Questions


Questions: True a and False b

1. There seems to be a research-practice gap within the cerebral palsy field, according to the researchers.
2. Recently localized antispasticity medications and motor learning interventions have gained increased popularity
3. The field of cerebral palsy has chosen a philosophical shift away from exclusively redressing physical impairments underlying functional problems to adopting an additional focus on maximizing children's environment, their independence in daily activities and their community participation.
4. The aim of this study was to describe systematically the best available evidence for CP interventions using the GRADE system and to complement these findings with the Evidence Alert Traffic Light System in order to provide knowledge translation guidance to clinicians about what to do.
5. A systematic review of systematic reviews (i.e. the highest level of CP intervention research evidence available) was conducted in order to provide an overview of the current state of CP intervention evidence.
6. Studies were included if they involved the provision of and intervention by a medical practitioner but not an allied health professional.
7. In this study the need for ethical approval was waived by the Cerebral Palsy Alliance’s Human Research ethics committee since the study did not involve contact with people.
8. There was sufficient homogeneity of reporting across studies to enable reporting by GMFCS (Gross Motor Function Classification System) level, which as the original intended strategy.
9. When the 166 articles were tallied in 5-year intervals by publication date, it was clear that the number of systematic reviews published about CP intervention had decreased in recent years.
10. The so called green light effective interventions were all aimed at either the body structures and function level or the activities level on the ICF (World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health).
11. The yellow light included reviews that could not demonstrate robust evidence of effectiveness when strict systematic review criteria about design quality, adequate sample size and independent replication were used to judge the evidence.
12. Red light stop interventions include craniosacral therapy, hip bracing, hyperbaric oxygen, NDT and sensory integration and have all been shown to be ineffective in children with CP and are therefore not recommended for standard care.