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The effect of constraint-induced movement therapy for children with hemiplegic cerebral palsy in Vietnam
(2025) *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 47 (4), pp. 912-918. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.1080/09638288.2024.2360060

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Abstract

Purpose: Pediatric constraint-induced movement therapy (CIMT) is an evidence-based treatment that has a long history of demonstrating efficacy for children with hemiparesis. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of a culturally responsive CIMT program for children with hemiplegic cerebral palsy (CP) developed for the Vietnam healthcare system. Methods: Thirty children with hemiplegic CP (mean age = 2.88 years, age range: 1 to 8 yrs, 60% male) were recruited to a CIMT program (7.5 h/week, 4 weeks) developed for the cultural context of Vietnam. Motor abilities of the affected arm and participation in daily activities were evaluated at 3 time points (one-week prior to CIMT (baseline), one-week before (pre) and after (post) CIMT) using the Quality of Upper Extremity Skill Test (QUEST) and Pediatric Motor Activity Log-Revised (PMAL-R). Individual goals were measured using the Goal Attainment Scale (GAS). Results: There were significant increases in the "How often scale" and "How Well" scales of the PMAL-R (0.75 and 0.75, p < 0.00)). Score of Grasp and Dissociated Movement items on the QUEST increased significantly (6.47 and 7.63, p < 0.001). Group GAS T-Scores were 52.19 indicating that children met individual goals. Conclusions: A model of CIMT was successfully developed and delivered within the Vietnamese healthcare system. Future studies should explore the optimal model for CIMT in various regions of world where the delivery of rehabilitation services may vary. © 2024 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

Author Keywords

cerebral palsy; constraint-induced movement therapy; intervention; rehabilitation; Vietnam

Index Keywords

cerebral palsy, child, daily life activity, female, hemiplegia, human, infant, kinesiotherapy, male, motor performance, pathophysiology, physical restraint, physiotherapy, preschool child, procedures, rehabilitation, treatment outcome, upper limb, Viet Nam; Activities of Daily Living, Cerebral Palsy, Child, Child, Preschool, Exercise Therapy, Female, Hemiplegia, Humans, Infant, Male, Motor Skills, Physical Therapy Modalities, Restraint, Physical, Treatment Outcome, Upper Extremity, Vietnam

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Publisher: Taylor and Francis Ltd.

ISSN: 09638288

CODEN: DREHE

PubMed ID: 38828697

Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: Disabil. Rehabil.

2-s2.0-85195147886

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus