Conclusion

This clinical observational study entitled ‘Etiological assessment of developmental delay in children with Ayurvedic Perspective’ was aimed to study developmental delay in children in order to assess etiological factor (Hetu) with Ayurvedic perspective.

- Out of a total of 256 patients 46% of children were without any specific clinical diagnosis. Out of all the children observed, 91% of subjects are having global developmental delay (GDD) which is significant developmental delay in two or more than two domain.

- Various etiological factors have statistically significant impact on different domain of developmental delay.

- Out of pre-natal, antenatal & post-natal etiological factors, more number of antenatal factors have statistically significant results as compared to prenatal & post-natal factors.

- Statistically significant Association of etiological factors & gross motor delay was age of mother, age of father, birth asphyxia, ruksha aahar, Alpa Aahar & Sleep.

- Maximum number of etiological factors found to be statistically significant in fine motor development & they were consanguinity, age of father, birth asphyxia, ruksha aahar, sleep, vyayam, vyavaya & manasika bhava.

- Three etiological factors that were statistically significant in language development were ruksha aahar, vyavaya & travelling.

- In the area of social development birth asphyxia, ruksha aahar, vyavaya & travelling were statistically significant etiological factors.

- Three factors that had statistically significant association with global developmental delay are sleep, vyavaya & manasika bhava.

- Individually fine motor delay was the area of development where maximum etiological factors were statistically significant & delay in language development had least causes that were statistically significant.

- Thus developmental delay is a multidimensional entity & so is vata prakopaka aahar vihar. Each etiological factor has different impact on different areas of development at different significance level.