

**Outcome of Two-week In-patient Program for Children with
Cerebral Palsy at Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed
(CRP); Parental Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP)**

By

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

In Bangladesh, Cerebral Palsy is the most common motor disability during childhood with prevalence 4/1,000 live births for certain age ranges and its mainly affects movement and co-ordination due to abnormal muscle tone or posture that is caused by an insult to the immature, developing brain, most often before birth. This disorder presents a variety of clinical presentations (occupational performance areas such as self-care, productivity and leisure activities) without lack of appropriate intervention. The caregivers and family members have a greater involvement to carry out the child due to their dependency thus leading to the lower quality of life. In current context, various institutions/organizations/rehabilitation centers are providing treatment from both public and private sectors to improve the child's quality of life. The Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed (CRP) is one of those which providing treatment for cerebral palsy to follow the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) with primary caregivers for two weeks residential intensive therapy program and aims to reduce abnormality and improve quality life style. The aim of the present study is to determine the outcome of two weeks residential intensive therapy program for children with cerebral palsy at CRP on Parental Knowledge, Attitude and Practices.

Material and methods:

A pre and post test study design was carried out among admitted (for two-week) cerebral palsy children with primary caregivers at Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralysed (CRP) in Savar, Dhaka. The wide known standard Paediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) caregivers assistant scale and five point likert scale were used as research instruments to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the primary caregivers in comparison with post test evaluation.

Result:

The mean age of the primary caregivers and their child was 27.83 ± 7.679 and 3.60 ± 2.43 years respectively. The direct involvement of mother as caregivers of child was 86.4% and 13.6% from grandmother. Out of the average percentages, only 11.8% grandmothers were felt maximum burden due to their ageing process. The study

found that 86.3% and 87.3% Childs were assisted to their caregivers during washing and dressing which was increased in comparison with pre test after completion of the program. The practice level awareness also increased among the caregivers regarding proper handling of the child after taking the selective treatment from this program. Here, 83.6% respondents were correctly showing child handling (such as lifting, carrying, lying to sitting, standing, feeding pattern etc.) rather than before. The study revealed that maximum outcomes were found of the selected program in comparison with pre and post test evaluation which assessed through Paediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) caregivers assistant scale. In sitting, standing and walking abilities of child through ‘total assistant’ ‘maximal assistant’ and ‘moderate assistant’ was high in comparison with post test. On the other hand, pre test was lower among ‘minimal assistant’ ‘supervision’ and ‘independent’ in comparison with post test. From this study, the abilities of child in sitting, standing and walking was increased after receiving the intervention which enhance to carry out their Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) with a standard.

Conclusion:

The two-week residential intensive therapy program is highly effective for caregivers and makes them independent to manage cerebral palsy children at home. The study is suggested, significant changes occurs among caregivers based on their knowledge, attitude and practice after receiving the program activities and the finding can play vital role to implement the same program to others institutes/organization/rehabilitation centers in Bangladesh.

Key words: Two-week program, Children with cerebral palsy, Parental knowledge, attitude and practice