

**原作者及出處 (Original):**

Ferrante R, Hendershot S, Baranet K, Barbosa G, Carey H, Maitre N, Lo W, Pan J, Heathcock J.

Pediatr Phys Ther. 2019;31(2):217-224. doi: 10.1097/PEP.0000000000000594.

**翻譯者 (Translator):**

林珮如

臺東大學特殊教育學系助理教授，臺東，臺灣

**校閱者 (Reviewer):**

劉文瑜

長庚大學物理治療學系副教授，桃園，臺灣

**題目 (Title):**

粗大動作遲緩幼兒每日和每週的復健治療：隨機臨床試驗方案（DRIVE研究）

Daily and Weekly Rehabilitation Delivery for Young Children With Gross Motor Delay: A Randomized Clinical Trial Protocol (the DRIVE Study).

**摘要中文翻譯****目的：**

這個提案研究測試所謂“復健頻率是嬰兒治療反應的重要調節”之原則。

**方法：**

我們將隨機分配75名6至24個月大，和/或粗大動作功能分類系統(Gross Motor Function Classification System)為III至V級（嚴重程度較高），患有腦性麻痺的嬰兒，以評估三種不同劑量方案的短期和長期成效，這些方案都包括相同2小時動作學習本位的治療，但有不同的總週數。

**結果和結論：**

本研究結果將提供臨床醫生、家屬和科學家有關劑量的訊息，以及提供所需復健頻率的建議，使腦性麻痺幼童能有最佳化的動作功能和發展。

## **Original Abstract**

### **PURPOSE:**

The proposed project tests the principle that frequency of rehabilitation is an important regulator of therapeutic response in infants.

### **METHODS:**

We will randomize 75 infants with cerebral palsy, 6 to 24 months of age and/or Gross Motor Function Classification System levels III to V (higher severity), to determine the short-term and long-term effects of 3 dosing protocols consisting of an identical number of 2-hour sessions of the same motor learning-based therapy applied over a different total number of calendar weeks.

### **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:**

The results will inform clinicians, families, and scientists about dosing and will provide needed recommendations for frequency of rehabilitation to optimize motor function and development of young children with cerebral palsy.

Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, a business of Wolters Kluwer Health and its affiliates take no responsibility for the accuracy of the translation from the published English original and are not liable for any errors which may occur.

威科集團醫療衛生業務部門之一：Lippincott Williams & Wilkins，及威科集團醫療衛生業務部門的其他附屬機構不承擔因從英文原文翻譯的準確性而導致的任何責任，也不承擔由於翻譯錯誤而導致的任何法律責任。