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題目 (Title):

患有成骨不全症的兒童和青少年之肌力、關節活動度及步態
(Muscle Strength, Joint Range of Motion, and Gait in Children and Adolescents With
Osteogenesis Imperfecta.)

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目的 (Purpose):

分析患有成骨不全症的兒童和青少年之臨床功能狀況
(To analyze clinical and functional features of children and adolescents with
osteogenesis imperfecta (OI).)

方法 (Methods):

此研究為一橫斷性研究，共有 62 位個案接受臨床身體構造和功能，活動特徵的
檢查。
(A cross-sectional study of 62 participants examined clinical, body structure and
function and activity features.)

結果 (Results):

參與的個案中，第一型成骨不全症的個案有 31 位，第三型的有 9 位，而第四型的
有 22 位。輕度（第一型）和中/重度（第三和第四型）成骨不全症個案在骨折
發生率、骨骼畸形率、裝骨髓內固定棒的比率、骨礦物密度和接受雙磷酸鹽類藥

物治療率有顯著差異。獨立行走的年齡與整體關節活動度有正相關性，並與整體肌力呈現負相關性。行走的功能等級與整體肌肉力量呈現正相關，而與整體關節活動度有負相關。

(A total of 31 participants had OI type I, 9 had type III, and 22 had type IV. Mild (type I) and moderate/severe (types III and IV) OI differed significantly in occurrence of fractures, presence of bone deformities, the use of intramedullary rods, bone mineral density, and bisphosphonate therapy. Age of gait acquisition showed an association with overall joint range of motion and an inverse relationship with overall muscle strength. Level of ambulation was associated with overall muscle strength and inversely associated with overall joint range of motion.)

結論 (Conclusions):

患有成骨不全症的個案之特徵依其類型有所不同。中/重度成骨不全症的個案常合併出現更多的功能限制，且會受到骨折經驗的影響，也就是個案出現骨折次數對個案達成行走能力和功能等級有負面的影響。

(Features vary according to OI type. Moderate and severe forms of OI are associated with greater functional limitation, influenced by fracture history, which negatively affects the acquisition and level of ambulation.)

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