ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ITS SURGERY PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED

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

Master Degree 2001

Author	: Amany Abdel-Aziz Hamed.	
Title	: Postural deviations among rural and	urban pre-
	adolescents.	
Dept.	: Physical Therapy Department for	Growth and
	Developmental Disorder in Children and its	Surgery.
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Degree	: Master.	
Year	: 2001.	
Abstract		

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of children working in farm activates on their postural health through comparing rural children posture with urban children posture. one hundred thirty two healthy educated boys aged from 9-12 years participated in this study and they divided into two groups. rural group composed of 70 boys selected from El-Sheakh Someat primary school, and they daily participate in farm activates, while urban group composed of 62 boys selected from , shams Eldeen primary school in Shirbeen town they don't participate in any physical work or any type of sport. Three mean steps were involved for postural evaluation. First is observation for postural alignment of different body segments from lateral and posterior photographic views. Second step was observation ional testing for postural muscles flexibility. The third step testing for physic muscles strength using densitometer. The analysis of date revealed that there was a significant increase in rural percentage with normal postural alignment and normal posture muscle flexibility, while there was a significant increase in the percentage of urban boys with postural deviations, and with hamstring tightness. Finally rural boys have higher muscle strength than urban boys except for the quadriceps.

Key words	1.	Postural deviations.
INES	2.	pre – adolescents.
	3.	Pediatrics.
	4.	urban pre-adolescents.
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Author	:	Fatma Mostafa Abd El-Atty.
Title	:	Description of movement patterns used by blind and deaf
		children to rise from a supine position to erect stance.
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Supervisors	1.	Kamal El-Sayed Shoukry.
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Year	:	2001.
Abstract	:	

The objective of this study was to determine the way of motor development in both deaf and blind children. Rising from supine to a standing position was selected as the movement task to evaluate the way of motor development. Twenty -five blind children, twenty-five deaf children and fifty normal children with age ranges from 7 to 9 years participated in this study. All children were videotaped while rising from a supine position 10 times. Descriptive categories were formed to portray movement of upper extremities (UE), axial (AX) and lower extremities (LE). The results of this study revealed a significant difference between the normal and blind children as well as between the feed and blind children in the movement patterns they used in the execution of the rising task. On the contrary, there were no significant differences between normal and deaf children in the performance of the rising task. moreover, the study clarified that both deaf and blind children largely depend on their upper extremities while coming from supine to erect stance, compared with the normal children who greatly Lely on their lower extremities during performance of the rising reaction. According to the previous results, we concluded that deaf children were-to a great extent-closer in their execution of different movement patterns to the performance of their normal peers, showing the least movement deviations, whereas the performance of such movement patterns in blind children was usually associated with odd execution and characterized by a higher degree of deviations.

Key words	1.	Blind children.
	2.	deaf children.
		a supine position
THES	4.	Pediatrics.
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