

## Psychomotor disorders

Psychomotor difficulties concern a delay in the acquisition, coordination, and execution of gestures that are not learned culturally or through an explicit education, but are instead acquired “naturally” over time.

For example,

- walking, running, jumping,
- tapping out a rhythm with the foot or with the fingers).

These are different from gestures related to dyspraxia, which are learned culturally (for example, eating with dinnerware).

Psychomotor disorders therefore concern the integration of body gestures.

For example, people who experience psychomotor difficulties may be unable to :

- coordinate their arms and legs when they swim,
- may run in a disordered manner,
- may have difficulty balancing on one foot or going down stairs, etc.

Disorders that affect coordination are also regularly correlated with dyslexia, albeit to differing degrees.

The Ear is not merely a sensory organ that captures sounds. It also plays an important role in motor function thanks the vestibular part inner ear.

In conjunction with the cerebral cortex, the vestibular role is to :

- *Manage the sense of balance*
- *Regulate muscular tone*
- *Induce verticality and laterality*
- *Control coordination and rhythm*
- *Create spatial orientation and body awareness ...*