

Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Development Disorder in children and Its Surgery

**Doctoral Degree
2009**

Author	:	Ehab Anwar Mohamed Hafez.
Title	:	Decision making for spasticity management in diplegic children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Kamal El-Sayed Shoukry.
	2.	Mohamed Tawfik.
	3.	Tarek Omar, Hassan El-Barbary.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate outcome measures of different rehabilitation strategies for diplegic children. Forty one spastic diplegic children ranged in age from 3 to 7 years participated in this study. They were classified according to their age, severity and history of rehabilitation into 3 groups. GMFM was used to measure functional changes in standing and walking and Pro – Reflex 3-D system to measure gait parameters. Each group was showed 3 times reading: before trial, 2 months post and 6 months post treatment. A significant correlation was noted mainly among each group after long term of rehabilitation.</p>		
Key words	1.	Diplegia.
	2.	Spasticity.
	3.	Decision making.
	4.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	صنع القرار لعلاج الشدة العضلية عند الاطفال ذوى الشلل التقلصى.
Library register number	:	1955-1956.

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PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ITS SURGERY
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Enas Adep Soryal Daud.
Title	:	Influence of cognitive training on kinematics of the upper limb in spastic hemiplegic children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Faten Hassan Abdelaziem.
	2.	Kamelia Saad Abdelhamid.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of cognitive (attention and concentration training) combined with especially selected exercise program on kinematic parameters and function of the upper limb, in hemiplegic cerebral palsied children. Sixty hemiplegic cerebral palsied children (30 girls and 30 boys) ranging in age from six to eight years participated in this study. They were divided into two groups of equal numbers (control and study). The control group was treated by especially selected exercise program for reaching abilities, while the study group was received the same program given to the control group in addition to the cognitive (attention and concentration training), via Reha.Com system. Both groups received the traditional exercise program. Evaluation was carried out for each child individually before and after six months of application of different treatment programs; it included measurement of the kinematic parameters and function of upper limb during movement. Also each child evaluated for his attention and concentration parameters by Reha Com system. The results of the study after the suggested period of treatment revealed significant improvement in most of the measuring variables ($p < 0.05$) pre and post treatment in both groups with higher percentage of improvement of the study group. From the obtained results of this study, it can be concluded that, improvement in the study group may be attributed to the effect of cognitive training. So it can be considered a beneficial adjunct to the traditional line of treatment in habilitation of hemiplegic cerebral palsied children.</p>		
Key words	1.	Cognitive training.
	2.	Attention, concentration.
	3.	Hemiplegic cerebral palsy.
	4.	Kinematics.
	5.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التدريب المعرفي على كينماتيكية الطرف العلوي عند الأطفال المصابين بالشلل النصفي التقلصي.
Library register number	:	1989-1990.

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PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Magda Abd El Fattah Mohamed Ali Moussa.
Title	:	Assessment of physical therapists' performance in general organization of teaching hospitals and institutes.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Hoda Abd ElAzim El Talawy.
	2.	Hatem Abd El Rahman Ahmed.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>This study was conducted to assess the performance of physical therapists at departments of Egyptian General Organization of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes (GOTHI) versus the standard of European Core Standards of Physiotherapy Practice in order to identify areas of weakness as well as areas of strength to improve the quality of physical therapy practice. Two audit tools of physiotherapy practice were used: Patient record questionnaire and Patient feedback questionnaire Subjects: 91 physical therapists working in studied hospitals and institutes are classified according to their years of experience into 5 groups: practitioner physical therapists, 3rd degree physical therapists, 2nd degree physical therapists, 1st degree physical therapists and consultant physical therapists. They are classified according to their level of education into 3 groups: Both sexes are represented in this study and they were treated with not less than 12 physical therapy sessions. The patient feedback audit measure those standards and criteria where the patient is best placed to judge conformance. Its aspects related to the way individuals are treated and the environment in which they are treated which is responsiveness. Result: Out of 91 physical therapists participated in this study; there is no recording of high performance. Moderate performance was observed among 9 physical therapists (9.9%). The rest of physical therapists 82 (90.1%) need to improve their performance. There is no significance difference in levels of performance among studied hospitals and institutes and as regard to physical therapists' sex. There is significance difference in levels of performance as regard to marital state, educational level and years of experience. The high level of performance was significantly related to married physical therapists, DPT and years of experience (where it was not related to increased years of experience). Physical therapists consultants were higher in their total scores than other rank groups. As related to patient feedback questionnaire, there is no significance different in patients' level of responsiveness according to their ages, sex and educational level and whether the patient is inpatient and outpatient. As regard to responsiveness domains, good responsiveness domain of "dignity", "prompt attention, and "Clear communication" and high level of satisfaction. Poor responsiveness domain of "autonomy", "confidentiality "Choice of Care Provider".</p>		
Key words	1.	Physical therapist performance.
	2.	teaching hospitals and institutes.
	3.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	تقييم اداء أخصائى العلاج الطبيعى فى الهيئة العامة للمستشفيات و المعاهد التعليمية.
Library register number	:	1969-1970.

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Author	:	Marwa Mohamed Ibrahim Hafez.
Title	:	Response of aerobic capacity to treadmill versus bicycle ergometer in Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Elham El-Sayed Salem.
	2.	Hala Salah El- Din Mohamed Talaat.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The study was conducted for 3 months on thirty juvenile rheumatoid arthritis female patients; ranging in age from 11 to 16 years who were classified randomly into two groups of equal number (A and B). Group A received selected physical therapy program in addition to treadmill training, while group B received the same program and bicycle ergometer instead. The statistical analyses revealed significant differences in aerobic capacity in both groups in favor of the group A by 22% and also revealed that there is a significant positive correlation exists in aerobic capacity with body weight and body surface area.</p>		
Key words	1.	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
	2.	aerobic capacity.
	3.	aerobic exercises.
	4.	endurance exercises.
	5.	exercise testing.
	6.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	استجابة السعة الهوائية لتمارين المشى الألكترونى مقابل العجلة الثابتة عند الأطفال ذوى الروماتويد المفصلى.
Library register number	:	1977-1978.

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Author	:	Mohamed Abd El-Fattah Abd El-Ghafar.
Title	:	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy versus Cognitive training on hand function in hemiparetic cerebral palsied children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Faten Hassan Abd El Aziem.
	2.	Kamelia Saad Abd El Hamid.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to compare between effect of combined hyperbaric oxygen therapy and selected hand function exercises program and combined cognitive training and selected hand function exercises program on improving fine motor skills in hemiparetic cerebral palsied children. Forty hemiparetic cerebral palsied children, ranged in age from 5 to 7 years old participated in this study. They were classified into two groups of equal number, (A and B). Group A received a specially designed physical therapy program; hand function rehabilitation program using tasks selected from Peabody Developmental Motor Scale-2 plus cognitive training, via Reha.Com system. Group B received the same designed physical therapy program; hand function rehabilitation program plus hyperbaric oxygen therapy. Evaluation was carried out for each child individually before, after one month and after six months of application of different treatment programs; it include assessment of fine motor development using Peabody Developmental Motor Scale and attention and concentration parameters by RehaCom system. The results of the study revealed non significant difference between the two groups before treatment. After one month of treatment no significant improvement of fine motor skills in both group, while there is significant differences in attention and concentration in group A. While after 6 months, there is significant improvement in the two groups. There was also significant difference between the two groups in favor of the group A.</p>		
Key words	1.	hemiparetic cerebral palsy.
	2.	Cognitive training.
	3.	Attention.
	4.	Concentration.
	5.	hyperbaric oxygen therapy.
	6.	RehaCom system.
	7.	PDMS.
	8.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاج بالأكسجين تحت الضغط مقابل التدريب الإدراكي على وظائف اليد في الأطفال المصابين بالشلل النصفي التشنجي.
Library register number	:	2035-2036.

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Author	:	Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud Eid.
Title	:	Efficacy of pulsed magnetic field on bone density in Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Faten Hassan Abd Elaziem.
	2.	Hala Salah El- Din Mohamed Talaat.
	3.	Manal Salah El-Din Abdel-Wahab.
	4.	Rokia Abd El-Shafy Soliman El-Banna.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	<p>he purpose of this study was to examine the effect of low frequency and low intensity pulsed magnetic field (LFLIPMF) therapy on bone mineral density in children with polyarticular JRA. Thirty children with polyarticular JRA were assigned randomly into two groups of equal number. Each patient of the two groups was evaluated before and after six months of treatment by using dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA). The evaluation procedure involved measurement of bone mineral density of the femur, lumbar spine, arms and total body. Control group (n = 15) that were treated by the selected physical therapy program (stretching exercises and strengthening exercises in the form of bicycle ergometer and treadmill training) for one hour. Study group (n = 15) that were treated by the same exercise program given to the control group in addition to low frequency and low intensity pulsed magnetic field therapy with a frequency of 33 Hz, intensity of 20G for 30 minutes duration, three sessions were conducted per week (each session lasted one and half hour) for successive six months (24 weeks). Results: The collected data was processed and statistically analyzed using paired and unpaired t-test. The results showed a statistically significant improvement in all parameters in both control and study groups but still significant difference were recorded in favor of study group. Conclusion: it is possible to conclude that (LFLIPMF) is an effective modality in increasing bone mineral density in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA).</p>
Key words	1.	Osteoporosis.
	2.	Magnetic Field.
	3.	Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis.
	4.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية المجال المغناطيسي المتقطع على كثافة العظام فى الروماتويد المفصلى عند الأطفال.
Library register number	:	1975-1976.

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Author	:	Shamekh Mohamed El Shamy.
Title	:	Effect of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on gross motor development in severely spastic children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan El-Negamy.
	2.	Amina Hendawy Salem.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on gross motor development in severely spastic children. Forty spastic children, ranged in age from 3 to 5 years old participated in this study. They were classified randomly into two groups of equal number, (control and study). The control group received a specially designed physical therapy program. The study group received hyperbaric oxygen therapy in addition to the program given to the control group. Gross motor development were assessed before, after one month and after six months of application of the treatment program using Peabody Developmental Motor Scale (PDMS-2). The results of the study revealed no significant difference was recorded between the two groups before treatment. After one month of treatment no significant improvement was recorded in either group. While after 6 months, significant improvement was recorded in the two groups (control & study). There was also significant difference between the two groups in favor of the study group.</p>		
Key words	1.	Cerebral palsy.
	2.	Gross motor development.
	3.	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy.
	4.	Children.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالأكسجين تحت الضغط على التطور الحركي الكبير في الأطفال ذو التشنج الشديد.
Library register number	:	1943-1944.