THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *SENSORY PROCESSING* DISORDERS AND *MOTOR PERFORMANCE* IN CHILDREN WITH *AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER*

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Sensory processing* disorders in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) can lead to poor posture, delays in fine and gross motor development, and limitations in processing visual feedback, all of which may affect motor performance. These sensory difficulties not only influence daily behavior but also impact the child's motor abilities. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between Sensory Processing Disorders and Motor Performance in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. **Methods:** This qualitative study used a cross-sectional design to determine the relationship between Sensory Processing Disorders and Motor Performance in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The participants were 28 children with ASD aged 3–6 years at the Intan Physiotherapy Clinic, Boyolali. Sensory Processing Disorders were assessed using the Short Sensory Profile-2 (SSP-2), while Motor Performance was measured using the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales-2 (PDMS-2). **Results:** The Spearman correlation test showed a significance value of $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between Sensory Processing Disorders and Motor Performance. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between *Sensory Processing* Disorders and Motor Performance in children with *Autism Spectrum Disorder*.

Keywords: *Sensory Processing*, *Motor Performance*, *Autism Spectrum Disorder*, *Short Sensory Profile-2* (SSP-2), *Peabody Developmental Motor Scales-2* (PDMS-2).