

**Status of sensory profile score among the children
with Autism in selected centers of Dhaka city**

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ABSTRACT

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Autism is a neurobiological disorder that affects physical, social, and language skills of a person. Children with autism feels difficulty for processing, integrating and responding to sensory stimuli. Current estimates show that 45% to 96 % of children with ASD demonstrate sensory difficulties. The purpose of this study is to find out the prevalence of the sensory dysfunction among the children with autism and recognize common pattern of the sensory dysfunction. As Autism is a worldwide burning issue, it becomes highly prioritize and important service provision in Bangladesh. The researcher has found interest to conduct the study due to children with autism represents different sorts of sensory related deficit and disorder that affects their daily functional and academic performance. Sensory deficit does not only hamper the normal development of a child, it also hampers the learning process and functional independency. Cross sectional survey study design was used in this study. Eighty children with autism and their parents were participated in this study. Convenience sampling has used to select the sample. In this study the data was collected by using the Short Sensory Profile (SSP) which is a 38-item questionnaire that was completed by Occupational therapist who take data from parents and observed child response to sensory related activity. Descriptive statistics were used. Item analysis was conducted to identify items yielding or resulting the highest reported sensory processing dysfunction in this sample on the SSP. SPSS were used for date analyzing data. The result showed that 78.25% of sample had significantly sensory processing dysfunction. Under responsive/ Sensory seeking and auditory filtering are most

common problem in sample. Within the sample 95% are represented that had definite to probable difference in sensory processing including under-response/ sensory seeking, auditory filtering and tactile sensitivity. The result showed the definite difference of sensory processing among the 64 sample within 100%, that mean those child suffered by the sensory difficulties which draw a great impact on the child daily activities as well as social interaction. 95% children with sensory difficulties who need intervention to overcome or normalize the problem. The result of the study made the insight about which type of sensory processing dysfunction need to consider during diagnosis and proving treatment. So early detection of problem in sensory processing is the option for providing appropriate sensory diet to decrease the maladaptive behavior and increase the range of adaptive behavior. In this study convenience sampling procedure was used to collect data which was taken from selected institution. The study gave a snap shot of sensory processing difficulties of the children with autism in context of Bangladesh.