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翻譯者 (Translator):

黃瓊慧

臺灣大學附設醫院雲林分院物理治療師，雲林，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):

腦性麻痺高危險性嬰兒的早期介入與姿勢調整。

Early Intervention and Postural Adjustments During Reaching in Infants at Risk of Cerebral Palsy.

摘要中文翻譯**目的：**

研究矯正年紀 3 到 6 個月大有腦性麻痺高危險性嬰兒，接受一個以家庭為中心計畫，稱為特殊兒童照護適應和照顧需求(COPing with and CARing for infants with special needs, COPCA)，對於他們姿勢的影響。先前，我們已記錄腦性麻痺高危險性嬰兒與一般發展嬰兒在姿勢上的差異，現在我們著重在兩個介入組間的差異。

方法：

我們研究嬰兒在 4、6、18 個月大時，使用表面肌電圖紀錄手臂、頸部與軀幹在坐姿下的姿勢調整。嬰兒隨機的接受以家庭為中心計畫或另一種物理治療。使用錄影帶，我們研究物理治療活動花費時間和在 18 個月大時的方向特異性、徵召順序和預期性活化的關聯性。

結果：

兩組的姿勢調整是相似的，但 COPCA 組的嬰兒之方向特異性和預期性活化較趨近典型發展。這兩種參數和 COPCA 形式物理治療活動有關。

結論：

兩組介入後的姿勢控制相似。正向結果與治療師較少介入行為和允許較多的自發性動作有關。

Original Abstract

PURPOSE:

To investigate postural effects of the family-centered program, COPing with and CAring for infants with special needs (COPCA), applied at 3 to 6 months' corrected age in infants at high risk of cerebral palsy. Previously, we reported postural differences between the infants at risk of CP in the control group of the current study and a group of infants developing typically. Now we focus on differences between 2 intervention groups.

METHODS:

We explored postural adjustments during reaching in seated infants at 4, 6, and 18 months using surface electromyography of arm, neck, and trunk muscles. Infants randomly received the family-centered program or another infant physical therapy. Using videotaped intervention sessions, we investigated correlations between time spent on specific physical therapeutic actions and direction specificity, recruitment order, and anticipatory activation at 18 months.

RESULTS:

Postural adjustments in both groups were similar, but development of direction specificity and anticipatory activation in COPCA infants better mimicked typical development. These 2 parameters were associated with COPCA-type physical therapeutic actions.

CONCLUSIONS:

Postural control was similar after both interventions. Positive outcomes were associated with fewer intervening actions of the therapist and greater allowance of spontaneous movements.

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