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題目 (Title):

瑞士東北部的腦性麻痺的流行病學

Epidemiology of Cerebral Palsy in Northeastern Switzerland.

摘要中文翻譯**目的:**

腦性麻痺是兒童時期最常發生的動作障礙。在瑞士腦性麻痺的盛行率及其相關因素很少被報告，所以本文的目的是填補在瑞士的一州在這方面知識的缺口，並評估建立腦性麻痺登錄系統的可行性。

方法:

本文是以病歷回溯記錄的方式進行。1995 至 2009 年期間出生於聖加侖州且被診斷為腦性麻痺的兒童符合收案條件。

結果:

在本研究追蹤期間共納入 140 名病人。腦性麻痺的盛行率為 0.19%，其中 85% 為痙攣型腦性麻痺。

結論:

本研究的結果與歐洲腦性麻痺監測網路的資料相符合。而且本前軀研究顯示建立腦性麻痺兒童的登錄系統是可行的及有用的。

Original Abstract

PURPOSE:

Cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common motor disability of childhood. Less is known about its prevalence and associated factors in Switzerland, so we aimed to fill this knowledge gap in one Swiss canton, evaluating the feasibility to build up a CP registry.

METHODS:

A retrospective review of medical records was undertaken. Children born during 1995 and 2009 in the canton of Saint Gallen diagnosed with CP were eligible for inclusion.

RESULTS:

A total of 140 patients formed the study cohort. The prevalence of CP was 0.19%, with 85% of children affected by spastic CP.

CONCLUSIONS:

The results of the present study were comparable with data of the Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe network. Moreover, this pilot study demonstrated the feasibility and usefulness of creating a registry of children affected by CP.

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