

原作者及出處 (Original):

Flanagan, Ann; Kelly, Erin H.; Vogel, Lawrence C.
Pediatric Physical Therapy. 25(4):452-459, Winter 2013.
doi: 10.1097/PEP.0b013e3182a5d35c

題目 (Title):

早發性脊髓損傷以及脊柱裂兒童與青少年的社會心理預後
(Psychosocial Outcomes of Children and Adolescents With Early-Onset Spinal Cord Injury and Those With Spina Bifida)

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目的 (Purpose):

描敘並比較早發性脊髓損傷以及脊柱裂兒童與青少年的社會心理預後。
(To describe psychosocial outcomes of children and adolescents with early-onset spinal cord injury (SCI) and spina bifida (SB) and identify differences between them.)

方法 (Methods):

受試者包括 83 位於三歲以前罹患脊髓損傷者(平均年齡 10.6 ± 3.8 歲)以及 54 位脊柱裂患者(平均年齡 11.7 ± 4.1 歲)。受試者接受參與度、生活品質、焦慮、以及憂鬱的標準化評估。使用獨立 t 檢定以及 Mann-Whitney 檢定比較二組的差異。
(Eighty-three participants had acquired SCI before age 3 years (mean age 10.6 ± 3.8 yrs), and 54 had SB (mean age 11.7 ± 4.1 yrs). The participants completed standardized assessments of participation, quality of life (QOL), anxiety, and depression. Independent-sample t tests and Mann-Whitney tests were used to assess group differences.)

結果 (Results):

脊髓損傷患者較脊柱裂患者具有較高的在校生活品質以及較低的社交/注意力焦慮。下肢癱瘓的脊髓損傷患者較脊柱裂患者具有較高的在校(P=.014)以及整體(P=.034)生活品質，並且有較多的活動參與(P=.015)。

(Participants with SCI reported higher school QOL (P = .016) and lower anxiety with social concerns/concentration (P = .037) than did participants with SB. The subgroup of participants with SCI with paraplegia reported higher school (P = .014) and overall (P = .034) QOL, and they participated in more activities (P = .015) than participants with SB.)

結論 (Conclusions):

下肢癱瘓的脊髓損傷兒童與青少年比脊柱裂兒童與青少年有較高的在校以及整體生活品質，並且有較多的活動參與。增加在學校以及社交參與的支持將對脊柱裂兒童與青少年有益。

(Children and adolescents with SCI with paraplegia have greater school and overall QOL and participate in more activities than children and adolescents with SB.

Children and adolescents with SB would benefit from increased support at school and in social participation.)

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