








Children with *disabilities*, like other children, should be encouraged from an early age to help with their own dressing. It is important, however, not to push a child to learn skills that are still too difficult for her level of development.

AVERAGE AGE WHEN NON-DISABLED CHILDREN DEVELOP DRESSING SKILLS						
under 1 year old Baby does not help at all.	1 year old Cooperates when being dressed.	2 years old Removes loose clothing.	3 years old Puts on loose clothing.	4 years old Buttons large buttons	5 years old Dresses alone except for difficult steps.	6 years old Ties shoe or adjusts sandals.
						

Children may learn dressing skills at different ages depending on local customs and on how much importance parents give to learning these skills. Observe what other children in your village can do at different ages. Children may begin to take off their clothes before they are 2 years old, yet may not learn to put on all their clothes correctly until they are 5 or 6 years old. Often a normal 6-year-old may put a shirt on backward, or the left sandal on the right foot.

Children who are slow in their development or who have difficulty with movements may be slower to learn dressing skills. It may seem quicker and easier for someone to simply put the clothes on her, without interacting with the child. However, this will only delay the child's development more.

It is important to **use dressing as an opportunity to help the child develop in many areas at once: awareness, balance, movement, and even language.**

As you dress the child, talk to her. Help her learn her body parts, the names of clothes, and the way these relate: "The arm goes into the sleeve," "The foot goes into the pants," and so on. This will help the child begin to learn language and connect parts of her body to her actions and things around her.

Helping the child gain dressing skills takes time and patience. Let her try to do as much as she can for herself. Be ready to help if it gets too difficult, but only as much as is needed. It is not good to frustrate the child so much that she will not want to try again. Be sure the task is not too advanced for the child's level of development.

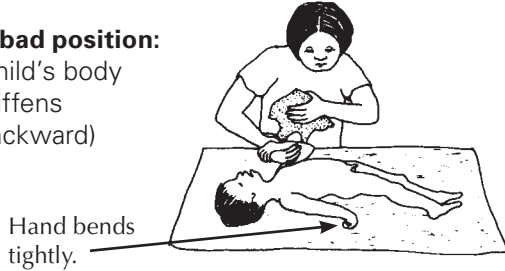


CP POSITIONS FOR DRESSING

Try dressing the child in different positions, to see what works best.

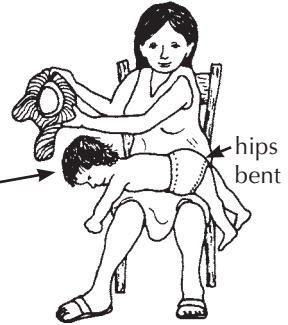
Body position is especially important when dressing a child with spastic cerebral palsy. Often his body tends to bend stiffly backward if he is dressed lying on his back.

A bad position:
(child's body stiffens backward)

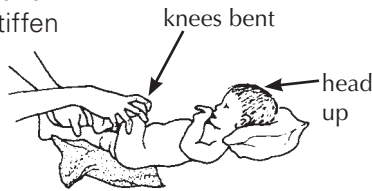


It often works better to dress a child with *spasticity* with his body and hips bent forward.

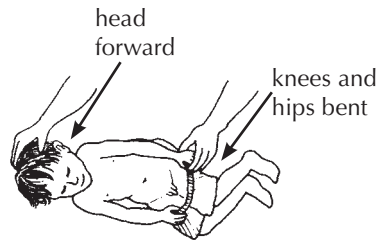
A good position:
face-down over lap



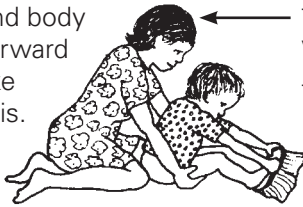
For changing that needs to be done **face-up**, try putting a firm pillow under the head, and keep knees and hips bent. This may help the baby relax and not stiffen up.



Lying on the side is often a good position for a child with spasticity who is beginning to dress himself. He may need to roll from one side to the other to pull on clothes—but he should keep his knees, hips, and head bent to avoid stiffening.



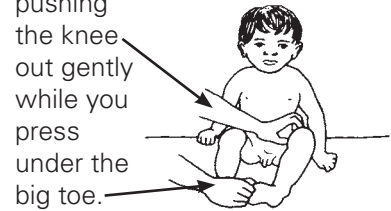
To help the child **dress while sitting**, be sure he is in a steady position. You can help him keep his hips bent and body forward like this.



If balance when sitting is still not good, or if the child tends to stiffen backward, try sitting in a corner to dress



Sitting with the feet forward and knees apart is a good position for play and dressing. If legs press together stiffly, try pushing the knee out gently while you press under the big toe.



When a child with athetoid cerebral palsy tries to raise her arms or to speak, her feet may come off the ground or her legs spread.

Try pressing down over the knees, keeping them together. Or press on top of the feet.

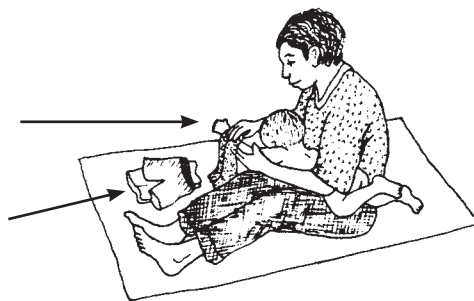


Help the child find the position that allows the best control for dressing.



SUGGESTIONS FOR DRESSING

- If one arm or leg is more affected than the other, it is easier if you **put the clothes first on the affected side.**



- Put the clothes where the child can see and reach them easily, so he can help in any way possible.

- If the arm is bent stiffly, first try to **straighten it slowly**, then put the sleeve on. (If you try to straighten it forcefully or quickly, it may become more stiff.)

- If the legs straighten stiffly, bend them gently in order to put on pants or shoes.

Placing your hand on her lower back will help keep her hips and legs bent.

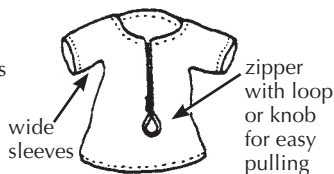
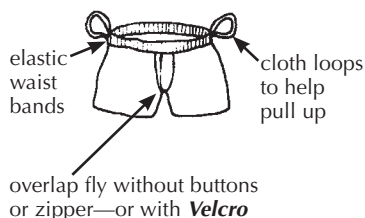


This keeps the legs relaxed and gives her better control.

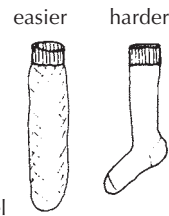
Or you can help keep her knee bent with your hand.

- Begin any dressing activity for the child, but let him finish it for himself. Little by little have him do more of the steps. If he can do it all by himself, give him time. Do not hurry to do it for him if he is struggling to do it himself. Praise him when he does well or tries hard.

- Use loose-fitting, easy-to-put-on clothing. Here are some ideas:



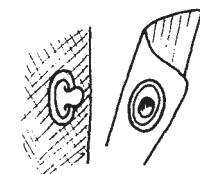
'Tube socks' (socks without heels, that stretch to fit foot) are easier for the child to put on.



Velcro tabs instead of buttons



Velcro

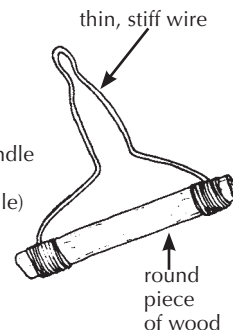
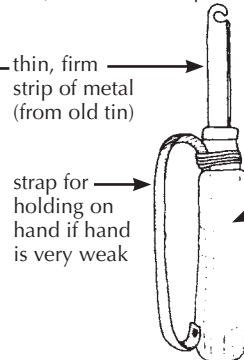
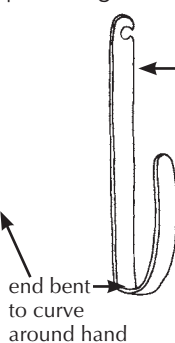
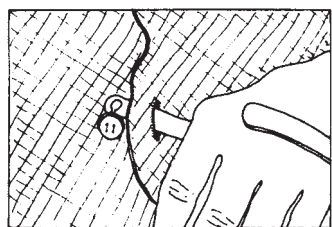


Press-together studs (snaps) are easier to open and close than buttons.

If buttons are used, use large buttons and make buttonholes extra big.



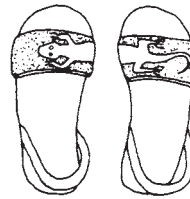
- For children who have poor finger control, make a simple tool to button and unbutton buttons.



- For the child who often puts her dress on backward, or her sandals on the wrong foot, try to build in 'reminders' that will help her do it right. For example:

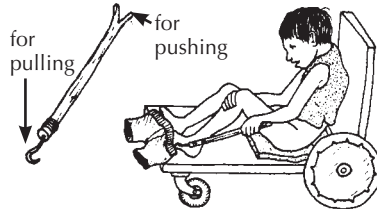


Sew a colorful bow on the front of her dress.

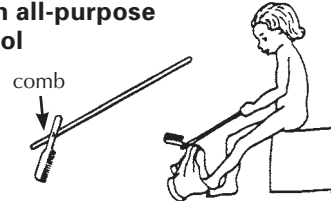


Draw half an animal on each sandal or shoe so that the 2 halves make the whole animal when she puts them on right.

- For the child who has difficulty reaching his feet, a **stick with a hook** may help.

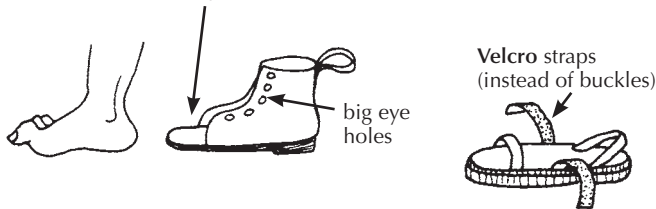


An all-purpose tool



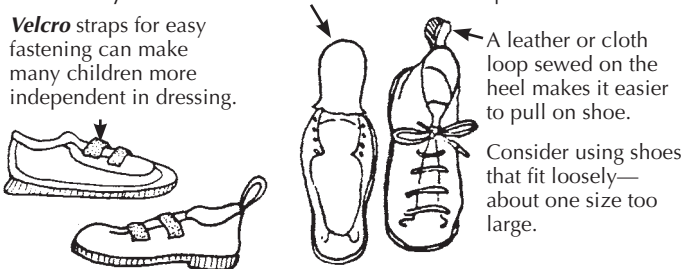
Ideas for shoes

- For toes that claw up, or bend under, you can cut off the top of the shoe, or use a sandal.

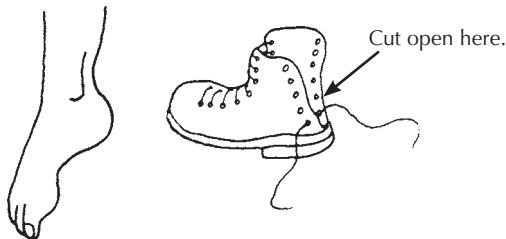


- Tennis shoes or other shoes that open all the way down to the toes are easier to put on.

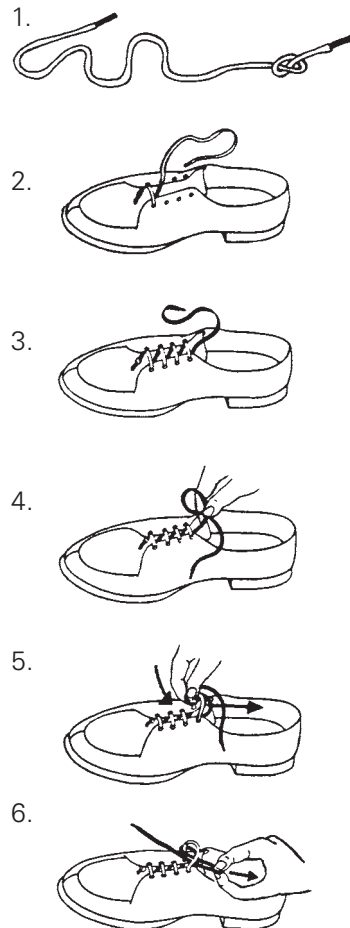
Velcro straps for easy fastening can make many children more independent in dressing.



- If the foot stiffens downward so much it is hard to get a shoe on, you can cut the back of the shoe open and put the foot in from the back.



HOW TO TIE SHOES WITH ONLY ONE HAND



**For special footwear designs for feet that do not feel, see p. 224 and 225.
For shoe adaptations for braces, see p. 544.**