Prevalence of neurodevelopmental motor disorders in pre-term children without a diagnosis of cerebral palsy [Prevalencia de alteraciones del neurodesarrollo motriz en niños prematuros sin diagnóstico de parálisis cerebral]

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Background and objective: Motor neurodevelopment disorders may be associated with extreme prematurity. This study aims to determine the prevalence of motor neurodevelopmental disorders of extremely pre-term or very pre-term children without a diagnosis of cerebral palsy. Material and methods: The study included 23 patients, 69% boys, age: 68.26 ± 6 months (40-86), of which 10 were extremely preterm, with gestational age < 28 weeks and birth weight < 1500 g, and 13 very preterm (?28 and <32 weeks of gestational age), of which 8 had a birth weight < 1500 g, all of them without cerebral palsy. The psychomotor development test of Picq-Vayer and the Beere-Buktenica neuropsychological test of visual-motor integration were applied. Results: A large majority (69.57%) of patients have slight psychomotor development retardation. Global indicators for the visual-motor integration test show that 86.9% had a decrease in the developmental age. Low birth weight explained 15% of the variance in psychomotor age (R2adjusted =.15, ? =.44, P =.041) and 31% of visual-motor integration (R2adjusted =.31, ? =.59, P =.004). Conclusion: The presented study contributes to provide evidence regarding the incidence of factors associated with prematurity, especially low birth weight, in motor neurodevelopment. The data support the significant presence of mild neuromotor disorders in extremely preterm and very preterm patients without an associated diagnosis of cerebral palsy, which could generate long-term problems in these patients. © 2018 Asociación Española de Fisioterapeutas

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