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activity analysis for some of the categorical functions found in  
Perry's NMT™ metric:

- difficulty with food
- heart rate normalization
- temperature regulation
- breathing
- weight as it relates to nutrition intake
- autoimmune issues such as allergies, eczema, and bowel issues
- muscular movement of the eyes.

## THE DIENCEPHALON AND CEREBELLUM

rhythmic difficulties, it is helpful to imagine having to brace the move to be down on their level a bit more in order to successfully rehabilitate them. For diencephalon- and cerebellum-mediated behavior, rehabilitation may look more like progress than cure. It is important to mindfully match expectations for this brain region.

Functions that are mediated in the diencephalon/cerebellum that occupational therapists can influence include:

- sleep
- gross motor skills
- fine motor skills
- engagement (withdrawal/lethargic or overly active/constantly moving)
- sensory integrative processing.

very emotional limbic system structures.

Functions that are mediated in the limbic system that occupational therapists can influence include:

- emotions
- matching the regulatory state of the environment and social cues
- relating to others
- interoception as it modulates feelings and body sensations.

Functions that are mediated in the cortex (referred to in the KAL-MAR app) that occupational therapists can influence include:

- communication (both verbal and non-verbal)
- sense of time and ability to wait.

experienced physical injuries. They don't have a visible injury which would have elicited compassion from others. They don't have a history of this compassion from a loving community who sees them through a lens of respect and acceptance. My hope is that this chapter will help you better understand when you see this type of behavior and that the phrase "It's about skill, not will" will return to the forefront of your mind. Because in the forefront of your brain, the frontal cortex is your conscious thought and the lens with which you will view clients who may be labeled manipulative, controlling, and cruel.

Functions that are mediated in the frontal cortex that occupational therapists can influence include:

- impulsivity
- thoughtfulness
- moral reasoning
- delinquent behaviors.



# MY SENSATIONAL SENSES



- ★ Sensed by the skin all over my body
- ★ Lets me explore with my hands
- ★ Protects me from pain



- ★ Teams up with taste
- ★ Protects me from stinky things
- ★ Connects with emotions and memories



- ★ Helps me enjoy music and conversation
- ★ Tunes into danger signals
- ★ Sensitive to tone of voice



- ★ Allows me to enjoy food
- ★ Helps protect me from poison



- ★ Helps me plan what to do next
- ★ Alerts me to danger



- ★ Notices even small head movements
- ★ Helps me feel stable and anchored
- ★ Protects me from feeling wobbly and unsafe



- ★ Senses what is happening *inside* my body, like heartbeat, breath, and OUCH that hurts
- ★ Helps me know if I am hot or cold, hungry, thirsty, or have to go potty



- ★ Comes from my muscles and joints
- ★ Helps my body feel connected to my brain
- ★ Protects me from bumping into things