

## **Identifying an Association Between Sensory Processing and Food Sensitivities**

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The relationship between sensory processing and feeding difficulties in children has been previously researched. However, most of the existing research focuses on children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The purpose of the present study was to identify the association between sensory processing and food sensitivities in children of varying diagnoses using retrospective data. 47 children who presented to an outpatient pediatric clinic for a feeding evaluation were included in the study. Correlational statistics were conducted using SPSS to determine the correlations between scores on the Sensory Processing Measure (SPM) or Sensory Processing Measure-Preschool (SPM-P), the Brief Assessment of Mealtime Behaviors in Children (BAMBIC), and a Food Preference Checklist. Results found weak correlations between scores on the SPM/SPM-P and scores on the BAMBIC and Food Preference Checklist. Moderate correlations were found between specific test items on the BAMBIC related to food selectivity and the Body Awareness subtest of the SPM/SPM-P. One test item also had a moderate correlation with the Total Sensory Score of the SPM/SPM-P. The results indicate the importance of identifying and addressing body awareness (proprioception) and oral motor skills in children presenting with feeding difficulties.

## Introduction

- Up to 50% of children may have some difficulties with feeding with higher prevalence among children with disabilities (Andrew & Sullivan, 2010; Taylor et al., 2015)
- Feeding challenges can include food selectivity and food refusal
- There are a multitude of poor health outcomes associated with feeding difficulties including: nutritional status, obesity, and GI symptoms
- Previous studies have identified some links between sensory processing and feeding in children with majority of research focused on children diagnosed with ASD
- Sensory processing difficulties that impact feeding include tactile sensitivities (Cermak et al., 2010; Yi et al., 2015), sensory aversions (Chistol et al., 2018)
- Oral motor skills and oral praxis plays an important role in feeding
- Sensory processing can impact oral motor skills and oral motor praxis (Voniati et al., 2021)

## Methods

- Retrospective de-identified data
- Outcome measures: Sensory Processing Measure (SPM) or Sensory Processing Measure-Preschool (SPM-P), Brief Assessment of Mealtime Behaviors in Children (BAMBI), & Food Preference Checklist
- Used 2 tailed Spearman bivariate correlational statistics via SPSS (2018)

## Participants

- 47 participants who received a feeding evaluation at an outpatient pediatric clinic
- 35 male, 12 female
- Ages 2 years and older
- Completed all 3 outcome measures

## Results/Discussion

- The study found weak correlations between sensory processing and food difficulties. However, correlations were found between body awareness based on the SPM/SPM-P and food selectivity questions of the BAMBI
- Results indicate the importance of identifying and addressing body awareness, proprioception, and oral motor planning in children with feeding challenges
- Proprioception impacts motor planning (oral praxis) affecting oral motor skills and a child's abilities to safely and effectively engage in oral feeding
- Interventions can include sensorimotor techniques

## Conclusion

- Overall, sensory processing did not have strong correlations with feeding.
- Body awareness had some correlations with feeding difficulties
- Results have implications for occupational therapy practice and tailoring feeding interventions for children of varying diagnoses

**Table 1*****Demographics***

Factor	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	35	74.5%
Female	12	25.5%
SPM-P & SPM		
SPM-P	22	46.8%
SPM	25	53.2%

**Table 2*****Results: BAMBIC and SPM/SPM-P***

SPM/SPM-P SubTest	Correlation Coefficient	Relationship Strength
Social Participation	0.213	Weak
Vision	0.060	Very Weak
Hearing	0.125	Weak
Touch	0.127	Weak
Body Awareness	-0.064	Very Weak
Balance and Motion	0.054	Very Weak
Planning and Ideas	0.088	Very Weak
Total Sensory Score	0.077	Very Weak

**Table 3**  
**Results: BAMBIC Items & SPM/SPM-P**

BAMBIC Item	SPM/SPM-P SubTest	Correlation Coefficient	Relationship Strength
“My child is willing to try new foods”	Social Participation	-0.142	Weak
	Vision	-0.212	Weak
	Hearing	-0.186	Weak
	Touch	-0.222	Weak
	Body Awareness	-0.377**	Moderate
	Balance and Motion	-0.289	Weak
	Planning and Ideas	-0.239	Weak
	Total Sensory Score	-0.301*	Moderate
“My child dislikes certain foods and won’t eat them”	Social Participation	-0.159	Weak
	Vision	-0.169	Weak
	Hearing	0.007	Very Weak
	Touch	-0.287	Weak
	Body Awareness	-0.464**	Moderate
	Balance and Motion	-0.142	Weak
	Planning and Ideas	-0.069	Very Weak
	Total Sensory Score	-0.258	Weak
“My child prefers the same foods at each meal”	Social Participation	-0.012	Very Weak

Vision	-0.112	Weak
Hearing	-0.090	Very Weak
Touch	-0.150	Weak
Body Awareness	-0.164	Weak
Balance and Motion	-0.152	Weak
Planning and Ideas	-0.060	Very Weak
Total Sensory Score	-0.169	Weak
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“My child accepts or prefers a variety of foods”		
Social Participation	-0.139	Weak
Vision	-0.078	Very Weak
Hearing	-0.060	Very Weak
Touch	-0.284	Weak
Body Awareness	-0.370*	Moderate
Balance and Motion	-0.230	Weak
Planning and Ideas	-0.156	Weak
Total Sensory Score	-0.230	Weak

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

**Table 4**  
***Results: Food Preference Checklist and SPM/SPM-P***

SPM/SPM-P SubTest	Correlation Coefficient	Relationship Strength
Social Participation	-0.147	Weak
Vision	0.103	Weak
Hearing	0.014	Very Weak

Touch	-0.003	Very Weak
Body Awareness	0.161	Weak
Balance and Motion	0.137	Weak
Planning and Ideas	-0.062	Very Weak
Total Sensory Score	0.155	Weak

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