

**FINE MOTOR COORDINATION AND MANUAL DEXTERITY OF THE ASSESMENT OF MOTOR COORDINATION AND DEXTERITY (AMCD)**

Cardoso Ana Amélia, Galvão Beatriz de Arruda Pereira, Magalhães Livia de Castro  
*Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Belo Horizonte, Brazil*

**Introduction:** Children with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) present motor coordination difficulties that interfere with activities of daily living and/or academic performance. There is no valid and reliable assessment tool identify and diagnosis this disorder in Brazilian children. So, The Assessment of Motor Coordination and Dexterity (AMCD) is being created as a resource to standardize motor coordination assessment for Brazilian children ages four to eight years old.

**Objective:** To examine the reliability and validity of fine motor coordination and dexterity' items of the AMCD for Brazilian children at four, six and eight years old.

**Method:** Sixty Brazilian children were recruited to participate in this study, being 20 of each age group and 10 of each sex. There were administred the items of fine motor coordination and dexterity of the AMCD. The coefficient of correlation intraclass, with absolute agreement and interval of confidence of 95%, was used to check reliability between examiners and reliability test-retest. The variables were examined through the test of Kruskal-Wallis. After the observation of significant differences between the groups, the test U Mann Whitney was used, with level of signification of 0,05.

**Results:** All the items of the test presented correlation intraclass above 0,75 for reliability between examiners. The test of Kruskal-Wallis pointed to significant differences of performance for most variables. Several items demonstrated to be discriminatives for differences of performance in accordance with the age group and they must be maintained in the final version of the AMCD.

**Conclusion:** The present study lifted essential data to proceed with the creation of the ACOORDEM, since the items proposed in the pilot version were valued, allowing to select those are more discriminative. On the whole, the results pointed to good rates of reliability between examiners, indicating that the proposed protocol can be administered by trained observers.

**Contribution to the practice/evidence base of occupational therapy:** The AMCD will contribute both to improve the clinical practice in Brazil and to allow the identification of children that could benefit from occupational therapy services.