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**題目 (Title):**

超低出生體重兒童與一般兒童出生時情況與動作表現之相關性

(Perinatal Events and Motor Performance of Children Born With ELBW and  
Nondisabled)

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**目的 (Purpose):**

探究超低出生體重兒童與一般兒童之週產期變項與 1 歲與 4 歲時動作表現之相關  
性。

(To explore the relationship between perinatal variables and motor performance in  
children who were born with extremely low birth weight (ELBW) and were  
nondisabled at 1 and 4 years.)

**方法 (Methods):**

四十八位出生於 1992 至 1994 年間，出生體重小於 1000 公克，沒有神經或認知  
損傷的兒童分別在矯正年齡 1 歲與 4 歲時接受神經感覺動作發展測驗

(NSMDA)。根據 NSMDA 測驗分數將動作表現分類為正常或異常。

(Children without neurological or cognitive impairment (n = 48) born weighing less than 1000 g between 1992 and 1994 were assessed at 1 and 4 years corrected age using the Neurosensory Motor Developmental Assessment (NSMDA). Scores were used to categorize motor performance as normal or abnormal.)

### **結果 (Results):**

早產之慢性肺疾病、壞死性腸炎與開放性動脈導管與 1 歲時 NSMDA 類別有關。慢性肺疾病、男性與壞死性腸炎則與 4 歲時 NSMDA 類別有關。多元迴歸分析顯示早產兒之慢性肺疾病與壞死性腸炎可預測 1 歲之異常動作表現。

(Chronic lung disease (CLD) of prematurity, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), and patent ductus arteriosus were associated with NSMDA category at 1 year. Chronic lung disease, male gender, and NEC were associated with NSMDA category at 4 years. Multiple regression analyses revealed that CLD and NEC were independently associated with abnormal motor outcomes at 1 year.)

### **結論 (Conclusions):**

研究結果顯示即使是這群相對健康的超低出生體重兒童，慢性肺疾病仍對其動作表現有所影響。因此建議針對有慢性肺疾病之嬰幼兒提供早期動作發展評估與治療。

(Early assessment and motor therapy is recommended for infants with CLD, because of its effect on motor performance in this otherwise healthy group of children born with ELBW.)