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題目 (Title):

懷孕後期出生之早產兒的第一週介入：系列病例報告
(Intervention in the First Weeks of Life for Infants Born Late Preterm: A Case Series)

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在美國每年約有 350000 名懷孕後期(34-36 週)出生的早產兒，這些早產兒日後會有發展遲緩的風險，但很少有這些族群的介入文獻研究。

(Infants born late preterm (34–36 weeks of gestation) account for 350 000 US births per year, are at risk for developmental delays, and are rarely included in intervention studies.)

目的 (Purpose):

描述一個父母實施嬰兒動作介入的新方案和其成效，並評核一個完整性成效測量的可行性。

(To describe a novel parent-delivered movement intervention program for very young infants and outcomes following intervention and to evaluate the feasibility of using a comprehensive set of outcome measures.)

要點總結 (Summary of Key Points):

兩個矯正年齡為 0.5 到 2 個月在懷孕後期出生之早產兒接受療育介入。於三個時

間點進行發展狀況、姿勢控制、伸手取物、和物體探索能力之評估。家庭能夠承受此種介入方式。早產兒在發展結果、姿勢控制、伸手取物、和物體探索能力都有改善。

(Two infants born late preterm received intervention from 0.5 to 2.0 months of adjusted age. Development, postural control, reaching, and object exploration assessments were completed at 3 time points. The intervention was well tolerated by the family. Improvements in developmental outcomes, postural control, and object exploration are presented.)

結論陳述 (Statement of Conclusion):

父母每日提供極早期的動作經驗可增進發展。結合常模參照和行為量測的方法，可敏感地偵測到嬰兒行為的改變。

(Very early movement experience provided daily by parents may improve development. In combination, norm-referenced and behavioral measures appear sensitive to changes in infant behaviors.)