Deformities are not uncommon complication in cases of poliomyelitis, especially in children. They lead to serious disabilities, especially those of the lower limb. The pathology of contracture, with especial reference to poliomyelitis was discussed. The main causes of deformities were mentioned. The pathogenesis and pathomechanics, of the most frequent deformities of the lower limb, mentioned and discussed. The important measures for the evaluation and assessment of the deformities of the lower limb recommended. The physiotherapeutical management and application for the recent cases had mentioned and discussed as heat and cold application, Passive Ranging of the joints, and the application of splintes and braces for the affected limb. The therapeutical active Re-Educated exercises, suggested to restore the balance of the muscles controlling the deformed joints. The passive stretching for the contracted tissues recommended for the mild already developed ones.
The institute of polimyelitis and rehabilitation is the major center for the case of disabled children in Egypt. Rehabilitation services including physical therapy are given for in- and out-patients at its various departments.

Key words
1. Administration.
2. Management.
3. Organization.
4. Polimyelitis.
5. Institute Imbaba.

Arabic Title Page: تحليل نظام تقديم خدمات العلاج الطبيعي بمعهد شلل الأطفال والطب الطبيعي والوصول الى احسن الطرق لخدمة المريض.

Library register number: 12-15.
**Title**: Comparative study on the different effects of electrical stimulation and remedial exercises on the shoulder joint in cases of erb’s palsy in the first six months of life.

**Dept.**: Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.

**Supervisors**
2. Safinaz El Maraghi.

**Abstract**

The aim of the present study is to evaluate and compare the results of treatment of remedial exercises and electrical stimulation for the treatment of Erb’s palsy in the first six months of life. Thirty newborns with Erb’s palsy of recent onset were selected, they were grouped into three categories (A, B, and C); each group comprised ten babies. All cases were subjected to physiotherapeutical examination before treatment and after a follow-up period of six months. Methods of examination were included, range of motion test, evaluation of muscle tone and strength, testing sensation, circumference measurements and developmental examination. Group (A) received only remedial exercises, group (B) received electrical stimulation, while group (C) received both types of treatment. The findings showed that the range of motion was maintained completely free in groups (C) and (A), while it was affected in group (B).

**Key words**
1. Joints.
2. Shoulder Exercises.
3. Shoulder joint.
4. Stimulants.
5. Electric stimulation.
7. erb’s palsy.
8. Six months life.
10. Cerebral Palsy.

**Arabic Title Page**: دراسة مقارنة على التأثيرات المختلفة للتمارين العلاجية والعلاج الكهربائي على مفصل الكتف من سن الولادة إلى سن ستة أشهر من حياة الطفل في العصابات، بحث في الطرف العلوي ، نتيجة أسباب العصب الخامس والسادس من الشبكة العضلية.

**Library register number**: 77-179-1077.
### Abstract

Evaluation of the effect of physiotherapeutical means in treatment of spastic cerebral palsied children was the main aim of this work. A new system of intensive physiotherapeutical training were applied in this work. Out of this work the following are the most important pointes: 1- There was marked improvement in the level of the functional performance. 2- Dramatic improvement was seen in the level of activities of daily living. 3- Marked improvement in the perceptual-motor performance was noticed. In conclusion this study recommend the application of physiotherapeutical technique in treating spastic cerebral palsied children.

### Key words

1. Children.
2. Cerebral Palsy.
3. Physical therapeutic techniques.

### Arabic Title Page

تقييم مدى تأثير استخدام وسائل العلاج الطبيعي في علاج الشلل الظهري التلقائي عند الأطفال.

### Library register number

The validity of physiotherapeutical measures in treatment of rickets was the main aim of this work. Ultraviolet, hydrotherapy & exercise therapy were evaluated for their effects on patients suffered from rickets & treated by either the former methods alone or in conjunction with vitamin-D. Out of this work the following are the most important points: 1- physiotherapy in conjunction with vitamin-D treatment is ideal in obtaining the best results in treating rickets patients. 2- Vitamin-D alone could help to a great extent in management but the patients developed various abnormalities. 3- physiotherapy alone could help to some extent in treating rickets. In conclusion this study recommend the application of physiotherapy in conjunction with vitamin-D, in treating rickitic children.

Key words

1. Children.
2. Biochemistry.
4. rackitic children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Author</strong></th>
<th>Samir Ahmed Ragaei.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Physical therapy tests and measurements at institute poliomyelitis.</td>
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<td><strong>Dept.</strong></td>
<td>Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.</td>
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</table>
| **Supervisors**  | 1. Abd El Rahman Shabara.  
                      2. Safia Sayed Ibrahim. |
| **Degree**       | Master. |
| **Year**         | 1977. |
| **Key words**    | 1. Measurements.  
                      2. Poliomyelitis.  
                      3. Children.  
                      4. institute poliomyelitis. |
| **Arabic Title Page** | اختبارات وقياسات العلاج الطبيعي في معهد شلل الأطفال بامبابة. |
| **Library register number** | 43-44,254. |