Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral palsy is a physical disability that affects movement and posture.

**DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

**DIAGNOSIS**

- Cerebral palsy can affect different parts of the body.
- **CP** is almost always accompanied by a number of associated conditions and these can be as disabling as the physical condition.

**Risks For Cerebral Palsy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>CP Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Risks (thyroid, pre-eclampsia, bleeds, infection, IUGR, placental abnormalities, multiples)+/-</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Born Premature</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>• &lt;28 weeks</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 28-31 weeks</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term Born</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Encephalopathy</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Healthy, no known risks</td>
<td>10.20%</td>
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</tbody>
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**Assessing Motor Development**

- Age: <20 weeks (corrected)
- Age 6-12 months

**Neuromaging**

- Abnormal Neuromaging
  - % of all CP
    - Periventricular white matter injury: 19%
    - Cerebral malformation: 11%
    - CVA: 11%
    - Grey matter injury: 22%
    - Intracranial haemorrhage: 3%
    - Infection: 2%
    - Non-specific: 19%
    - Normal: 13%

**Life-long**

Cerebral palsy is a life-long disability. Disability may increase with age, and ageing may occur earlier.

**Behaviour and Sleep Disorders**

- Conduct investigations & allow more time
- Conduct investigations & ensure pain is managed
- Assess early & accommodate
- Assess swallow safety & monitor growth
- Assess early & accommodate