## Occupational Therapy Advice

## 2021



## Wrist Stabilisation Activities

Wrist stabilisation is important for supporting movements of the hand and fingers. Improving movements of the hand and fingers reduces fatigue felt in the wrist, arm and shoulder during handwriting.

Floor, desk, and wall activities


Towel Scrunches: Have your child sit at a table with their elbows tucked into their sides, and forearms flat on the bench top. Alternatively, lie on the floor on your belly propped up on your elbows and forearms. Make sure your child keeps their wrists firmly on the bench top or floor. Have a thin towel lying out in front of them. The thicker the material the harder it is for little hands, so start thin! Have your child reach forward with their fingers and gather the material up in their fingers, then repeat until they have scrunched up all of the towel with their fingers.

## Other Wrist Stabilisation Activities Include:

Drawing or painting on vertical surfaces e.g. white board, black board, or painting easel.

Floor activities- Play different board games on the floor. Have your child lay on their tummy, with their palms facing flat on the floor. When it is time for your child to have a turn of the game have them push up with one arm and place pressure through the arm whilst playing the board game.

Finger Strengthening Activities

Finger strength is the strength of the small muscles within your fingers. Finger strength is important for gripping and moving your pencil for handwriting. Finger strength is also needed for everyday activities such as dressing.



Finger coordination is the ability to move the small muscles in your fingers together to perform desired actions. Finger coordination is needed to position and readjust your pencil and move your pencil for handwriting.

| Pencil Aerobics | Have your child spin their pencil around using their thumb, index and <br> middle finger. This skill is important for being able to reposition the Helicopter: This exercise involves the same movements as <br> pencil in the right direction when picking it up. <br> above but facing the palm downwards. <br> Inchy Inch Worm: The child holds the pencil in a tripod grip <br> (index finger on top of pencil, thumb on the side and middle <br> finger underneath). Start at one end of the pencil and inch <br> fingers to the other end. <br> Woody Woodpecker: The child holds the pencil in a tripod grip <br> and moves fingers inwards and outwards. <br> Colour-in, Rub-out: Start with holding the pencil in a tripod grip <br> and complete 'woody woodpecker' movements then flip pencil <br> over and 'inchy inch worm' to the rubber end of the pencil, <br> again complete 'woody woodpecker' movements to pretend <br> rubbing out, flip pencil and 'inchy inch worm' to the tip of the <br> pencil. <br> Creepy Crawly Spider: Start by holding the pencil between <br> thumb and index finger and swap to have the middle finger <br> holding the pencil instead of the index finger. Walk each finger <br> along the pencil and hold thumb in the same position. <br> Steam Roller: Hold the pencil between thumb and index finger <br> and roll the pencil between the fingers. Swap to have the <br> middle finger holding the pencil instead of the index finger and <br> roll the pencil between the fingers. Repeat with all fingers. |
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| In Hand Manipulation | In- hand manipulation is the ability to hold and move objects within the <br> hand, this is important for positioning and readjusting your pencil <br> during handwriting. Art and craft activities are a good way to improve <br> in-hand manipulation. Cutting and pasting cardboard to make different |
| items e.g. car, boat and house. Encourage your child to use their helping |  |
| hand whilst cutting. |  |


|  | Have your child pick up 1 game piece at a time and move into the palm of their hand (squirrelling). Then as you are playing the game have them move a piece one at a time into their pincer grasp and place it in the board (de-squirrelling). The goal is for your child to be able to move the pieces held in the palm of their hand to their pincer grip, using one hand only (have a go yourself). <br> Games you can practice in: <br> Connect 4 <br> Mancala <br> Marbles <br> Beading/ threading (with beads or straws) <br> Don't spill the beans <br> Lego <br> Other Art and Craft Activities Include: <br> - Stringing beads: Make a necklace or bracelet while holding several beads in hand at a time. <br> - Dress ups: Practice doing and undoing buttons, zips and clasps. <br> - Play with puzzles: Encourage your child to move the puzzle piece around in their hand to place in the correct position. (Increase the difficulty by using smaller pieces). <br> - Build towers with blocks: Increase the difficulty by using smaller blocks. |
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| Finger Isolation | Finger isolation is the ability to move one finger at a time. This is important for grasping your pencil. You can practice finger isolation by playing with finger puppets. Use different puppets for each finger and have your child move different fingers one at a time. <br> Other Activities Include: <br> - $\quad$ Sing songs using finger actions e.g. five little ducks, twinkle twinkle little star and incey wincey spider. <br> - Make shadow finger puppets using a torch and your hands and fingers. <br> - Play finger soccer, use fingers to kick a small bouncy ball across the table and into a goal (an old tissue box). <br> - Finger painting, have your child use all of their fingers one at a time to paint. |
| Finger Exercises | Finger exercises help to improve the coordination of your child's finger movements. This improves your child's ability to make movements with their pencil for handwriting. <br> Have your child touch their thumb with their index and middle finger. Squeezing hard. Open their hand right out. Now try again. <br> Other exercises you can practice include: <br> - Playing the piano, drum your fingers lightly on the table. Try to keep the rest of your arm still. <br> - Bend each finger in to touch your palm <br> - Touch each finger to your thumb in turn. |


| -Put your hands flat on the table. Drum your index <br> fingers on the table. Keep the others still. Give all the <br> fingers a turn. <br> Close hands tightly. Make a fist with thumbs out. <br> Stretch hands open and fingers apart. Do this 10 <br> times slowly and strongly. Gradually work up to 20 <br> times. This will strengthen grip by exercising muscles <br> on both sides of the hand. <br> Place elbows on desk with forearms held upright. <br> Flop hands backwards and forwards and make <br> snatching movements with fingers. Then make <br> circles with the wrist - 10 clockwise and then 10 <br> anti-clockwise. <br> Shake fingers as hard as possible whenever the hand <br> becomes tight. |
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