# Article information:

Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing: An Investigation of the Axes of the Four-Quadrant Model in Healthy Adults - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6406387/>

# Article summary:

1. Dunn's Four Quadrant Model of Sensory Processing is based on two constructs: neurological thresholds and behavioral response.

2. The construct validity of the model was tested by comparing its constructs to external measurements that are similarly described, such as Eysenck's Personality Model and somatosensory event related potentials (SERP).

3. Results indicated that people with sensory sensitivity and sensory avoiding patterns were more responsive than people with low registration and sensory seeking patterns, and that introversion/extraversion may be the same construct as what Dunn refers to as behavioral regulation based on sensory threshold.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing: An Investigation of the Axes of the Four-Quadrant Model in Healthy Adults” is a well-written piece that provides an in-depth look at Dunn’s Four Quadrant Model of Sensory Processing. The authors provide a thorough overview of the model, its underlying constructs, and how it has been used in clinical settings for assessment, client education, and intervention planning. They also discuss how disruption in an individual’s sensory processing ability can affect engagement in occupations of daily life.

The article is reliable in terms of its content; however, there are some potential biases present. For example, the authors focus primarily on the positive aspects of Dunn’s model without exploring any potential drawbacks or counterarguments. Additionally, they do not provide any evidence for their claims regarding the effectiveness or accuracy of the model or its associated standardized assessment. Furthermore, they do not mention any possible risks associated with using this model for assessment or intervention planning.

In terms of trustworthiness, this article appears to be unbiased and presents both sides equally; however, it does not explore all possible points of consideration when discussing Dunn’s model or its associated standardized assessment. Additionally, there is no discussion about other models or assessments that could be used instead or in conjunction with Dunn’s model for assessing sensory processing abilities.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of Dunn’s Four Quadrant Model of Sensory Processing and how it has been used clinically; however, there are some potential biases present which could lead to an incomplete understanding of the topic at hand. Additionally, there is no evidence provided to support claims made about the effectiveness or accuracy of this model or its associated standardized assessment nor is there any discussion about possible risks associated with

# Topics for further research:

* Alternatives to Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing
* Risks associated with using Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing
* Accuracy of Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing
* Effectiveness of Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing
* Standardized assessments for assessing sensory processing
* Counterarguments to Dunn’s Model of Sensory Processing

# Report location:

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