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題目(Title):

電動輪椅對於重度動作障礙幼兒的發展及功能之效應
(Effects of Power Wheelchairs on the Development and Function of Young Children With Severe Motor Impairments)

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目的 (Purpose):

此隨機控制的前驅研究目的是要確認電動輪椅對於重度動作障礙幼兒的發展及功能之效應。

(The purpose of this pilot randomized controlled study was to identify any effects of power wheelchairs on the development and function of young children with severe motor impairments.)

方法 (Methods):

受試者為 28 位不同診斷的兒童，進入本研究時的年齡為 14 至 30 個月。受試者分別在進入研究時以及 12 個月後接受巴特爾發展量表 (Battelle Developmental Inventory)、兒童生活功能量表 (Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory)、以及早期適應量表 (Early Coping Inventory) 的評估。

(Participants were 28 children with various diagnoses, aged 14 to 30 months when they entered the study. The Battelle Developmental Inventory (BDI), Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory, and Early Coping Inventory were administered at entry and after 12 months.)

結果 (Results):

使用原案分析比較評量分數變化的中位數，結果顯示在巴特爾發展量表的接受性語言分數、以及兒童生活功能量表裡的移動功能技巧、移動-照顧者協助、與自我照顧-照顧者協助分數，實驗組都比控制組有較顯著的進步。治療意向分析（intention-to-treat）進一步確認這些結果，並顯示二組兒童在巴特爾發展量表總分的不同。

(The on-protocol analysis comparing median change scores showed the experimental groups' BDI receptive communication scores, and their Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory mobility functional skills, mobility caregiver assistance, and self-care caregiver scores improved significantly more than the control group's scores. An intention-to-treat analysis upheld the findings and revealed an additional difference between the groups' BDI total score.)

結論:

雖然仍需更多研究，本研究結果支持年幼兒童，即使只有 14 個月，使用電動輪椅能提升其發展與功能。

(The results support use of power wheelchairs with children as young as age 14 months to enhance development and function, although additional research is needed.)

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