



SENSORY INTEGRATION AND PRAXIS TEST PROFILE

The Sensory Integration and Praxis Test (SIPT) was developed for children 4.0-8.11 years of age by Dr. A. Jean Ayres in 1989, and is a comprehensive assessment of sensory and motor processing that impacts on learning and behaviour. Information gathered by the SIPT is useful in design of programs for children with complex learning difficulties, Autism, or ADHD; information that will improve children's performance in printing, reading, attention, sports, self confidence, and socialization.

The SIPT has 17 subtests summarized below, which fall into six categories of sensory and motor function: (1) form and space, (2) visual motor, (3) tactile discrimination, (4) vestibular-proprioceptive processing, (5) bilateral integration and sequencing, and (6) praxis.

TEST CATEGORIES	ASSESSES	COMPARABLE TESTS	PROBLEM AREAS ADDESSED
1. FORM and SPACE			
Space Visualization	Visual manipulation of objects.	TVPS, MVPT3	Reading, writing, ADL's, navigation.
Figure Ground	Visual figure ground.	TVPS, MVPT3, MAP	Poor organizational skills, losing place when reading, doing math or worksheets.
Manual Form Perception	Shape recognition, bilateral stereognosis.	*MAP	Dressing, sports, tasks not requiring vision.
2. VISUAL MOTOR			
Design/ Copy	2-D construction (pencil test) and motor planning.	VMI, DVPT, TVMS	Reading, writing, math.
Constructional Praxis	3-D construction (block design).	MAP, Peabody	Negotiating self thru space, object construction.
Motor Accuracy	Visual motor control of preferred and non-preferred hands.	VMI, BOT2	Writing, sports, crossing mid-line.
3. TACTILE DISCRIMINATION			
Finger Identification	Finger recognition through touch.	MAP	Fine motor difficulties, weak grasp.
Graphesthesia	Tactile recognition through form.	None	Drawing, writing.
Localization of Tactile Stimuli	Tactile localization.	None.	Body awareness, tactile modulation.
4. VESTIBULAR-PROPRIOCEPTIVE PROCESSING			
Kinesthesia	Perception of joint position and movement.	MAP, BOT2, COMPS	Clumsy, rough with others and objects, breaks objects.
Stand/ Walk Balance	Static and dynamic balance, EO/EC.	PDMS, BOT2, MAP, COMPS	Poor balance, sports, position of self for function, poor endurance.
Post-Rotary Nystagmus	Reflexive response (VOR) of eyes to rotation.	None	Move/spins lots or avoids movement, car sick, vertigo.

TEST CATEGORIES	ASSESSES	COMPARABLE TESTS	PROBLEM AREAS ADDRESSED
5. BILATERAL INTEGRATION AND SEQUENCING			
Bilateral Motor Coordination	Replicating smooth and coordinated bilateral hand/feet patterns.	MAP, BOT2	Functional use of both sides of the body for sports, writing, play.
Sequencing Praxis	Replicating sequences of hand movements.	MAP	Multi-step directions, avoids sports, reading, writing.
Space Visualization	Preferred hand and contra-lateral hand use.	None	Crossing mid-line, handedness, reading, writing.
6. PRAXIS			
Postural Praxis	Imitation of postures.	MAP, Peabody	Avoids new tasks, slow to learn new motor skills, lacks creativity in play.
Oral Praxis	Imitation of oral movements.	None	Speech production, feeding issues.
Praxis on Verbal Command	Following 2 and 3 step verbal commands.	TAPS, MAP	Auditory processing, following directions.

*Note: MAP tests children ages 2.9-5.8 years.