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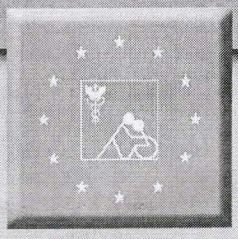

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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sub-type of CP, record the objectives of the infiltration, evaluation of clinical and functional results and adverse effects. Telephone survey of patients caregivers to know whether and what kind improvement had noticed and the degree of satisfaction with treatment.
Results. We treated 141 patients. Of these, 64 had a CP. Patients with spastic CP unilateral and bilateral were similar, 46% and 45% respectively. The remaining were dystonic. The main objective was to improve functional gait (48%), followed by functional improvement of gait and upper limb (35%). Other objectives were to improve the hygiene, verticalization, pain reduction and prevention of hip luxation. The objective was fully achieved in 67%, partially in 11%, not achieved 14% and 5% had adverse reactions with infiltration. The survey was conducted with caregivers of 39 patients. 35 reported benefit. Type of benefit: 16 improvement in plantar support, 6 fewer falls, 5 improvement in walking speed, 2 greater hand functionality and 4 hygienic care facility. Satisfaction with the TBA: none reported being dissatisfied, 11 were satisfied and 27 very satisfied with the treatment.
Conclusions. We can conclude that the infiltration with BTA is effective controlling spasticity and improving the function and care of patients.

Op051.
Microcurrent reflexology in combination with cortexin in speech pathology therapy while treating cerebral palsy

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A complex study of 78 patients with cerebral palsy had speech pathology. The aim of our research was to study therapeutic action of the microcurrent reflexology and neuroprotector "Cortexin" combination therapy compared with monotherapy while treating cerebral palsy. 78 children at the age of 2 to 7 were treated. All the children had speech pathology. They were provided microcurrent reflexology courses including 15 sessions using apparatus "MAKS". The patients were divided into 2 randomized groups. The patients of the first group were given 3 microcurrent reflexology courses and 2 "Cortexin" courses. And the second group patients were given only 3 microcurrent reflexology courses. "Cortexin" was made intramuscularly measured 10 mg. The bottle content was diluted in 2 ml of 0,5% "Novocaine". The course of treatment included 10 injections. The logopedic examination according to Gorsheneva S. showed the beneficial effect of the microcurrent reflexology and "Cortexin" combination therapy. An analysis of results of the complex treatment demonstrated its high efficacy in the recovery of speech functions in children with cerebral palsy compared to patients of the comparison group.

Op052.
Evaluation of muscle spasticity in children with cerebral palsy after shock wave therapy

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Background. Extracorporeal shock wave therapy is a method of treatment, which is used in medical practice mainly in the management of muscular-skeletal disorders. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of shock wave therapy on muscle spasticity of plantar flexors in children with cerebral palsy.
Methods. Two groups of children with cerebral palsy were included in the study: first group - 25 children, mean age 4.84, SD 3.11; second group - 12 children, mean age 5.5, SD 3.23. The children from the first group received a single radial shockwave therapy (RSWT) session to each gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. The children from the second group received 2 sessions of RSWT, same number of shots. A placebo session 6 weeks before the active treatment was applied. Clinical and instrumental methods were used: passive range of motion (pROM), Modified Ashworth Scale and pedobarometric measurement.
Results. Immediately after the treatment a statistically significant increase in pROM (from 33, 25° to 47°, $p< 0.01$) and decrease in the Ashworth Scale (from 2,75 to 2.00, $p<0.01$) for the first group and for the second group (pROM - from 43,33° to 51, 66°, $p< 0,01$; Ashworth Scale - from 2,61 to 2,28, $p<0.01$) were found. The effect persisted for four weeks for both groups. On the pedobarometric measurement a significant increase in plantar surface was observed. No significant difference was found after placebo stimulation.
Conclusion. RSWT could be used for reducing muscle spasticity in children with cerebral palsy. A single session has long-lasting effect, but further investigation is needed to clarify the most appropriate treatment protocol.

Op053.
Cartography of neurovisual disorders in 66 cerebral palsied (CP) children and adolescents

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Background. Neurovisual disorders in CP are responsible for disabilities in daily life as learning. Despite their frequent, specific studies are still limited. The purpose of this work is to analyze neurovisual disorders among CP population and search for significant links. 66 children and teenagers aged 6 to 18 year with CP: Quadriplegia (31.8 %), Hemiplegia (24.24 %), cerebellar Syndrome (19,6 %), diplegia (10.6 %), and other (9 %). All followed in rehabilitation institution with interdisciplinary rehabilitation and schooling program.
Methods. A data of improved assessment of neurovisual sensory and motor function, oculi-cervical and oculi-manual coordination, motor and hands function; neuropsychological functions and school knowledge was established and analyzed with the software «Statistica»
Results. Beyond the results in line with literature this work provides precisions on specifics correlations. For the whole population, setting in motion and motility reaction time, pursuit and saccadic movement are most frequently overdrawn (65%). Analysis of Pursuit disorder identifies a high positive correlation with both binocular vision troubles and vision field amputation (95%). The frequency of Motor visual disorders is significantly higher in cerebellar syndrome (76%) and in sever prematurity. Results confirm the presence of Hand-eye coordination disorders without hands' disabilities. Authors emphasize the importance to correlate results with executive functions, Fluid Reasoning, Working Memory, and Processing Speed.
Conclusions. This work quantifies the various types of neurovisual