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題目 (Title):

典型發展、動作發展遲緩或腦性麻痺嬰兒的坐姿控制

(Sitting Postural Control in Infants With Typical Development, Motor Delay, or
Cerebral Palsy)

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目的 (Purpose):

判定足月嬰兒、有動作發展遲緩的早產嬰兒以及確診為腦性麻痺(CP)的早產嬰兒
出現早期坐姿時其姿勢控制的差異情形。

(To determine whether infants born full-term, infants born preterm with motor
delays, and infants born preterm who have a diagnosis of cerebral palsy (CP) differed
in postural control at the emergence of early sitting.)

方法 (Methods):

30 個足月且典型發展的嬰兒，6 個早產且後來被確診為腦性麻痺的嬰兒，以及 5
個動作發展遲緩的早產嬰兒參與這項研究。藉由測量變化總量及時序的組織性來
紀錄及分析無支撐坐姿下的壓力中心數據的變異。

(Thirty infants born at term who were developing typically, 6 infants born preterm
who were later diagnosed with CP, and 5 infants born preterm who were delayed in
motor development participated in this study. Center-of-pressure data from

unsupported sitting were recorded and analyzed using measures of both amount and temporal organization of center-of-pressure variability.)

結果 (Results):

足月的嬰兒、發展遲緩的早產嬰兒以及確診為腦性麻痺的早產嬰兒在開始會坐時即表現出不同的動作控制策略。

(Infants born full-term, infants born preterm with motor delays, and infants born preterm who have a diagnosis of CP exhibited dissimilar movement-control strategies at the onset of sitting.)

結論 (Conclusions):

這個發現有助於引導及檢驗早產嬰兒之介入策略。

(The present findings may be helpful in directing and testing intervention protocols for infants born preterm.)