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題目 (Title):

唐氏症和一般發展兒童在 2 至 4 個月及 26 個月大之動作表現
(Motor Performance of Children With Down Syndrome and Typical Development at 2 to 4 and 26 Months)

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目的 (Purpose):

比較唐氏症(DS)和一般發展(TD)兒童在 2 到 4 個月(第一期)及 2 歲(第二期)時之粗動作表現，及探測早期動作表現和後期成果之關聯性。
(To compare gross motor performance of children with Down syndrome (DS) and typical development (TD) at 2 to 4 months (Phase I) and at 2 years of age (Phase II) and to investigate the relation between early motor performance and later outcome.)

方法 (Methods):

17 位嬰兒(10 位一般發展和 7 位唐氏症)在第一期時使用嬰兒動作表現評估量表 (TIMP)評估，25 位兒童在第二期時使用貝萊氏嬰兒發展量表第三版(Bayley-III)之粗動作分量表評估。其中 10 位兒童在第一期和第二期時皆有評估。
(Seventeen infants (10 with TD and 7 with DS) were assessed in Phase I using the Test of Infant Motor Performance (TIMP); 25 children were assessed in Phase II using the

gross motor scale of the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development (Bayley-III); 10 participants were enrolled in both phases.)

結果 (Results):

唐氏症組的 TIMP 和 Bayley-III 分數較一般發展組低。在兩組皆發現 TIMP z 分數可預測 Bayley-III 的分數。

(TIMP and Bayley-III scores were lower in the DS group. In both groups, TIMP z scores were predictive of Bayley-III scores.)

結論 (Conclusions):

唐氏症兒童在早期姿勢控制和需要速度、姿勢控制和平衡的活動上遭遇困難。本研究發現早期動作表現和後期成果的關聯性，更強調了早期及任務導向介入的重要性。

(Children with DS show difficulties in early postural control and activities requiring speed, postural control, and balance. The finding that early performance relates to later outcome reinforces the relevance of early and task-specific intervention.)

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