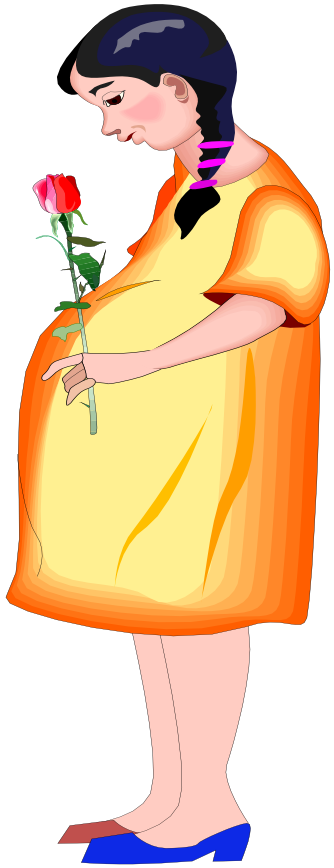
STAGES OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

PRE NATAL, INFANCY, CHILDHOOD

Stages of Development

The period of an individual's development is the time between conception and death.

Fertilization, Pregnancy, and Birth



- Fertilization is the union of an egg cell with a spermatozoon
- The fertilized ovum or embryo attaches to the wall of the uterus
- Gestation is the period from fertilization to birth which is approximately 40 weeks
- The period in which the product of conception develops is known as pregnancy
- After 8 weeks of gestation, the embryo becomes a fetus

Prenatal Development

- The prenatal period extends from conception to birth.
- In humans, the average duration of prenatal period is 266 days or 38 weeks normally
- **Prenatal development is generally divided into three Stages:**
- **Germinal,**
- **Embryonic and**
- **Fetal**

- **Conception:** father's sperm cell penetrates the mother's ovum (egg), marks the beginning of development. creates a **zygote**, a one-celled organism.
- All other cells in the body develop from this single cell.
- Each sperm and each egg cell carry 23**chromosomes**, threadlike chains of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) that carries genetic information, which unites during fertilization to form 23 pairs of chromosomes.
- **Genes** are DNA segments that are functional units in hereditary transmission. After conception, all body cells except **gametes** (eggs or sperm) contain 23 pairs of chromosomes.
- The gender of the offspring is determined by the type of sex chromosome in the sperm that fertilizes the ovum;
- if it is Y bearing, the offspring will be male, and if it is X bearing, the offspring will be female.

The germinal stage

- **stage** extends from *conception to two weeks*. During this period, the cells in the zygote divide rapidly
- cells moves slowly along the mother's fallopian tube to the uterus.
- the placenta is formed. The **placenta** is a structure that serves as a life-support system for the fetus, allowing oxygen and nutrients to pass into the fetus and waste products to pass out
- Heart, eyes and ears must appear during the embryonic stages; hands and feet must change from buds to human form.
- If these events do not happen, they cannot be compensated for later on.

- **The embryonic stage.**
- The **embryonic stage** begins after the cell mass is implanted in the uterus and lasts from two weeks through week eight.
- Most of the vital organs and body systems form at this time.

The fetal stage

- the third stage of prenatal development
- **covers the period from the end of week eight to birth**.
- Cells continue to divide, body structures become functional, and the fetus becomes capable of movement.
- When a fetus is from 22 to 26 weeks old, it may survive if birth occurs, but chances for survival increase the closer the term is to 36 weeks.

Prenatal Development

The Growing Fetus

- **Zygote**
  - **A fertilized egg that undergoes a two-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo**
- **Embryo**
  - **The developing human organism, from two weeks to two months after fertilization**
- **Fetus**
  - **The developing human organism, from nine weeks after fertilization to birth**

Stages of Development

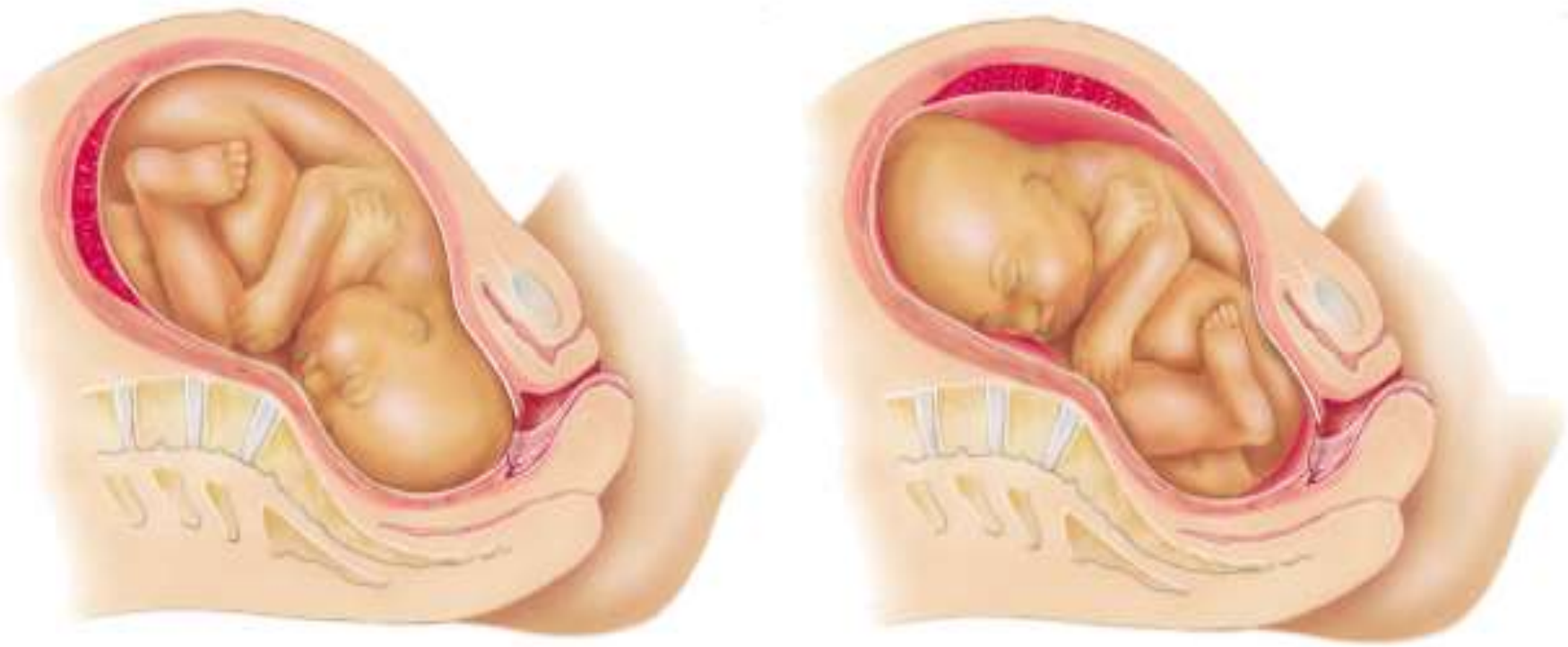
Birth Process

- Usually includes a period of labor
- Labor may end with either a vaginal birth or cesarean delivery
- Obstetricians specialize in fertility, pregnancy, and birth

Reasons for a Cesarean delivery

- Maternal distress
- Fetal distress
- Multiple births
- Extended labor

Stages of Development



Fetal Presentations

- cephalic
- transverse
- breech

Prenatal Development
The Growing Fetus

Fertilization

30 Hours

6 weeks

4 months

Stages of Development

Infancy

- A baby or infant is referred to as a neonate for the first four weeks of life

- Neonatologists specialize in caring for neonates with severe health problems

- Pediatricians treat children from the neonate stage through the teenage years

Birth (neonate)

↓

Infancy

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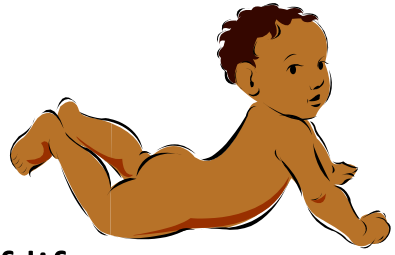
Toddler

Stages of Development

Childhood

Period from infancy to puberty

Infant



- The first year of life
- Makes many physical and emotional strides

Childhood

- Age 3 to puberty
- Puberty is the development of sex characteristics between 8 to 12 years

Toddler

- Age 1 to 3
- Becomes competent at walking, talking, etc.

Prenatal Development

The Growing Fetus

Teratogens

- **Toxic substances that can harm the embryo or fetus during prenatal development**
  - Malnutrition
  - Viral Infections
    - AIDS, Rubella (German measles), and others
  - X-rays, lead, and other environmental hazards
  - Drugs
    - Alcohol **(fetal alcohol syndrome),** Cigarettes, Cocaine, Aspirin, Marijuana, and other drugs both licit and illicit

INFANCY

Infancy - 0 to 2 years

- **An infant (from the Latin word *infans*, meaning "unable to speak" or "speechless")**

- **Period of partunate: (From birth to 15 to 30 minutes)**

This refers to the time the baby emerges from mother's body until the cutting and tying of the umbilical cord. Until this, the child is a parasite and makes no adjustments to the postnatal environment.

- **Period of neonate: (From birth to two weeks)**
  The infant is now separate, independent, individual and no longer a parasite.
- During this period the infant begins to make adjustments to the new environment outside the mother's body.
-

Characteristics of Infancy:

- i) **Infancy is the shortest of all developmental periods**. It requires approximately two weeks to adjusting to the new environment outside the mother's body.
- ii) Infancy is a plateau in development.
- The rapid growth and development which took place during the prenatal period suddenly come to stop with birth.
- There is a slight regression such as loss of weight, less strong and healthy than it was at the time of birth.

- **iii) Infancy is a preview of the later development**.
- We notice only a clue of what to expect later on.
- . **iv) Infancy is a hazardous period both physically and psychologically**
- Physically the infant finds it difficult in making adjustments to the new environment.
- Psychologically the infant suffers a little when the attitudes of significant people towards the infant radically changes

Major adjustments of Infancy:

- i) *Change in temperature requires adjustment*. There is a constant temperature of 100*F
  in the uterine sac and it is 60 to 70*F in the hospital or home.
- ii) *Breathing by own starts*. When the umbilical cord is cut the infant must begin to breathe on its own.
  iii) *Sucking and swallowing starts*. When the umbilical cord is cut off, The child gets nourishment by the reflexes of sucking and swallowing instead of receiving it from the mother through umbilical cord.
  iv) *Elimination of waste products begins*. Letting out urine and stools is not a matter of
  adjustment. But some infants are seen to have trouble shooting with elimination matters.

Physical Development - 0-6 MONTHS

- Most of their movements are reflexes. Their nervous system is not fully developed
- By four months, most babies have some control of their muscles and nervous system. They can sit with support, hold their head up for short periods of time, and can roll from their side to their stomach.
- By five months, most babies can roll over.

Social and Emotional Development

- **They begin to develop trust as their parents meet their needs** such as changing their diapers when needed, feeding them when they are hungry, and holding them when they cry.
- When frightened, infants cry and look surprised and afraid. They to express anger, pain and hunger. It is their way of communicatingcry.
- They are easily excited or upset. They need to be cradled and comforted. Infants smile in response to a pleasant sound or a full stomach.
- At about six weeks, they smile in response to someone else.
- By four months, they smile broadly, laugh when pleased, and learn to recognize faces and voices of parents.

Intellectual Development

- - Infants babble, coo and gurgle. They study their hands and feet. They turn to locate the source of sounds.
- Infants can focus on and follow moving objects with their eyes.
- They explore things with their mouths. They put anything they can hold into their mouths.
- They cry in different ways to express hunger, anger and pain.

Six to Twelve Months

- ***Physical Development*** - Infants still take a nap in the morning and afternoon. They start to eat and sleep at regular times.
- They start using a cup and a spoon to feed themselves. Infants can sit alone. They crawl with their stomach touching the floor, and they creep on their hands and knees.
- By eight months, they can reach for and hold objects. They can pick up objects with their thumb and forefinger and let objects go (drop things).
- They start to throw things. They pull up to stand, they stand holding onto furniture, and they can walk when led.
- By the time they are 12 months old, most babies can weigh three times what they weighed at birth and gain about an inch per month in length.
- The average infant at one year may be between 26–30 inches long.

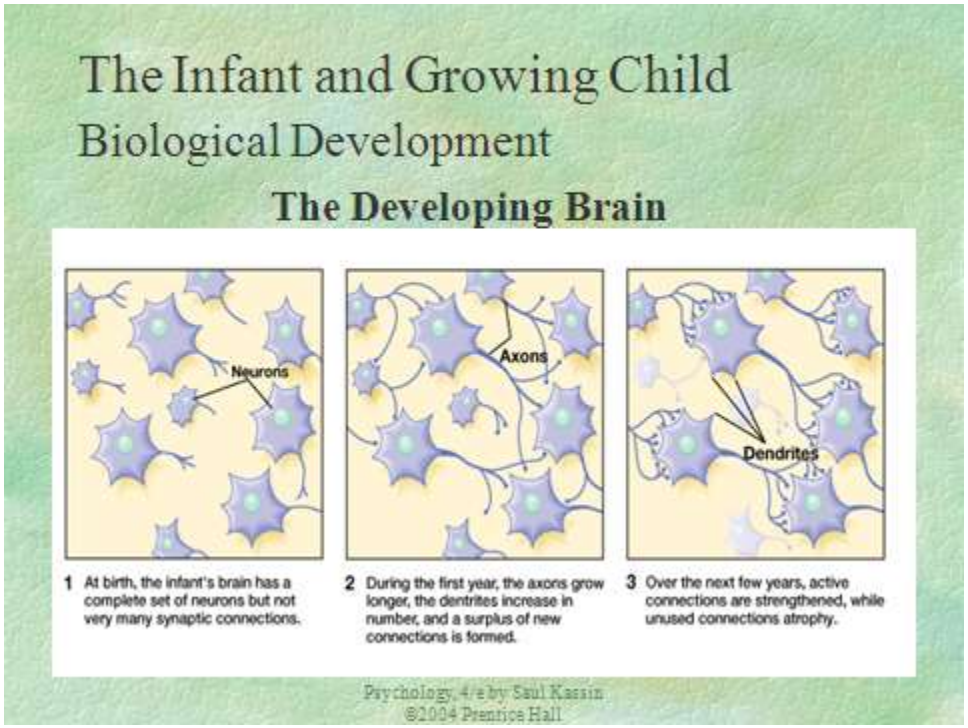
Social and Emotional Development

- - Infants respond when you say their name. They begin to fear strangers. They begin to fear being left by their parents.
- They get angry and frustrated when their needs are not met in a reasonable amount of time. Infants will talk to themselves in front of a mirror.
- They begin to learn what is allowed and not allowed. Eye contact begins to replace some of the physical contact that younger infants seek.

Intellectual Development

- - Infants wave bye-bye and play pat-a-cake. They respond to simple directions. They look for things not in sight.
- Infants make sounds like "dada" and "mama." They begin to pretend by acting out familiar activities.
- They make sounds that can be understood by people who know them well.
- They repeat actions that cause a response such as when given a rattle, they will shake it and laugh.
- By 12 months, many infants speak their first understandable words.

Infancy….


The Infant and Growing Child
Biological Development
The Developing Brain
Neurons
Axons
Dendrites
1 At birth, the infant's brain has a complete set of neurons but not very many synaptic connections.
2 During the first year, the axons grow longer, the dentrites increase in number, and a surplus of new connections is formed.
3 Over the next few years, active connections are strengthened, while unused connections atrophy.
Psychology, 4/e by Saul Kassin
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CHILDHOOD

Early childhood

- **Early childhood** is a stage in human development. It generally includestoddlerhood and some time afterwards.
- In psychology the term, *early childhood* is usually defined as the time period from the age of two until the age of six or seven years. There are three simultaneous development stages

Physical growth and development

- Physically, between birth and age three a child typically doubles in height and quadruples in weight.
- Bodily proportions also shift, so that the infant, whose head accounts for almost one-fourth of total body length, becomes a toddler with a more balanced, adult-like appearance.
- Despite these rapid physical changes, the typical three-year-old has mastered many skills, including sitting, walking, toilet training, using a spoon, scribbling, and sufficient hand-eye coordination to catch and throw a ball.

Early childhood

- Between three and five years of age, children continue to grow rapidly and begin to develop fine-motor skills.
- By age five most children demonstrate fairly good control of pencils, crayons, and scissors.
- Gross motor accomplishments may include the ability to skip and balance on one foot.
- Physical growth slows down between five and eight years of age, while body proportions and motor skills become more refined.

Physical development

- **Gross motor skills**
- Between ages 2 and 3 years, young children stop using the awkward, wide-legged robot-like stance that is the hallmark of new walkers. As they develop a smoother gait, they also develop the ability to run, jump, and hop.
- Children of this age can participate in throwing and catching games with larger balls. They can also push themselves around with their feet while sitting on a riding toy.
- The period of the most rapid development of motor behaviors is the period between 2 and 6 years (also known as the preschool years).
- Skills that appear are basic locomotor, ball-handling, fine eye–hand coordination, walking leads to running, jumping, hopping, galloping, and skipping, climbing evolves from creeping.

Early childhood

- **Fine motor skills**
- There are several developmental expectations for children to reach by the time they reach the age of 2.
- Children are expected to be able to draw simple shapes such as circles, squares and triangles.
- They should also be able to cut out such shapes as these.
- By doing such activities as these develops the children's fine motor skills, by strengthening their fingers and developing their finger control.

Early childhood

- Physical changes in early childhood are accompanied by rapid changes in the child's cognitive and language development.

- From the moment they are born, children use all their senses to attend to their environment, and they begin to develop a sense of cause and effect from their actions and the responses of caregivers.

Early childhood

- Over the first three years of life, children develop a spoken vocabulary of between 300 and 1,000 words, and they are able to use language to learn about and describe the world around them.
- By age five, a child's vocabulary will grow to approximately 1,500 words.
- Five-year-olds are also able to produce five-to seven-word sentences, learn to use the past tense, and tell familiar stories using pictures as cues.

Early childhood

- From ages three to five, growth in socioemotional skills includes the formation of peer relationships, gender identification, and the development of a sense of right and wrong.

- Taking the perspective of another individual is difficult for young children, and events are often interpreted in all-or-nothing terms, with the impact on the child being the fore-most concern.

Social-emotional growth and development

- This includes children understanding a sense of 'self', relationships with others and sociability. The emotional development includes expressions, attachment and personality.
- Children manifest fear of dark and monsters and around the age of three notice whether they are a boy or a girl and start acting that way.
- Boys are usually more aggressive, whilst girls are more caring. However, aggression is manifested in two different ways: boys are more physically aggressive, while the girls are more socially aggressive (name-calling and ignoring). In this stage the individual differences become more prominent.

LATE CHILDHOOD

- Historically, middle childhood has not been considered an important stage in human development.
- Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory labeled this period of life the *latency* stage, a time when sexual and aggressive urges are repressed. Freud suggested that no significant contributions to personality development were made during this period.
- However, more recent theorists have recognized the importance of middle childhood for the development of cognitive skills, personality, motivation, and inter-personal relationships.
- During middle childhood children learn the values of their societies. Thus, the primary developmental task of middle childhood could be called *integration,* both in terms of development within the individual and of the individual within the social context.

  Perhaps supporting the image of middle childhood as a latency stage, physical development during middle childhood is less dramatic than in early childhood or adolescence. Growth is slow and steady until the onset of puberty

Late childhood

- As with physical development, the cognitive development of middle childhood is slow and steady.
- Children in this stage are building upon skills gained in early childhood and preparing for the next phase of their cognitive development.
- Children's reasoning is very rule based. Children are learning skills such as classification and forming hypotheses.
- While they are cognitively more mature now than a few years ago, children in this stage still require concrete, hands-on learning activities.
- Middle childhood is a time when children can gain enthusiasm for learning and work, for achievement can become a motivating factor as children work toward building competence and self-esteem.

Late childhood

- Middle childhood is also a time when children develop competence in interpersonal and social relationships.
- Children have a growing peer orientation, yet they are strongly influenced by their family.
- The social skills learned through peer and family relationships, and children's increasing ability to participate in meaningful interpersonal communication, provide a necessary foundation for the challenges of adolescence.
- Best friends are important at this age, and the skills gained in these relationships may provide the building blocks for healthy adult relationships.

Late childhood

- **Implications for in-school learning**. For many children, middle childhood is a joyful time of increased independence, broader friendships, and developing interests, such as sports, art, or music.
- However, a widely recognized shift in school performance begins for many children in third or fourth grade (age eight or nine).
- The skills required for academic success become more complex. Those students who successfully meet the academic challenges during this period go on to do well, while those who fail to build the necessary skills may fall further behind in later grades.

Thank you

Stages of Development

Adulthood

Young Adulthood

- Ages 20 to 40
- Period where individuals set up their first homes, build careers, and become parents

Middle Adulthood

- Ages 40 to 60
- Physical changes such as menopause, decreased hearing, and other conditions may prompt individuals to choose an internist or family practitioner

Stages of Development

Old Age

- Ages 60 until death

- Gerontology is the medical specialty that diagnoses and treats disorders present in old age

Stages of Development

Death

- The end of life occurs when the heart, respiratory system and central nervous system stop functioning

- Today there are life support machines that can prolong life

- Euthanasia or assisted suicide is practiced in certain countries

- Living Wills are legal documents signed by a patient that explains their preferences regarding medical treatment if there is no reasonable expectation of recovery

- Bioethics is the study of ethical medical treatment and research