

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