



SEVERITY OF DROOLING ON DAILY LIVING IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

By

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Title: “Severity of Drooling on Daily Living in Children with Cerebral Palsy”

Aim of the study: To identify the severity of drooling on daily living in children with Cerebral Palsy.

Methodology: This is a quantitative type of cross-sectional survey study where 151 samples were assigned purposively from the Pediatric Department of CRP, Savar. Clinical Department of Speech & Language Therapy of CRP, Mirpur. William and Marie Taylor School, Savar. The Drooling Severity Scale element from the Drooling Severity and Frequency Scale (DSFS) was used to examine parents' perceptions of the severity of drooling during the specific daily situation and activities of CP children with drooling. Data were analyzed by using the descriptive statistical analysis (SPSS= Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) method.

Result: During different body positions (unsupported sitting, prone posture, assisted sitting, and supine position) in daily living, an average of 17% (26) had severe and 13.6% (21) had very severe (profound) drooling in children with cerebral palsy.

Conclusion: Cerebral palsy is a neurological condition that affects a large number of children. Drooling is particularly common in children with cerebral palsy. Researcher explored the severity level of drooling on daily living in children with Cerebral Palsy. In this study, among the 151 participants most of the participants 63.6% (96) were male and 36.4% (55) were female. The result showed that the highest number of participants 37.7% (57) were spastic (motor) and 45% (68) were quadriplegia (topographical) type of cerebral palsy. The result showed that the highest number of participants 51.7 % (78) were in the age range 1-4 years. In children with cerebral palsy, the researcher discovered a significant proportion of severe drooling in different body positions in everyday scenarios.

Limitation:

There were some situation limitations and barriers while considering the results of the study in different aspects. Those are as follows:

- ✓ The investigator only interviewed a small number of people (151), which made it difficult to generalize the findings.
- ✓ Only pediatric patients at CRP and William and Marie Taylor School in Savar were included in this study. As a result, the findings cannot be applied to all Speech & Language Therapists in Bangladesh who document their work.
- ✓ The investigation was hampered by a lack of time and resources, which had a significant impact.

Recommendation:

The investigator noticed that a lot of the patients had poor service features while conducting the study. Continuous and regular research in the drooling area should be an important aspect of enhancing the quality of life for children with cerebral palsy. Recommendation for other researchers as follows:

- ✓ Only 151 people were chosen for the entire study by the researcher. There were only a few people who showed there. As a result, more research may be done with a diverse and vast population.
- ✓ This research can be carried out in a variety of locations.
- ✓ The severity of the drooling problem in adults with CP and Down syndrome has to be investigated further.

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[N.B. For better understanding of the study, please see hard copy & for any further information please contact: mdshahjalal845@gmail.com]