

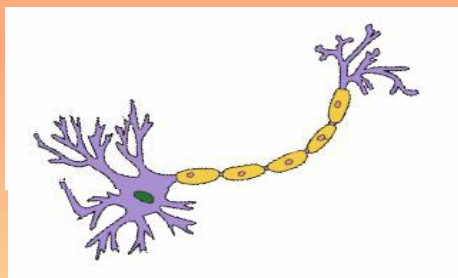
***The use of
Sensory Room
and Garden Sensory Room
lab in order to check
and develop intellectual abilities
of Deaf students
in SOSW No 2***

Sensory Processing

- Children learn about their world through their senses.
- Effective Sensory Processing:



Perceive



Relay



Interpret



React

Multisensory Environments

A Multisensory Environment is one "where stimulation can be controlled, manipulated, intensified, reduced, presented in isolation or combination, packaged for active or passive interaction, and temporarily matched to fit the perceived motivation, interests, leisure, relaxation, therapeutic and/or **educational needs** of the user" (Paglioano, 1998, p. 107).

The sensory room and the Garden Sensory lab are equipped with different devices used for stimulation in developing of 5 senses. The rooms give an opportunity to receive new impulses, enrich experiences and simply helps to spend a relaxing time. The aim of the rooms is to boost energy and motivation for knowlege and learning.

The main aim of this therapy is the experience of the world with senses of sight, touch, sound, smell and taste. Students are exposed to various stimuli of sound, light, smell as well as mechanical stimuli.

Therapy aims of the sensory rooms:

- create an interesting and varied forms of spending a free time
- are designed to create a stimulating and calming atmosphere
- increase activity and motivation for knowledge
- improve social skills
- evoke happiness, give feeling of comfort and safety, and help to fight the feeling of fear
- increase the possibility of experiencing new stimuli
- give an opportunity for more life experience
- develop interests and cognitive processes
- improve body coordination
- motivate for taking up new activities

Main rules of using the sensory rooms:

- creating a good atmosphere
- own decision
- own pace
- a proper time duration
- repetition
- a choice of stimuli
- a proper attitude
- a proper care

Characteristics of senses and their development in the Sensory Room and Garden Sensory Room



Touch

Touch is responsible for many body functions like: speech, movement, control of saliva production, eating, manual ability as well as receiving positive and negative signals. Touch has also therapeutic and relaxation benefits: enhance activity and make easier to know yourself better. Touch includes sense called proprioception or kinesthetics able to sense the position and location and orientation and movement of the body and its parts.

The aims of touch stimulation:

- collecting new experiences and developing perception abilities
- improving movement abilities and finger strengthening
- developing touch sensitivity
- developing activity of movement
- improving body orientation
- encouraging for taking up movement activity
- enhancing curiosity and desire for experiments

Touch

Items for touch stimulation:

- variety of tactile items such as: cushions, vibrating pillows, variety of textures such as rough surfaces, soft and squishy items, soft fabrics, toys of different shape and texture
- soft elements: mattresses, sponges, activity walls, bags filled with different materials
- box with holes for manipulation
- elements for manipulation
- vibrating devices

Sight

Sight enriches our knowledge about the surrounding world. Sight makes an important role in the development of perception. Thanks to a well functioning eye we are able to notice space, time, speed, colour, light, shape of different things and texture of various surfaces.

Sight

The aims of sight stimulation:

- developing sight perception
- developing direct perception
- developing sight word recognition
- general improvement of sight analysis and synthesis

Items used for sight stimulation:

- mirror,
- mirror ball with glowing lamp inside,
- mirror cabin,
- water columns,
- projectors,
- waterfall fibre,
- materials glowing in ultraviolet light,
- ultraviolet lamp,
- glowing balls, sticks, belts, toys.

Therapeutic and health benefits of colours:

- **red**- boosts energy,gives incentive for action, too much red can lead to irritation
- **yellow**- strengthen muscles,has a good influence on melancholy type of personality,improves metabolism
- **orange**- has a positive influence on life energy, eliminates prejudices (shyness)
- **green**- calms down, regulates heartbeat,boosts brain function
- **blue**- eliminates pain, can cause sleepiness, calms down
- **violet**- ease stress, but too much of it can cause depression

Hearing

First unconditioned reaction on high volume sound is winking, with time a child learns how to control its reactions. The process of controlling your reactions is characteristic for all senses.

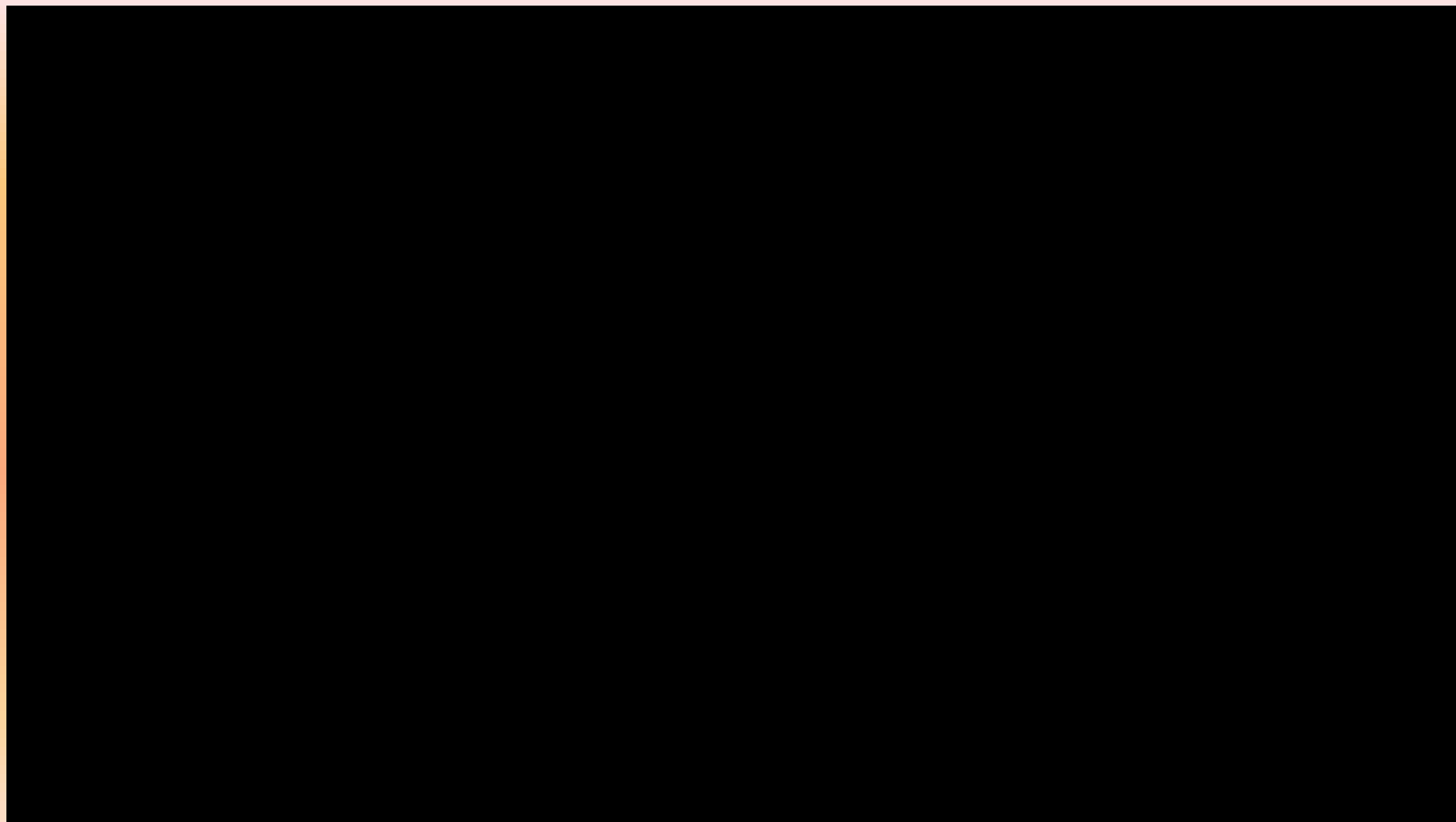
Hearing

Hearing enables perception of ultrasonic waves it provides a human with orientation, gives the feeling of comfort and helps to unfold many skills. Even a small hearing loss isolates a human being from the rest of society, limits the level of communication and reduces the ability of exploring the world.

The aims of hearing stimulation:

- expanding experiences in the area of hearing perception
- improving concentration on hearing stimuli
- reducing the fear against unknown sounds
- developing ability of recognition between the sound from the environment and speech sound
- developing hearing memory
- developing hearing- movement coordination and hearing-sight coordination
- reaction to different sound signals
- experiencing the definitions of words loud and silent

Hearing



Elements of hearing stimulation:

- microphone
- music
- light-sound path



Smell

Smell is important in life of every human. The human sense of smell is not heavily used compared to that of many animals. Still, it's a deep and rich sense, and it can enhance how you communicate (especially when you're crafting a story or describing a moment). It can enhance how you experience your other senses (particularly taste, such as tasting complex flavors in wine and dark chocolate).

The aims of smell stimulation:

- collecting smell experiencesgromadzenie doświadczeń węchowych
- building up knowledge about the surrounding world budowanie wiedzy na temat otaczającego świata
- associating a smell with a particular situationkojarzenie zapachu z sytuacjami
- the ability of smell location nauka lokalizacji zapachu



Elements for smell stimulation:

- scented candles, lamps
- oils
- different fragrance sets

Effects of oils:

- *lemon*- calms and refreshes
- *grapefruit* – lowers stress, depression, eases the effects of nervous breakdown
- *mandarin*-boosts energy, eliminates depression and fears
- *lavender*- calms down, eliminates tiredness
- *tea tree*- gives refreshing and energizing effects
- *melissa*- reduces the symptoms of shock, panic and hysteria
- *pine*- eliminates mental tiredness
- *ginger*- revigorates senses and improves memory

Taste

The bumps on our tongue are called taste buds and they respond to different types of taste (sweet,salty, bitter or sour). Taste was an important sense for survival for our ancient ancestors. As most poisonous substance are very bitter our taste buds react to this bitterness and stop us from eating or drinkining harmful things. Taste perception enriches our experiences, develops our sense sensitivity. Sense of taste hepls to collect experiences connected with recognizing certain dishes.

The aims of taste stimulation:

- developing of taste perception
- differentiation of tastes
- acceptance of a new taste and new meals



Lack of sensory experiences leads to:

- dying of nerve cells
- confusion
- lack of confidence
- indifference
- no ability of recognizing stimuli
- increase of mental disability
- loss of energy

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Than You for your attention!