



Evaluation of clinical aspects of rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy

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Background and aims

A number of studies are currently underway to determine the best options for multidisciplinary approaches to the restoration of cerebral palsy (CP). Aim. Evaluation and comparison of rehabilitation services identified in children with CP in specialized institutions, young, outpatient and home settings.

Methods

Neurological disorders are pursued according to the general methodology. 108 patients with CP took part in our experience. The

age of patients is from 4 to 15 years. The patients were divided into 2 age groups. 45 patients aged 4–7 years and 63 patients aged 8–15 years.

Results

When detecting gait and speech development time, 1.8% of registered children started walking from 2 years and 0.9% (1 case) of river development from 2 years; 7.4% (8 cases) and 39% (42 detections) of children coming from the age of 3; 38% (41 children) have been walking since the age of 4; and speech 18.5% (20 cases); 28.7% began to walk at the age of 5, 1.8% began to develop speech. 24% of non-walking patients and 3.7% of children of patients with speech defects. In addition, the Apgar scale

Conclusions

Comparative analysis of observed, outpatient pets and study results showed a higher rate of positive results (42.4% and 46.5%) in spastic diplegic and hemiplegic forms of CP in all three stages than in other forms.

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