

#### We now better understand

- how healthy development happens?
- how it is derailed?
- what can be done to prevent and keep it on track?

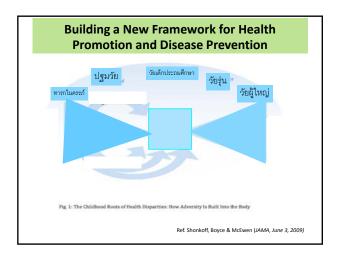
due to advancement in :
neuroscience, molecular biology,
genetics, epi-genetics,
behavioral and social science.

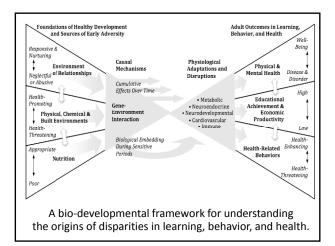


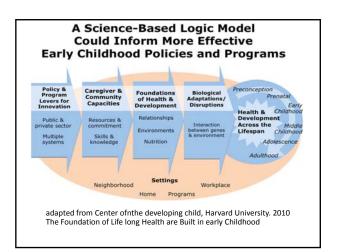
Early Learning, Brain Development and Life Long Outcome

Important Numbers in early childhood development
From conception to 5 years of age

• 700/second rate of synapse formation
• 18 months begins to see difference
• 2:1 vocabulary in 3 year-old
• 90-100% delayed development in at risks
• 3:1 odd ration for chronic illnesses



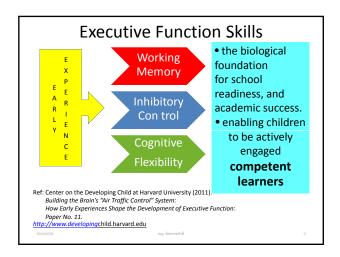


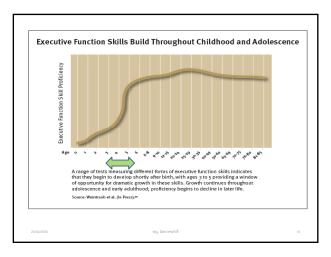


#### how healthy development is derailed?

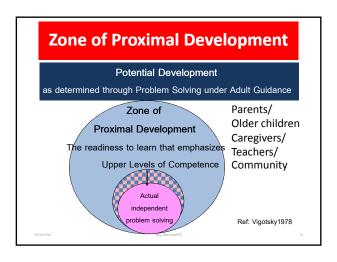
Multiple developmental impediments that limit the ability of children with normal potential to benefit from available learning opportunities have been identified including:

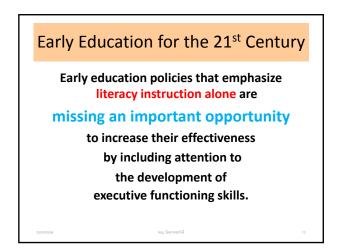
- emotional problems (fear, anxiety),
- maladaptive adjustment,
- disruptive behavior,
- impairments in executive functioning and other socio-emotional problems.

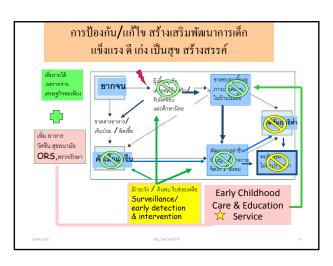




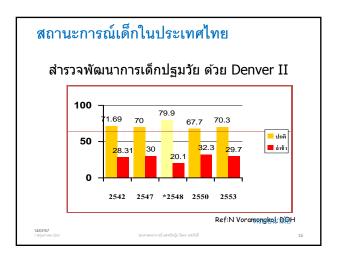
#### สร้างลักษณะนิสัยการทำงานWork Habits • Effort in class Arrives to class on time Works independently Takes initiative Complete in class Completes homework assignment Completes work with Works neatly and quality carefully Works well with others • Participates in discussion Displays a positive and Follows direction respectful attitude Parents and family support Individual/peer/teachers

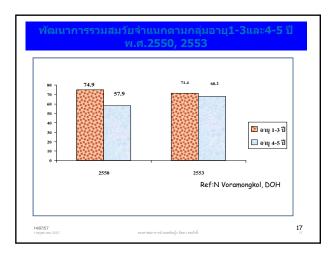


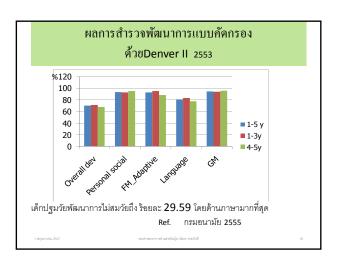




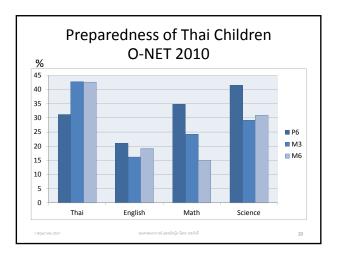
# ปัญหา vs โอกาสในการพัฒนาเด็กปฐมวัย พ่อแม่ต่างไปทำงาน ครอบครัวไม่มีคน/เวลาในการอบรมเลี้ยงดูเด็ก ปฐมวัย (สำรวจพบเด็กอายุ4-เป็มีพัฒนาการช้ากว่าวัยถึง 42.1% พศ2550) สภาพแวดล้อมในบ้านที่อยู่อาศัย ในชุมชน และสื่อไม่เหมาะสม หรือมี พิษภัยอันตรายไม่เอื้อต่อการพัฒนาเด็กและเพิ่มปัญหาพฤติกรรม การมีส่วนร่วมในชุชนและท้องถิ่นที่มีการกระจายอำนาจและงบประมาณ ในการพัฒนาเด็กและครอบครัว จัดบริการศุนย์พัฒนาเด็กเล็ก อายุ2-6 ปี หน้าต่างแห่งโอกาสในการพัฒนาสมองและการเรียนรู้ในช่วงปฐมวัย เมื่อ เด็กได้รับการดูแลและประสบการณ์เรียนรู้ที่ดี นับเป็นการลงทุนที่คุ้มค่า



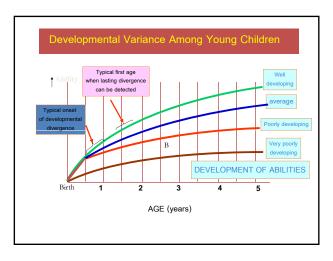


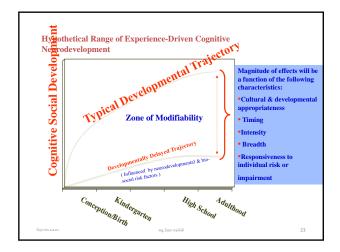












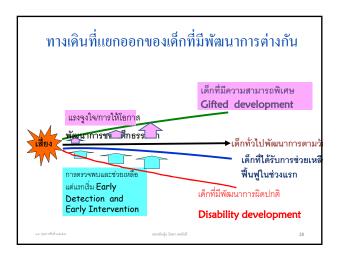






### **ADHD & Conduct Disorder**

- Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Learning Disorders (LD) affect the learning ability of students and can lead to social problems.Worldwide-pooled prevalence of ADHD is 5.29 %. In Thailand, the prevalence was 5.01% among primary school children in Bangkok in 2002
- Another study School-Based Screening for Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Learning Disorders (LD) conducted in 345 out of 30,000 primary schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC. MOE.
- The KUS-SI screening form was used by teachers to assess primary school students, resulting in the average prevalences of ADHD was 4.1, LD-Reading, Writing and Mathematics were 7.1, 6.8 and 6.6
- In addition, 20-40% of children diagnosed with ADHD may develop Conduct Disorder. Research has shown that children that do not receive early and comprehensive treatment have problems that are ongoing into adulthood. They may have a hard time holding a job, show aggression, act antisocially and break laws.



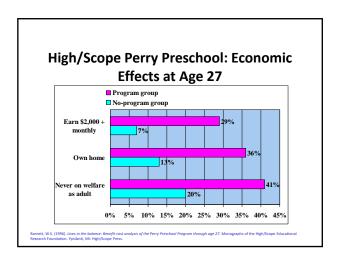
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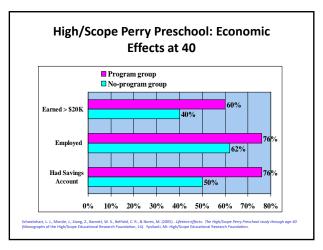
## We can do something!

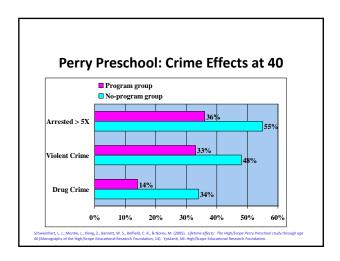
- Early Intervention limits long-term morbidity
  - Higher HS graduation rates
  - Less grade retention
  - Less criminality

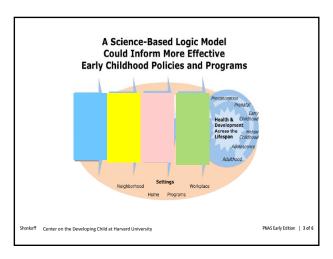
(Reynolds, JAMA, 2001)











#### **ASD**

- The increase of prevalence of Autistic Spectrum Disorder has been remarkable over the last two decades, for example, in USA from 1-2:1000 to 14.7:1,000 or about 1 in 68 children age 8 in 2010, according to CDC The Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network.
- in Thailand, there was a 2004 DMH national survey showed prevalence of 1: 1000, moreover, in 2002 Pervasive Developmental Disorder Screening Questionnaire (PDDSQ1-4 and 4-18) for children age 1-4 and 4-18 were developed in order to early detect risk group for further diagnosis. Operational research will be needed to provide effective screening, diagnostic management and appropriate intervention.

#### Take home message

- New biodevelopmental frame work to guide the future of policy and practice
- A science-based logic model could inform more effective early childhood policies and programs
- Too many children in Thailand are facing multiple challenges during early childhood resulting in developmental delay, ASD, ADHD, LD, conduct disorder compromised ability to learn and perform. Early detection and timely effective intervention are needed to reduce disparity and adverse conseq8uences.
- There is a promising opportunity to mobilize evolving scientific research insights toward more effective policy and practice to promote better outcomes for vulnerable young children in Thailand.