Use of baclofen pump in the cerebral palsy of child: National survey of practice 2

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Keywords: Spasticity; Intrathecal baclofen therapy; Cerebral palsy

Background. – Aim of this study was to shed a light on the current use of intrathecal baclofen delivered by pump infusion in France for cerebral palsy in children in order to standardize practice in that specific indication.

Methods. – We performed an observational study based on a standardized questionnaire sent to 29 pediatric PM&R services over the country. The questionnaire consisted in closed responses (yes or no).

Results. – Twenty-four services responded to the questionnaire. Pre-test evaluation was performed in 22 cases and post-test evaluation in 21 cases, and early after implantation in 20 cases and late after implantation in 17 cases. Single shot infusion was the test favored by PM&R physicians in 15 cases. The pump was implanted in the subcutaneous tissue in 19 cases. Early complications were observed in 16 cases after pump implantation. Late complications were observed in 2 cases and consisted in catheter migration.

Conclusion. – In conclusion, the current study demonstrated large practice diversity over the country and highlighted to potential for complications due to the treatment. The follow-up of the treated patients was also non-uniform. It should be of interest to develop nationwide standardized strategies in order to improve and make uniform patient management.

Intrathecal baclofen therapy in adults in 2014

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Keywords: Spasticity; Intrathecal baclofen therapy

Background. – Intrathecal baclofen therapy for children with severe spasticity (Gross Motor Function Classification System IV-) is a successful therapy. However, in children with GMFCS I-III and dystonia patients, this therapy is not so evident.

Method. – I’d like to elucidate our screening and follow-up methods based on the experience of a multidisciplinary team approach at the University Hospital Pellenberg on a large group of CP children.

Results. – It is important to assess the patients whole clinical presentation of spasticity and spasticity-related problems, to make short-term and long-term treatment goals. Re-assessment of treatment goals is necessary.

Conclusion. – Intrathecal baclofen therapy is not a solo therapy. How can we evaluate this therapy then?

Intrathecal baclofen therapy for children with cerebral palsy (CP), especially the ambulatory and dystonic children

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Further reading


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