



Neuro Motor Disorders and Need for Early Intervention—A Study in Hyderabad

KEYWORDS

Neuro motor Disorder 2) Early intervention 3) P.W.D Act 1995.

Dr. P. Ramanjaneyulu

H. No.37/25/3, F2, Ramvihar Apartments, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad– 500094, Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT India is largest democratic country with multicultural and multi lingual nature of society. 80% of people are living in rural area and agriculture as a major occupation.

There are diseases and few disabilities that a child develops during the first few years of growth. The children below one year are more prone to infections due to low resistance capacity. Neuro motor disorder appears in first few years of life and does worsen over time. Neuro motor disorder is an umbrella term covering a group of non-progressive, but often changing, motor impairment syndromes secondary to lesions or anomalies of the brain arising in the early stages of development (i.e., 0 to five years). Complication is spasticity and contractures, feeding difficulties, drooling, communication difficulties, osteoporosis, fractures, pain and etc.

Prevention, Early identification and Early intervention of disabilities has been given importance in all major national and international platforms such as Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, Biwako Millennium Framework 2003 – 12, National Policy for persons with disabilities 2006, and UNCRPD 2007. In order to enhance the development of an infant or toddler and help them in achieving their maximum potential of development and learning, early intervention is very vital.

The importance of early identification; early intervention services in prevention of disabilities are brought into lime light by the author through this study in Hyderabad.

Introduction:

There are diseases and few disabilities that a child develops during the first few years of growth. The children below one year are more prone to infections due to low resistance capacity. Neuro motor disorder appears in first few years of life and does worsen over time.

Neuro motor disorder is an umbrella term covering a group of non-progressive, but often changing, motor impairment syndromes secondary to lesions or anomalies of the brain arising in the early stages of development (i.e., 0 to five years). Complication of Neuro motor disorder include spasticity and contractures, feeding difficulties, drooling, communication difficulties, osteoporosis, fractures, pain and etc.

India is largest democratic country with multicultural and multi lingual nature of society. 80% of people are living in rural are and agriculture as a major occupation. Prevention, early identification and Early intervention of disabilities has been given importance in all major national and international platforms such as Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, Biwako Millennium Framework 2003 – 12, National Policy for persons with disabilities 2006, and UNCRPD 2007. In order to enhance the development of an infant or toddler and help them in achieving their maximum potential of development and learning, early intervention is very vital.

Scenario:

Studies over the years have provided the following The incidence of Neuro motor disorder is 2-2.5 cases per 1000 live births.

There are estimated 25laks children and people in India with Neuro motor disorder.

Current scenario:

The incidence in a developed world is 2-2.5/1000 live birth.

During delivery one out of fifty children are affected by Neuro motor disorder in India.

Approximately 75% case out of 1000 loco motor disabilities evaluated by Dr. Deepak were found to be due to Neuro motor disorder.

Identification of child with Neuro motor disorder

When an infant or child has brain damage, a variety of symptoms can lead parents to suspect that something is wrong. In the first few months of life, an infant with brain damage may demonstrate some or all of the following symptoms that can indicate Neuro motor disorder.

Lethargy, or lack of alertness, irritability or fussiness, Abnormal, high-pitched cry Trembling of the arms and legs, poor feeding abilities secondary to problems of sucking and swallowing, low muscle tone, abnormal posture, such as the child favoring one side of the body, Seizures, staring spell, eye fluttering, body twitching, abnormal reflexes.

Once a baby reaches six months of age, it usually becomes quite apparent that he or she is picking up movement skills slower than normal. Infants with Neuro motor disorder are more often slow to reach certain developmental milestones, such as rolling over, sitting up, crawling, walking and talking. Parents are more likely to notice developmental delays, abnormal behaviors, and symptoms of Neuro motor disorder.

The medical professionals hesitate to use the term "Neuro motor disorder" at first Instead, they may use broader terms such as:

- i) Developmental delay, which means that a child is slower than normal to develop movement skills such as rolling over and sitting up
- ii) Neuro motor dysfunction, or delay in the maturation of the nervous system
- iii) Motor disability, indicating a long term movement problem

Causes: Neuro motor disorder

Neuro motor disorder damages to certain parts of the developing brain. This damage can occur early in pregnancy when the brain is just starting to form, during the birth process as the child passes through the birth canal, or after birth in the first few years of life. In many cases, the exact cause of the brain damage is never known. At one time problems during birth, usually inadequate oxygen, were blamed for Neuro motor disorder. We now know that fewer than 10% of cases of Neuro motor disorder begin

during birth (perinatal). In fact, current things is that at least 70-80%of cases of Neuro motor disorder begin before birth

(prenatal). Some cases begin after birth (postnatal). In all likelihoods, many cases of Neuro motor disorder are a result of a combination of prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal factors. Risk factors linked with Neuro motor Disorder includes the following.

Management of Neuro motor disorder There is no cure for Neuro motor disorder. With early identification the disabilities associated with Neuro motor disorder can be reduced. Many different therapies are available under supervision of medical professional. Early identification of Neuro motor disorder helps to prevent secondary handicaps through intervention.

This paper aims to bring a few facts in front of you all resulted in my study conducted in a sample of 283 in Hyderabad.

Demographic Features of Children with Neuro motor disorder Considering the demographic features such as age, sex, caste, religion framed a question on the above feature on families with Neuro motor disorder. As age is a most important in framing programmes for these children. Results are given hereunder.

TABLE:

S.No.	Age Group	Number (N=283)	Percentage
1	1-15	57	20
2	6-13	151	53
3	14 & Above	75	27
	Total	283	100

As per table the age classification, more than 50 percent (53.4%) of the children are in the age group of 6-13 years followed by age group of 14 years and above (26.5%) and 1-5 years (20.1%).

As everyone is aware, child's illness always gets recognized and reported by the mother or care taker. Age is an important factor influencing the people with disabilities as rehabilitation proves effective with early intervention i.e., dur-

ing formative stage or during infancy. 20% of subjects can undergo early intervention programmes if they have proper information where are they are getting services.

The Process of onset of Neuro motor disorder Our objective is to examine the process of onset of Neuro motor disorder with reference to mother's recognition of the symptoms, duration of onset, and the age of the child at the onset of the Neuro motor disorder.

TABLE: 2

S.No.	Indicators	Number (N=283)	Percentage
1	Loss of Head Control	253	89.4

This indicates the importance of early intervention programs. 89.4% of mothers of study are identifying head control is symptom, which is occurring in early milestones of the child. Awareness is to be created among the parents regarding symptoms and the advantages of early intervention. The intensity of the problem may vary at different ages, physical endurance, confidence level and the time available due to other responsibilities and factors naturally vary with age. Neuro motor disorder.

SUGGESTIONS:

- 1) Awareness of to the mother regarding information at the time of pregnancy.
- 2) Encouraging institutional deliveries.
- 3) Co-ordination between medical Para medical and rehabilitation workers.
- 4) Clear information regarding available of services.
- 5) Medical professionals should disseminate correct information to mothers regarding risk factors and risk babies.
- 6) Programme should be linked with appropriate scheme.
- 7) Special incentives should be given for the families with identified risk babies.
- 8) Linkages with all departments.
- 9) Advocacy.
- 10) Empowering the stake holders for their full Participation.