

原作者及出處 (Original):

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Spring 2015 - Volume 27 - Issue 1 - p 16-22

doi: 10.1097/PEP.0000000000000097

題目 (Title):

坐的姿勢控制對於腦性麻痺兒童的專注性注意力發展之影響

(Sitting Postural Control Affects the Development of Focused Attention in Children With Cerebral Palsy)

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目的 (Purpose):

研究專注性注意力是否隨坐姿勢控制改善時間變化而有所改變，並討論坐的姿勢控制之機能損傷是否會影響腦性麻痺兒童之專注性注意力的發展。

(To investigate whether focused attention (FA) changes over time as sitting postural control improves and whether an impairment in sitting postural control affects the development of FA in children with cerebral palsy (CP).)

方法 (Methods):

十九位平均年齡 21.47 個月的腦性麻痺兒童接受介入前後專注性注意力和坐姿分數的評估。

(Nineteen children with CP, mean ages 21.47 months, were assessed for FA and sitting scores pre- and postintervention.)

結果 (Results):

在達成獨立坐的腦性麻痺兒童中，其最長的，總和的和全面性的專注性注意力會增加，而專注性注意力出現的頻率會減少。然而，在介入後有達成獨立移動能力的兒童，其最長的專注性注意力會降低和專注性注意力出現的頻率會增加。

(Longest, total, and global FA increased and frequency of FA decreased in children who achieved independent sitting. However, children who achieved mobility post intervention exhibited a decrease in longest FA and an increase in frequency of FA.)

結論 (Conclusions):

腦性麻痺兒童之坐的姿勢控制和專注性注意力的發展似乎有相關。專注性注意力的增加可能表示是一個學習以及和物體互動的關鍵跡象。然而，於早期移動發展階段，可能會中斷這類長時間注意，導致縮短對物體的持續專注。

(Sitting postural control and the development of FA appear associated in children with CP. The increase in FA may signal a key opportunity for learning and attending to objects. However, the time of early mobility may interrupt these long periods of attention, resulting in less sustained attention to objects.)

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