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題目 (Title):

腦性麻痺兒童之平衡與前庭相關功能臨床測驗的心理計量特性。

Psychometric Properties of Clinical Tests of Balance and Vestibular-Related Function in Children With Cerebral Palsy.

摘要中文翻譯**目的：**

本篇研究的目的是在建立7到12歲、粗大動作功能分類系統(Gross Motor Function Classification System, GMFCS)階級I到III的腦性麻痺兒童之平衡與前庭相關功能臨床測驗的心理計量特性。

方法：

42位腦性麻痺兒童與33位一般發展兒童，使用動態視覺敏銳度測試(Clinical Dynamic Visual Acuity Test)、修正過平衡感覺交互作用臨床測驗 (Modified Clinical Test of Sensory Interaction on Balance, CTSIB-M)、快速擺頭測試(Head Impulse Test)、水桶測試(Bucket Test)、NSUCO眼球運動檢查(Northeastern State University College of Optometry oculomotor test)。信度由次分組測試兩次。參照測驗則使用旋轉椅和感覺整合測驗。

結果：

多數腦性麻痺兒童是中樞而非周邊前庭障礙。臨床測試中，除了NSUCO眼球運動檢查外，都有中度至良好的信度與良好的敏感度，但找出中樞前庭相關的損傷之特異性差。

結論：

平衡與前庭相關功能測驗也許能協助指引腦性麻痺兒童的臨床治療。

Original Abstract

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study was to establish the psychometric properties of clinical tests of balance and vestibular-related function in children with cerebral palsy (CP), aged 7 to 12 years, Gross Motor Function Classification System levels I to III.

METHODS:

Forty-two children with CP and 33 children with typical development were examined using Clinical Dynamic Visual Acuity Test, Modified Clinical Test of Sensory Interaction on Balance, Head Impulse Test, Bucket Test, and Northeastern State University College of Optometry oculomotor test. A subgroup was tested twice for reliability. Reference tests included rotary chair and sensory organization test.

RESULTS:

Most children with CP had central rather than peripheral vestibular dysfunction. Clinical tests except Northeastern State University College of Optometry oculomotor test had moderate to good reliability, good sensitivity but poor specificity to identify central vestibular-related impairments.

CONCLUSIONS:

Tests of balance and vestibular-related function may help guide clinical management of children with CP.

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