

0358

Effects of Constraint Induced Movement Therapy in Hemiplegic Children with Cerebral Palsy

nazila akbar fahimi, MASUOD garib, ali hosseini

university of social welfare rehabilitation sciences, tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of

Introduction: Modified Constraint Induced Movement (mCI) Therapy has been found to be a promising treatment for substantially increasing the used of upper extremities effected by such neurological injuries as Cerebral Palsy.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluated the effect of (mCI) Therapy on stability (weight bearing on hands) and protective extension in hemiplegic Cerebral Palsy.

Methods: A randomized, controlled clinical trail of pediatric mCI Therapy in 21 hemiplegic children with Cerebral Palsy (18-60 months old) were randomly assigned either mCI Therapy and conventional occupational therapy or conventional occupational therapy (10:5 boys-5girls). Children in mCI Therapy group were expected to wear a "paddle" splint for 3 hours each day at 6 weeks. The training was based on principles of motor learning used in plays in motivational setting. Stability (weight bearing on hands) and protective extension were assessed by QUST. Assessment took placed on 4 occasions: at once, second, 4th and 6th weeks.

Results: There was not significantly relationship between 2 groups after second weeks ($P < 0/0006$) but significantly relationship was found between 2 groups after 4th and 6th weeks ($P < 0/05$).

Conclusion: mCI Therapy produced major improvement in stability (weight bearing on hands) and protective extension in young children after 3 weeks with hemiplegic Cerebral Palsy in this study.

Key words: Children- Cerebral Palsy-Constraint Induced Movement Therapy