Methods and materials

Prematurity on the one hand and the neurovisual disorders in children with strabismus was found more often for gestational age from 31 to 34 weeks: 92.5%. This percentage was 41% for the extremely premature especially in moderately premature infants from 31 to 34 weeks: 67% (22).

Evaluation

The fixation was considered normal in 84.6% of children born after 34 wk gestation (Fixation t: [n = 26 more than 34 s] 22).

Discussion

The non-visualization of the navicular bone at the age of 5 years as our patient is in favour of agenesis especially since the controlateral navicular bone was readily visible on the standard x-ray. The association of an agenesis of the navicular bone and clubfoot distortion has never been described to date. Agenesis of the navicular bone could be the reason underlying the partial improvement of our patient's distortion.

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Cerebral palsy: The relationship between prematurity and neurovisual disorders, about 57 cases

Objective.– This work aims to find a significant correlations between the type of prematurity on the one hand and the neurovisual disorders in children with cerebral palsy on the other hand.

Methods and materials.– Population: 57 subjects with cerebral palsy aged 7–18 years, 21 tetraplegics, 7 diplegics, 16 hemiplegics and 13 cerebellar syndromes, they have been divided into 4 groups extremely premature infants born at moderately premature infants from 31 to 34 weeks Mild premature infants from 34 to 36 weeks full term infants after 36 weeks.

Evaluation.– All of them have been studied by a visual assessment to form a complete classification of visual impairment consisting of the three components: sensory, motor and functional.

Statistical analysis.– The Data was analyzed with the software “Statistica”. Multivariate exploratory techniques and then, the correspondence analysis.

Results.– It has been found three significant correlations. The fixation was considered normal in 84.6% of children born after 34 wk gestation (Fixation t: [n = 26 more than 34 s] 22).

Discussion.– This work identifies a very critical period between 31 and 34 weeks, which is associated with a significant risk of neurovisual disorders. These results are to correlate with the maturation of the neurovisus system in this period. There was no significant difference between the group with mild prematurity those and I who born in full term.

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Neurological presentation of Wilson’s disease in childhood: Disabling pathology

Objective.– We report a case of Wilson’s disease with which we’ll discuss the management of neuro-orthopedic complications of this disease.

Discussion.– The revelation neurological forms of Wilson’s disease represent approximately 35% of cases. We must therefore think of Wilson’s disease before any neurological or psychiatric signs in children or adolescents and achieve a balance. The heterogeneity of clinical signs often causes misdiagnosis and explains the mean time to diagnosis of 6 to 36 months, which influences the prognosis pejoratively. Various chelators are available to reduce the morbidity and mortality of Kawasaki disease. Rehabilitation is an important part of the care that must be started early before the installation of neuro-orthopedic complications, hence the importance of a multidisciplinary management of these patients.

Further reading


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.623