

The stages of human development can vary depending on the perspective and theory used to describe them. However, some commonly recognized stages of human development include:

Prenatal stage: This stage refers to the period from conception to birth, during which the fetus undergoes rapid physical development.

Infancy: This stage spans from birth to 2 years of age and is marked by significant physical, cognitive, and social development.

Early childhood: This stage typically spans from 2 to 6 years of age and is marked by significant language development, increased independence, and the development of early social skills.

Middle childhood: This stage spans from 6 to 12 years of age and is marked by significant cognitive development, the development of more advanced social skills, and the emergence of a sense of self-identity.

Adolescence: This stage spans from 12 to 18 years of age and is marked by significant physical, cognitive, and emotional changes, as well as the development of more complex social relationships.

Early adulthood: This stage spans from 18 to 40 years of age and is marked by the establishment of career and personal goals, the development of intimate relationships, and the pursuit of independence and self-identity.

Middle adulthood: This stage spans from 40 to 65 years of age and is marked by continued development of career and personal goals, as well as an increased focus on family and community relationships.

Late adulthood: This stage spans from 65 years of age and older and is marked by the transition into retirement, increased focus on family and community relationships, and potential declines in physical and cognitive functioning.

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