

原作者及出處 (Original):

Collett BR, Kartin D, Wallace ER, Cunningham ML, Speltz ML.

Pediatr Phys Ther. 2020 Apr;32(2):107-112. doi: 10.1097/PEP.0000000000000687.

翻譯者 (Translator):

林昆瑩

高雄榮民總醫院物理治療師，高雄，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):

患有姿勢性斜頭或扁頭症的學齡兒童之動作功能

Motor Function in School-Aged Children With Positional Plagiocephaly or Brachycephaly.

摘要中文翻譯**目的：**

探討曾有姿勢性斜頭或扁頭症(positional plagiocephaly/brachycephaly, PPB)的兒童是否持續存在動作發展缺陷。

方法：

在一個縱向世代研究中，我們完成187位患有PPB以及149位沒有PPB的學齡兒童之追蹤評估。這些兒童是在嬰兒時期就已納入研究中。主要的結果是第二版布魯茵克斯－歐西瑞斯基動作測驗(Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency-Second Edition, BOT-2)的綜合分數。

結果：

患有PPB的兒童的BOT-2分數較控制組為低。分層分析指出差異只限於中重度的PPB兒童，而輕度的PPB兒童則無差異。

結論：

嬰兒時期患有中重度PPB的兒童有持續存在的動作功能差異。我們建議密切的發展監控以及早期介入以處理動作缺陷的問題。

Original Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To determine whether children with a history of positional plagiocephaly/brachycephaly (PPB) show persistent deficits in motor development.

METHODS:

In a longitudinal cohort study, we completed follow-up assessments with 187 school-aged children with PPB and 149 participants without PPB who were originally enrolled in infancy. Primary outcomes were the Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency-Second Edition (BOT-2) composite scores.

RESULTS:

Children with PPB scored lower than controls on the BOT-2. Stratified analyses indicated that differences were restricted to children who had moderate-severe PPB. No consistent differences were observed in children who had mild PPB.

CONCLUSION:

Children who had moderate-severe PPB in infancy show persistent differences in motor function. We suggest close developmental monitoring and early intervention to address motor deficits.

Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, a business of Wolters Kluwer Health and its affiliates take no responsibility for the accuracy of the translation from the published English original and are not liable for any errors which may occur.

威科集團醫療衛生業務部門之一：Lippincott Williams & Wilkins，及威科集團醫療衛生業務部門的其他附屬機構不承擔因從英文原文翻譯的準確性而導致的任何責任，也不承擔由於翻譯錯誤而導致的任何法律責任。