

## ONTWIKKELINGSKOÖRDINASIEVERSTEURING (DCD) SE VERBAND MET LEERVERWANTE PROBLEME EN ADHD BY 6- EN 7-JARIGE KINDERS IN POTCHEFSTROOM

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### ABSTRACT

*The aim of this study was to determine whether relationships exist between DCD (Developmental Coordination Disorder), ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) and learning-related problems in children in the age group 6 to 7 years. Ninety-nine (N=99) learners were identified in Potchefstroom, randomly and proportionally representative of various ethnic groups [White (n=37), Black (n=50) and Coloured (n=12)], and evaluated with the Movement Assessment Battery for Children, Aptitude Test for School Beginners, Taylor Hyperactivity Checklist and the Modified Conner's Abbreviated Teacher questionnaire. The learning-related skills of children (determined with the ASB) who were classified as DCD ( $\leq 15$ th percentile) by means of the MABC, were compared with a group without DCD by means of t-testing and analysis of variance (Statsoft, 2006). The results indicated that the learning-related skills of DCD children are significantly ( $p=0.01$ ) less favourable than those of children without DCD. Forward stepwise discriminant analysis, performed with SAS, further indicated that gestalt contributed most to discrimination between the groups with and without DCD. A stronger relationship was indicated between DCD and learning related problems compared to between DCD and ADHD, although learning related problems and ADHD showed positive relationships.*

**Key words:** Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD); Learning disabilities; Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); Clumsiness.

### INLEIDING

Volgens Psychology Today (2006) ondervind ongeveer 4 miljoen skoolgaande kinders wêreldwyd leerverwante probleme en het 20% van hierdie kinders ook die tipe afwyking wat dit vir hulle onmoontlik maak om hulle aandag op 'n bepaalde taak te fokus, naamlik aandagtekortsindroom (ADD). Dit blyk ook dat daar verbande tussen ontwikkelingskoördinasieversteurings (DCD), leerverwante probleme en ADHD kan wees (Geuze & Börger, 1993; Schoemaker *et al.*, 1994).

Dit blyk dat 'n groot persentasie kinders in die normale populasie onder die probleem van minder goeie koördinasie, oftewel ontwikkelingskoördinasieversteuring (DCD), gebuk gaan (Hoare & Larkin, 1991; Dussart, 1994). Kinders met DCD en leerverwante probleme is in die algemeen stadiger met die uitvoering van kognitiewe en motoriese take (Jongmans *et al.*, 2003), terwyl kinders met DCD ook 'n hoër risiko vir agterstande in lees- en skryfvaardighede toon (O'Hare & Khalid, 2002). Vaardighede wat bilaterale koördinasie, balans en boonsteledemaatspoed insluit, is ook swakker by kinders met leerverwante probleme