Abstract

The study of the boy spastic-hand with Motor Disease of Origen Central (EMOC), it is very important because it causes difficulties for the prension, grip and general mobility of the different joints from the hand. The objective was to determine the changes in the motor action of the spastic-hand in children with EMOC between 3 and 10 years of age, through the estero-receptors, neuro-receiving stimulation and propioceptors with the techniques Bobath, Brunström and Rood. A study of quasi-experimental type was made, where the procedure of sampling for the selection of the population was by convenience, conforming a group of 11 children of institution FUNDATERNURA of Bogota city. As inclusion criteria considered that they were smaller with ages between 3 and 10 years, with EMOC diagnosis spastic-type, excluded the children whose functional commitment was slight. Like ethical requirement, the informed consent was hastened. For the information harvesting an evaluation was used designed by the authors who allowed measure the variables of the study, as: Sociodemographic characteristic, pathological characteristics and physical therapy evaluation. This instrument was validated from the test pilot with two minors who such fulfilled had criteria of inclusion in account for the study, to generate the minimum of error and to give greater trustworthiness the same one. Later the instrument was applied in pre and post-test for the analysis of data. The most significant results are represented in the functional evaluation of the right hand demonstrating improvement for the opposition of the thumb in the 18.12%, for the meta-carpo-phalangical flexion, flexion of wrist and metacarpal phalange flexion of the thumb, the improvement appeared in the 18.13% of the cases. In the functional evaluation of the left hand was improvement of the 18.13% in the tests of flexion of wrist and meta-carpo-phalangical flexion, and the 9.03% in the proximal and distal inter-phalange flexion of the fingers. Of the study one concludes that there was important improvement as much in the right superior extremity like in the left; additionally it was demonstrated, that the proximal control in superior extremities can be favored, to improve the stabilization of the segments it jeopardize and the functionality of the spastic-hand by EMOC, by means of the physical therapy intervention based the traditional techniques of Bobath, Brunström and Rood.

Keywords

Motor disease of Central Origin, Espasticidad, Rehabilitation.