



Research Paper

The Relationship Between Balance and Fine Motor Skills in Children With Intellectual Disability



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Conflict of interest

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Children with intellectual disabilities (ID) have problems in adaptive behavior and developmental areas, including cognition, language, social interactions, and motor skills. Among motor skills, fine motor skills and balance are crucial due to their role in child-environment interactions, learning, physical activity, and play. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the relationship between balance and fine motor skills in children with ID.

Methods: The present study was a descriptive-analytic cross-sectional study. Participants in the study were selected by non-random method, 80 children (4-7 years old) with ID were selected from special school and occupational therapy centers in Arak City, Iran. Data were collected through Peabody developmental motor scale edition 2 (PDMS-2) for the fine motor skills area. Bruninks-Oseretsky test of motor proficiency (BOTMP) was used for balance. The Spearman correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation between variables. The significance level was considered to be $P \leq 0.05$.

Results: The results showed that 60% of the participants were at a low level in terms of balance skills, 60% in terms of visual motor integration (VMI), and 47.5% in terms of grasping skills. Spearman correlation coefficient was used to measure the relationship between VMI, grasp, and total score of fine motor skills with balance, which showed a significant relationship between balance and these variables ($P \leq 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed a strong relationship between fine motor skills and balance in children with ID.

Keywords: Intellectual disability, Postural balance, Hand function, Visual motor performance



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↑ *What is “already known” in this topic:*

Intellectual Disability (ID) is a common general learning disorder. Its general prevalence is about 1%, which reaches 3% in school age. ID can affect areas of development, including motor, cognition, language, and psychosocial skills. Balance and fine motor skills are two important aspects of motor performance, the level of which is lower in children with intellectual disability compared to other children. Weakness in these skills can lead to serious functional problems for children with ID, and for this reason, improvement of these skills is usually included in the program of occupational therapy interventions for these children.

→ *What this article adds:*

The results of this study showed that there is a strong relationship between fine motor skills and balance in children with intellectual disability. This may affect the planning of interventions to improve any of the areas of fine motor skills or balance. In other words, therapists may be able to improve fine motor skills with appropriate interventions for balance, or vice versa. This will diversify the therapeutic exercises for these children as well.

Introduction

Intellectual disability (ID) is a learning disorder that leads to an intelligence quotient (IQ) lower than 70 and defects in two or more areas of adaptive behaviors.

This disorder occurs before the age of 18 years and its diagnosis is based on clinical history, level of mental ability, and level of adaptive performance [1]. Its prevalence is about 1%, which reaches 3% in school age. ID is divided into 4 categories, mild, moderate, severe, and profound based on the level of mental and adaptive function, and more than 75% of the children with ID are mild. Children with mild ID can learn reading, writing, and math up to the third to sixth grade and lead independent lives [2].

Some researchers have stated that intellectual disability can also affect other areas of development, including cognition, language, and psychosocial skills [3, 4]. Lee mentioned children with ID have more behavioral problems than other children. These behavioral problems often include attention deficit, self-harm, stereotyped behaviors, abnormal attachment, aggression, and impulsive behaviors that can prevent children with ID from participating in learning opportunities and activities of daily living (ADL) [5]. The limitations of children with ID are caused by problems in brain development [6]. Having a suitable level of motor integration can affect children's ADL, play, education, and participation in life areas [7]. Some researchers state that children with ID have delays in gross and fine motor skills [4, 8, 9]. Sretenovic and Nedovic, after examining the movement problems of mentally disabled children, stated that the balance skills of these children

are also lower than the average of other school-aged children. They suggested that corrective or preventive interventions should be considered to support and help these children perform school activities [10]. These motor defects often include defects in motor coordination, visual motor coordination, balance, and fine motor skills, so that Karande states that 27% of children with ID have postural control disorder and 92% of them have problems in fine motor skills. These children are 3 to 5 years behind other children in terms of motor development [4].

Hand as the main part of fine motor skills is effective in performing various areas of ADL and play activities as well as understanding and exploring the environment. Some studies have shown that fine motor skills have a significant relationship with social skills, self-awareness, and self-esteem in children [8, 11]. In a study of 85 children aged 6-8 years with normal development, Dehghan stated that a significant relationship was observed between fine motor skills and children's social development. She suggested that among other effective interventions, fine motor skills can also be used to improve social skills [11].

On the other hand, balance is one of the main aspects of child movement in which children with ID experience problems [6]. Balance is defined as the ability to maintain a stable body position during various movements [10]. Children gain balance skills through ADL, games, and exercises related to this field. Correct balance performance allows the child to be aware of his position in space while moving, determine the direction and speed of his movements, and automatically correct his position and maintain his stability during various activities [12].

Postural and balance control is one of the main requirements of ADL. Acquiring, maintaining, and correcting balance during different movement situations, such as stationary and motionless positions, preparing to move, moving, and preparing to stop, are very complex abilities that are delayed and inefficient in children with ID [3, 8]. Most motor skills are developed during the preschool age, which is a critical period for learning and acquiring most movements. In this developmental period, the best way to improve motor skills is through functional exercises and exposure to suitable and sufficient balance stimuli [10].

According to the review of the studies conducted in this field, it seems that few studies have investigated the relationship between balance and fine motor skills. If this relationship exists, more comprehensive treatment programs can be used to improve each. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the relationship between balance and fine motor skills in children with mild intellectual disability aged 4-7 years.

Materials and Methods

Participations

The present study is a descriptive cross-sectional study. Eighty children aged 4-7 years (45 boys and 35 girls) with mild ID (intelligence quotient [IQ] 50-70) based on the school records and physician's prescription were recruited from schools for children with special needs and occupational therapy centers in Arak City, Iran in a non-random way. They all met inclusion criteria, including the absence of any visual or hearing impairment that cannot be compensated by assistive devices, such as glasses or hearing aids, the absence of other neurological injuries, and no history of orthopedic or surgical injuries in the upper or lower limbs in the past 6 months. Those children who did not cooperate were excluded from the study. All children's parents were asked to sign the consent form and to complete the demographic questionnaire. To maximize the response accuracy, before conducting the main assessments, the participants were familiarized with the assessment items during a short 10-minute session.

Assessment tools

Peabody developmental motor scale edition 2 (PDMS-2)

Peabody developmental motor scale edition 2 (PDMS-2) was used to evaluate fine motor skills, which examines the state of motor development of children from

birth to 7 years old. This tool is not dependent on gender, race, and culture, and its validity and reliability are high in the Iranian population (0.987 for the gross motor scale and 0.971 for the fine motor scale) [13]. This is composed of 6 subtests, reflexes (birth to 11 months), stationary (all age range), locomotion (all age range), object manipulation (12 months and older), grasping (all age range), and visual motor integration (all age range). This measurement was performed by occupational therapists using standard tools. Each item depended on a performance score from 0 to 2 [14]. In this study, only fine motor skill areas, including grasping and visual motor integration (VMI) scores were collected. The grasping subtest has 26 items and the visual motor integration subtest has 72 items. At the end of the evaluation of each subtest, the score related to that subtest is recorded and the final score of fine motor skills (FMS) is obtained from the total scores of all items. Considering the high number of items evaluated and to prevent the negative effects of fatigue on the results, skills were evaluated for each participant by a tester in two sessions. The instructions for each item were first given orally and practically by the tester to each participant and then asked to do it. Depending on how each item was performed, the score was recorded on a test sheet for each participant.

Bruninks-Oseretsky test of motor proficiency (BOTMP)

The purpose of the Bruninks-Oseretsky test of motor proficiency (BOTMP) is to provide a comprehensive overview of fine and gross motor skills in school-aged children and young adults. The BOTMP can also be used to develop and evaluate motor training programs. Gharai et al. examined the validity and reliability of the BOTMP in Iran and its reliability coefficient was reported as 0.78 [15]. This test has eight subscales, running speed and agility (1 item), balance (8 items), bilateral coordination (8 items), strength (3 items), upper limb coordination (9 items), response speed (1 item), visual motor control (8 item), and upper limb speed and dexterity (8 items). In this study, balance subscale scores were collected. The score for each item is 0 (failure) and 1 (success). Finally, the total scores of fine motor skills (TFMS) obtained in 8 items are recorded as a score of the balance subtest. Participants were allowed to perform each item twice and the best result was recorded as a result of that item.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS software, version 23. It was not normally distributed (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of normality). $P < 0.05$ was statistically sig-

nificant. Then, Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation between balance with the total score of fine motor skills, VMI, and grasp. The significance level was also considered as $P \leq 0.05$.

Mean \pm SD, range of changes, minimum, and maximum were used to analyze descriptive variables.

Results

This study was conducted on 80 children with mild intellectual disability. Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sample. As shown, 42 female participants with an average age of 41.39 ± 7.65 months and 38 male participants with an average age of 39.51 ± 8.93 months participated. The Mean \pm SD of all variables of balance, visual motor integration, grasping and the total score of fine

motor skills were 10.38 ± 5.51 , 7.97 ± 3.57 , 7.68 ± 3.08 , and 15.62 ± 6.27 . Also, the results showed that 60% of the participants were at a low level in terms of balance skills (according to the standard table of the BOTMP test). Also, 60% in terms of visual-motor integration skills and 47.5% in terms of grasping skills (according to the standard table of Peabody test) were at a low level, which is shown in Table 2. Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to measure the relationship between balance and VMI, grasp, and TFMS. The data in Table 3 shows a significant relationship between balance and these variables ($P \leq 0.05$ for all variables).

Discussion

The present study was conducted to investigate the existence of a positive relationship between balance and VMI, grasping, and fine motor skills in children with

Table 1. Variables of age, balance, VMI, grasp and TFMS (n=80)

Variables	Mean \pm SD	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Age (y)	66.37 \pm 9.65	87	50	37
Balance	10.38 \pm 5.51	22	1	21
VMI	7.97 \pm 3.57	15	4	11
Grasp	7.67 \pm 3.08	13	1	11
TFMS	15.62 \pm 6.27	28	7	21

VMI: Visual motor integration; TFMS: Total scores of fine motor skills.

Table 2. Balance, VMI and grasping based on the standard of the tests used

Variables	Low Level (%)	Moderate Level (%)	High Level (%)
Balance	60	36.2	3.8
VMI	60	34.2	5.8
Grasp	47.5	52.5	0

VMI: Visual motor integration.

Table 3. Correlation between balance and VMI, grasping and TFMS

Variables	P	r	Mean \pm SD
Balance VMI	≤ 0.05	0.66	10.38 \pm 5.51 7.97 \pm 3.57
Balance Grasp	≤ 0.05	0.68	10.38 \pm 5.51 6.67 \pm 3.08
Balance TFMS	≤ 0.05	0.68	10.38 \pm 5.51 15.62 \pm 6.27

VMI: Visual motor integration; TFMS: Total scores of fine motor skills.

mild ID. The results showed that 60% of the participants were at a low level in terms of balance skills, 60% in terms of VMI, and 47.5% in terms of grasping skills. The main point of this study was that a significant positive relationship is observed between all variables.

Fine motor skills are a crucial part of motor skills. Human uniqueness lies in the development of the brain and its cortex, and due to the control of the brain cortex on the complex movements of the hand, a large part of the motor cortex of the brain is dedicated to hand movements. Any degree of inability in the fine motor skills of the hand can hurt the person's relationship with the environment. Therefore, many studies have investigated fine motor skills in different groups. Research has shown that a significant percentage of children with mental disabilities are at low levels in terms of motor skills. In 2013, Rintala examined the motor skills of 20 children with mild ID and found that children with mild ID were 3 to 4 years behind the normal group in motor skills [16]. In 2008, Wuang assessed the hand motor skills of children with mild intellectual disabilities using the motor assessment battery for children test and concluded that these children had severe hand function impairments [17]. In 2010, Vuijk et al. examined the gross and fine motor skills of children with intellectual disability and borderline mental functioning. They assessed balance, postural control, dexterity, and visual motor skills. They also concluded that these children had obvious problems in maintaining balance and controlling body position, as well as fine motor skills, which was consistent with the results of the present study [18]. Savage and Watkinson also achieved similar results [19, 20]. These results showed that children with mental disabilities who have good balance also have good movement skills. Balance ability and VMI are associated with increased accuracy and stability of eye movements that occur with age. Also, in children, the most reliable source of perceptual information for balance control is environmental information processed through visual cues [21, 22]. In 2006, Wrotniak et al. showed a positive and significant relationship between motor skills, visual motor coordination, and the development of gross motor skills in healthy adolescents [20].

Gross motor skills are movements that are performed by the large muscles of the legs, and arms and with the balance of the whole body. Fine motor skills involve finer and more precise movements performed by the smaller muscles of the hands and fingers. Gross motor skills, including balance, and fine motor skills often develop together, and more varied gross motor skills can develop fine motor skills. This positive correlation, which was also shown in the present study, can be caused by the simultaneous development of gross motor skills and

fine motor skills. In 2012, Atilgan conducted a study on 9-year-old children with normal development and examined the relationship between static and dynamic balance with hand-eye coordination and bilateral hand coordination. He stated that a high positive correlation is observed between hand skills and balance in children with normal development. He suggested that in addition to strengthening gross motor skills, such as muscle strength, exercises related to improving fine motor skills can also be used to improve balance [3]. In this study, we obtained similar results regarding children with ID. Haga et al. in 2008 evaluated movement and balance components in a group of school children and reported a significant relationship between balance and manual skills [23]. Hatzitaki et al. found a significant positive relationship between balance parameters and some visual motor tests, reaction time, and depth perception, which is consistent with the results of the present study [21].

Conclusion

The results of this study showed a strong relationship between fine motor skills and balance in children with intellectual disability. This issue may affect the planning of interventions to improve any of the areas of fine motor skills or balance.

Limitation

In the field of examining the relationship between balance and fine motor skills in children with intellectual disability, limited studies were conducted, which made the interpretation of the results of the present study challenging.

Recommendation

This study was conducted only on children with mild intellectual disability. It is suggested to conduct further studies in this field in children with different degrees of mental disability as well as other disorders, such as autism spectrum disorder or developmental coordination disorder.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of [Arak University of Medical Sciences](#) (Code: IR.ARAKMU.REC.1399.151). All the parents of children participating in the study read and signed a written consent form.

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Authors' contributions

Conceptualization, Supervision: Seyedeh Zeinab Beheshti, Reihaneh Askary Kachooasangy; Methodology: AmirAlmasi-Hashiani; Writing–reviewing & editing: All authors; Writing original draft: Sousan salehi, Seyedeh zeinab Beheshti; Funding acquisition: Seyedeh zeinab Beheshti.

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مقاله پژوهشی



ارتباط بین تعادل و مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف در کودکان با ناتوانی ذهنی

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چکیده

مقدمه: کودکان دارای ناتوانی ذهنی در رفتار انطباقی و زمینه‌های رشدی از جمله شناخت، زبان، تعاملات اجتماعی و ارتباطی و مهارت‌های حرکتی مشکل دارند. در بین مهارت‌های حرکتی، مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف و تعادل به دلیل نقشی که در تعاملات بین کودک و محیط، یادگیری، فعالیت بدنی و بازی دارند از اهمیت بالایی برخوردار هستند. از این‌رو در این مطالعه ما قصد داریم تا ارتباط بین تعادل و مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف را در کودکان دارای ناتوانی ذهنی بررسی کنیم.

مواد و روش‌ها: مطالعه حاضر یک مطالعه همبستگی توصیفی است که به صورت مقطعی انجام شد. شرکت‌کنندگان در این پژوهش ۸۰ کودک کم‌توان ذهنی (۴-۷ ساله) بودند که به روش غیر تصادفی، از مدارس استثنایی و مراکز کاردرمانی شهر اراک انتخاب شدند. اطلاعات مربوط به مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف از طریق نسخه دوم مقیاس رشد حرکتی پی‌بادی جمع‌آوری شد. در این مطالعه فقط از بخش گرفتن و یکپارچگی بینایی حرکتی استفاده شد. برای ارزیابی تعادل از آزمون مهارت حرکتی برونکس-اوسرسکی استفاده شد. از ضریب همبستگی اسپیرمن برای تعیین ارتباط بین متغیرها استفاده شد. سطح معنی‌داری کمتر از ۰/۰۵ در نظر گرفته شد.

یافته‌ها: نتایج نشان داد ۶۰ درصد از شرکت‌کنندگان از نظر مهارت‌های تعادلی، ۶۰ درصد از نظر یکپارچگی بینایی حرکتی و ۴۷/۵ درصد از نظر مهارت‌های گرفتن در سطح پایینی قرار داشتند. از ضریب همبستگی اسپیرمن برای اندازه‌گیری رابطه بین ادغام حرکتی بصری، درک و نمره کل مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف با تعادل استفاده شد که نشان داد بین تعادل و این متغیرها رابطه معنی‌داری وجود دارد ($P \leq 0/05$).

نتیجه‌گیری: نتایج این مطالعه نشان داد بین مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف و تعادل در کودکان مبتلا به ناتوانی ذهنی ارتباط قوی وجود دارد.

کلیدواژه‌ها:

ناتوانی ذهنی، تعادل، مهارت‌های حرکتی ظریف، یکپارچگی بینایی حرکتی

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