Development and validity of the early clinical assessment of balance for young children with cerebral palsy

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Questions: True a and False b

1. Impairments in postural stability have been documented in children with CP during dynamic activities, but not so much during static activities.
2. There is no relationship between postural stability and gross motor ability in children with CP.
3. The Pediatric Reach Test assesses the distance a child can reach from a sitting and/or standing position. 4. The Pediatric Balance Scale was adapted from the Berg Balance Scale.
5. There are many measures that adequately examine balance for head control through body control during static and dynamic activities.
6. The Early Clinical Assessment of Balance (ECAB) was developed from items from the Movement Assessment of Infants Automatic Reactions section and the Pediatric Balance Scale.
7. The ECAB is a 13-item test that estimates postural stability and is intended for children with CP across all levels of functional ability.
8. The purpose of this study was to describe the creation of the ECAB and our examination of content and construct validity within our Move & PLAY sample of young children with CP.
9. Sixty-one licensed, practicing pediatric physical and occupational therapists attended one-day training courses with regards to the tests and the study.
10. Within five test sessions the participants were scored.
11. The ECAB provides an easy, inexpensive and low-burden way to measure postural stability or balance in young children with CP at all GMFCS levels.
12. Validity of the ECAB was supported. Reliability and responsiveness need study.