

RADNA TERAPIJA DJECE SA PARALIZOM PLEXUS BRACHIALISA

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Sažetak: Zadatak radne terapije djece sa paralizom plexus brachijalis je poticanje i razvijanje funkcionalnih sposobnosti za što aktivnije i nezavisnije učestvovanje u svakodnevnom životnim aktivnostima koje trebaju biti primjerene njihovom uzrastu, potrebama i željama. Cilj istraživanja je prikazati uticaj radne terapije u procesu osposobljavanja djece sa paralizom plexus brachijalis. Ispitanici i metode case study je provedena na uzorku od 2 ispitanika (PS1 i PS2) s dijagnozom paralizom plexus brachijalis nastale kao posljedica porođajne traume. Ispitanik PS1 ima lakši oblik oštećenja, starosti mjesec i po, a ispitanik PS2 oštećenje srednje do teškog oblika, starosti tri mjeseca. Kod oba ispitanika primijenjen je razvojni pristup, metod strukturiranog posmatranja, intervju sa majkom. Terapijski postupci su provedeni kroz individualni program radne terapije sa elementima Bobath koncepta koji je obuhvatao obuku majke stimulativnim postupcima brige i njege djeteta, stimulaciju funkcionalnih kapaciteta zahvaćenog ekstremiteta, poticanje i razvijanje funkcionalnih sposobnosti potrebnih za izvođenje svakodnevnih životnih aktivnosti, pozicioniranje i izrada korektivne ortoze. Rezultati su pokazali napredak kod oba ispitanika. PS1 u prvom trimestru je ispunio više od očekivanja, nego PS2. Na stimulaciju sprovedenu kroz položaje PS1 daje bolji odgovor nego PS2. Prilikom samog pozicioniranja kroz sve posturalne položaje PS1 je više podržavao i zadržavao fiziološki položaj, dok PS2 ne zadržava fiziološki položaj i dominira izražena volarna fleksija šake. Oba ispitanika su dala adekvatan odgovor i prihvatanje korektivne udlage. Rezultati ukazuju da, bez obzira na uzrast, kliničku sliku, stepen oštećenja, holističkim pristupom i kontinuiranim radom sa roditeljima i djecom sa paralizom plexus brachialisa se može djelovati na razvijanje djetetovih funkcionalnih sposobnosti i optimalnog funkcioniranja u aktivnostima dnevnog života.

Ključne riječi: paraliza plexus brachialisa, radna terapija, timski rad, aktivnosti svakodnevnog života

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY OF CHILDREN WITH PLEXUS BRACHIALIS PARALYSIS

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Abstract: The task of occupational therapy for children with brachial plexus paralysis is to encourage and develop functional abilities for active and independent participation in daily life activities that should be appropriate for their age, needs and wishes. The goal of the research is to show the impact of occupational therapy in the process of training children with brachial plexus paralysis. Subjects and methods- The case study was conducted on a sample of 2 subjects (PS1 and PS2) diagnosed with brachial plexus paralysis as a result of childbirth trauma. The subject PS1 has a mild form of injury, 1 and a half months old, and subject PS2 has a more severe form of injury, aged three months. For both respondents, the following was applied: a developmental approach, the method of structured observation and an interview with the mother. Therapeutic procedures were carried out through an individual program of occupational therapy with elements of the Bobath concept, which included training the mother in stimulating child care procedures, stimulating the functional capacities of the affected limb, encouraging and developing the functional abilities needed to perform daily life activities, positioning and making corrective orthoses. The results showed improvement in both subjects. In the first trimester, PS1 met more expectations than PS2. PS1 gave a better response than PS2 to the stimulation carried out through the positions. During positioning itself through all postural positions, PS1 more supported and maintained the physiological position, while PS2 did not maintain the physiological position and pronounced volar flexion of the hand dominated. Both subjects gave an adequate answer and accepted the corrective splint. The results indicate that, regardless of age, clinical picture, degree of damage, a holistic approach and continuous work with parents and children with brachial plexus paralysis can help develop the child's functional abilities and optimal functioning in daily life activities.

Key words: brachial plexus paralysis, occupational therapy, teamwork, activities of daily life