 11.7%.

Analysis: The decrease in the frequency of bumping into objects from childhood to adulthood may indicate some improvement in spatial awareness and coordination over time, although it remains a persistent challenge for a significant portion of adults with dyspraxia.



Questionnaire Analysis



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Finding Things in the Room:

- **Childhood:** 20% had difficulty finding things in their room.
- **Adulthood:** The percentage decreases to 11.7%.

Analysis: Similar to the previous finding, there appears to be some improvement in organizational skills and spatial awareness from childhood to adulthood. However, it remains a challenge for a notable percentage of adults

Mood and Control Factors:

- **Childhood:** 16.2% had outbursts of uncontrolled behavior.
- **Adulthood:** 16% get easily upset.

Analysis: The stability in mood and control factors across age groups suggests that emotional regulation remains a consistent challenge for individuals, some of whom might struggle with dyspraxia, throughout their lives.

Organization and Daily Tasks:

- Between 10% and 17% of adults reported difficulties in:
 - Organizing themselves
 - Packing a suitcase
 - Folding clothes neatly
 - Calculating distance
 - Planning the day or their time
 - Preparing a meal from scratch
 - Playing team games
 - Managing money

Analysis: These findings highlight the ongoing challenges that adults with dyspraxia face in daily living activities and organizational skills. These difficulties can significantly impact their independence and quality of life.

Perception by Others:

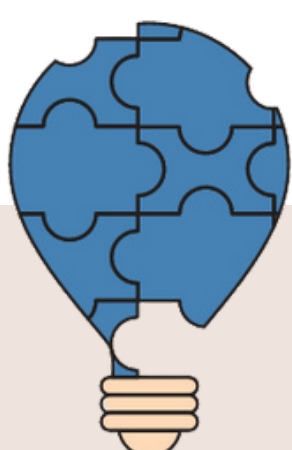
- **Childhood:** 14.5% had been called clumsy.
- **Adulthood:** 11.6% are being called disorganized and have no spatial orientation.

Analysis: The shift in perception from being "clumsy" in childhood to "disorganized" and having no spatial orientation in adulthood suggests changing societal expectations and understanding of dyspraxia as individuals grow older.

Sensory Sensitivity:

- **Adulthood:** 18% are more sensitive to touch than their peers.

Analysis: Sensory sensitivity remains a significant challenge in adulthood, which can impact daily interactions and comfort levels.



Questionnaire Analysis



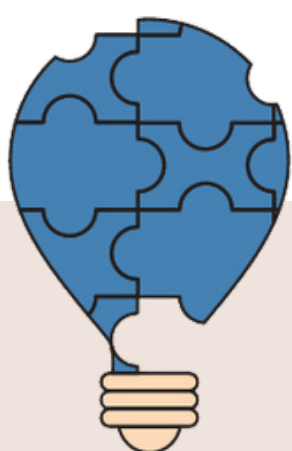
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Conclusions

The analysis of the provided findings reveals several important insights into the persistent and evolving nature of dyspraxia symptoms from childhood to adulthood:

- **Self-Care:** There is a significant increase in self-care challenges in adulthood, highlighting the emergence of new difficulties related to age-specific tasks.
- **Handwriting:** Handwriting difficulties persist into adulthood, suggesting a long-term challenge in fine motor skills.
- **Attention Span:** Attention-related difficulties become more pronounced in adulthood, indicating potential challenges in learning and daily tasks.
- **Spatial Awareness and Organization:** While there is some improvement in spatial awareness and organizational skills from childhood to adulthood, a significant percentage of adults still face challenges in these areas.
- **Emotional Regulation:** Mood and control factors remain consistent across age groups, indicating ongoing challenges in emotional regulation.
- **Daily Living Activities:** Adults with dyspraxia continue to face difficulties in daily living activities and organizational skills, which can impact their independence and quality of life.

Early identification, targeted interventions, and ongoing support are essential to help individuals with dyspraxia manage their symptoms effectively across different life stages and improve their quality of life.



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