Análisis biomecánico (antropométrico y cinemático) en niños con parálisis cerebral espástica [

Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud. Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira,
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text (article)

Analítica

Introduction. The Infantile Cerebral Paralysis involves an amount of syndromes characterized by alterations of the movement and of the position caused by a nonprogressive damage in the immature brain, he is excellent, to recognize and to identify through studies of analysis of human movement with systems computerized, the different alterations from the postural control and their biomechanic implications, like predicting of the function of the superior extremity, during the phase of reach of objects in the sedente position in children with cerebral paralysis. Objective. To establish the biomechanic analysis in the components anthropometric and kinematic of the children between 5 and 12 years with healthy espástica cerebral paralysis and that makes the movement of reach of a frontal object from the sedente position. Subjects and methods. Descriptive, comparative study framed within an investigation of cases with a sample of 20 children. Results. In the development of the three phases of the pattern of the reach the pelvic rakes, relative trunk and the resulting distance of the hand were statistically significant. Conclusions. The behavior of the 31 variable kinematics indicates in general form that for group PC they are very heterogenous in his magnitude in contrast to those of the group control where exists a tendency to be more homogenous
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