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 2002

Author	:	Ahmed Mohamed Azzam.
Title	:	Short width pulse stimulation in relation to spasticity
		control of hemiparetic cerebral palsy children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and
		Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan El-Negamy.
	2.	Amina Hindawy Salem.
	3.	Shadia Abd El-Aziz.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	

Thirty spastic hemiparetic C.P. children were invited in this study their age was ranging from 4 to 6 years they were divided randomly into two groups of equal number (study and control)the study group was subjected to physical therapy program in the from of spinal stimulation , faradic stimulation for anterior tibial group and neuro-develomental techniques for six successive months period the control group was subjected to physical therapy program in the from of NDT only Hoffman reflex / myogenic response ratio and gait parameters were recorded for every patient in the study and control groups before and after treatment the results showed significant improvement in both groups but also significant difference was recorded in study group as compared with control group in the form of reduction of CNS excitability manifested by reduction of H / M and increased functional abilities which was manifested by gait pattern improvement before treatment in both groups step and stride lengths were decreased while foot angle was increased with almost unchanged step width while after treatment the step and the stride lengths of the affected side were increased more in study group while the foot angle and step width were decreased more in study group as compared with control group but both groups showed significant improvement after the suggested period of treatment.

showed significant improvement after the suggested period of treatment.			
Key words	1.	Stimulation.	
HES	2.	spasticity control.	
	3.	hemiparetic children.	
	4.	cerebral palsy.	
	5.	Children.	
	6.	pediatrics.	
Arabic Title Page	:	نأثير التنبيه الكهربي ذو النطاق المجي القصير على التحكم في الشد العضلي	
		التشنجي في حالات الاطفال المصابين بالشلل المخ.	
Library register number	:	880-881.	

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Author	:	Mohamed Bedair Ibrahim Bedair.
Title	:	Significance of vestibular stimulation using direct current
		in erb's palsy.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and
		Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Tawfik Mahmoud.
	2.	Amina Hindawy Salem.
	3.	Khaled Ahmed Mamdouh.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	

Thirty infants suffering from Erb's palsy participated in this study, the age ranged between 25 to 40 days. the sample was randomly divided into tow groups of equal number (study and control). the control group was subjected to the traditional exercise program only but the study group was subjected to electric vestibular stimulation on addition to the traditional exercise program. Strength duration curve, muscle tone and volitional movements were used as evaluation procedures for both groups before and after three months of treatment. Results showed improvement in both groups but significant difference was recorded in favor of the study group.

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Key words	1.	Erb's palsy.
	2.	vestibular stimulation.
	3.	direct current.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية تنبيه جهاز التوازن باستخدام التيار الكهربائي المستمر في حالات الشلل
		الاربي.
Library register number	:	920-921.

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Author	:	Nivirt girgis dawoud tadrous.
Title	:	Knee cage versus below knee orthosis the control genu recurvatum in cerebral palsied children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan El-Negamy.
	2.	Nagy Abd El-Wahab.
	3.	Khaled Ahmed Mamdouh.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	

The purpose of this study was to determine and compare the effect below knee orthosis and knee cage on genu recurvatum control of cerebral palsied children forty children with age ranging from 3 to 7 years were randomly assigned to either a knee cage or below knee orthosis group both groups also received the same traditional program assessments were made using x-ray and goniometer to assess genu recurvatum degree and tensiometer to assess their effects on quadriceps, hamstring, and gastrocnemius muscles strength both groups showed significant reduction in genu recurvatum degrees after the treatment period they also showed significant improvement in the concerned muscles strength in knee cage group while in below knee orthosis group, there was no significant improvement in the concerned muscles except hamstring muscle there was no significant difference between the two groups in all parameters it can be concluded that both orthosis were helpful in genu recurvatum control but knee cage was more accepted by patients.

were neighbir in genu recurvatum control but knee eage was more accepted by patients.		
Key words	1.	genu recurvatum.
PHYSIC	2.	cerebral palsy.
	3.	Orthosis.
	4.	Knee cage.
	5.	children.
Arabic Title Page	:	دراسة مقارنة بين تاثير استخدام قفص الركبة وجبيرة تحت الركبة في التحكم
		في الانحناء الخلفي للركبة عند الاطفال المصابين بالشلل المخي.
Library register number	:	882-883.

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Author	:	Taher Salah Eldin Taha.
Title	:	Reciprocal electrical stimulation in relation to hand
		function in hemiparetic children.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and
		Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Hoda Abd El-Azim El-Talawy.
	2.	Hekmat E-Ghadban.
	3.	Shadia Abd El-Aziz.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	

thirty spastic hemiparetic cerebral palsied children (eighteen males and twelve females), ranging in age from 5.4 to 8.5 (X 1/2 6.5 +- 1.05), twenty one was right sided and nine vicars was left sided represented the sample of the study the degree of spasticity ranged from mild to moderate according to the modified ash worth scale the upper limb was free from any structural deformities the children of the sample were divided randomly into two groups of equal numbers (control and study)evaluations to determine hand strength, wrist extensor strength, pinching grip strength, tapping performance, alternate tapping performance and time taken to arrange 5 cubs (in seconds)were conducted for each child of both groups individually before and after three months of treatment the control group received physical therapy program and occupational therapy while the study gory received the designed physical therapy program and occupational therapy given to the control group in addition to reciprocal electrical stimulation to the wrist and finger flexor and extensor muscles the results of the present study revealed significant improvement in all measured variables in both groups however high significant improvement was observed in the study group when comparing the pre and post treatment results of both groups improvement in the study group may be attributed to the effect of reciprocal electrical stimulation on improving interneuronal mechanism of inhibition which regulates relationship between agonist and antagonists muscles of spasticity.

Key words	1.	Electrical stimulation.
PHYSIC	2.	hand function.
	3.	hemiparetic children.
	4.	Children.
	5.	pediatrics.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبيه الكهربي المتبادل عكسيا وعلاقته بوظائف اليد في حالات الشلل النصفي
		عند الاطفال.
Library register number	:	884-885.