

EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION

**DR SAKTI PRASAD DAS,
MS(ORTHO.),DNB(PMR)
DIRECTOR, SVNIRTAR,
ODISHA**



SVNIRTAAR

प्रनवीर रोज़ा भवन
REHABILITATION SERVICES BUILDING



India



- India has 447 million children – the highest child force in the world !
- Indians love children and look to them as an extension of themselves – the future

Disabled Population by Type of Disability

India : 2011



Disabled Population by Type of Disability

India : 2011

Total	26,810,557	14,986,202	11,824,355
In Seeing	5,032,463	2,638,516	2,393,947
In Hearing	5,071,007	2,677,544	2,393,463
In Speech	1,998,535	1,122,896	875,639
In Movement	5,436,604	3,370,374	2,066,230
Mental Retardation	1,505,624	870,708	634,916
Mental Illness	722,826	415,732	307,094
Any Other	4,927,011	2,727,828	2,199,183
Multiple Disability	2,116,487	1,162,604	953,883

Source: C-Series, Table C-20, Census of India 2011

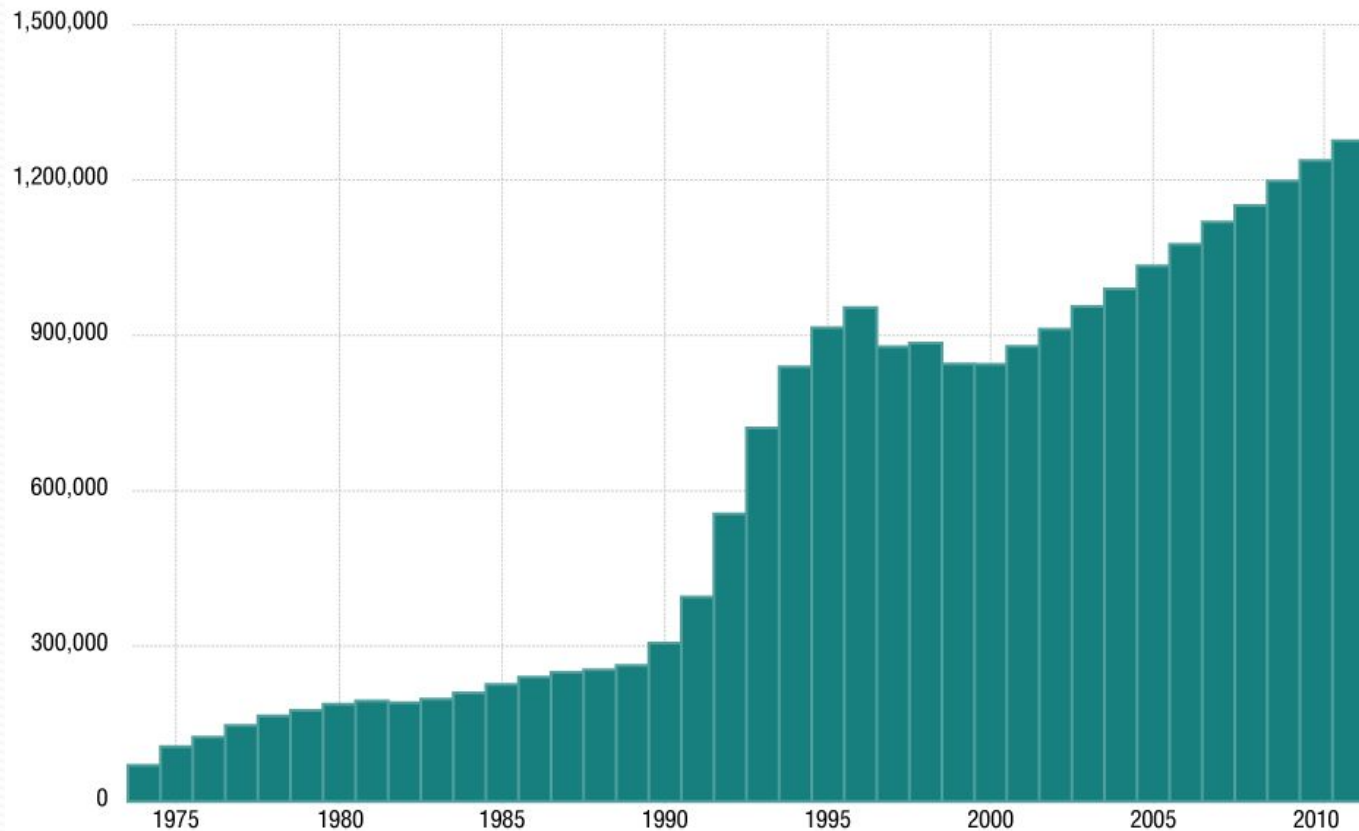


WE LOVE INDIA



CHILDREN ON DISABILITY

Children On Disability (1974-2011)



What is the future we are building?

**How can we
build a vibrant &
healthy society ?**



Right of People with Disability Act 2016

PWD Act 1995

INCLUDES''''''''''

- CLUB FEET
- CEREBRAL PALSY
- CPT
- PERTHE'S
- SKELETAL DEFICIENCY
- POST TRAUMATIC DEFORMITY
- RICKETS
- POST SEPTIC DEFORMITY
- AMPUTATION
- DDH
- POLIO

Largely eliminated

~~Rickets ?~~

~~Scurvy~~

~~Poliomyelitis~~

Polio Eradication





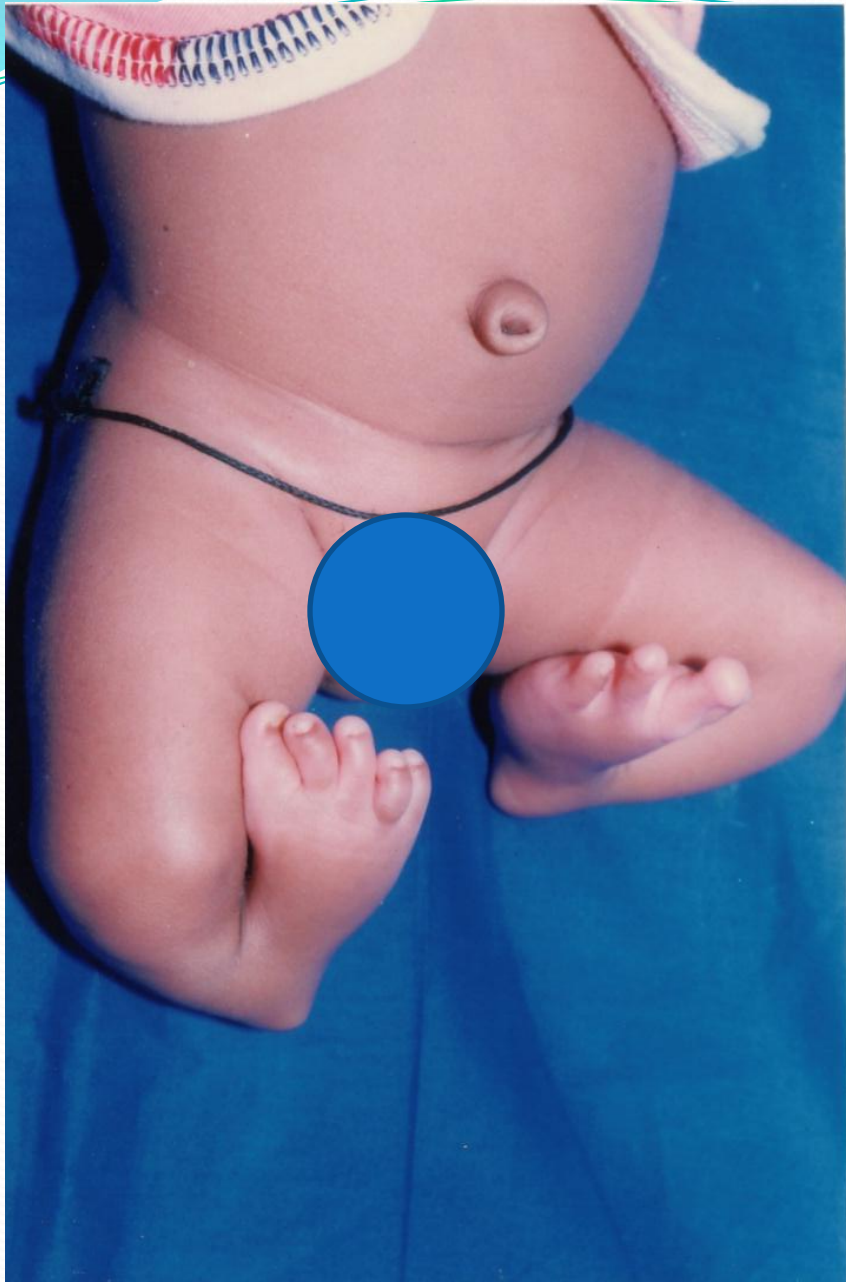
The problem of disability!!







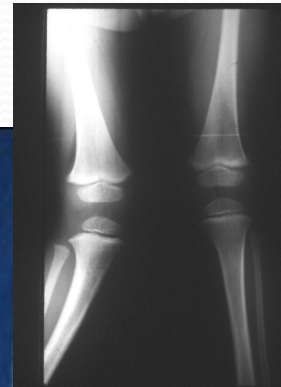


















Tubal Hawk

Pelvis

9/1/2008 7:55 AM

177.1 %

GEETA X-RAY & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Ph-(0671)2422808

AGFA



07/03/2014 11:52



07/03/2014 11:54

FUTURE

- Prevention
- Surveillance
- Early detection
- Early treatment

PREVENTION

Early detection and intervention

Reducing childhood trauma

Reduce childhood infection

Latest scientific observation


- **Early identification**
- **Early intervention**
- **Better out come**



HOW EARLY?

BEFOR AFTER

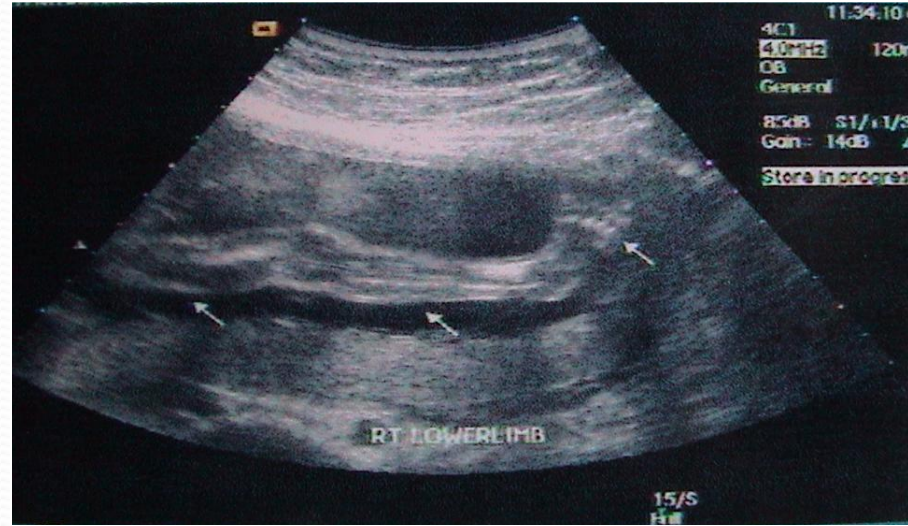
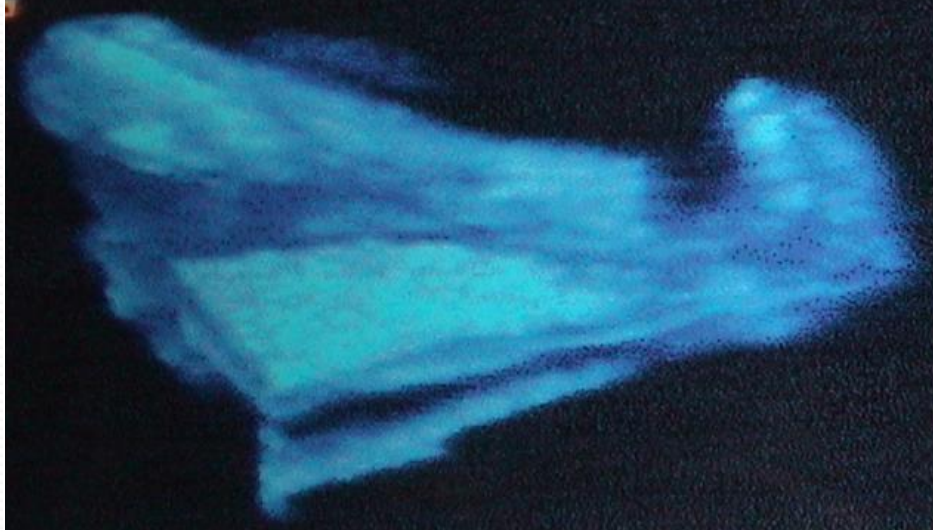
BIRTH BIRTH



Sonoembryology

Perinatal USG

CTEV



RADIAL CLUB HAND



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS



GMFCS III,IV.V





7-6-11



5-7-11



5mo
7-6-11

Ponseti technique

High risk babies-DDH

Family history

Breech presentation

Foot anomalies

Scoliosis

Torticollis

1st born, female

Early detection of DDH

Screening programs

Ortolani's test

Barlow's test

ORTOLANI's TEST



Click of entry

Click of exit

BARLOW's TEST



Early detection of DDH



Telescopy

Galeazzi Sign

Shortening of lower limb

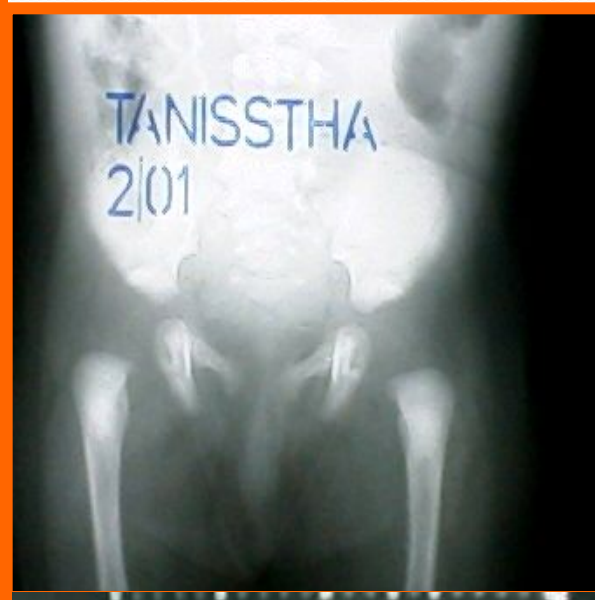
TELESCOPY



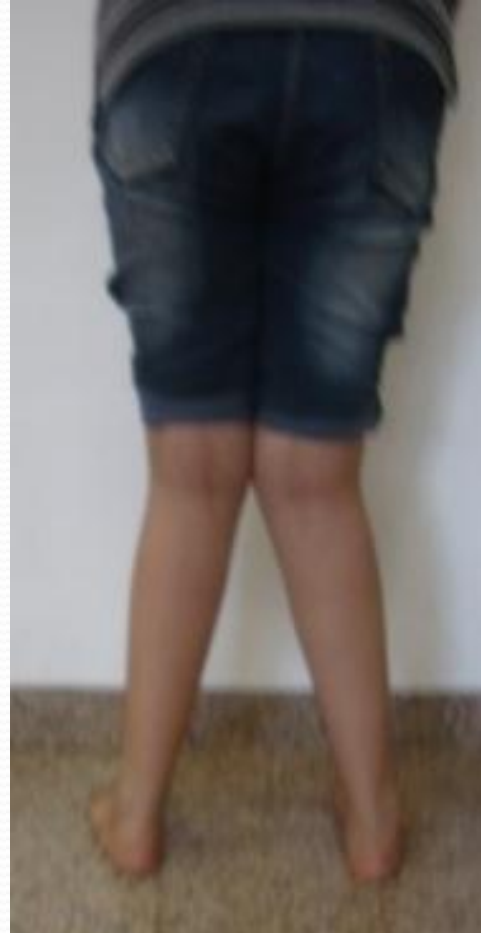
EXTRA THIGH FOLDS



ACETABULAR DYSPLASIA



1.5 y FU – No correction



Growth modulation





Leg lengthening



STATURE ENHANCEMENT



The image is a title slide for a presentation about the NICU. It features a solid blue background with a decorative wavy pattern of lighter blue and cyan lines at the top. The text 'NICU' is positioned on the right side in a large, bold, white sans-serif font.

NICU



PRETERM BIRTH

Preterm Birth: Now the Leading Cause of Child Death Worldwide



Citation:

J. E. Lawn, M. Kinney, Preterm birth: Now the leading cause of child death worldwide. *Sci. Transl. Med.* **6**, 263ed21 (2014).

10.1126/scitranslmed.aaa2563

Relation between CP and time of birth (gestational age)

	Prevalence	Proportion
≥ 37 SA	1 per 1000	50 %
32-36 SA	1 per 100	30 %
< 32 SA	6 per 100	20 %

Outline

- Causation of CP
- Mechanism
- Evidence
- Prevention

Thyroid

Hypoglycemia

STEROIDS

Hypoglycemia

- Panhypopituitarism
- Isolated growth hormone deficiency
- Cortisol deficiency
- Hypothyroidism
- Glucagon deficiency

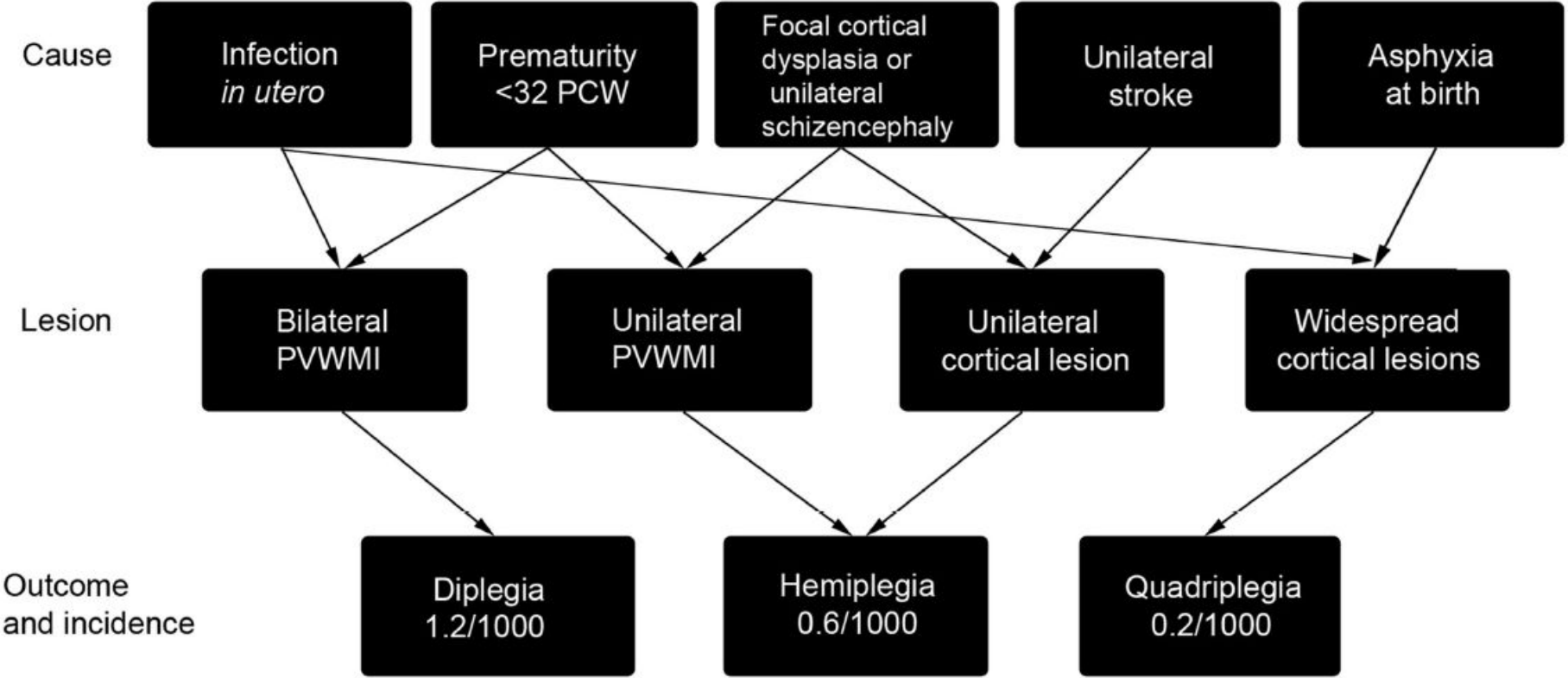
LBW

Preterm

IDM

Sick baby

Spastic cerebral palsy; causes and outcomes



NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS

PREVALENCE Sweden

ADHD

5-7 %

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD)

1, 3 %

Dyslexia

3 %

Language Disorders (SLI)

3-5 %

Intellectual Disability (ID)

1 %

Cerebral Palsy (CP)

0,2 %

Dev. Coordination Disorder (DCD)

3-5 %

Tourettes syndrome

1 %

Developmental milestones



1 month



2 months



3 months



4 months



5 months



6 months



7 months



8 months



9 months



10 months



11 months



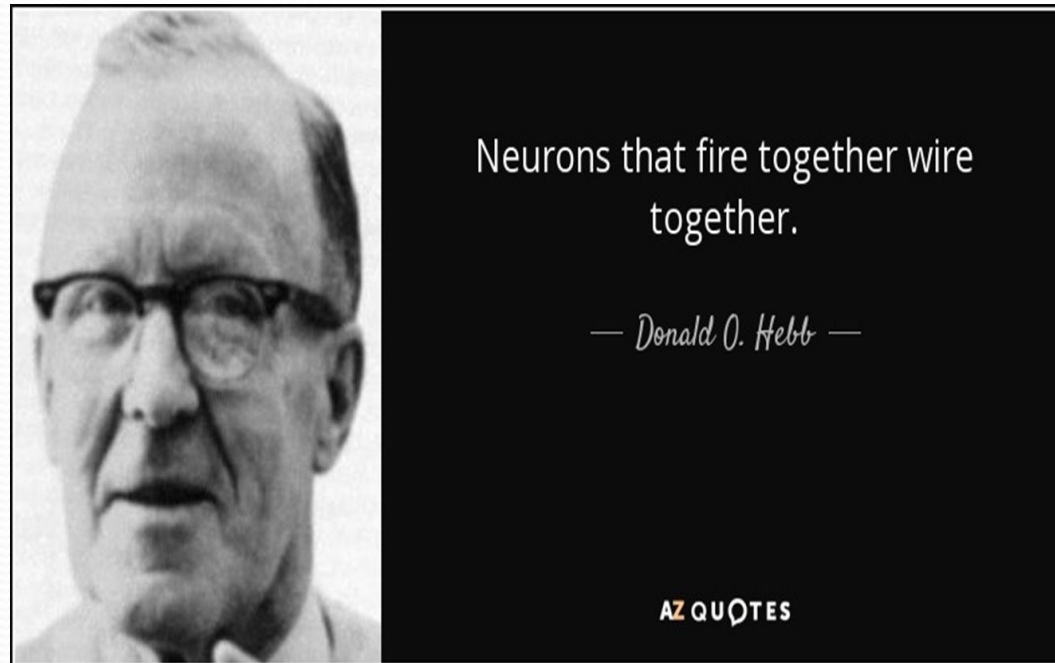
12 months

NEUROPLASTICITY

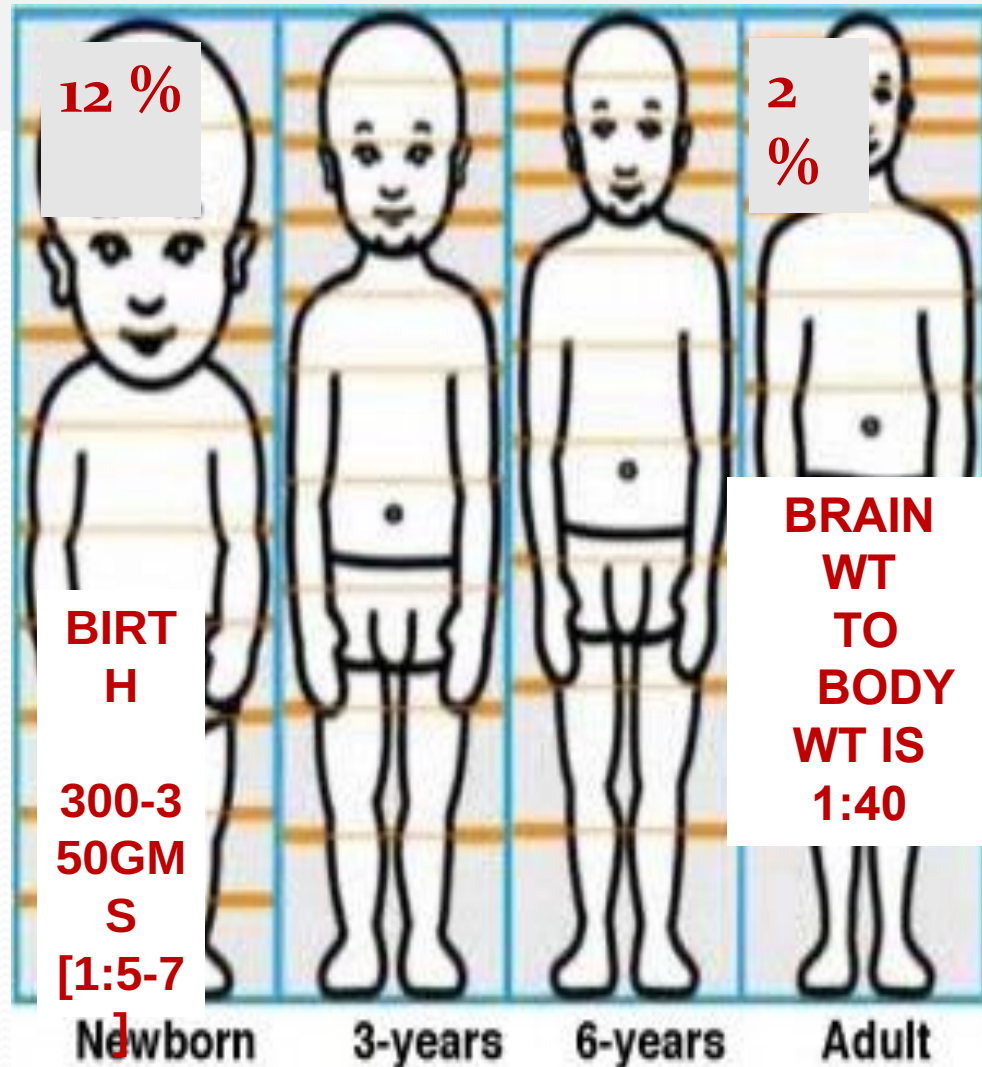
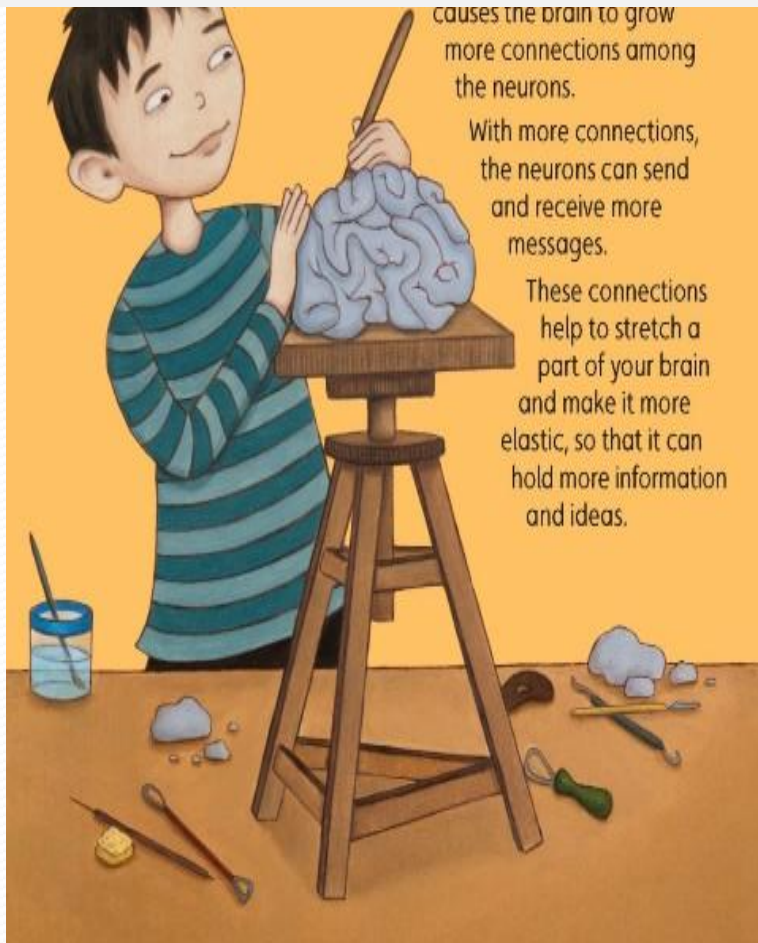
- “Neuroplasticity” can be defined as the ability of the nervous system to respond to intrinsic & extrinsic stimuli by reorganizing its structure, function & connections.
- Greek word “Plastikos” meaning “to form”.


The Hebb Rule

- Canadian neurophysiologist: Donald Hebb, 1949
- Neurons and synapses that are activated repeatedly are preserved



Plasticina in Italian means to mould- can brain be moulded with growth?



- 
- **Maximal in first few years of life**
 - **Continues at a reduced rate throughout life**
 - **Importance of first three years of life**
 - **As myelination increases, plasticity of brain decreases**

NEURO PLASTICITY IS AKIN TO RAINS ON A MOUNTAIN

TOP-[Dr.Medha Rajadhyaksha-Mind Master-CSIRGolden Jubileeseries]

Kennard principle

young brains are more plastic than older brains
earlier cells are more plastic than functionally

differentiated cells



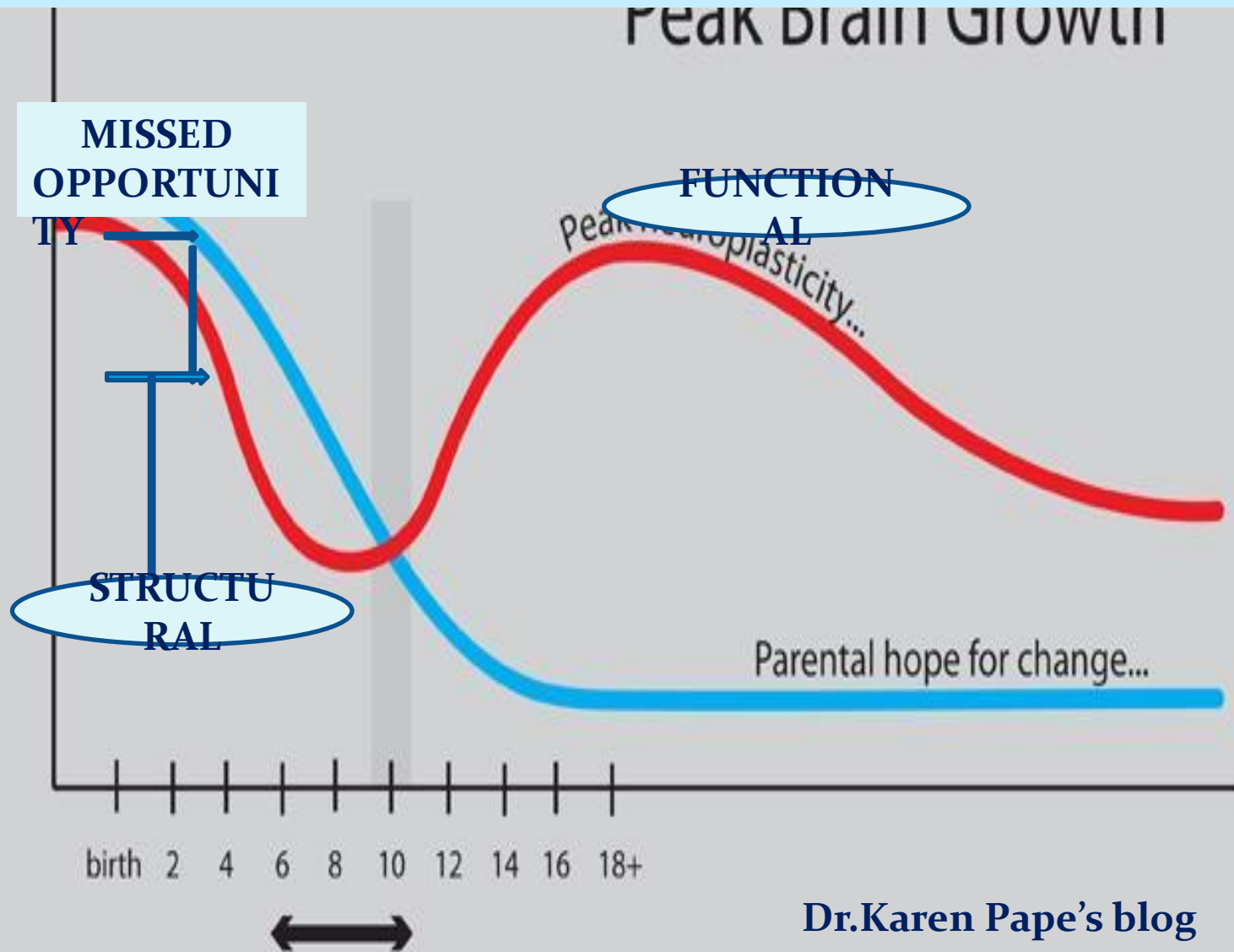
NASA'S FLOATING
TREADMILL:
LOCOMOTION
STIMULATOR

New York Times on the web. Science/Health, August 28, 2001. [Therapies Push Injured Brains and Spinal Cords Into New Paths](#). *This article describes new rehabilitation therapies, which promote brain reorganizing. Currently, these therapies are being used to treat patients who have suffered from strokes, individuals with cerebral palsy, and paraplegics. (Indirectly related to HD.)*

Seven patients who had lost the ability to walk, placed on a treadmill with a parachute and harness.

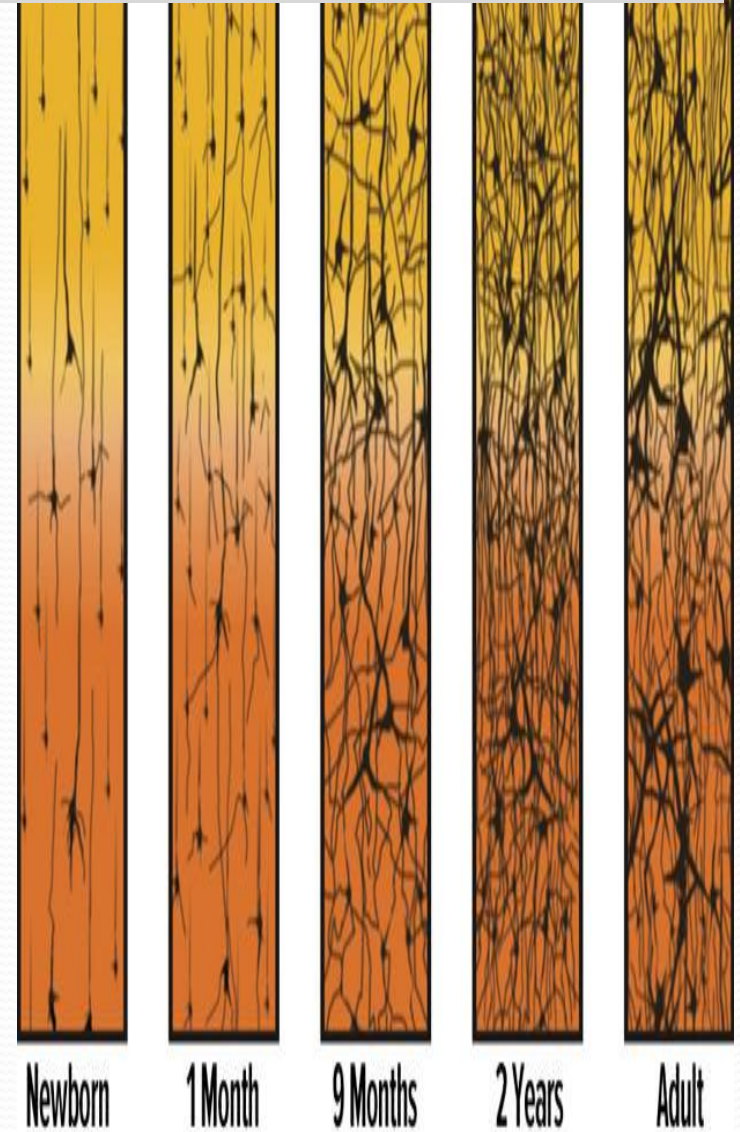
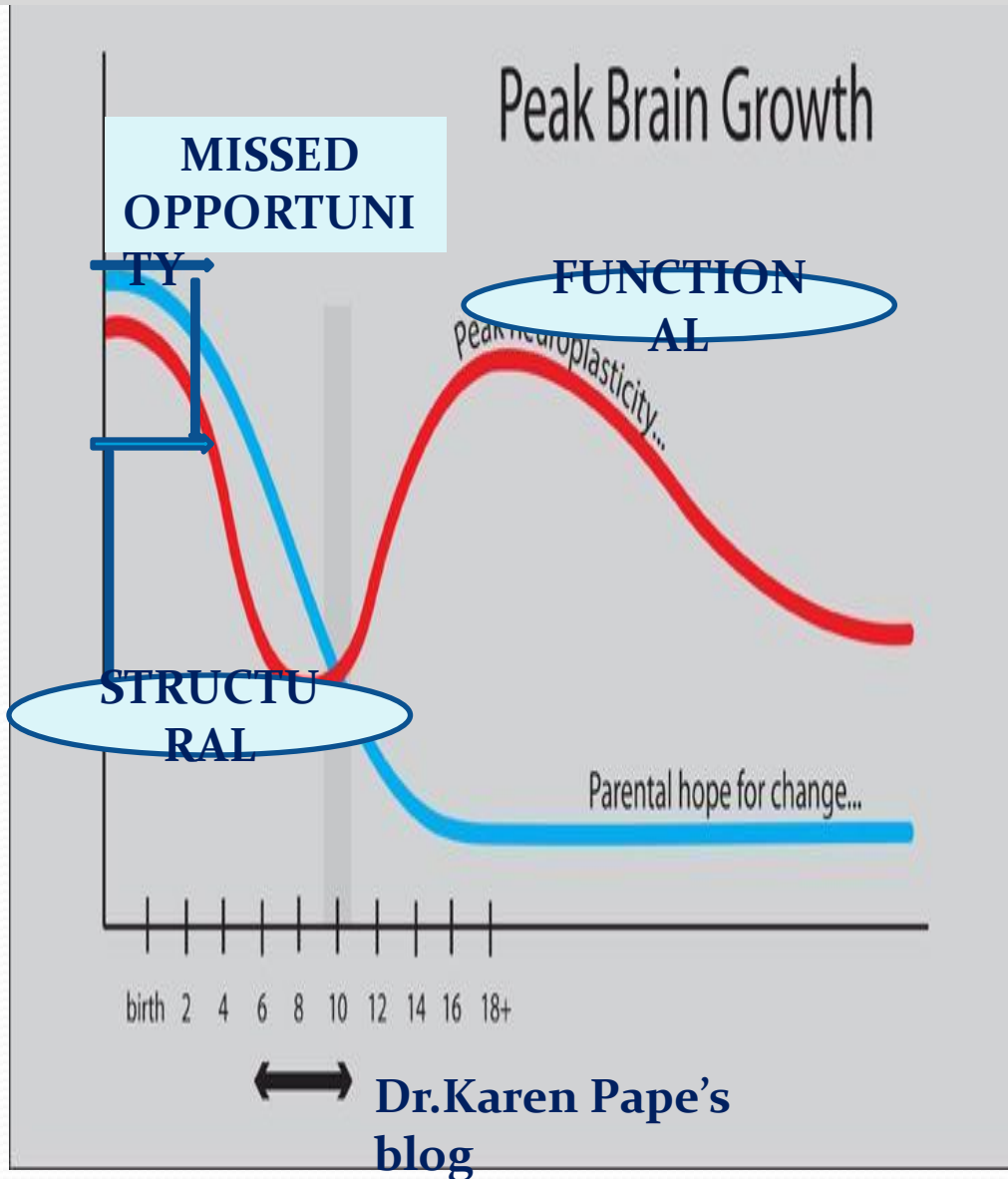
They were given as much physical support as possible, but the treadmill forced the movement of their legs. Forced movement enabled some of the intact neurons in the damaged area of the brain to form new connections, which in turn enabled **three** of the patients to walk independently.

Let us not lose the first 15 months on our name dithering!



Dr.Karen Pape's blog

NEUROPLASTICITY ACROSS LIFESPAN-ADULT PLASTICITY.



Assessment tools

- **Structural imaging** – MRI – density, morphometry, DTI
- **Functional imaging** – fMRI – older children, needs comprehension
- **Molecular imaging** – PET- radioactive tracers

Ten important features of neuroplasticity

1. Use it or lose it

If you do not drive specific brain functions, functional loss will occur

2. Use it and improve it.

Therapy that drives cortical function enhances that particular function.

3. Specificity

The therapy you choose determines the resultant plasticity and function.

4. Repetition matters

Plasticity that results in functional change requires repetition-kindling phenomenon

5. Intensity matters

Induction of plasticity requires the appropriate

6. Time matters

Different forms of plasticity take place at different times during therapy.

7. Salience matters

It has to be important to the individual.

8. Age matters

Plasticity is easier in a younger brain, but is also possible in an adult brain.

9. Transference

Neuroplasticity, and the change in function that results from one therapy, can augment the attainment of similar behaviors.

10. Interference

Plasticity in response to one experience can interfere with the acquisition of other behaviors

Neuro-modulation techniques

Behavioral Neuromodulation	Pharmacological Neuromodulation	Electrical Neuromodulation	Magnetic Field	Cell-based Neuromodulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training-based physical therapy• CIMT• Cognitive• Neuro feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CNS active medications• Nano-technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DBS• NIBS (rTMS/tDCS)• Spinal cord stimulation• VNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rTMS• Constant magnetic fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stem cell transplant

Fig. 5 – The spectrum of neuromodulation techniques. CIMT: Constraint-induced movement therapy; DBS; deep brain stimulation; NIBS: non-invasive brain stimulation; rTMS: repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; tDCS: transcranial direct current stimulation; VNS: vagal nerve stimulation.

Therapeutic approaches to the management of CP

Bobath/NDT

Conductive education

Sensory integration

Vojta

Adeli suit

Aim-oriented management

Advance neuromotor
rehabilitation

Biofeedback

Dohsa-Hou

Electrical stimulation

Early intervention (Portage)

Functional PT

MOVE

Patterning (Doman-Delacato)

Pelvic positioning

Physical activity training

Strength training

Targeted training

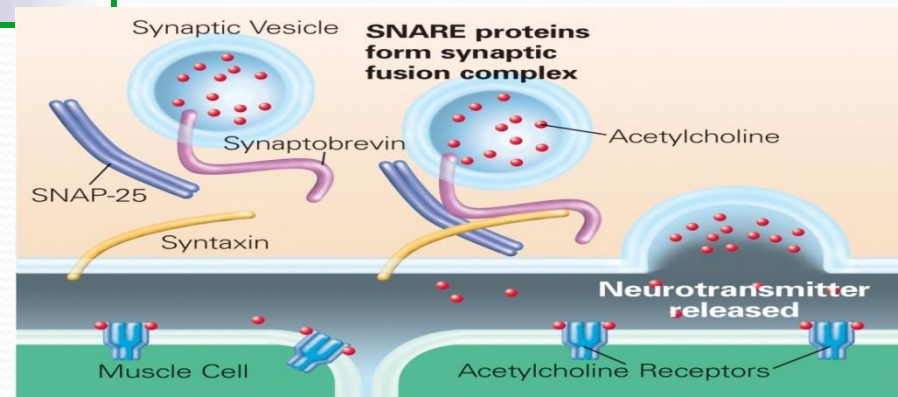
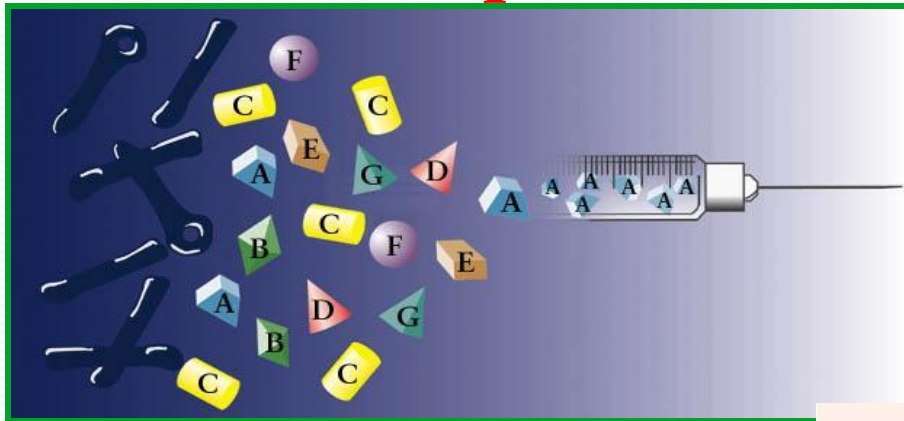
Training by Phelps (15 modal)

Recreational (hippo-, hydro-)

Alternative (hyperbar, acupunct)

Botulinum Toxin Type A

- Under anaerobic conditions *Clostridium botulinum* produces 7 different serotypes of botulinum toxin, designated A-G.
- **Type A is the most potent serotype and use in treatment of patients with spasticity.**



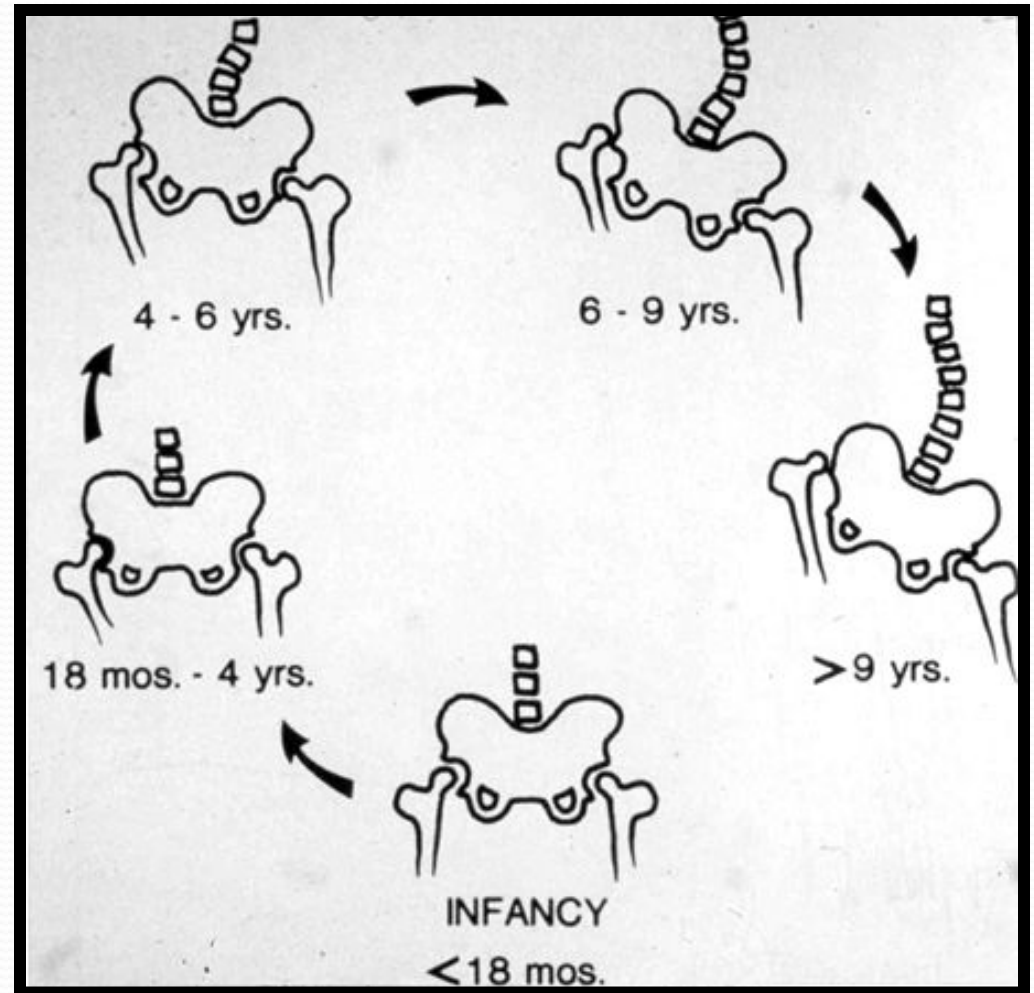
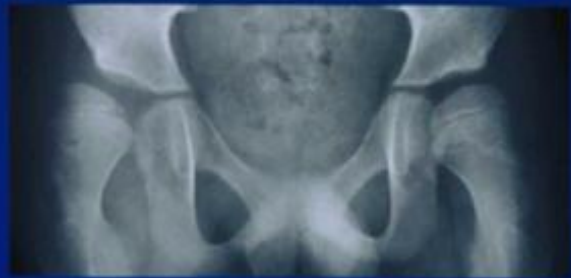
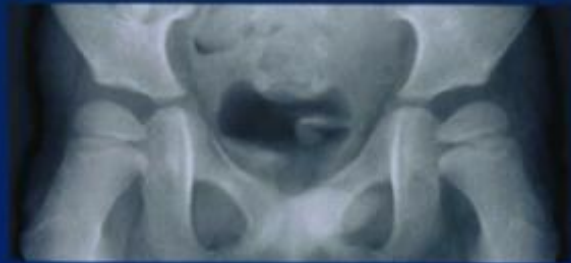
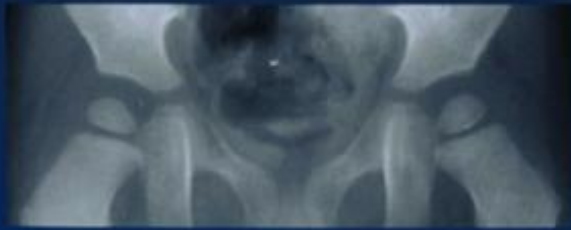


SEMILS

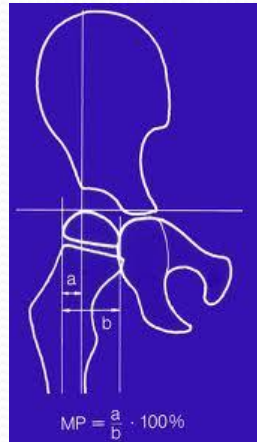
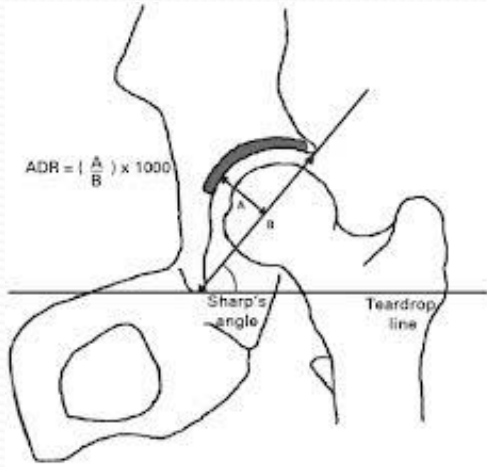
UNILATERAL HIP DISLOCATION

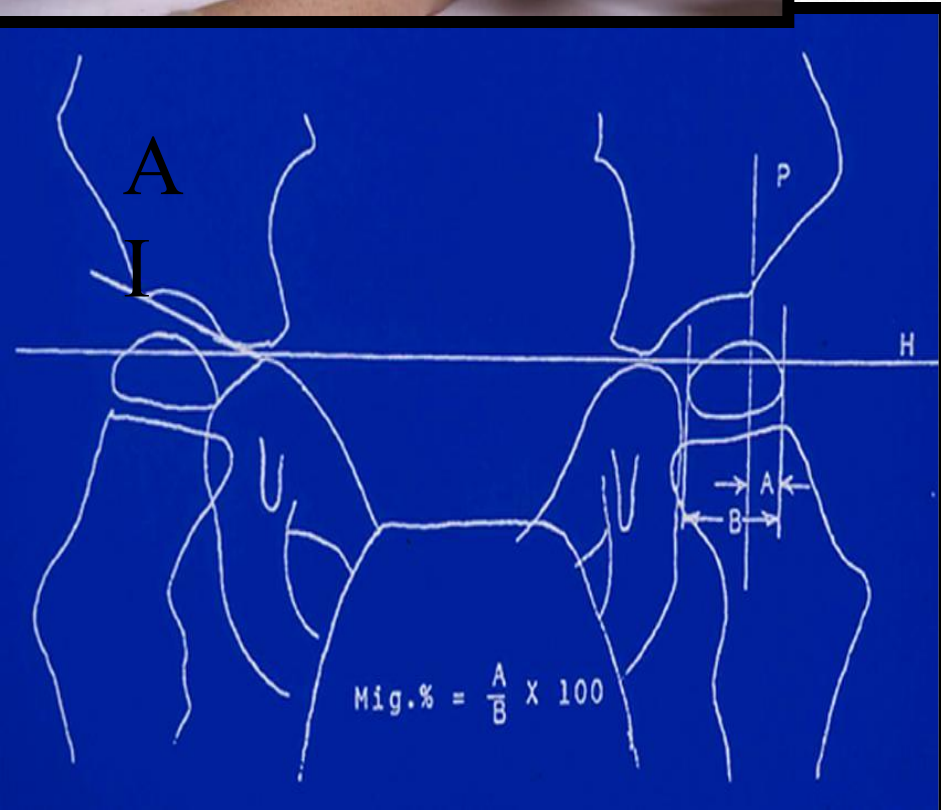
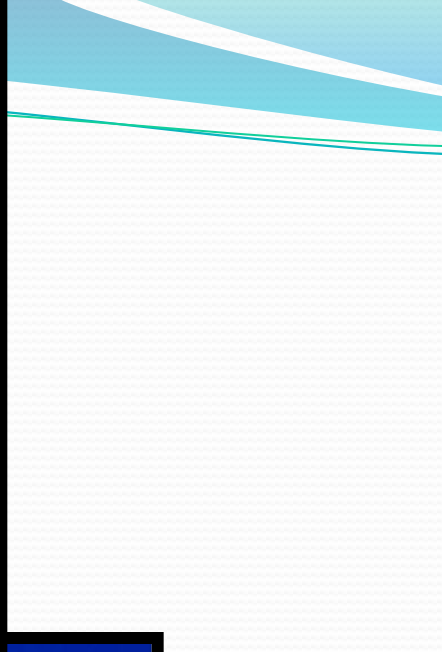


Progressive changes



RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT





Hip Surveillance



**Many of the things we need can wait .
The child cannot.
Right now is the time !
His bones are being formed, his blood
is being made & his senses are being
developed.**

**To him, We cannot answer
“TOMORROW”**

His name is today!

-Gabriela

Team effort

**GYNAECOLOGIST
PAEDITRICIAN
EARLY INTERVENTION
SPECIALIST
OT
PT
P&O
SPECIAL EDUCATOR
PSYCHOLOGIST
SPEECH THERAPIST
NEURO/
ORTHO/REHAB
SURGEON**





07/03/2014 11:54



● **IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL TO REDUCE CHILDHOOD DISABILITY**

● **TO MAKE THEM STAND & WALK SO THAT WE CAN SEE THE SMILE ON THEIR FACES**



Thank you

