

Challenges in The Assessment of Children with Developmental Coordination Disorder (Dcd)



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Abstract

Children with DCD have difficulty in organizing and sequencing of motor events. Instead of having higher IQ of greater than 70% these children face difficulties in reading and writing. All other activities in daily living is a biggest challenge for these children to be done without assistance from their caregivers. Without proper evaluation of these children as "DCD", they have been diagnosed as a continuum of cerebral palsy and all the caregivers of children with DCD waste their time and money on the inappropriate diagnosis and treatment interventions.

Keywords: Neurodevelopmental; World Health Organization; Disorder; Psychiatric

Introduction

DCD is a neurodevelopmental disorder which has been misdiagnosed as cerebral palsy in the early years of child's development, these children have poor participation in physical activities and they experience difficulty in performing all the activities of daily living. Early manifestation of children with DCD includes delay in acquisition of motor milestones which is identified by poor standing and walking balance, poor performance in all the activities of daily living and with their untidy handwriting as a result of poor prehension handling [1].

World Health Organization and American Psychiatric Association have given their unique definition in the identification and classification of these children with Developmental Coordination Disorder. However both the definitions on DCD overlap and there exist a maximum number of difficulties in classification and identification of children with DCD [2].

When the historical background of the Developmental Coordination Disorder has been analyzed, there exist a difficulty in identifying children with DCD because of the wide variation in the terminology. These children have been referred to as Clumsy, Awkward, motorically poor, Apraxia and developmental disability. Because of the variation in terminology, these children were classified with poor knowledge of the condition [3]. Dr. U. Ganapathy Sankar and Saritha conducted a study on Prevalence of Developmental Coordination Disorder at Kattankulathur, Tamilnadu in 2011 and concluded that the prevalence rate was 1.37% with the age group of 5-10 years at Kattankulathur, Tamilnadu [4]. Dr. U Ganapathy

Sankar conducted a study on Prevalence of Developmental Coordination Disorder at Kattupakkam, Tamilnadu in 2018 [5] and concluded that the prevalence rate is 3.22%. When gender differences have been taken into account, more boys than girls (2:1) were diagnosed with DCD. However, prevalence of DCD is directly related to the manner in which the assessment tool is employed. There is still much debate and difficulty in estimating the prevalence rate of DCD in the Indian population.

Review

When the prevalence estimate of DCD has been analyzed, there is an error which has been left un-noticed, previous researchers have given the prevalence estimate value, but none of them have used a gold standard assessment measure in estimating the prevalence rate. Bruininks Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency, Developmental Coordination Disorder Questionnaire, Movement Assessment Battery for Children are the most commonly used assessment measures in the identification of children with DCD. But there exist a wide variation in the internal consistency of the assessments that is used formally in the identification of children. When the etiology is taken into account there is a debate which is worth considering, researchers have highlighted that it is a continuum of cerebral palsy and prenatal, perinatal and neonatal insults can result in DCD which is highlighted by few researchers in the past. Damage at the cellular level can result in DCD, these are the various hypotheses stated by previous researchers and everything ends with a challenge in the diagnosis of these children with developmental coordination disorder [6].

Conclusion

There is an inconsistency among motor tests which is used in identification of children with DCD and all researches in DCD ends in a hypothesis. There is no standardized method can accurately identify DCD children, there are still few therapist classify these children as cerebral palsy without proper knowledge about the coordination difficulty. Further research is needed in the development of reliable assessment method and there is an increasing demand for the therapeutic treatment protocol regimen for children with DCD in Indian Population.

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