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Early diagnosis and habilitation for cerebral palsy child in QSNICH

Abstract

Since 2012, the Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health (QSNICH), a 400-bed children hospital in Bangkok, has changed the processes of early diagnosis and habilitation for children with cerebral palsy. The first is detection of central nervous system coordination disorder by Vojta Diagnosis. The age of start treating tends to be younger. The second is increase number of physiotherapy techniques used in habilitation for gross and fine movement. They are Vojta therapy, Anat Baniel Therapy and MAES therapy. The variety of treatment make more channel of treatment to suit for child and family which make more proper improvement than the former functional training. The third is the use of phenol solution and /or Botulinum toxin type A for chemodenervation in children with spastic extremities combining with orthoses. The result of these interventions are older age of being operated by soft tissue surgery and increase functions.

Key terms: early detection, early physiotherapy, Vojta, cerebral palsy, spasticity, chemodenervation