

Developmental Age Group	Instructions: Identify at least 3 (but no more than 5) bullet points for each of the following age groups. I got you started with examples for some of the cells. No need to cite in APA format.				
	Typical developmental achievements or behaviors	Theorists & theories relevant to this group	Challenges/stressors of being in the hospital	Common behaviors when feeling stressed, afraid, anxious	Ways to promote coping, ideas for child life intervention
Infant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to trust caregivers • Becoming accustomed to new routines • Expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowlby's attachment theory • Piaget cognitive development • Developmental systems theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of routine • Unfamiliar faces • Overstimulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rejects strangers • Crying • Increased heart rate or other health effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent routines • Provide resources such as toys or other valuable things that they enjoy to soothe • Provide specific time to calm infant down with resources noted
Toddler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing between peers • Expressing how they may feel with words • Imitating behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piaget cognitive development • Vygotsky cultural theory • Bandura social learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of toys • Inconsistent caregiver • Inconsistent sleep schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tantrums • Behavioral issues such as slapping or kicking • eloping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respect their boundaries • provide a calming environment for the child • continuously provide activities

Preschool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing with peers during game play • recognizing individuals and their role in the child's life • becoming familiar with objects and what they do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vygotsky cultural theory • Erikson's stages of psychosocial development • Freudian theory 			
School Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking • Problem solving • Social ability to make friends with peers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vygotsky cultural theory • Durkheim functional theory • Piaget cognitive development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of friendships due to hospitalization • Restricted communication • Lack of space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self harm • Isolation • anger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage speaking up when needed • give ideas of meeting other children on the unit (if they are able) • allow them to express their feelings through art or other activities
Adolescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to think abstractly • Problem solving skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erikson's stages of psychosocial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of privacy • Loss of routine which could be activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression, withdrawal • Isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain contact with peer group •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emotional understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symbolic interactionism Vygotskys social cognitive theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> such as sports or clubs Lack of education due to be hospitalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grades declining 	
Young Adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independence Increase of self-esteem Establishing a social group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eriksons stages of psychosocial development Durkheim functional theory Kohlberg moral development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of privacy Lack of independence Mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impatient Angry Isolation depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> respect privacy initiate independence respect decisions