The purpose of this study was belt up around the investigation of the adverse effect of elevating blood lead level on children chronically exposed to lead, through evaluation of perceptual motor function of those children. One hundred children comprised the study group, where 63 males and 37 female were selected at moderate blood lead level 20 -45 mg/dl and at age ranged from 7 to 15 years old. Another 30 normal children free from lead poisoning at the same age of study group were selected to be the control group. In this evaluation of perceptual motor abilities was evaluated by certain, scale quick neurological screening test (QNST), fine motor skill was evaluation by fine motor skill accomplished task measured per time as well as hand grip strength which measured by hand grip dynamometer scored per kilograms. The children of the study group were participated in specific designed perceptual motor program lasted after four months. Study group was evaluated per and post treatment program. Fine motor skills as well as handgrip strength were evaluated for control group to be compared with study group to point out specific disabilities. Evidences of this study revealed the significant differences between results of pre and post treatment program in the study group. This work also strongly supported the significant of perceptual motor program in treating perceptual motor disabilities in children chronically exposed to lead.
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the changes of gait pattern in spastic hemiparetic cerebral palsied children following the participation in a program of locomotion therapy inducing; treat mill and bicycle ergometer training in addition to a specially designed exercise program. sixty spastic hemiparetic children, ranged in age from 6 to 7 years old participated in this study. they were classified randomly into two groups of equal number, (control and study). the control group received traditional neurodevelopment program, addition to a specially designed exercise program. the study group received treadmill and bicycle ergometer training in addition to the program given to the control group. gait parameters were assessed before and after three months of application of the treatment program using motion analysis system (qualisys medical AB system). the results of the study revealed statistically highly significant improvement in all measuring variables of the study group (p< 0.0001)while, significant improvement (p< 0.001)was observed in the results of the control group. from the obtained results of this study, it can be concluded that, treadmill and bicycle ergometer are beneficial modalities that may be used to improve gait pattern in spastic hemiparetic cerebral palsied children.