LIFE SPAN AND DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Summary of Psychosocial and Physical Changes Across the Lifespan

Infants (0-1 Year)

Physical Changes:

- Rapid growth, motor skill development (grasping, crawling).
- Vital Signs:
 - o Pulse: 120–160 bpm
 - o Respirations: 30–60 breaths/min
 - BP: ~60-90 mmHg systolic

Psychosocial Changes:

- **Primary communication:** Crying (signals distress).
- Bonding & Attachment:
 - \circ **Secure attachment:** Caregivers respond consistently \rightarrow trust.
 - Anxious-avoidant attachment: Rejection → emotional withdrawal.
- **Separation anxiety:** Peaks at **10–18 months** (fear of strangers/unfamiliar places).
- Erikson's Stage: Trust vs. Mistrust (0–18 months).

Toddlers (1-3 Years) & Preschoolers (3-6 Years)

Physical Changes:

- Vital Signs:
 - **Toddlers:** Pulse 80–140, Respirations 20–30, BP 80–100 mmHg.
 - **Preschoolers:** Pulse 80–120, Respirations 20–25, BP 80–110 mmHg.
- Motor Skills: Transition from gross (grabbing) to fine (using crayons).

• **Toilet Training:** Typically complete by **28 months** (neurological readiness by 12–15 months, psychological by 18–30 months).

Psychosocial Changes:

- Language: Masters basic language by 3 years; full sentences by 4 years.
- Cognitive: Understands cause/effect (18–24 months); recognizes gender roles.
- Play: Learns through peer observation; imaginative play emerges.

School-Age Children (6-12 Years)

Physical Changes:

- **Vital Signs:** Near-adult ranges (Pulse 70–110, Respirations 15–20, BP 85–120 mmHg).
- Growth: ~4 lbs (2 kg) and 2.5 inches (6 cm) per year.
- Permanent teeth replace baby teeth.

Psychosocial Changes:

- Moral Reasoning (Kohlberg):
 - o **Preconventional:** Avoid punishment/seeking rewards.
 - o Conventional: Seeks peer/societal approval.
 - o **Postconventional:** Guided by personal ethics.
- **Self-Concept & Esteem:** Develops through academic/peer interactions.

Adolescents (12-18 Years)

Physical Changes:

- Vital Signs: Pulse 60–100, Respirations 12–20, BP 90–110 mmHg.
- Growth Spurt: Hands/feet → limbs → torso.
- Puberty: Secondary sexual characteristics develop; menarche in girls.

Psychosocial Changes:

- Identity vs. Role Confusion (Erikson):
 - o Heightened self-consciousness; fear of embarrassment.
 - Risk-taking behaviors peak at 14-16 years.
 - Develops personal **code of ethics** (blends parental/environmental values).

Early Adults (19-40 Years)

Physical Changes:

- Vital Signs: Pulse ~70, Respirations 12–20, BP 90–120 mmHg.
- Peak physical efficiency in 20s; gradual decline starts (muscle loss, slower reflexes).
- Lifelong habits solidify (diet, exercise, smoking).

Psychosocial Changes:

• Stable period focused on career, relationships, and family planning.

Middle Adults (41-60 Years)

Physical Changes:

- Health Risks: Cardiovascular disease, cancer, vision/hearing loss.
- Menopause (Women): Late 40s-early 50s (hormonal shifts).

Psychosocial Changes:

- "Sandwich Generation": Balancing care for children and aging parents.
- **Generativity vs. Stagnation (Erikson):** Focus on legacy/contributions.

Older Adults (61+ Years)

Physical Decline:

- Cardiovascular: Atherosclerosis, \(\) cardiac output.
- **Respiratory:** ↓ Lung elasticity, ↑ aspiration risk.
- Sensory: Pupil rigidity (vision loss), high-frequency hearing decline.
- **Neurological:** Slower reflexes, brain shrinkage (10–20% by age 80).

Psychosocial Changes:

- Isolation & Depression: Due to loss of peers/mobility.
- Integrity vs. Despair (Erikson): Reflection on life meaning.

Key Takeaways:

- Vital signs trend from fast (infants) → slower (adults); BP rises with age.
- Psychosocial milestones align with Erikson's stages (trust, autonomy, identity, generativity, integrity).
- Aging involves progressive decline in organ systems but resiliency in neural networks.

For further detail on any stage (e.g., abnormal vital signs, dementia in older adults), let me know!