

Traditional Physical Therapy to the Motor Function in the Baby

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to decide/figure out whether the motor abilities of Baby with spastic intelligent/brain-based palsy who were receiving functional physical therapy physical therapy with a focus on practicing functional activities improved more than the motor abilities of children in a reference group whose physical therapy was based on the way of thinking/basic truth/rule of usual/ commonly and regular/ healthyization of the quality of movement. Subjects. The subjects were children with mild or not extreme/medium-level intelligent/brain-based palsy old/allowed to get old/got older. Methods. A randomized block design was used to assign the Baby to the 2 groups. After a pretest, the physical therapists for the functional physical therapy group received training in the well-thought-out application of functional physical therapy. There were 3 follow-up tests/evaluations: 6, 12, and 18 months after the pretest. Both basic gross motor abilities and motor abilities in daily situations were studied, using the Gross Motor Function Measure (GMFM) and the self-care and ability to move around domains of the child-related process of figuring out the worth, amount, or quality of something of Disability List of items/produce a list of items (PEDI), match up each pair of items in order. The groups' improvements in basic gross motor abilities, as measured by the GMFM in a done or made to look the same way every time surrounding conditions, did not differ. When examining functional skills in daily situations, as measured by the PEDI, children in the functional physical therapy group improved more than children in the reference group. The result showed big improvement with Cage therapy using advanced spider suit therapy than traditional physical therapy on Gross Motor Function Measure. The Cage Therapy using Advanced Spider Suit is more effective and helpful therapy than Traditional Physical Therapy in improving Gross Motor Function in Children with Intelligent/brain-based Palsy.

Keywords: Cage Herapy- Spider Suit; Cerebral Palsy; GMFM

Introduction

Intelligent brain-based palsy is a condition where non progressive sicknesses problems of way of standing attitude caused by different from what's usually expected development of, or damage to, motor control centers of brain resulting in different from what's usually expected movements - attributed to non-progressive disturbances that happen in the developing brain. Do motor sicknesses problems of intelligent brain-based palsy are one along with disturbances of feeling excited feeling, thinking, communication, perception and behavior and by seizure sickness problem [1]. Over the past five years there is focus on prevention of CP, though research into affected children to help increase show in a good way gross motor development for children with Intelligent brain-based Palsy (CP) has focused on healing repairing method, training method, or treatment method. However, many of these studies have been not resulting in anything secondary to methodological bias or limitation such as small samples, inappropriate result measures, improper study design, or lack of making things all follow the same rules or be copies of the same models of experimental procedures [2].

Gross Motor Function is a major very harmful factor for the performance of activities of daily living in children with intelligent brain-based palsy. Recent events or objects that prove something hints that children with CP may improve gross motor function if given opportunities to practice in right way. One treatment approach that is becoming popular is Cage therapy along with Advanced Spider Suit. Due Cage Therapy Unit is a like nothing else in the world and energetic/ changing device consisting of a system of pulleys, straps, and splints used to sing, dance, act, etc., in front of people a variety of exercise [3]. This system improves strength, (allowing something to happen without reacting or trying to stop it) and active range of movement, and muscle flexibility with the use of this system, the therapist can (separate far from others) any muscle group and target. In this situation the muscle tone (usually increased) does not influence the movements. This allows muscle groups to oppose/to go againststact the spastic muscles. Due the

quality of walk, balance, and coordination of movements increases quickly [4].

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