



COGNITIVE AND NEUROLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF SHARED ADULT-CHILD INTERACTIONS

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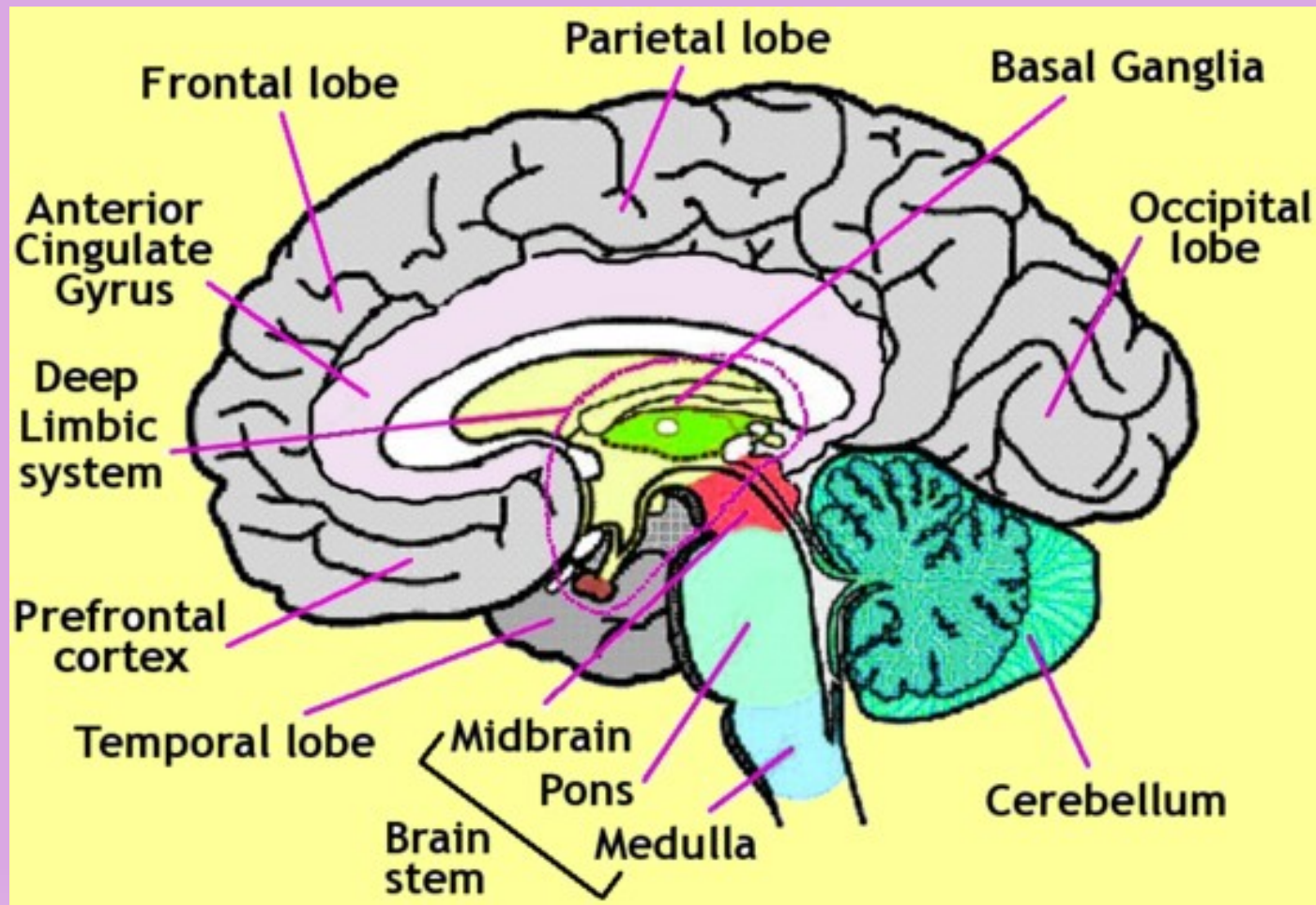
WEBINAR PRESENTED ON 6/21/17

OVERVIEW

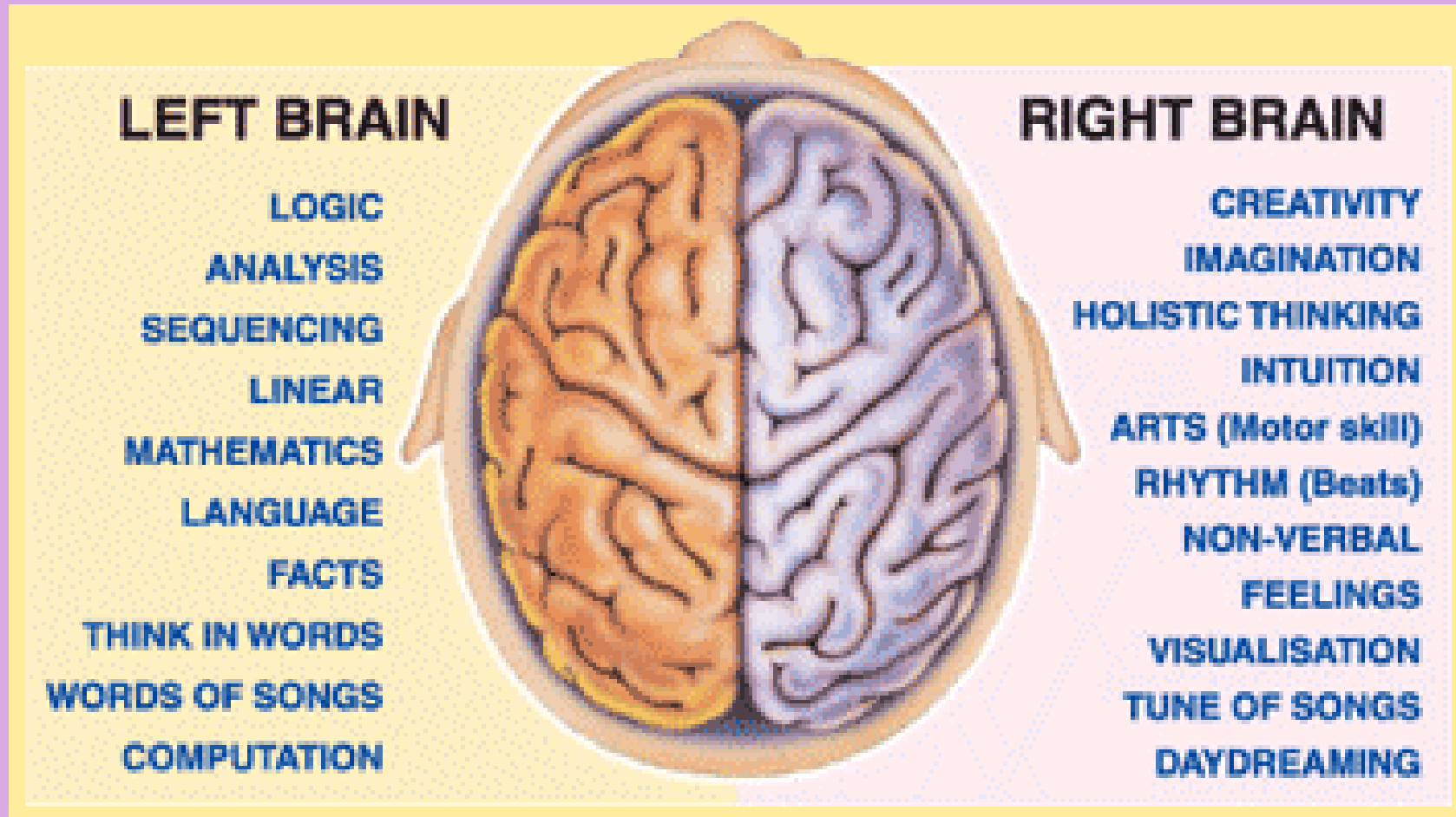
- Overview of Brain Anatomy
- Hallmarks of Adult-child Interaction
- Two Examples of Interaction and Resulting Pathways
- Implications for Practice and Research



OVERVIEW OF BRAIN ANATOMY



OVERVIEW OF BRAIN ANATOMY

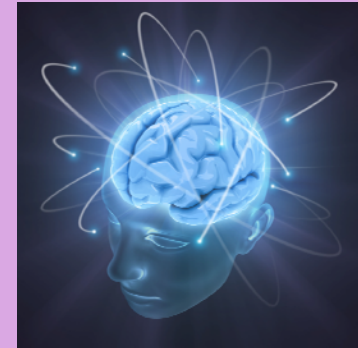


CHILD DEVELOPMENT HALLMARKS

- Rapid increases in brain development from 0-3
- Sensory capabilities
- Play, sleep, A-C interaction



ADULT-CHILD INTERACTIONS



- Shared Activities Provide Opportunities for Neural Pathway Development
- Important Processes for Stronger Neural Pathways
- Many Cognitive Developmental Processes Require Adult-Child Interaction

NEURAL PATHWAY DEVELOPMENT

- Neural pathways are strengthened by repetition and practice
- Positive Adult-child (AC) interaction provides safe opportunities
- Negative AC increases likelihood of neural pathways reinforcing stress responses



MODEL OF ADULT-CHILD INTERACTIONAL PROCESSES



Scaffolding and Guided Participation: Questioning, Instructing/Explaining, Modeling, Feedback, Maintaining Focus, Cognitive Structuring, (+) Non-verbal Communication



Continual, intentional, assessment of others' engagement, intent, knowledge, understanding, developing relationships

Active Engagement and Interest: Questioning, Commenting, Maintaining Focus, Relation to Existing Knowledge, (+) Non-verbal Communication

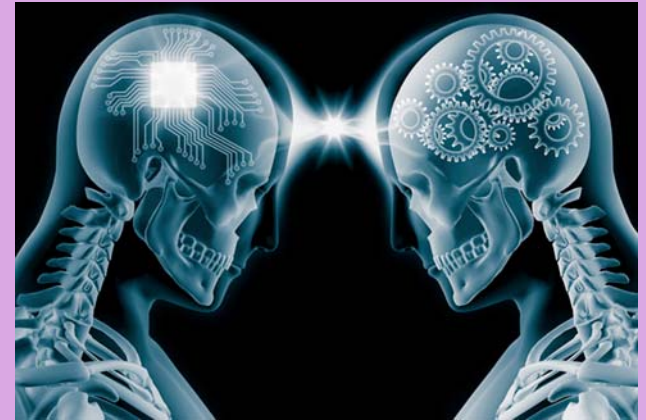
Continual, intentional, assessment of others' engagement, intent, knowledge, understanding and Theory of Mind development

DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF A-C INTERACTION

- Cognitive Development
 - Literacy
 - Numeracy
- Social-emotional Development
 - Theory of Mind
 - Understanding and Expressing Feelings



INTERSUBJECTIVITY



- Foundation of adult social interactions
- Unwritten rules of social engagement
- Shared understandings of social contexts and processes

THEORY OF MIND

- Other people's beliefs, thoughts, and behaviors
- Perspective-taking
- Foundations of adult social interactions



MIND-MINDEDNESS

- Thinking about the child's developing mind / brain
- Not merely meeting needs
- Long-term implications for attachment



EXAMPLE 1: SHARED READING

- Learning to Read is a Necessarily Social Endeavor
- Requires Multiple Domains of Neural Pathway Development



SHARED READING & COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT



- Print Functions / Reading (Occipital Lobe)
- Phoneme Awareness (Hearing – Temporal Lobe / Wernicke's Area)
- Vocabulary development (Frontal Lobe)
- Speech Production (Broca's Area)

SHARED READING & SOCIAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Theory of Mind (Frontal and temporo-parietal lobe)
- Emotion recognitions (Amygdala, Hypothalamus, Frontal lobes)
- Inhibitory control (Frontal lobes)



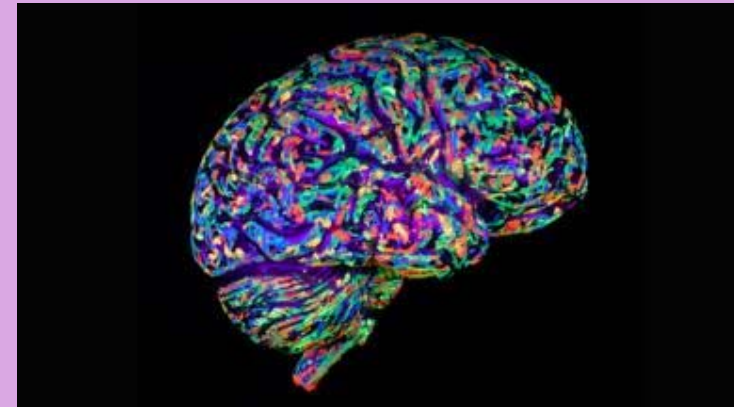
EXAMPLE 2: SHARED DANCING



- Many physical activities are mentored processes
- Dancing together builds pathways in the brain
 - Physical development
 - Cognitive development
 - Social-emotional development

SHARED DANCING & COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

	LURIA (1966)	SOHLBERG & MATEER (2001)
LOWER LEVEL COGNITIVE PROCESSES	Anticipation	Initiation and drive <i>(starting behavior)</i>
		Response inhibition <i>(stopping behavior)</i>
	Planning	Task persistence <i>(maintaining behavior)</i>
		Organization <i>(organizing actions and thoughts)</i>
Execution	Generative thinking <i>(creativity, fluency, cognitive flexibility)</i>	
HIGHER LEVEL COGNITIVE PROCESSES	Self-monitoring	Awareness <i>(monitoring and modifying one's own behavior)</i>



SHARED DANCING & SOCIAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT*

- Theory of Mind (Frontal and temporo-parietal lobe)
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- Inhibitory control (Frontal lobes)



SHARED DANCING & PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Planning, control, and execution of voluntary movement (Motor cortex)
- Motor control and hand-eye coordination (Somatosensory cortex)
- Smooth coordination of movement (Basal Ganglia)
- Integrating input from the brain and spinal cord / fine and complex motor actions (Cerebellum)



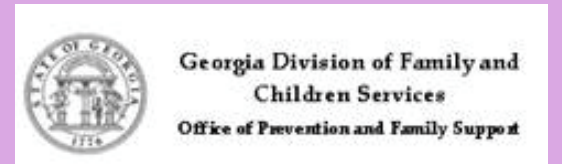
TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Adult-child Interactions have profound effects on brain development
- Many activities are mentored
- Brain development affected by shared experiences (some the same)



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QUESTIONS?

