

Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών Εξειδίκευσης
του Τμήματος Ελληνικής Φιλολογίας του Δημοκρίτειου Πανεπιστημίου Θράκης
σε συνεργασία με το
ΕΚΕΦΕ Δημόκριτος – Ινστιτούτο Πληροφορικής και Επικοινωνιών
με τίτλο: «Εξειδίκευση στις Τ.Π.Ε. και Ειδική Αγωγή – Ψυχοπαιδαγωγική της ένταξης»

Ανίχνευση κινητικών δυσκολιών μέσω της αξιολόγησης της λεπτής κινητικότητας

Motor difficulties screening through fine motor skills assessment

της

Μυλωνά Ιωάννας

Μεταπτυχιακή διατριβή που υποβάλλεται
στην τριμελή επιτροπή για την απόκτηση του μεταπτυχιακού τίτλου του
Προγράμματος Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών Εξειδίκευσης
του Τ.Ε.Φ- Δ.Π.Θ. σε συνεργασία με το Ε.Κ.Ε.Φ.Ε. Δημόκριτος – Ινστιτούτο
Πληροφορικής και Επικοινωνιών
με τίτλο: «Εξειδίκευση στις Τ.Π.Ε. και Ειδική Αγωγή – Ψυχοπαιδαγωγική της
ένταξης»

Η τριμελής επιτροπή

1. ΦΩΤΕΙΝΗ ΒΕΝΕΤΣΑΝΟΥ
ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΗ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΡΙΑ ΤΕΦΑΑ-ΕΚΠΑ
2. ΑΝΤΩΝΗΣ ΚΑΜΠΑΣ
ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗΣ ΤΕΦΑΑ ΔΠΘ
3. ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ ΔΡΙΓΚΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΗΣ Α΄ ΒΑΘΜΙΔΑΣ Ι.Π.Τ. Ε.Κ.Ε.Φ.Ε.
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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Σκοπός της παρούσας μελέτης ήταν η ανίχνευση κινητικών δυσκολιών παιδιών προσχολικής ηλικίας μέσω της αξιολόγησης της λεπτής κινητικότητάς τους. Στην έρευνα συμμετείχαν 55 παιδιά τυπικής ανάπτυξης (29 αγόρια και 26 κορίτσια), ηλικίας 49 – 73 μηνών (ΜΟ= 58,71 μήνες, ΤΑ=6,39), τα οποία φοιτούσαν σε γενικά σχολεία των νοτίων προαστίων του νομού Αττικής. Η κινητική επιδεξιότητα όλων των παιδιών που συμμετείχαν στην έρευνα αξιολογήθηκε αρχικά από την εκπαιδευτικό Φυσικής Αγωγής του σχολείου, με βάση 5/βάθμια κλίμακα Likert. Βάσει αυτής, τα παιδιά ταξινομήθηκαν σε ομάδες μεσαίας, υψηλής και πολύ υψηλής κινητικής επιδεξιότητας (ΚΕ). Στη συνέχεια, χορηγήθηκαν οι ενότητες της λεπτής κινητικής ακρίβειας και της λεπτής κινητικής ενσωμάτωσης της δέσμης αξιολόγησης Bruininks- Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency – Second Edition (BOT-2; Bruininks & Bruininks, 2005). Για την ανίχνευση της σύνδεσης του φύλου των συμμετεχόντων και της ΚΕ τους με τις επιδόσεις τους στις δύο ενότητες του BOT-2, εφαρμόστηκαν αναλύσεις συνδιακύμανσης στις συνολικές βαθμολογίες των δύο ενοτήτων και πολυμεταβλητές αναλύσεις συνδιακύμανσης στις επιμέρους δοκιμασίες, ορίζοντας ως συνδιακυμαντή την ηλικία. Σύμφωνα με τα αποτελέσματα, φάνηκε ότι δεν υπήρχαν στατιστικά σημαντικές διαφορές σε σχέση με το φύλο των παιδιών. Αντίθετα, σημειώθηκαν στατιστικά σημαντικές διαφορές μεταξύ των ομάδων ΚΕ και στις δύο ενότητες της δέσμης, με τα παιδιά πολύ υψηλής ΚΕ να έχουν καλύτερες επιδόσεις από τις υπόλοιπες ομάδες. Όσον αφορά τις επιμέρους δοκιμασίες, στην ενότητα λεπτής κινητικής ακρίβειας στατιστικά σημαντικές διαφορές υπήρχαν στις δοκιμασίες της συμπλήρωσης κύκλου, της συμπλήρωσης αστεριού καθώς και της σύνδεσης σημείων, ενώ στην ενότητα της λεπτής κινητικής ενσωμάτωσης υπήρξαν διαφορές σε όλες τις δοκιμασίες εκτός από αυτές της αντιγραφής κύκλου και αντιγραφής τριγώνου. Με βάση τα παραπάνω, συμπεραίνεται ότι το φύλο δεν συνδέεται με τη λεπτή κινητική επιδεξιότητα των παιδιών προσχολικής ηλικίας, καθώς και ότι τα πιο κινητικά επιδέξια παιδιά έχουν καλύτερες επιδόσεις από τους συνομηλίκους τους με χαμηλότερη ΚΕ. Παρότι η παρούσα έρευνα δείχνει τη σύνδεση των βαθμολογιών των ενοτήτων της λεπτής κινητικότητας με το επίπεδο της ΚΕ των παιδιών, περαιτέρω έρευνα, με τη χρήση

δείγματος στο οποίο θα συμπεριλαμβάνονται παιδιά με διαγνωσμένες κινητικές δυσκολίες, κρίνεται απαραίτητη για την εξαγωγή ασφαλών συμπερασμάτων σχετικά με τη δυνατότητα της ανίχνευσης κινητικών δυσκολιών με βάση την επίδοση σε δοκιμασίες λεπτής κινητικότητας.

Λέξεις Κλειδιά: λεπτές κινητικές δεξιότητες, BOT -2, προσχολική ηλικία, Αναπτυξιακή Διαταραχή Κινητικής Συναρμογής

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to detect pre – school children’s motor difficulties by assessing their fine motor skills. The participants in the study were 55 typically developing children (29 boys and 26 girls) aged 49 – 73 months, attending typical schools in the southern suburbs of Attica. Initially, the Physical Education Teacher of each school assessed participants’ motor competence (MC) according to a Likert scale. Based on this, children were classified into groups of moderate, high and very high MC. Then, Fine Motor Precision and Fine Motor Integration subsets of the Bruininks- Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency – Second Edition (BOT-2; Bruininks & Bruininks, 2005) were administered to the participants. In order to detect how the participants’ gender and MC were related to their performance in the two BOT-2 subtests, analyses of covariance were applied to the total scores of the two subtests, whereas multivariate analyses of covariance were computed on the individual items of each subtest, defining age as a covariate. The results revealed there were no statistically significant differences related to children’s gender. In contrast, there were statistically significant differences between the MC groups in both BOT-2 subtests, with the very high MC group performing better than the others. As far as each item of the fine motor precision subtest is concerned, there were statistically significant differences in the items of filling in a circle, filling in a star and connecting dots. Regarding fine motor integration items, there were significant differences in all items except those that involved copying a circle and copying a triangle. Therefore, it is concluded that, firstly, the gender is not related to the pre – school children’s fine motor skills and secondly, the more motor skilful children perform better than their peers with a lower MC. Although the present study shows the relation between children’s performance in the fine motor subtests and their MC level, further research, using a sample of children diagnosed with motor difficulties, is considered necessary in order to draw safe conclusions about the possibility of screening motor difficulties based on fine motor skills performance.

Key Words: fine motor skills, BOT -2, preschool age, Developmental Coordination Disorder

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