



Cerebral Palsy

What is Cerebral Palsy?

Cerebral Palsy (CP) prevents a person from producing, preventing or controlling movement (Standon 2012).

Disturbances occur that develop within an infant's brain (Novak, 2014).

- ◇ Spastic,
 - ◇ Athetoid
 - ◇ Ataxic Cerebral palsy.
- (National Health Service, 2019)

Diagnosing

Symptoms are recognised within the first two years of a child's life (Scope, 2017).

Usually recognised through a children's milestone. Early intervention system is contactable if the patient is under the age of 3, if the child is 3 or above the parents must contact the local public school system (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

Statistics

Two thirds of cerebral palsy patients suffer with spasticity (Albright 1996).

One in forty six people are born with Cerebral Palsy (Moster lie and markestad,,2008).

1700 cases of Cerebral Palsy in England and Wales.

Pace (2019) agree that more boys are diagnosed with CP estimating that for every 100 females with CP there are 135 males.

Implications for service providers

- ◇ Physiotherapists (Mencap, 2019).
- ◇ General Practitioners,
- ◇ Occupational therapist,
- ◇ speech & language therapist,
- ◇ physiotherapists (Whizz-kids, 2019).

Theories

Arnold Gesell believed that children have developmental sequences during the first five years of their life (Gesell,1970)

Arnold Gessell's found that through his research mental and physical development in adults, children and infants are similar processes (Browne & Gordon, 2014)

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