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題目 (Title):

軀幹控制分節評量於唐氏症嬰幼兒族群之心理計量特性

Psychometric Properties of Segmental Assessment of Trunk Control in Infants and Toddlers With Down Syndrome.

摘要中文翻譯**目的：**

本研究調查唐氏症(Down syndrome)嬰幼兒族群，以決定軀幹控制分節評量(Segmental Assessment of Trunk Control, SATCo)之信度、與粗大動作功能量表(Gross Motor Function Measure, GMFM)比較之同時效度、以及年齡和SATCo分數是否可預測GMFM分數。

方法：

18位唐氏症嬰幼兒由2位物理治療師使用SATCo進行評估，1位物理治療師進行GMFM的施測。兩週後，物理治療師們重複進行先前已錄製SATCo的評分，第三位物理治療師也觀看SATCo影片進行評分。

結果：

SATCo具有中度至良好的測試者間信度，以及良好至優良的測試者內信度。SATCo與GMFM之間則有良好至優良的顯著相關。年齡與SATCo分數是GMFM分數的顯著預測因子。

結論：

軀幹控制在唐氏症嬰幼兒的粗大動作功能扮演重要的角色。SATCo在此族群有良好的心理計量特性。

本研究增加之實證：

本研究對 SATCo 的心理計量特性的文獻有所增加，且支持其可應用於 6 至 24 個月唐氏症嬰幼兒的軀幹控制評估。

Original Abstract

PURPOSE:

This study investigated infants and toddlers with Down syndrome (DS) to determine: reliability of the Segmental Assessment of Trunk Control (SATCo), concurrent validity of the SATCo with the Gross Motor Function Measure (GMFM), and whether age and SATCo score predict GMFM score.

METHODS:

Eighteen infants and toddlers with DS were tested on the SATCo by 2 physical therapist (PT) raters. One PT rater administered the GMFM. After 2 weeks, PT raters rescored their recorded SATCo sessions. A third PT rater also scored the SATCo videos.

RESULTS:

Interrater reliability of the SATCo was moderate to good and intrarater reliability was good to excellent. The SATCo and the GMFM had good to excellent significant correlations. Age and SATCo score were significant predictors of the GMFM.

CONCLUSIONS:

Trunk control appears to play a central role in gross motor function of infants and toddlers with DS. The SATCo has good psychometric properties in this population.

WHAT THIS ADDS TO THE EVIDENCE:

This study contributes to the literature on the psychometric properties of the SATCo and supports its use to measure trunk control in infants and toddlers with DS between the ages of 6 and 24 months.

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