

WHAT IS CEREBRAL PALSY?

Cerebral palsy means “brain paralysis.” It is a disability that affects movement and body position. It comes from brain injury that happened before the baby was born, at birth, or as a baby. The whole brain is not injured, only parts of it, mainly parts that control movements. Once injured, the parts of the brain do not recover, nor do they get worse. However, the movements, body positions, and related problems can be improved or made worse depending on how we treat the child and how injured their brain happens to be. The earlier we start, the more improvement can be made.

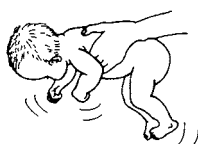
In many countries cerebral palsy is the most frequent cause of physical disability. About 1 of every 500 babies is born with or develops cerebral palsy.

How to recognize cerebral palsy

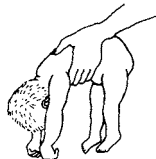
EARLY SIGNS

- **At birth** a baby with cerebral palsy is often **limp** and **floppy**, but not always.

TYPICAL



FLOPPY



Child hangs in upside down “U” with little or no movement.

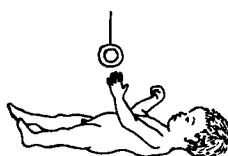
- Baby may or may not breathe right away at birth, and may turn blue and floppy. **Delayed breathing** is a common cause of brain injury.

- **Delayed development**

Compared to other children in the village, the child takes longer to hold up his head, to sit, or to move around.



- **He may not use his hands.** Or he only uses one hand and does not begin to use both.

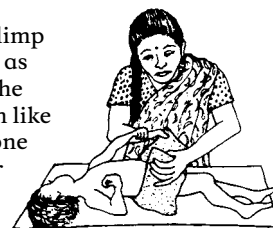


- **Feeding difficulty** The baby may have difficulties with sucking, swallowing and chewing. She may choke or gag often. Even as the child gets bigger, these and other feeding challenges may continue.



- **Difficulties in taking care of the baby or young child** Her body may stiffen when she is carried, dressed, or washed, or during play. Later she may not learn to feed or dress herself, to wash, use the toilet, or to play with others. This may be due to sudden stiffening of the body, or to being so floppy she “falls all over the place.”

The baby may be so limp that her head seems as if it will fall off. Or she may suddenly stiffen like a board, so that no one feels able to carry or hug her.



Body stiffens like a board.

- **The baby may cry a lot and seem very fussy or irritable.** Or she may be very quiet (passive) and almost never cry or smile.

- **Communication difficulties** The baby may not respond or react as other babies do. This may partly be due to floppiness, stiffness, or lack of arm gestures, or control of face muscles. Also, the child may take longer than others to begin speaking. Later some children develop unclear speech or other speaking difficulties.

Although parents find it hard to know exactly what the child wants, they gradually find ways of understanding many of his needs. At first the child cries a lot to show what he wants. Later he may point with his arm, foot or eyes.



- **Intelligence** Some children may be assumed to have cognitive delay because they move slowly or awkwardly, have less control of the muscles in their face, appear to need more time to understand what others are saying, or have difficulty showing what they know.



About half of the children with cerebral palsy have cognitive delay, but this should not be decided too soon. The child needs to be given help and training to show what she is really capable of. Parents can often tell that she understands more than she can show.

- **Hearing and sight** are sometimes affected. If this is not recognized, the family may think that the child lacks intelligence. Observe the child carefully and test him to find out how well he can hear and see (see pp. 450 to 453).

- **Seizures** (epilepsy, fits, convulsions) occur in some children with cerebral palsy (see Chapter 29).

- **Restless behavior** Sudden changes of mood from laughing to crying, fears, fits of anger, and other difficult behavior may be present. This may partly be due to the child's frustration of not being able to do what he wants with his body. If there is too much noise and activity the child can become frightened or upset. The brain injury may also affect behavior. These children need a lot of help and patience to overcome their fears and other unusual behavior (see Chapter 40).



Even if a child can hear loud banging, he may not hear well enough to understand words.

- **Sense of touch, pain, heat, cold, and body position** are not lost. However, the children may have trouble controlling how their body moves and trouble with balance. They may also have difficulty learning these things. Patient teaching with lots of repetition can help.
- **Abnormal reflexes** Babies have certain "early reflexes" or automatic body movements that usually go away in the first weeks or months of life. In children with brain injury, they may last much longer. However, these are only important if they affect how the child moves. Knee jerk and other tendon-jump reflexes are usually over-active (jump higher than typical). If you are not sure, testing for abnormal reflexes may help you tell cerebral palsy from polio (see p. 40).

TYPES OF CEREBRAL PALSY

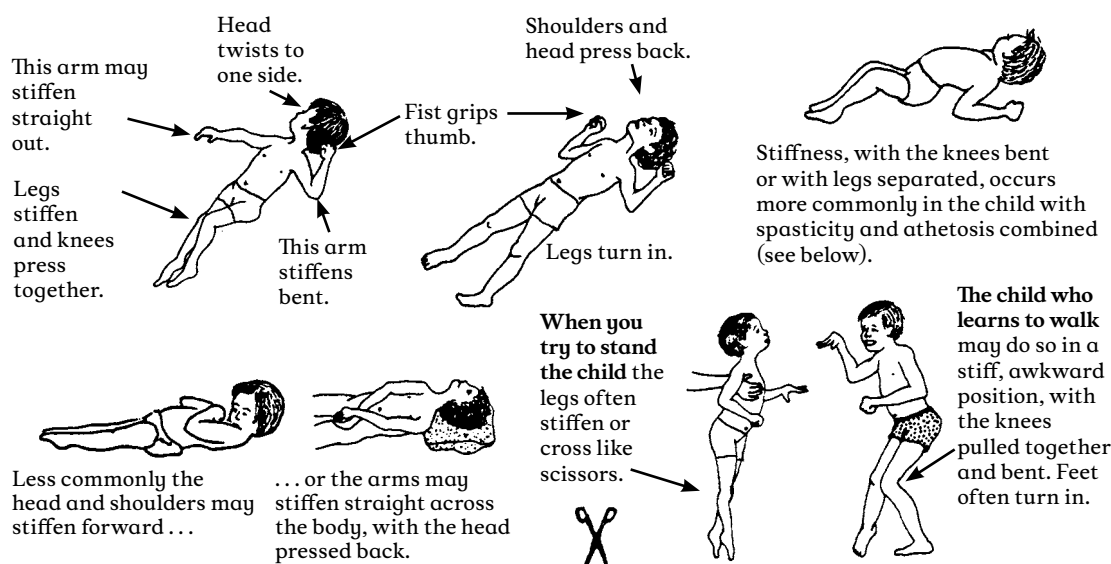
Cerebral palsy is different in every child. Different experts have worked out different ways of describing it. But do not worry about labeling a child's particular type of cerebral palsy. This does not usually help his treatment.

It is helpful, however, to recognize 3 main ways that cerebral palsy can appear. In a particular child, it may appear in one or another of these ways—but usually in some sort of combination.

1. MUSCLE STIFFNESS (SPASTICITY)

A child with spasticity has muscle stiffness that causes part of his body to be rigid. Movements are slow and awkward. Often the position of the head triggers unusual positions of the whole body. The stiffness increases when the child is upset or excited, or when his body is in certain positions. The pattern of stiffness varies greatly from child to child.

TYPICAL POSITIONS WHEN LYING ON THE BACK WITH SPASTICITY:

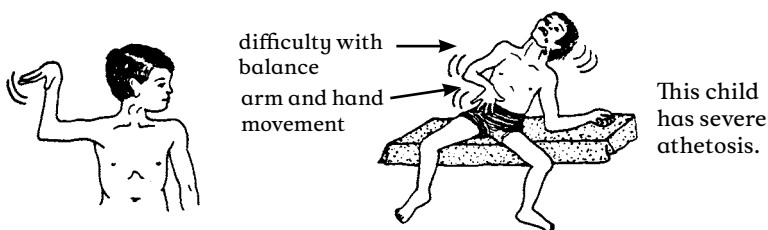


2. UNCONTROLLED MOVEMENTS (ATHETOSIS)

These are slow, wriggly, or sudden quick movements of the child's feet, arms, hands, or face muscles. The arms and legs may seem jumpy and move nervously, or just a hand or the toes may move for no reason. When he moves by choice, body parts move too fast and too far. Movements or positions caused by spasticity (like those shown above) may continually come and go because of constantly changing muscle tension. He has difficulty with balance and he falls over easily.

Most children with athetosis have typical cognitive development, but if the muscles needed for speech are affected, it may be hard for them to communicate their thoughts and needs.

Typical athetoid arm and hand movements may be a regular shake or sudden spasms. Uncontrolled movements are often worse when the child is excited or tries to do something.

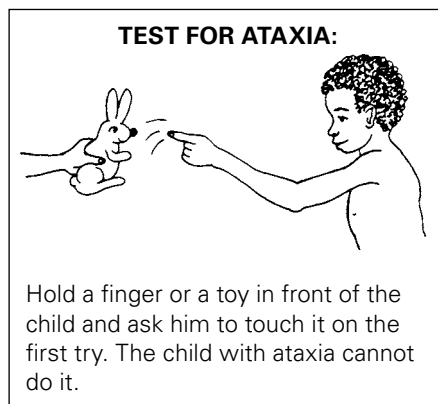


3. DIFFICULTY WITH BALANCE (ATAXIA)

The child who has ataxia, or difficulty with balance, has trouble beginning to sit and stand. She falls often, and has very clumsy use of her hands. All this is typical in small children, but in the child with ataxia it lasts longer (sometimes for life).



To keep her balance the child with ataxia walks bent forward with feet wide apart. She takes irregular steps, like a sailor on a rough sea or someone who is drunk.



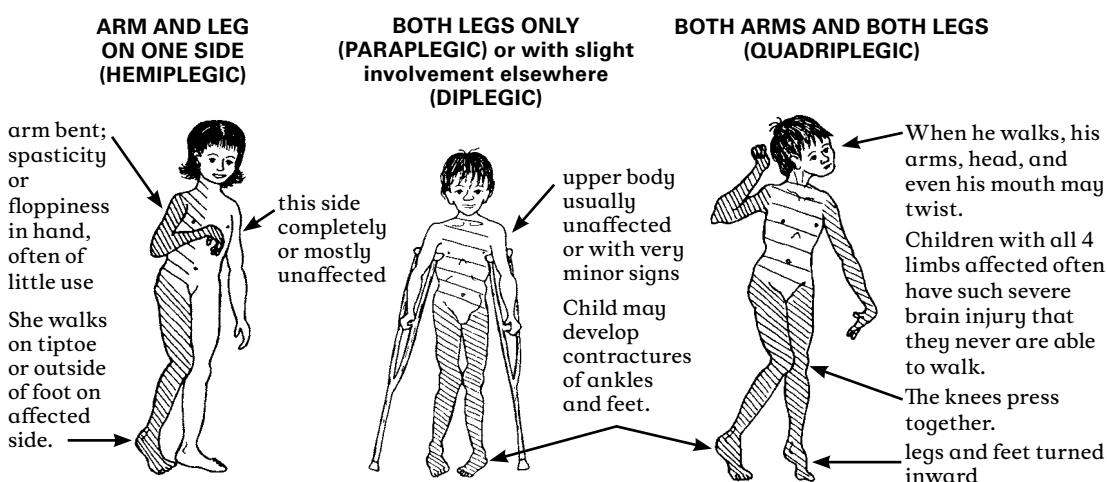
Many children who have spasticity or athetosis also have difficulty with balance. This may be a major obstacle in learning to walk. However, much can often be done to help a child improve her balance.

NOTE: Children with any type of cerebral palsy as babies are often mainly limp or floppy. Stiffness or uncontrolled movements begin little by little. Or the child may be limp in some positions and stiff in others.

Parts of the body affected

DEPENDING ON WHICH LIMBS ARE INVOLVED, THERE ARE 3 TYPICAL PATTERNS:

Although most cerebral palsy children fit one or another of these patterns, check also for minor problems in other parts of the body.



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QUESTIONS ABOUT CEREBRAL PALSY

1. What causes it?

Cerebral palsy affects different parts of the brain in every child with this disability. The causes are often difficult to find.

- Causes before birth:
 - » Infections of the mother while she is pregnant. These include German measles (rubella), chicken pox, cytomegalovirus (CMV), and some bacterial infections.
 - » Differences between the blood of mother and child (Rh incompatibility).
 - » Conditions in the mother, such as gestational diabetes or toxemia of pregnancy.
 - » Inherited. This is rare, but there is familial spastic paraplegia.
 - » No cause can be found in about 30% of the children.
- Causes around the time of birth:
 - » Prematurity. Babies born before 32 to 37 weeks and who weigh under 2.5 kilos (5.5 pounds) are more likely to have cerebral palsy. In rich countries, over half the cases of cerebral palsy happen in babies that are born early.
 - » Birth injuries from difficult births. These are mostly large babies of mothers who are small or very young. The baby's head may be pushed out of shape, blood vessels torn, and the brain injured
 - » Lack of oxygen (air) at birth, although this does not often cause CP. The baby does not breathe soon enough and becomes blue and limp. In some areas, misuse of medicines (oxytocics) to speed up birth harms the flow of blood to the baby in the womb so she does not get enough oxygen. In other cases, the baby may have the cord wrapped around her neck. The baby is born blue and limp, and with brain injury.
- Causes after birth:
 - » Very high fever due to infection or dehydration (water loss from diarrhea). It is more common in bottle-fed babies.
 - » Brain infections (meningitis, encephalitis). There are many causes, including cerebral malaria and tuberculosis.
 - » Head injuries.
 - » Lack of oxygen from drowning, gas poisoning, or other causes.
 - » Poisoning from lead glazes on pottery, pesticides sprayed on crops, and other poisons.
 - » Bleeding or blood clots in the brain, often from unknown cause.
 - » Brain tumors. These cause progressive brain injury in which the signs are similar to cerebral palsy but steadily get worse.

2. Is cerebral palsy contagious? No! It cannot be passed from one child to another.

3. Can persons with cerebral palsy marry and have children? Yes. And the children will not have the condition (except maybe with a very rare type of cerebral palsy).

4. What medical or surgical treatment is there?

Except for drugs to control seizures, medicines usually do not help. (Although medicines to reduce spasticity are often prescribed, they usually do no good, and may cause problems.) Surgery is sometimes useful for correcting severe, stubborn contractures or to insert a feeding tube into the stomach. However, surgery to treat spasticity is less often effective and sometimes makes things worse. Careful evaluation is needed. Surgery usually should be considered only if the child is already walking and has increasing difficulty because of contractures. For a child who cannot balance well enough to stand, surgery usually will not help. Sometimes surgery to separate the legs can help make cleaning and bathing easier.

5. What can be done?

The injured parts of the brain cannot be repaired, but often the child can learn to use the uninjured parts to do what she wants to do. It is important for parents to know more or less what to expect:

The child with cerebral palsy will become an adult with cerebral palsy. Searching for cures will only bring disappointment. Instead, help the child become an adult who can live with her disability and be as independent as possible.

Families can do a lot to help these children learn to function better. Most children will learn to adapt successfully to their condition. When they become frustrated or discouraged, families can find new and interesting ways to keep them progressing. Even children with severe cognitive delay can often learn important basic skills. Only when injury is so great that the child does not respond at all to people and things is there little hope for much progress. However, before judging the child who does not respond, be sure to check for loss of hearing or eyesight.

IMPORTANT: Rather than try to treat the symptoms of cerebral palsy, we can do more for the child if we **help her with development of movement, communication, self-care and relationships with others.** Sometimes we can partly correct the symptoms through helping the child develop basic skills.

Family members can learn to play and do daily activities with the child in ways that help her both to function better and to prevent secondary disabilities such as contractures.

Most important is that the family learns not to do everything for the child. Help her just enough that she can learn to do more for herself.

For example, if your child is beginning to hold up her head, and to take things to her mouth,

instead of always
feeding her yourself



look for ways to help her
begin to feed herself
(see p. 329).



By standing on her knees as she paints a sign, this girl is improving her balance to help her (possibly) stand and walk.

Will my child ever be able to walk?

This is often one of the biggest concerns of parents. Walking is important both functionally and socially. But in terms of the child's needs, other skills may be more important. For the child to lead as happy and independent a life as possible, necessary skills and accomplishments (in order of importance) are:


1. Having confidence in yourself and liking yourself
2. Communication and relationship with others
3. Self-care activities such as eating, dressing, toileting
4. Getting from place to place
5. (And if possible) walking

We all need to realize that walking is not the most important skill a child needs, and it is certainly not the first. Before a child can walk he needs reasonable head control, needs to be able to sit without help, and to be able to keep his balance while standing.

Most children with cerebral palsy do learn to walk, although often much later than is typical. In general, the less severely affected the child is and the earlier she is able to sit without help, the more likely she is to walk. If she can sit without assistance by age 2, her chances for walking may be good—although many other factors are involved. Some children begin to walk at age 7, 10, or even older.

Hemiplegic and diplegic children usually do learn to walk, although some may need crutches, braces, or other aids.

Many severely affected children may never walk. We need to accept this, and aim for other important goals. Whether or not the child may someday walk, he needs some way to get from place to place. Here is a true situation that helped us to realize that other things are more important than walking.



The legs stiffen and the feet go into a rigid tiptoe position.

This child is **not** almost ready to walk.

A COMMON MISTAKE

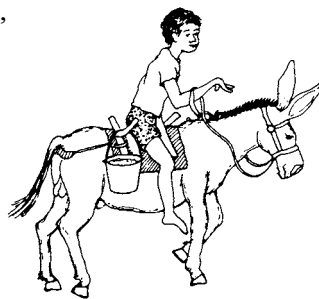
When a child with severe brain injury is held like this, her legs may automatically stiffen and her feet point down—the so-called “tiptoe reflex.” Because the feet sometimes take jerky steps, parents think the child is “almost ready to walk.” This is not so. The tiptoe reflex must be overcome before the child can begin to learn to walk. Do not hold the child in this position or make her try to walk. It will only strengthen this disabling reaction (see p. 291).

In a Mexican village, we know 2 brothers, both with cerebral palsy.

Petronio walks but with great difficulty. Walking tires him and makes him feel so awkward that he stays at home and does not play or work. He is unhappy.



His brother, Luis, cannot walk. But since he was small, he has loved to ride a donkey. He uses a wall to get off and on by himself. He goes long distances and earns money carrying water. He is happy.



(Not only does the donkey take Luis where he wants to go, but by keeping his legs apart, it helps prevent knock-knee contractures. This way therapy is built into daily activity.)

There are many different ways to help children who cannot walk, or who walk with difficulty, get where they want to go. These include wheelboards, wagons, wheelchairs, walkers, and hand-pedal tricycles. Many of these are described in PART 3 of this book (see the Index).

How can we help?

First, with the help of parents and family we observe the child carefully to see:

- what the child can do.
- what he looks like when he moves and when he is in different positions.
- what he cannot do, and what prevents him from doing it.

WHAT THE CHILD CAN DO

Can the child:

- lift her head? hold it up? sit? roll over?
- pull herself along the floor in any way possible? crawl? walk?

How does the child use her hands?

- Can she grasp things and hold on; let go; use both hands together (or only one at a time)?
- Can she use her fingers to pick up small stones or pieces of food?

How much can the child do for herself?

- Can she feed herself; wash herself; dress herself? Is she “toilet trained”?

What can the child do in the home or in the fields to help the family?

After observing and discussing what the child can do, we must expect him to do these things. If the parents are used to doing almost everything for the child, at first this may be difficult (for both parents and child). But soon it will help the child have more confidence. The parents, also, will be encouraged by seeing what he can do for himself, and they will think less about what he cannot do. Here a grandmother helps her grandchild become more self-reliant:



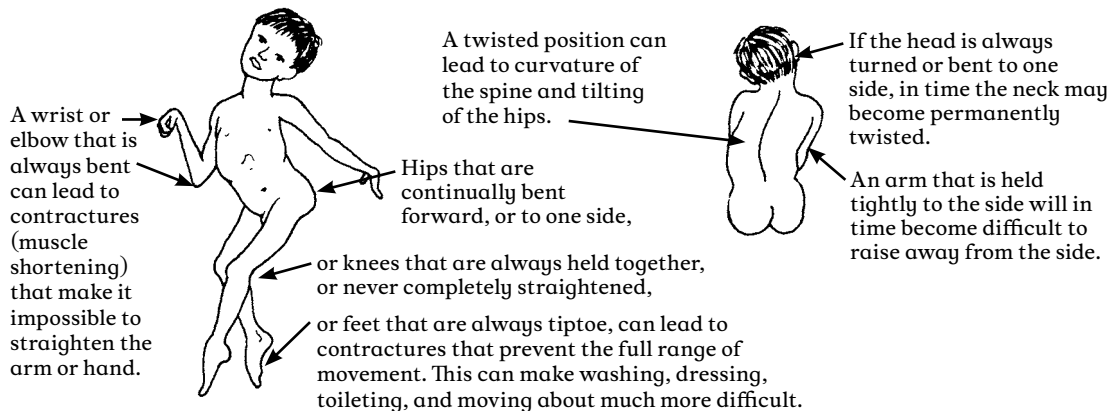
It was difficult for the grandmother not to bring her grandson a cup of water—especially when he begged her. But she understood that in the long run it would do him more good to manage for himself. For more ideas about how a family can help a child with cerebral palsy, read the story of Maricela on pp. 5 to 7 and the story of Enrique on p. 288.



A village worker and father examine a child with severe cerebral palsy.

HELPING THE CHILD ACHIEVE BETTER POSITIONS

Due to abnormal pull of muscles, children with cerebral palsy often spend a lot of time in positions that can cause further disability. For example.



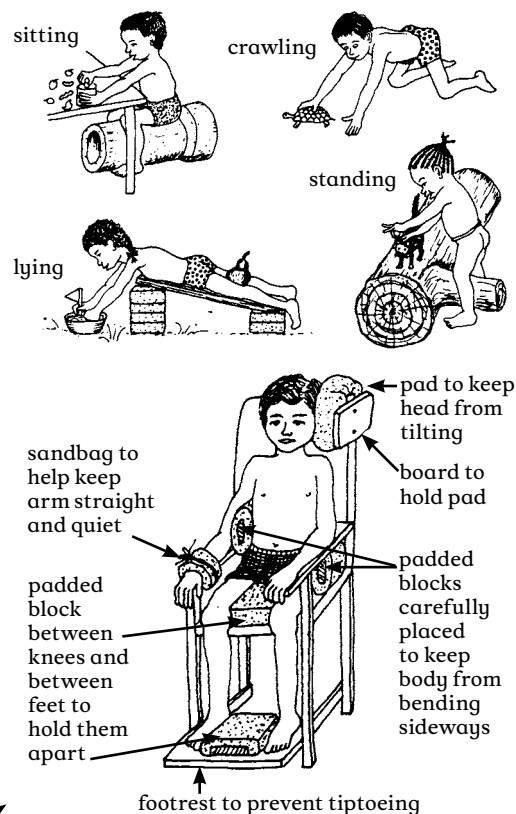
Whenever possible the child should be in positions that prevent rather than increase disability. Whatever the child is doing (lying, sitting, crawling, standing) try to encourage positions so that:

- her head is straight up and down.
- her body is straight (not bent, bowed, or twisted).
- both arms are straight and kept away from the sides.
- both hands are in use, in front of her eyes.
- she bears weight equally on both sides of her body—through both hips, both knees, both feet or both arms.

Encourage positions that the child can manage at her stage of development. Play with her, talk with her, give her interesting things to do in these positions.

Not all children will be able to stay in these positions without some kind of support. Special chairs, tables, wedges, pads, or bags of clean sand may be needed to keep a good position.

For example, the child at the top of the page might need a chair like this.



Note: Remove straps and supports as soon as the child is able to stay in a good position.

WARNING: Do not leave a child in any one position for many hours as his body may gradually stiffen into that position. Change his position often. Or better, encourage him to change it. If he can change his own position effectively, then chairs, seats, and other aids must not prevent him from moving.

AIDS SHOULD RESTRICT A CHILD'S MOVEMENT AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE.

When the child with cerebral palsy moves she may do so in an unusual way. To some extent this should be allowed, as long as the child is able to do things as best she can. But also show the child other ways to move in order to correct some of the positions that she repeats again and again. For example,

If her arm repeatedly bends up,



encourage her to reach out and hold objects.



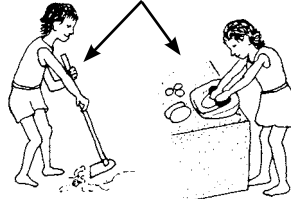
Or she may need a post to hold on to.



If she bends backward a lot,



she needs actions that bend her head, body, and shoulders forward, like these.



Corrective actions and positions can be found while working in the fields, in the home, or while playing with other children. Here are some more suggestions for corrective positions (from physical therapists Nancy Finnic and Sophie Levitt).

Lying and sleeping

Try to find ways for the child to be in positions that correct or are opposite to his unhealthy ones.



For example, if the baby's knees usually press together or his legs cross like scissors,



the baby's legs can be held apart by using many thicknesses of diapers (nappies) like this,



or by pinning her legs like this (when sleeping).

If the child's body often arches backward,



try positioning him to lie and play on his side.



Look for ways to work against the spasticity by bending him forward,

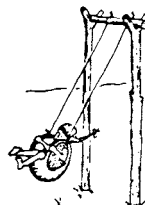


in a hammock

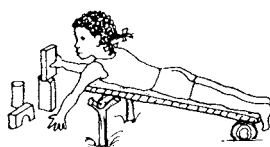
or over a barrel (or beach ball or big rock, etc.),



or in a car tire swing.



If the child does not have enough control to reach out in this position,

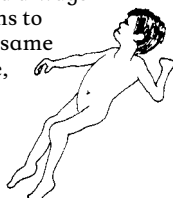


help position him so he can lift his head using his arms.



hole in the ground to prevent tiptoeing

If the child's head always turns to the same side,



do not have him lie so that he turns his head to that side to see.



WRONG

Instead, have him lie so that he has to turn his head to the other side to see the action.



RIGHT

For more suggestions on head control, see p. 302.

Rolling and twisting

A child with cerebral palsy is often very stiff when it comes to twisting or rotating the main part of her body. However, such twisting is necessary for learning to walk. Rolling also helps develop body twisting.

If the child is very stiff, help him "loosen up" by swinging his legs back and forth.



Then help him learn to twist her body and roll.

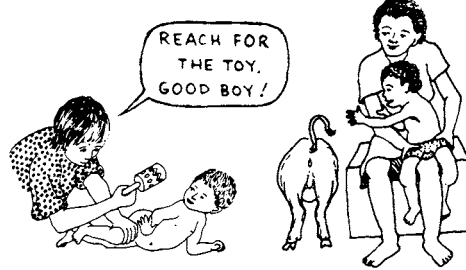
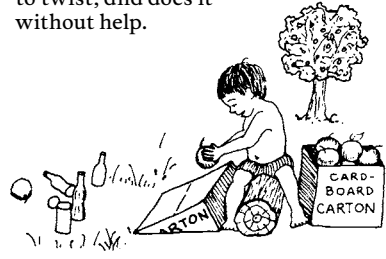


Figure out games so that the child **wants** to twist, and does it without help.

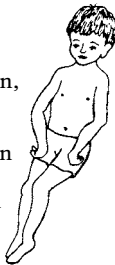


For more ideas to develop twisting and rolling, see p. 304.

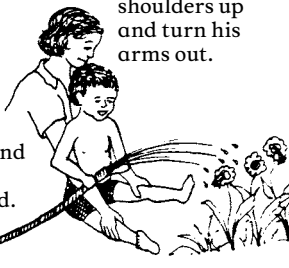
Sitting

The way that you help position a child for sitting also depends on the type of unhealthy body positions he has. For example,

If his legs push together and turn in, and if his shoulders press down and his arms turn in,



sit him with his legs apart and turned outward.



Also lift his shoulders up and turn his arms out.

Look for simple ways to help him stay and play in the improved position without your help.



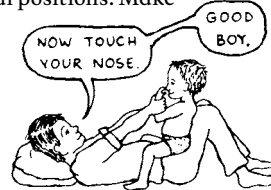
Sitting with the legs in a ring helps turn hips outward.



For the child with spasticity who has trouble sitting, you can control his legs like this. This leaves your hands free to help him control and use his arms and hands. Help the child feel and grasp parts of his face.



Sit the child on your belly with his legs spread and feet flat. Give support with your knees as needed. As he begins to reach for his face, help his shoulders, arms, and hands take more natural positions. Make a game out of touching or holding parts of his face. **MAKE IT FUN!**



As the child develops, encourage her to put her arms and body in healthier positions through play and imitation.



Children who have trouble with balance (from cerebral palsy, polio, or other disability) often sit with their legs in a "W" in order not to fall over



Sitting in a "W" should usually be discouraged because it can increase contractures and loosen or damage hips and knees. However, if it is the only way a child can sit and use her hands, it should be allowed.

Look for ways for the child to sit with legs spread forward. Here are 2 examples.



The pot or log keeps the knees apart. The holes for heels help too.



If the child's legs stay apart, his butt sticks out, and his shoulders are pulled back,

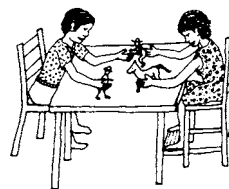


first sit him with his body bent forward and his legs together. Then bend his shoulders forward and turn them in.



A sack of grain provides a roll to hold this child's legs apart. Her father pushes down on her knees. This helps her to hold her feet flat and sit up straighter. (PROJIMO)

Look for ways that the child will sit and play in the improved position without help.



Play with her at a table. Sit across from her to have her reach forward for toys with both hands.

Be sure her feet are on a flat surface.

For ideas on special seats and sitting positions to prevent "knock-knee" contractures, see below. Other ideas on special seats for children with cerebral palsy are on pp. 308, 573, 607 to 612, 621 and 624.

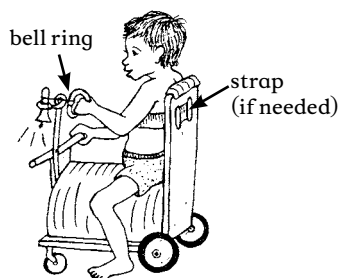
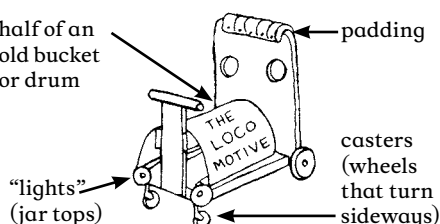
Moving about

Because children with cerebral palsy are usually delayed in walking, they need other ways to get from place to place. The methods used will depend on both the needs and abilities of the child—also the resources, skills, and imagination of family, friends, and local craftspeople.

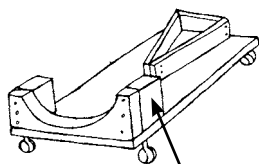
Aids for ways to get from place to place should provide corrective positions. The following examples are all designed to help prevent "knock-knee" contractures. They also provide other types of corrective positioning.



half of an old bucket or drum

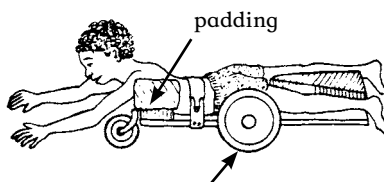


Wheelboards



Pad or put a pillow over this support. (Some children will not need this support.)

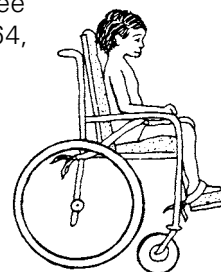
Adapting wheelboards for travel on rough surfaces



By placing large wheels near the middle, if the smaller front caster gets stuck, the child can lift with his arms and go on. Or if a fixed front wheel is used, he can lift it off the ground to make turns.

For dirt or bamboo floors, larger wheels will be needed.

Some children will need wheelchairs. For wheelchair designs, see Chapters 64, 65 and 66.



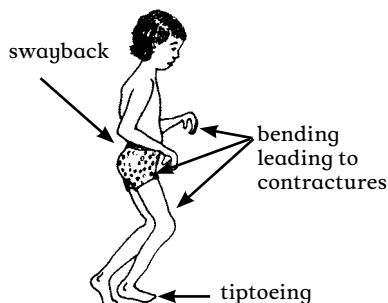
For special cushions, to help hold a child's hips back and her knees apart, see p. 609.

For other wheelboard designs, see p. 618.

Standing

Many children with cerebral palsy stand and walk in strange positions. A child's unsure balance often increases the uncontrolled tightening of certain muscles and makes balance even more difficult.

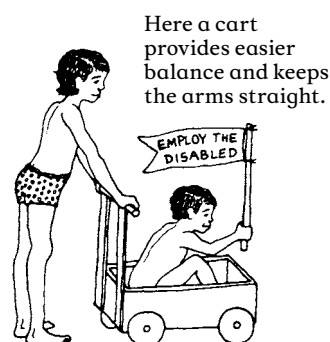
As a result the child stands in an awkward position that can lead to deformities and contractures.



When you help the child keep her balance, she is less tense and can stand straighter.



Look for ways to provide similar assistance during play and other activities.



Miguelito began to walk at age 8—first on parallel bars.



Soon he learned to use crutches. Here he races another child who is learning to walk.



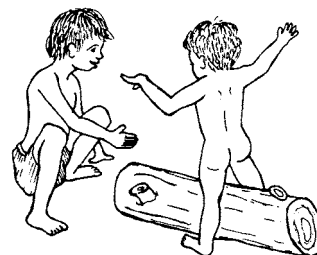
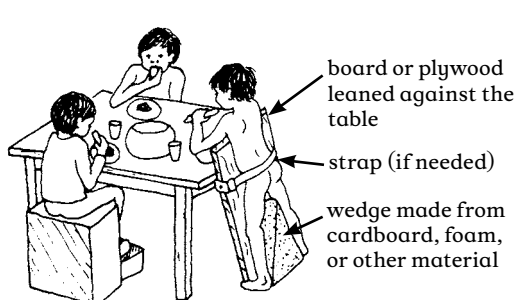
And now he can walk alone.

Two sticks can help the child once she develops some standing balance. At first you can hold the tops of the sticks. But let go as soon as possible.



CAUTION: Be sure sticks are taller than child so that she will not injure herself if she falls.

The child who cannot yet stand alone can be placed in a standing frame for an hour or 2 each day.



Even for the child who may never stand alone or walk, standing in a frame helps prevent deformities. It also helps the leg bones grow and stay strong. Start at about the age most children begin to stand—around one year old.

For ideas on standing frames see pp. 574 and 575.

Hand use

Try to find ways that the child can play or do things using her hands while she is in the corrective positions of sitting, standing or lying.

Encourage her to touch, feel, and handle as many different shapes and surfaces as possible: things that are big, small, hot, cold, sticky, smooth, prickly, hard, soft, thin, and thick.

This girl in the rehabilitation center of the Khao-i-dang refugee camp in Thailand develops hand control by sliding colored rings on a pole.



A boy with cerebral palsy at the PROJIMO rehabilitation center helps paint a chair frame.

For more ideas of developing use of the hands, see p. 305.

CORRECTIVE CARRYING POSITIONS

As in other activities, try to carry a child in positions that work to correct unhealthy positions.

If the child usually lies with arms bent and legs straight,



do not carry him like this



Carry him in ways that straighten his arms and bend his knees and hips.



As the child gains more control, you can carry him with less support.

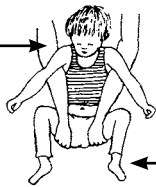


The child with spasticity who is usually curled up,



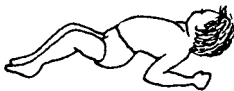
The child with severe spasticity who tends to straighten and arch backward can be carried like this.

Pushing shoulders up helps relax tight spasms of the legs.



Holding the child by his inner thighs helps turn legs out as they separate.

For play, you can swing the child in the air in this position.

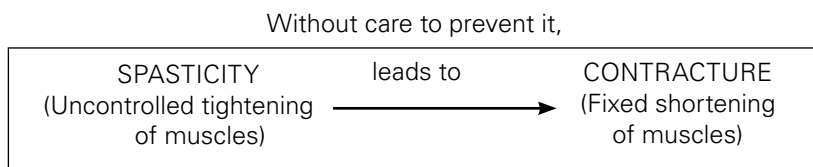


While working, you can carry the baby with legs spread across your hips or back, as is the custom in many places.

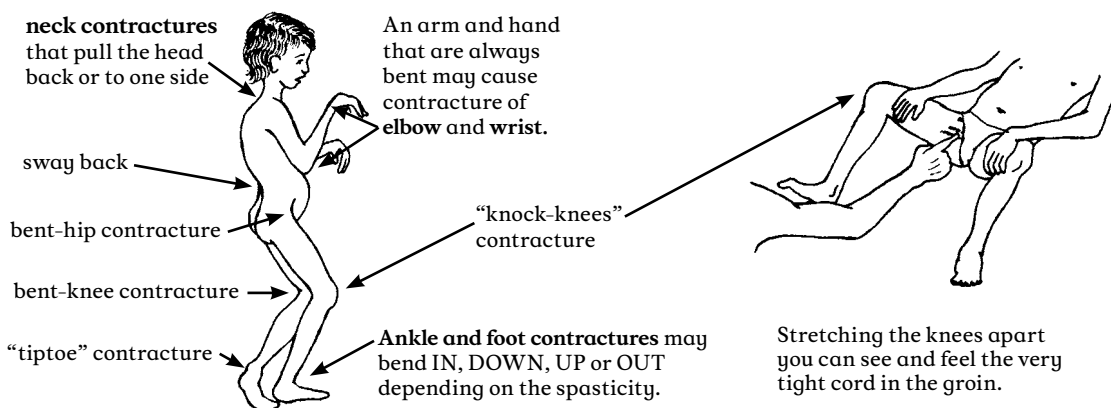
For other good carrying positions, see p. 303.

CONTRACTURES IN CEREBRAL PALSY

Severe muscle tightness often leads to contractures (muscle shortening and reduced motion of joints, see Chapter 8). In time, the muscles that keep a limb bent become shortened so that the limb cannot straighten even when the muscles relax. But with care, contractures can often be prevented.



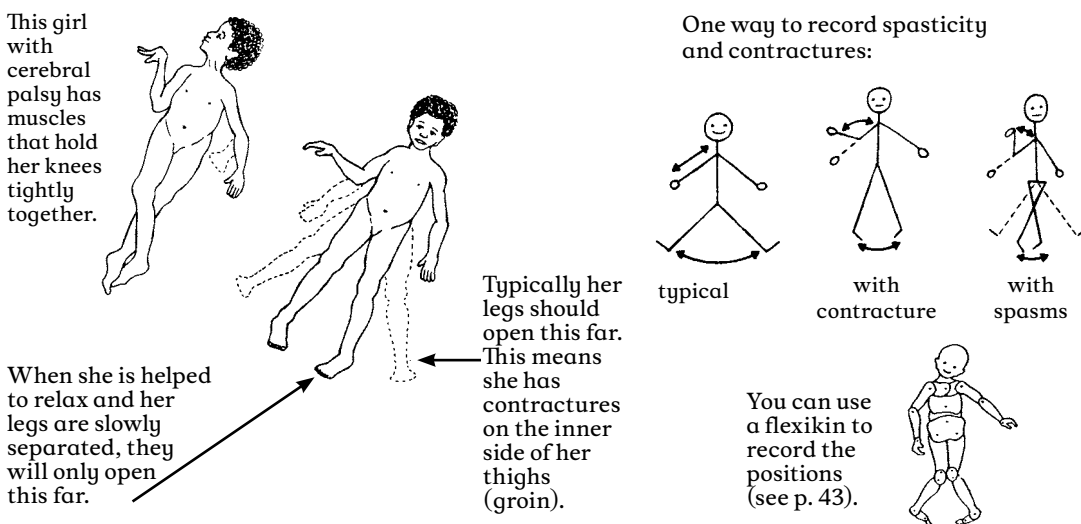
The **typical contractures of cerebral palsy** are similar to the unhealthy positions of cerebral palsy. They can include:



Chapter 8 discusses contractures, and ways to prevent and correct them. Page 79 explains how to tell spasticity from contractures.

Spasticity and contractures combined

Decreased range of motion may be caused partly by spasticity and partly by contractures. Therefore, whenever a child has spasticity, check to see if contractures are also forming, and if so, how much.



PREVENTING CONTRACTURES

In cerebral palsy, it is important that steps to prevent contractures be included in activities that help the total development of the child. Many of the corrective positions we have already suggested for activities such as lying, sitting, standing, and moving about are helpful in preventing contractures. When there are signs of developing contractures, give even more time and care to corrective positions.

Range-of-motion exercises

Although the reasons contractures form in cerebral palsy and polio are different, many of the stretching and holding exercises discussed in Chapter 8, "Contractures," and in Chapter 42, "Range-of-Motion and Other Exercises," will be helpful. However, in cerebral palsy, take care to do exercises in ways that do not increase spasticity, but help to relax the muscles.

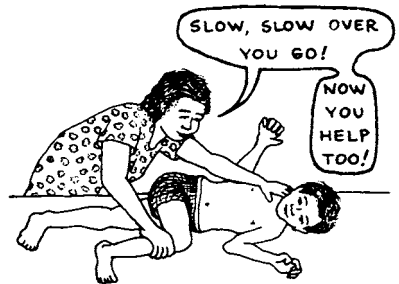
RELAXING MUSCLES IN A CHILD WITH SPASTICITY

To help relax muscles in a child with spasticity, before beginning range-of-motion exercises try the following to see what works best for your child:

- 1. Apply warm soaks (see p. 132) to affected muscles or have the child sit or lie in warm water.



- 2. Slowly twist or help the child to twist his body from side to side. This reduces spasticity throughout the body, and is a good first stretching exercise. Make it into a game (see p. 304).



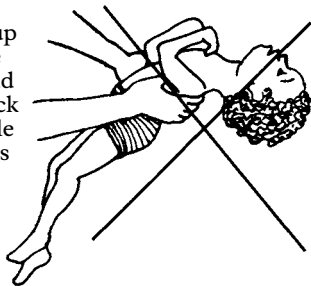
CAUTION ABOUT MASSAGE

In some countries, people and even therapists use massage, or rubbing, to try to relax tense muscles. Although massage often helps relax muscle spasms, cramps, or tight muscles from other causes, in spasticity, massage usually increases the muscle tightness. As a general rule, DO NOT MASSAGE MUSCLES THAT ARE TENSE DUE TO SPASTICITY.

Pulling or pushing directly against muscles tightened by spasticity causes them to tighten more. To correct unhealthy positions, sometimes you can use tricks to release or relax the muscle spasms.

Muscle tension in any part of the body is affected by the position of the head and body. Spasms that straighten the legs and pull the knees together can be partly relaxed by bending the head and back forward.

Do not pick up the child like this. Her head will bend back and her whole body and legs stiffen more.



WRONG

Instead, roll her a little to one side so it will be easier to bend her head and back forward. This relaxes her hips and legs so that they also bend.



RIGHT

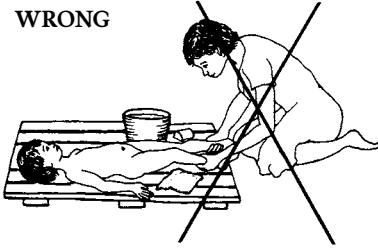
Whatever you do with the child, look for ways that will help relax and stretch the tight muscles. Here are some examples.

Rosa's body stiffens backward, while her knees straighten stiffly and press together.

To wash between her legs, **do not** try to pull her legs apart at the ankles.

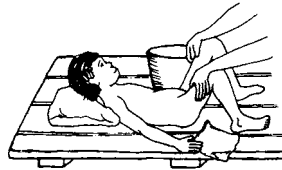
This will make her legs pull together more tightly.

WRONG



Instead, put something under her head and shoulders to bend them forward. This helps to relax the stiffness in her whole body.

Then bend the legs and slowly separate them. If you hold them above the knees, they will open more easily.



Washing will be easier with her knees bent. After washing her (with warm water, if possible) you can help stretch the tight muscles.

Slowly open her legs as wide as they will go, and then gradually straighten her knees.

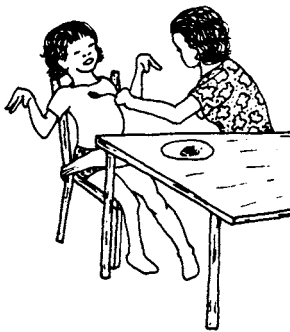


When you try to feed the child, if her head and shoulders stiffen backward,

do not try to pull her head forward. It will push back more.

You may find that her head relaxes more if you put your arm across the back of her neck and push her shoulders forward.

Or, you may find that raising the front of the chair seat keeps her hips bent, relaxes her in general, and gives her much more control.



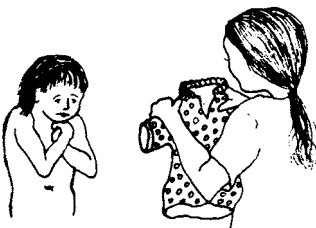
WRONG



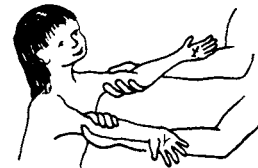
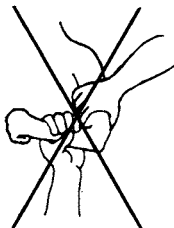
When you want to help your child dress, if her arms press against her chest,

do not try to pull them straight. They will stiffen more.

Try holding her arms above her elbows, and gently turning her arms out and straighten them at the same time.



WRONG



Note: These suggestions will work for some children but not for others. Keep trying different ways until you find what works best.


DEVELOPING EARLY SKILLS

Most children with cerebral palsy take more time to develop basic skills and abilities than other children. This is partly because of their difficulty with balance and movement. Also, in some children, cognitive delay or difficulty seeing or hearing make learning more difficult. Because delayed development occurs with many different disabilities, we discuss activities for child development in a separate section of this book.

In this chapter, therefore, we give only a few suggestions for assisting a child with cerebral palsy to learn new skills.

VERY IMPORTANT:

To understand better how to help a child with cerebral palsy develop early skills, you also need to read other chapters. Chapters 34 and 35 are about helping children with developmental and/or cognitive delays. Chapters 36 to 41 discuss ways of helping children develop and become more self-reliant.

Although Chapters 34 to 41 are written to help any children with developmental delays, many suggestions are included for the specific needs of the child with cerebral palsy. These are marked with  in the margin.

To help a child develop new skills, first observe all the things that she can and cannot do. Like any baby who progresses stage by stage in a certain order, the child with cerebral palsy must do the same. Charts showing the typical developmental milestones are on pp. 292 and 293. You can use them to help decide the next steps or skills that the child may be ready to learn.

Help the child advance slowly, at her own speed, in small steps. If we try to go too fast because of her age, she can become discouraged by failure. Also, her progress can be held back. This happens when we stand a child and try to make him walk before he is ready (see p. 291).

**Move ahead at a speed that fits your child —
not too fast and not too slow.**

To help a child with cerebral palsy develop skills takes a lot of time, energy, patience, and love. The whole family needs to help, and also, if possible, others in the community (see Chapter 33).

Remember that positioning is very important. When the child has been helped to lie, sit, and stand in ways that give him better positions and control, he will start learning to do things he could not do before.

Good balance is one of the most important goals for the development of the child with cerebral palsy. It is important to help a child improve her balance from as young an age as possible. At each stage of the child’s development—lying, sitting, creeping, standing, and walking—better balance is needed to progress to the next stage.

Helping improve balance

Detailed suggestions of activities to improve balance are included in Chapter 35, "Early Stimulation Activities," especially pp. 306 to 312. Here we give you a brief look at some of the basic suggestions explained in more detail in that chapter.

TESTING A CHILD'S BALANCE



BALANCE DIFFICULTY

If when you sit a child over 10 months old, she falls stiffly to one side with no effort to "catch" herself, she has difficulty with balance.



BETTER BALANCE

If she can balance using her arms when you gently push her, her balance is fair.



GOOD BALANCE

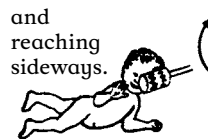
If she can do it by bending her body, without using her arms, her balance is good.

When lying

Encourage the child to shift weight from one arm to the other by reaching for objects,

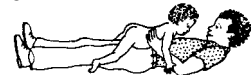


reaching forward,



and reaching sideways.

Lie him on your body and tip a little from side to side so that he begins to catch himself.



When sitting

Let her start to fall so that she begins to catch herself.



Sit her across your knees. Raise one knee so she has to balance.



Start with hands high.

Then lower your hands.

As the child improves, use a tilting board.



Encourage the child to twist and reach to the side.



Use as little sitting support as needed. Often low back support is enough for a child who straightens stiffly.



For creeping and crawling

Note: Some children advance to standing without ever crawling.

Shift weight from one arm to the other. Provide support as needed, and gradually take it away.



Shift weight from one leg to the other.



Play trying to balance on a tipping surface.



Crawl forward, sideways, and backward.



crawling scooter



For standing and walking

Stand and balance on knees.



CAUTION: Not for a child with bent-knee spasticity.

Pull to stand.



(Often the child will stand better when he pulls himself up than when someone helps him.)

Stand while holding on, and reaching.



Help with standing and then walking.



Give less and less support while he walks with only a "safety belt"—and then alone.



Have the child practice stepping forward, backward, and sideways.



Whenever possible, **turn these activities into games. Talk to the child** a lot while you do them to help develop language skills at the same time (see p. 313).

Skills for daily living and self care

A child with cerebral palsy will get abilities later than other children—but she will get them! Of course, the child may not achieve everything, and may not always walk. But make sure the child achieves what she can in each important area of development:

The child will often need a lot of help with language and communication skills. Develop these skills in whatever way seems possible: using words, gestures, pointing (with hand, foot, head, or eyes), or with communication boards (see Chapter 31 and p. 578).



Help the child become as independent as possible in eating, dressing, washing, toileting, and in meeting other daily needs. Do this by guided practice, imitation, and step-by-step learning. These self-care skills are discussed in Chapters 36 to 39.

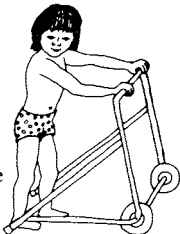
Develop some form of moving about and, if necessary, use wheel-boards, wheelchairs, pedal tricycles, walkers, crutches, or other aids (see Chapters 63, 64, 65, and 66).

Keep experimenting until you find what works best.

For example, this girl, who has difficulty with body and hip control, may fall through the space between her arms when the handgrips on the walker are upright.



She does much better on a higher walker with a handgrip that runs from one side to the other.



Often leg braces do not help a child with cerebral palsy walk better. But sometimes they do. When in doubt, try low-cost braces first, to look for possible problems. For example:

Carla walks in a very crouched position.



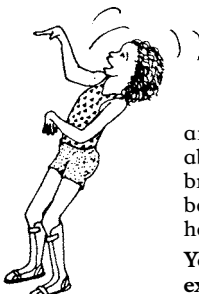
She may be helped by below-knee braces that hold her feet at nearly a right angle (90°)



or by above-knee braces that keep her knees almost straight...



But it is possible that the below-knee braces will throw her badly off balance,



and that the above-knee braces will make balancing even harder. You will need to experiment!



Even if braces for walking do not work, Carla may be helped to walk straighter by using “night splints” to hold her knees straight and prevent contractures (see p. 540).

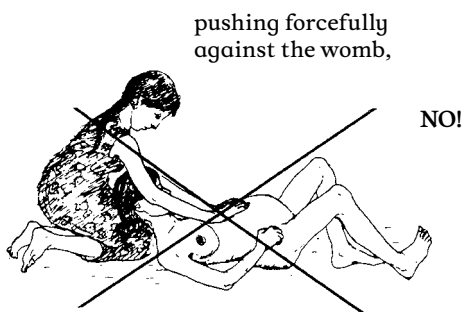
IMPORTANT: Practice in learning skills should take place with family and friends so that the child develops skills in relating to others. However, the child will also need time to practice her skills alone and with the person who is mainly responsible for treating or teaching her.

CAUTION: Many suggestions for developing basic skills are discussed in Chapter 34, “Child Development and Developmental Delay,” and Chapters 36 through 39 on developing skills for self-care. However, for the child with cerebral palsy, some of these activities will need to be done differently to help reduce and not increase muscle spasms. If any activity increases spasticity, try it differently until you find a way that reduces muscle tension and improves position.

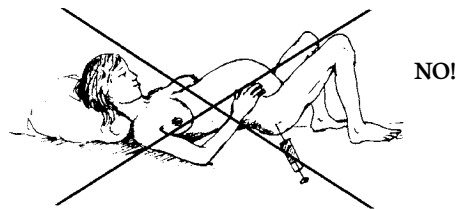
PREVENTION

With these precautions, children will be less likely to have cerebral palsy:

- Good nutrition for the mother, both before and during pregnancy, reduces the chance of premature birth—and of cerebral palsy.
- If possible, girls should avoid pregnancy until full grown (16 or 17 years old).
- Avoid unnecessary medicines during pregnancy.
- Try to avoid getting near persons with German measles (rubella) during pregnancy. Get vaccinated against German measles before becoming pregnant.
- Go for regular health check-ups during pregnancy (prenatal care). If there are any signs that giving birth may be difficult, try to arrange for a skilled midwife or doctor to attend the birth—if possible, in a hospital. (See the list of “Signs of Special Risk,” *Where There Is No Doctor*, p. 256.)
- During labor, do not let the midwife or doctor try to speed things up by:



or by using injections or hormones (oxytocin, pituitrin, etc.) before the child is born.



- Be familiar with, and be sure your midwife is familiar with, all the precautions and emergency measures of childbirth. Learn what to do if the baby is born blue and limp and does not breathe right away, or has the cord wrapped around the neck. Plan for emergency transport to the nearest clinic or hospital. (See *Where Women Have No Doctor*, pp. 88 to 95.)
- Breastfeed the baby (breast milk helps prevent and fight infection), and make sure the baby gets enough to eat. (See *Where There Is No Doctor*, pp. 121 and 271.)
- Vaccinate the baby (especially for measles).

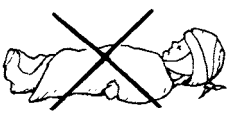
- When the baby has a fever,

uncover him completely.



If the fever is high, wet the child and fan him until he is cooler.

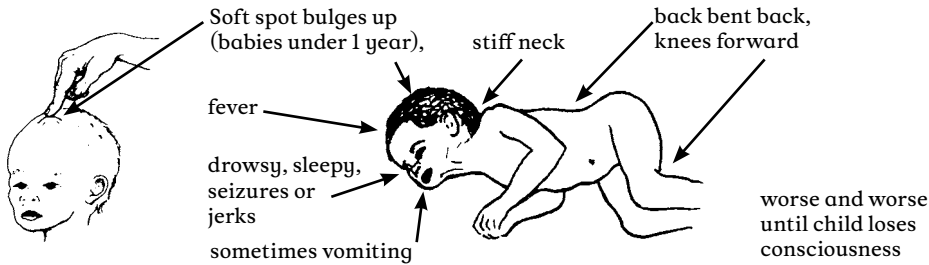
Never wrap the baby up in clothing or blankets.



This can make the fever worse and cause seizures or permanent brain injury.

Be sure the child with fever drinks a lot of liquids, and follow the other instructions on pp. 75 to 76 of *Where There Is No Doctor*.

- Know the signs of meningitis and get (or begin) treatment quickly.



- When your baby has diarrhea, prepare Rehydration Drink and give it to him every few minutes to prevent or correct dehydration. See *Where There Is No Doctor*, pp. 151 to 161.

Preventing dehydration helps prevent seizures and brain injury (cerebral palsy).

REHYDRATION DRINK—TO PREVENT AND TREAT DEHYDRATION

In 1 liter of **WATER** (better if boiled, but do not lose time)

put 2 level tablespoons of **SUGAR** or honey

and ¼ teaspoon **SALT**

and ¼ teaspoon **BAKING SODA** (bicarbonate of soda).

CAUTION: Before giving the Drink taste it and be sure it is no more salty than tears.

If you do not have soda, use another ¼ teaspoon salt.

If available, add half a cup of orange juice or coconut water or a little mashed ripe banana to the Drink.

OTHER PARTS OF THIS BOOK WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING CEREBRAL PALSY

Cerebral palsy is a complex disability that involves many challenges and needs. Therefore much of the basic information you will need is in other chapters. It is essential that you read Chapters 4, 8, 33 to 43, and 62 to 66.

Throughout the book, important information about cerebral palsy has been marked with a (CP) in the margin. Many references to cerebral palsy are also included in the INDEX.