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物理治療及職能治療對四肢骨折後 關節僵直的效應

台大醫院

物理治療復健部

連倚南吳建豐洪朝明

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CONTRACTURES OF EXTREMITIES

AFTER FRACTURE

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從1968年1月到1970年6月共有63例四肢單純骨折引起的關節僵直的病人 ,曾在台大醫院復健部接受完整的物理及職能治療。他們在治療前後的情形均被仔 細估量。約有三分之二的病人獲致顯著的改善,尤以膝、踝、及指、諸關節爲著; 而肘及腕關節則效果較差。在此,我們欲強調復健醫學在骨折後治療的重要性,以 及提醒骨科醫師在行使適當的外科校正後應儘早開始復健治療。

對學齡前腦性痲痺兒童實體知覺之觀察

台大醫院物理治療復健部

OBSERVATION ON REAL BODY SENSIBILITY OF CELEBRAL PALSY CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOLING AGE Mei-tsing Cheng, B.S.

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實體知覺是一種知覺和運動 (Perceptual-Motor) 體系的綜合功能,它的發展 有賴觸覺,本體感受以及運動功能等其組成份子之均衡發展。腦性麻痺兒童,在腦 部或少或多的損傷影響到知覺及運動系統方面或輕或重的功能障礙,因此在理論上 腦性麻痺兒童這方面的發展應該是比正常同年齡小孩差。爲了證實這一點,本觀察 者選了與正常兒童同年齡層的各種不同類型的腦性麻痺兒童男女共十四個。爲了減 少腦性麻痺兒童因實驗方法不當而引起不良的身射性退縮行為(Tactile Defensive Reaction)和遮眼引起的焦慮;以及方便比較腦性麻痺兒童和正常兒童在實體知覺 之差異,本觀察者採用了Benton和Schultz的實驗方法以及他們的病例,但在步 驟上則依腦性麻痺兒童的需要做了一些必要的修改。實驗結果顯示同年齡層的腦性 麻痺兒童對日常用品之實體知覺並不比正常小孩差。