Seeker: The child has a high stimuli threshold for gustatory input. Is searching for stimuli in order to satisfy his needs.

Sensor:/Avoider: The child has a low stimuli threshold for gustatory input. Is sensitive for gustatory input and can be easily sensory overloaded when threshold is reached.

Intervention: The therapist can get the attention of the child by reducing the predictabilities and breaking routines. For example: Use toys with different structures to press against his lips.

Bystander: The child has a high stimuli threshold for gustatory input. Although the child does not search by himself for stimuli.

Intervention: Use activities and tasks which satisfy the gustatory needs, a seeker can indicate what he needs. For example: Do not disturb the movements with his mouth, let him touch his lips.

Child

Gustatory

Tactile

Olfactory

Intervention: The therapist can get the attention of the child by reducing the predictabilities and breaking routines. For example: Give therapy outside.

Seeker: The child has a high stimuli threshold for olfactory input. Is searching for stimuli in order to satisfy his needs.

Sensor:/Avoider: The child has a low stimuli threshold for olfactory input. Is sensitive for olfactory input and can be easily sensory overloaded when threshold is reached.

Intervention: Understand the threshold of the child. Take it seriously if the child shows discomfort with some olfactory stimuli, do not continue or avoid this olfactory stimuli, otherwise the child can be easily sensory overloaded.

Bystander: The child has a high stimuli threshold for olfactory input.

Intervention: The therapist can get the attention of the child by reducing the predictabilities and breaking routines. For example: Give the child the possibility to play with toys of different structures.

Seeker: The child has a high stimuli threshold for tactile input. Is searching for stimuli in order to satisfy his needs.

Sensor:/Avoider: The child has a low stimuli threshold for tactile input. Is sensitive for tactile input and can be easily sensory overloaded when threshold is reached.

Intervention: Understand the threshold of the child. Take it seriously if the child shows discomfort with some tactile stimuli, do not continue or avoid this tactile stimuli, otherwise the child can be easily sensory overloaded.

Bystander: The child has a high stimuli threshold for tactile input. Although the child does not search by himself for stimuli.

Intervention: The therapist can get the attention of the child by reducing the predictabilities and breaking routines. For example: Touch the child unexpectedly.

Seeker: The child has a high stimuli threshold for tactile input. Is searching for stimuli in order to satisfy his needs.

Intervention: Use activities and tasks which satisfy the tactile needs, a seeker can indicate what he needs. For example: Let him smell when he wants.

Sensor:/Avoider: The child has a low stimuli threshold for tactile input. Is sensitive for tactile input and can be easily sensory overloaded when threshold is reached.