



Children with cerebral palsy (CP) have an increased risk of hip dislocation. Without a surveillance program, combined with subsequent indicated treatment, 10-20% of all children with CP develop hip dislocation. Several risk factors are known *, but also children without these established risk factors are at risk of developing hip dislocation. To prevent hip dislocation, the child's hips should be followed both clinically and radiographically during the entire growth period.

- * Risk factors
 - GMFCS III-V
 - Scoliosis
 - Windswept deformity

- Adduction flexion contracture
- Spasticity of hip adductor and flexor muscles

Follow-up program

The program is based on the child's age and GMFCS level. The findings at the clinical examination must also be taken into account in the overall assessment. At times, it will be necessary to deviate from the program and perform examinations more often than the care program recommends.

GMFCS I No radiographic examination, unless deterioration of hip and/or

spine is noted during the clinical examinations.

GMFCS II Radiographic examinations at 2 and 6 years of age. If MP is <33%

and no deterioration is noted during the clinical examinations, no

additional radiographic examinations are needed.

GMFCS III-V Radiographic examination immediately following a con-

firmed/suspected diagnosis of CP followed by annual radiographic examinations until eight years of age. After age 8, the time interval between examinations is determined individually based on the result of the previous clinical and radiological examinations. Children> 8 years with normal radiology for several years and no deterioration noted during the clinical examinations are recommended

to undergo radiographic examinations every two years until

growth plate closure.

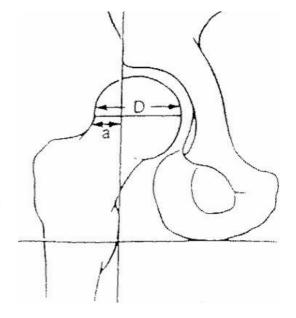
Children with pure ataxia or athetosis at GMFCS levels II-III and without deterioration noted during the clinical examinations may be excluded from further radiographic examinations - provided that the first radiographic examination is normal.

Comments

The degree of lateral displacement is measured with the Reimers Migrations percentage (MP)

 $MP = a/D \times 100.$

- Hips with MP < 33% need only to be followed further according to the program.
- In hips with MP 33-40%, the clinical examination and the development of MP over time determine whether preventive surgery should be performed.
- Most hips with MP > 40% need surgery to prevent further displacement.



Radiation dose

The radiation dose of a pelvic radiograph is equivalent to the radiation dose that the average Swede gets exposed to from naturally occurring radiation in the environment in a 2 week span. The calculation is based on a person who weighs 40 kg. Small children are exposed to a lower dose; adults are exposed to a radiation dose equivalent to 8 weeks background radiation in the environment.

2013-02-10

Gunnar Hägglund



Spinal follow-up in CPUP

Background

Children with cerebral palsy (CP) have an increased risk of developing scoliosis. The treatment strategy depends on:

- The magnitude of the curve.
- The type and location of the scoliosis.
- The degree of flexibility.
- The child's age and level of gross motor function.

Grading of scoliosis

Clinical examination

The spine is examined with the person in a sitting position. The degree of scoliosis is graded as:

Mild: discreet curve visible only on thorough examination in forward bending.

Moderate: obvious curve in both upright and forward bending.

Severe: pronounced curve preventing upright position without external support.

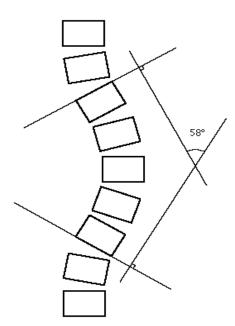
A scoliosis is further graded as flexible or not flexible.

Radiographic examination

The spine is examined in standing or sitting position.

If the examination is performed in a lying position, the degree of scoliosis cannot be reliably determined. In these cases, the Cobb angle must be related to the degree of scoliosis at the clinical examination.

The degree of scoliosis is measured according to the Cobb angle (Se Figure)



Follow-up program

The follow-up program includes yearly spinal examinations by the child's physiotherapist.

- Children < 8 years with a <u>flexible</u> scoliosis are followed with clinical examinations according to the follow-up program. Treatment (brace, seating support, positioning) depends on the clinical evaluation.
- Children < 8 years with a <u>non-flexible</u> scoliosis graded as moderate or severe are examined radiographically with anteroposterior and lateral views of the entire spine. The findings from the radiographic examination (the Cobb angle) and the clinical evaluation determine the course of treatment. For continued radiographic examinations only an anteroposterior view is needed.
- Children > 8 years with a moderate or severe scoliosis (whether it is flexible or not) are examined radiographically as described above. The continued follow-up and treatment is determined by the degree of scoliosis (Cobb angle) and the factors described previously.

Guidelines for follow-up based on Cobb angle

Cobb angle < 15 degrees: Stimulate positioning to the "other" side in sitting, lying and standing positions. Treatment with brace or seating support is determined by the child's postural ability. If the scoliosis is flexible further clinical examinations are sufficient as long as the curve magnitude is not increasing. A non-flexible scoliosis is checked radiographically after one year.

Cobb angle < 30 degrees: Stimulate positioning to the "other" side in sitting, lying and standing position. Treatment with brace or seating support is determined by the child's postural ability. Radiographic examinations after one year.

Cobb angle 30 – 60 degrees: Possibly brace treatment in young children. Radio-graphic examination every 6 months if the Cobb angle is increasing, if no increase annual radiographic examinations are recommended. In children with Cobb angle > 40 degrees surgery should be considered.

Comments

A scoliosis with a Cobb angle > 40 degrees almost always progresses, even after completion of growth. This means that these children often need surgery, unless the child's general condition makes surgery too risky. The surgery is technically easier to perform at a Cobb angle of 40-60 degrees than at larger curves. However, surgery at a young age could make the spine shorter due to the spinal fusion. Therefore, at times, it is recommended to treat with a brace and postpone the surgery until the child is older.

National Health Care Programme CPUP – Physiotherapists



Personal ID Number (birth date, client number)
SurnameFirst name
County of residence (County, state)
Residential District
Assessment date (year-month-day)
Assessment carried out by
Deminent neurological ermenteme
Dominant neurological symptom: Spasticity□ Dyskinesia□ Ataxia□ Unclassified/mixed type□
Gross Motor Function Classification System – E&R: I□II □III □IV □ V□
Functional Mobility Scale (FMS) 1. How does your child move around for short distances in the house? (5 m) 2. How does your child move around in and between classes at school? (50 m) 3. How does your child move around for long distances such as at the shopping centre? (500 m)
Ask the child/parent to rate the child's most frequent mobility method for all three distances. FMS is a performance measure, rate what the child actually does. Note one score for each distance.
5 metres 50 metres 500 metres
 N= Does not apply: e.g., child does not complete the distance. C= Crawling: child crawls for mobility at home (5 m). 1= Uses wheelchair: may stand for transfers, may do some stepping supported by another person or using a walker/frame. 2= Uses a walker or frame: without help from another person. 3= Uses crutches: without help from another person. 4= Uses sticks (one or two): without help from another person. 5= Independent on level surfaces: Does not use walking aids or need help from another person.* Requires a rail for stairs. *If uses furniture, walls, fences, shop fronts for support, please use 4 as the appropriate description.

6= Independent on all surfaces: Does not use any walking aids or need any help from another person when walking

over all surfaces including uneven ground, curbs etc. and in a crowded environment.

Sitting – performance (most commo	on)			
Floor-sitting Not sitting				
In parents arms				
W-sitting				
Long-sitting				
Side-sitting right (weight	on left buttock	, legs to the ri	ght)	
Side-sitting left (weight o				
Cross-legged	C	,	,	
Knee-sitting				П
				_
Chair-sitting Not sitting				
Regular chair				
Adaptive seating				
High chair				
Sit to stand and stand to sit – per Without support (includes support again With support (includes all external support	nst the child's	own body, suc		,
	Without	support Wi	ith support C	Cannot
Floor-sitting to standing				
Standing to floor-sitting				
Chair-sitting to standing				
Standing to chair-sitting				
Standing – performance (most com	mon)			
Not standing				
Standing with aids/support (includes su	pport from fur	niture or walls	s)	
Standing without aids (includes suppor	t against the ch	ild's own bod	y)	
Uses standing aids No □	Yes \square			
Days per week: $1-2 \square$	3–4 □	5–6	7 🗆	
Times per day: 1 □	$2\;\square$	3 🗆	>3 🗆	
Hours per day: <1	1–2	3–4 □	>4 🗌	
		\		
Type of standing aid (several options	-		C(1' 1	1.1
Tilt table / Standing frame \Box	Standing bra	ce 🗆	Standing wh	eelchair 🗆
Standing aids used together with:				
Orthoses Spinal brace	v/iacket 🗆			
Orthoses — Spinar brace	ijacket 🗆			

Wheelchair indoors	– performance (comp	plementary to the FMS)	
Manual wheelchair:	Does not use \Box	Attendant pushed \square	Self-propels
Powered wheelchair:	Does not use \square	Attendant operated	Self-operates □
Whaalahair autdoor	es nortamones (con	nplementary to the FMS)	
Manual wheelchair:	Does not use \Box	Attendant pushed \Box	Self-propels □
Powered wheelchair:	Does not use \Box	Attendant operated	Self-operates
Stair climbing Moves independently	up the stairs	Moves independe	ntly down the stairs
no		no	
jumps, crawls		jumps, crawls	
walks		walks	
Walks up the stairs		Walks down the s	tairs
person assisting + hand	rail 🗌	person assisting + 1	handrail 🗌
person assisting		person assisting	
handrail		handrail	
without support		without support	
Cycling (All kinds of c		, with or without support on	a bicycle, tricycle,
Frequently (daily)	Sometimes (once a w	veek) Rarely (once a mo	onth) Never

Orthoses (Several options may be chosen) Uses orthoses? No Yes								
Orthoses used to prevent contracture Average use, l		y						
Right Left <1	1-2 □ □ □ □	3-4	5–6 □ □ □ □	7–9 □ □ □	≥10 □ □			
Orthoses used to facilitate function: Aim (several options may be chosen):	. Improve walking ability	2. Improve balance, provide stability	Facilitate training	4. Other				
Right Left	1.1	2. IJ	3. E	4.				
FO \square								
The aim of the orthosis is achieved								
AFO The aim of the orthosis is achieved								
KAFO The aim of the orthosis is achieved								
ко 🗆 🖺								
The aim of the orthosis is achieved								
HO The aim of the orthosis is achieved								
Have skin irritation/sores appeared in	n connection	with the us	e of the orthos	sis? No□ Yes				
Pain – Does the person experience pain (or reported by his/her proxy)? No□ Yes□ If yes, where? Head, neck□ Back□ Arms, hands□ Hips□ Knees□ Feet□								
Teeth	Stomach	Pressure	\Box Ulcers \Box					
Other	N.B. Note	only localisa	tion not right, le	eft or comments				
Fronting Hosels margan had anne	functions ===	noo the leaf	agaagamam49					
Fracture – Has the person had any No \square Yes \square	Tractures SII	nce the last a	assessment:					

Has the person had any surgery since the last assessment? No Yes Has the person had any Botox injections since the last assessment? No Yes		t to reduce spa	sticity			
Has the person had any Botox injections since the last assessment? No Yes If yes, please specify to which muscles Date Does the person get medical treatment to reduce spasticity such as Baclofen? No Yes Spasticity/Muscle tone Scissoring when walking/during activity none mild pronounced Scissoring at rest none mild pronounced Foot clonus Right No Yes Assessment of muscle tone at rest according to the Modified Ashworth Scale (see manual) 0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through ROM. 3 = Considerable increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right	Has the person had any	surgery since the	e last ass	essment?	No \square Yes \square	
Does the person get medical treatment to reduce spasticity such as Baclofen? No	If yes, please specify ty	pe of surgery		Date		
Does the person get medical treatment to reduce spasticity such as Baclofen? No						
Does the person get medical treatment to reduce spasticity such as Baclofen? No	Has the person had any	Botox injections	since th	e last assessn	nent? No 🗆 Yes 🗆	
Spasticity/Muscle tone Scissoring when walking/during activity none mild pronounced Scissoring at rest none mild pronounced Foot clonus Right No Yes Left No Yes Assessment of muscle tone at rest according to the Modified Ashworth Scale (see manual) 0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through range following catch. 2 = More marked increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right	If yes, please specify to	which muscles		Date		
Spasticity/Muscle tone Scissoring when walking/during activity none mild pronounced Scissoring at rest none mild pronounced Foot clonus Right No Yes Left No Yes Assessment of muscle tone at rest according to the Modified Ashworth Scale (see manual) 0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through range following catch. 2 = More marked increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right						
Spasticity/Muscle tone Scissoring when walking/during activity	Does the person get me	dical treatment to	reduce	spasticity suc	h as Baclofen?	
Scissoring when walking/during activity none mild pronounced Scissoring at rest none mild pronounced Pronounced none mild pronounced Pronounced Note Pronounced	No □ Yes □					
Scissoring at rest none mild pronounced Foot clonus Right No Yes Assessment of muscle tone at rest according to the Modified Ashworth Scale (see manual) 0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through range following catch. 2 = More marked increase in tone through ROM. 3 = Considerable increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right Left 0 1 +1 2 3 4 Hip flexors Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Hand Considerable increase Right Right Left 0 1 +1 2 3 4 Hip flexors Hip adductors Knee flexors Hand Considerable increase Hand Considerable increase Right Left Right Left Right Right Left Right Right Right Right Right Right	•		nc nc	no □ mi	d □ pronounced □	
Assessment of muscle tone at rest according to the Modified Ashworth Scale (see manual) 0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through range following catch. 2 = More marked increase in tone through ROM. 3 = Considerable increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right Deft O 1 +1 2 3 4 Hip flexors Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Knee extensors Plantar flexors	<u> </u>	g/during activity				
0 = No increase in muscle tone. 1 = Slight increase in tone with a catch and release or minimal resistance at end of range. +1 = As 2 but with minimal resistance through range following catch. 2 = More marked increase in tone through ROM. 3 = Considerable increase in tone, passive movement difficult. 4 = Affected part rigid. Right 0 1 +1 2 3 4 Hip flexors Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Knee extensors Plantar flexors	Foot clonus Right No	\square Yes \square		Left N	o 🗆 Yes 🗆	
Right Left 0 1 +1 2 3 4 0 1 +1 2 3 4 Hip flexors	0 = No increase in muscle to 1 = Slight increase in tone w +1 = As 2 but with minimal 1 2 = More marked increase in 3 = Considerable increase in	one. rith a catch and releat resistance through rate to the through ROM.	se or mini ange follo	imal resistance a		1)
Hip flexors Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Plantar flexors	4 = Affected part rigid.	0				
Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Nee extensors Plantar flexors	II' Cl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		4		4
Hip adductors Knee flexors Check the extensors Check the extensor the exte	HID HEYORS					\square
Knee flexors Knee extensors Plantar flexors	•					
Plantar flexors	Hip extensors					
	Hip extensors Hip adductors					
Comments:	Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors					
	Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Knee extensors					
	Hip extensors Hip adductors Knee flexors Knee extensors Plantar flexors					

Joint Range of Motion – (for standardised positions, see the manual)							
Supine Lying	Right	Left	Differs from standardised positi	on			
Hip Abduction (obligatory) Lower legs outside the plinth, extended hips, flexed knees		oo	No □ Yes □				
Abduction (optional) Extended hips and knees		<u> </u>	No □ Yes □				
Knee Popliteal angle		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No □ Yes □				
90° hip flexion (full knee extension = 180°) Extension Extended hip (full knee extension = 0°)		o	No □ Yes □				
Ankle Dorsiflexion (flexed knee)		0	No □ Yes □				
Dorsiflexion (extended knee)		· · · · · ·	No □ Yes □				
Prone Lying							
Hip Internal rotation Extended hip, flexed knee	o	· · ·	No □ Yes □				
External rotation Extended hip, flexed knee	° _	0	No □ Yes □				
Elys' test (length of rectus) Pelvis fixed, flex knee		0	No □ Yes □				
Extension Legs outside the plinth, extend one leg, Secure the pelvis with the other hand.		<u> </u>	No □ Yes □				

Assessment – feet (see Able to put weight onto		No □ Yes □	
Right heel, when weigh	•		neel, when weight bearing:
Normal Varus Val	gus 🗆	Norma	al □ Varus □ Valgus □
Assessment – spine,	,	*	
Scoliosis surgery	No 🗆	Yes \square (if yes , assess	ment below not obligatory)
Assessed in	standing \square	sitting on a plinth	\square lying \square
Scoliosis present	No 🗆	Yes 🗆	
Thoracic	Right convex □	Left convex □	
Thoracolumbar	convex	convex	
Lumbal	convex	convex	
Scoliosis	correctable [\Box fixed \Box	
Scoliosis considered to	be mild	□ moderate □	pronounced \Box
Spinal brace/jacket	N. 🗆	Y □	
Uses spinal brace?	No 🗆	Yes 🗆	
Purpose of the brace (se	everal options i	may be chosen):	Brace has intended effect?
1. Prevent deformity/co	ntractures		
2. Stabilise/positioning	,•		
3. Improve arm-hand fu4. Improve head control			
Average use, hours per c	lay: 3–4	5-6 7-9	≥10

Physiotherapy							
Has the person received physiotherapy interventions apart from the CPUP assessment since the last assessment? No \square Yes \square							
If yes, how often? $< 1 \text{ time/month } \square$ 1-3 times/month \square 1-2 times/week \square 3-5 times/week \square > 5 times/ week \square							
How often has the physiotherapist been present on these occasions? $< 1 \text{ time/month } \square$ 1-3 times/month \square							
1–2 times/week □ 3–5 times/week □ $>$ 5 times/ week □							
Has the person had one or more periods of intense training, since the last assessment? No \Box Yes \Box							
Physical activity							
Has the person actively participated and performed physical activities/sports in school/pre-school, since the last assessment? No \(\subseteq \text{ Yes} \(\subseteq \)							
If yes, how often? < 1 time/ week □ 1–2 times/week □ 3–5 times/week □							
Has the person participated and performed physical leisure activities/sports, since the last assessment? No \square Yes \square							
If yes, how often? < 1 time/ week □ 1–2 times/week □ 3–5 times/week □							
What kinds of physical leisure activities?							
Swimming □ Riding □ Basketball □ Sledge hockey □ Strength training □ Gymnastics □ Skiing □ Boules □ Soccer □ Archery □ Dance □							
Other							

Body functions and Body structures Has the person received physiotherapy interventions to improve and affect the following movement related functions and structures since the last assessment?														
	No	Specific training	Integrated inteveryday acti	to	Both specific and integrated									
Muscle strength (force)														
Muscle tone														
Muscle endurance														
Joint range of movement														
Joint stability														
Oxygen uptake/Enduranc	e□													
Balance														
Body image														
Respiration														
Pain														
Has the person had spec	rific document	ed aims/goa	ls?	No 🗆	Yes 🗆									
Activities and Participation – Maintain a body position Has the person been training to maintain a body position, since the last assessment?														
	No	Specific training	•											
Lying		_												
Sitting														
Sitting Kneeling														
Sitting Kneeling Standing														
Sitting Kneeling	ific document	□ □ □ □ □ ed aims/goa		No 🗆	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐									
Sitting Kneeling Standing	oation – Char	nge a basic	body positior	1										
Sitting Kneeling Standing Has the person had spec	oation – Char	nge a basic	body positior	n st assessmen										
Sitting Kneeling Standing Has the person had specential Activities and Particip Has the person been train	pation – Char ing to change a	nge a basic a body positi Specific	body position on, since the la	n st assessmen	t? Both specific									
Sitting Kneeling Standing Has the person had spec	pation – Char ing to change a	nge a basic a body positi Specific	body position on, since the la	n st assessmen	t? Both specific									

Activities and Participation – Mobility Has the person been training any of the following movement-related activities since the last assessment?									
	No	Specific training	Integrated in everyday act		Both specific and integrated				
Bottom shuffling									
Rolling									
Crawling									
Walking*									
Running									
Jumping									
Mobility** □									
** with wheelchair or other m	* shorter or longer distances with or without aids ** with wheelchair or other means of transportation Has the person had specific documented aims/goals? No Yes								
Activities and Participation – Self-care Has the person been training any activities/participation towards self-care since the last assessment?									
	No	Specific	Integrated in		Both specific				
T . 11'1'		training	everyday act	tivities	and integrated				
Eating and drinking									
Personal hygiene/washin Toileting	ıg ⊔ □								
Dressing, undressing					П				
Diessing, undressing									
Has the person had spe	cific documer	nted aims/goa	als?	No \square	Yes \square				

GMFM and PEDI								
If the following assessment tools have been used, the results may be recorded here								
GMFM Performed (year-month-day)								
GMFM-66 GMFM-66 points	SE	95%	% KI					
GMFM-88 Total (%) Target score (%) Dimension score (%) A Define target areas: A \[\]								
PEDI Performed (year–mon	th-day)					_		
Part I				Part II				
Functional skills	Scale sc	ore	SE		assistance	Scale s	core	SE
Personal care				Personal	care			
Mobility				Mobility				
Social ability				Social ability				
Part III Presence of number of add Personal care Mobility Social ability	aptations	No	ne	General	Assistive d	evices	Exte	ensive
Comments:								



National Health Care Programme CPUP Occupational therapists

Version 9, 2011-04-11 English version dated 2011-12-25

Personal ID Number (birth date, client num	nber)				-				
SurnameFirst name									
County of residence (County, state)					-				
Residential District					-				
Dominant neurological symptom:									
Spasticity Dyskinesia A	taxia 🗌	Unclassified/m	ixed type]					
Assessment carried out by occupational the	erapist								
Assessment date (year-month-day)									
CLASSIFICATION OF HANDFUNCT: (Manual Ability Classification Systematics) I II III III IV	em)	ling to MACS I-V	7	Comment					
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION according to HOUSE 0 - 8	Right	Left		Comment					
DOMINANT HAND (preferred hand)	Right	Left	Both						
BIMANUAL ABILITY				Comment					
Has bimanual ability									
No bimanual ability, never uses the hands	together								



PASSIVE JOINT RANGE OF MOTION, Upper Limbs

Mark position for the other measurements SHOULDER Right Tenseness present Yes No Abduction 180 Flexion 180 External rotation 90 Internal rotation 80 Left Tenseness sitting supine Sitting supine Left Tenseness Present Yes No Yes No Yes No Left Tenseness Present Present Yes No Left Tenseness Present Present Yes No Left Tenseness Present Internal rotation 90	c 1					
SHOULDER Right Tenseness Left Tenseness Comment present Yes No Abduction 180 — □ □ □ □ □ Flexion 180 — □ □ □ □ □ External rotation 90 The seness present Yes No Yes No □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □						
present present Yes No Yes No						
Yes No Yes No Abduction 180	SHOULDER	Right		Left		Comment
Abduction 180			-		-	
Flexion 180	Abdustion 190		res No			
External rotation 90	Abduction 180					
	Flexion 180					
Internal rotation 80	External rotation 90					
	Internal rotation 80					
Showing signs of pain during examination Yes \square No \square	Showing signs of pain	during ex	amination	Yes □ No		
	EL DOW	D: 14		T 64	m	<u> </u>
ELBOW Right Tenseness Left Tenseness Comment	ELBOW	Right		Left		Comment
present present Yes No Yes No			-		_	
Extension 0	Extension 0					
Flexion 150	Flexion 150					
Showing signs of pain during examination Yes \square No \square	Showing signs of pain	during ex	amination	Yes No	, 🗆	
FOREARM Right Tenseness Left Tenseness Comment	FOREARM	Right	Tenseness	Left	Tenseness	Comment
present present	FOREARM	Right				Comment
Yes No Yes No			-		-	
Supination 90 \[\square \	Supination 90					
Pronation 90	Pronation 90					
Right 0° Left 0°	Ri	ight	0 °		Left	0°
90° -90° -90° 90°		90°		-90°	-90°	90°
D:-1.4 T .64			D!-14	T . P4		
Right Left	A otivo guni-stis-		Kight	Left		
Active supination	Active supination					
No active supination	No active supination					
Showing signs of pain during examination Yes \square No \square	Showing signs of pain	during ex	amination_	Yes D No	<u> </u>	



WRIST	Right	Tenseness present Yes No	Left Tenseness present Yes No	Comment				
Extension 70			— _П П					
Extension, extended fingers			_					
Flexion 80			🗆 🗆					
Ulnar deviation 30			🗆 🗆					
Radial deviation 20								
Showing signs of pain du	Showing signs of pain during examination Yes \square No \square							
THUMB	Right	Tenseness present	Left Tenseness present	Comment				
Volar abduction		Yes No	Yes No					
THUMB POSITION		Right	Left	Comment				
No thumb-in-palm								
Classification of thumb-in-p	alm	Right	Left					
according to House Type I-I								
SIMULTANEOUS WRI	ST- AN	D FINGER E		Comment				
According to Zancolli group	1, 2A, 2	2B or 3						
Can actively extend the fing wrist extended 20° or more	ers with	the						
Wrist or finger extension coube assessed according to Zar								



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY interventions t or during the last year if this is the first CPUP			anction since the last assessment			
Therapy combined with Botulinum toxin or hand surgery						
Hand training						
Guidance						
CI-therapyi (constraint induced therapy)						
NIT (Network-based intensive training)						
Group activity						
Alternative treatment affecting hand function,	please s	pecify				
Are there any goals for hand function?						
Are the goals concerning hand function attained?			Partially			
Comments:						
ASSISTIVE DEVICES to improve hand function						
	Yes	No				
Assistive devices or adaptations to improve hand function?			which (see manual)			



ORTHOSES								
Orthoses are not us	sed							
Mark for which jo (function) or range		• •		s is use	ed and if	the purpose is	to affect han	d function
	Funct Right					ROI Right	M Left	
Elbow				Elbo)W			
Forearm				Fore	arm			
Wrist				Wris	st			
Thumb				Thu	nb			
Fingers				Finge	ers			
Time worn, to maintain ROM ≥ 6 hours/day < 6 hours/day ☐ Comment:								
Since the last asses	sment:					What surgery	?	Date
Has had hand/arm	surgery	? ?	Yes	No				
Has received Botul	inum to	xin	Yes □	No	П	Which muscl	es?	Date
injections in the up	per lim	bs?						
Medical treatment to reduce spasticity (such as Baclofen)? Yes □ No □								
PEDI (Pediatric Eva	aluation	of Disal	bility Invento	ory)				
The results from the	last PE	DI asses	ssment can b	e registe	ered acco	rding to local ag	greements.	
AHA (Assisting Ha	nd Asses	ssment)						

If AHA has been performed since the last CPUP assessment the results can be registered here. Total score and scale points are recorded.



National Follow-Up program- CPUP Pediatric Neurology

Personal nr (unique identifier):
Last name:First name:
Region child belongs to :
District child belongs to:
Assessment /Evaluation performed by:
First name:Last name:Title:
Date of assessment (year – month – day):
Criteria for CP diagnosis met: Yes No, CP diagnosis removed/withdrawn Cannot be determined at present
PREGNANCY – DELIVERY-NEONATAL PERIOD:
Country of birth Sweden □ Denmark □ Norway □ Other, please specify:
Was this a multiple birth (i. e. twins, triplets): Yes \square No \square Unknown \square
Gestational age at birth: Known
Birth weight: Known
Length at birth (cms):
Head circumference at birth: Known

Apgar scores: Known									
	d to neonata o □	ll care unit po Unknown □	ost delivery (mor	e than ro	outine care):				
_	Respirator treatment during neonatal period: Yes □ No □ Unknown □								
Cooling treatment/therapeutically induced hypothermia during neonatal period: Yes \square No \square Unknown \square									
	Seizures within 72 hours post delivery: Yes □ No □ Unknown □								
ICD code – 3 dig P10 Intracrani P11 Other birt P14 Birth inju P20 Intrauteri P21 Birth aspl P35 Congenit P37 Other cor P52 Intracrani P53 Haemorrl P55, P57, P58 other excessiv P70 Transitor P90, P 91 Cor	Neonatal diagnoses: ICD code – 3 digits unless birth defect (Q-nr) then 5-digit code from the ICD-code list P10 Intracranial laceration and haemorrage due to birth injury P11 Other birth injuries to central nervous system P14 Birth injury to peripheral nervous system P20 Intrauterine hypoxia P21 Birth asphyxia P35 Congenital viral diseases P37 Other congenital infectious and parasitic diseases P52 Intracranial nontraumatic haemorraghe of fetus and newborn P53 Haemorrhagic disease of fetus and newborn (Vitamin K deficiency) P55, P57, P58 Haemolytic disease of fetus and newborn, Kernicterus; Neonatal jaundice due to other excessive haemolysis P70 Transitory disorders of carbohydrate metabolism specific to fetus and newborn P90, P 91 Convulsions of newborn, other disturbances of cerebral status of newborn Q - Congenital malformations, diagnosis/es codes								
Post-neonatally acquired CP (time span: after first 28 days of age until before the second birthday) Yes □ No □ Unknown □ If yes, date or age (year) at injury									
CP CLASSIFIC			Cubanaun laval	1.3	Subanaun laval 2				
Subgroup level Dominating neu		ymptom	Subgroup level SCPE-type	l Z	Subgroup level 3 Swedish classification				
Spasticity□		Unilateral							
Dyskinesia □			Choreoathetotic	;	Choreoathetosis □ Tonus changing □				
Ataxia □ Non classifiable/	lmived type		Ataxic Non classifiable to	vne 🗆	Simple ataxia□ Ataxic diplegia □ Mixed □				
Non-classifiable/	inixed type		Non-classifiable	јуре ⊔	MIXCU				

If not possible to classify CP type, plea Child's age ☐ Not enough informatio child's symtoms ☐			or the subtypes do not fit with the
BRAIN IMAGING			
Ultrasound	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	Unknown □
Computed tomography (CT scan):	Yes \square	No □	Unknown □
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI):	Yes □	No □	Unknown □
Date of last MRI:			
Performed at what hospital (last MRI):			
Dominating morphology finding (path	ology) Please	check only or	ne alternative!
White matter injury of immaturity (PVL,	PVH etc).		
Focal cortical injury			
Diffuse cortical injury			
Basal ganglia pattern			
Malformation			
Normal finding			
Information missing			
Injury/ies location/s			
Bilateral injuries:	Yes \square	No □	Information missing \square
Please note check only one alternative be	elow!		C
Injury right = Injury left			
Injury located on right side or greatest in	jury on right s	side □	
Injury located on left side or greatest inju	ry on left side	e 🗆	
Information missing			
Additional findings: More than one alte	ernative can h	e checked	
Cerebellum Normal			Information missing \Box
Corpus callosum Normal			formation missing
Signs of infection (Ca++) Yes	No □		Information missing □
Comments:			
Comments:			
	NG TOTAL OF	10	
OTHER FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION Cognitive function Please only mark one		<u>es</u>	
Estimated/clinical evaluation			Age (years):
Assessed but cognitive level not determine			
			Age (years):
Not estimated or assessed			rige (jeurs)
Cognitive level based on ICD 10: Please	e check only o	_	
Moderate-profound mental retardation			
Mild mental retardation			
Clearly below average or low average (bo	oraeriine)		
Average or above			
Unknown			
Comments:			

Vision: Last vision assessment date: Visual impairment/blind (Visual acuity in the better eye with Yes □ No □ Not assessed/not possible to assessed possible	h best correction < 0,3 or non-useful vision).						
Other vision problems that even with correction limits everyday life Yes □ No □ Unknown □							
Hydrocephalus – treated neurosurgically (undergone ventriculostomy or shunt inserted): Yes □ No □ Unknown □							
Epilepsy (defined as having had at least 2 unprovoked seizures after the neonatal period) Never Yes, has or have had epilepsy - if yes, Child is currently being treated with antiepileptic medication Child is currently not on antiepileptic medication Not known if child is on antiepileptic medication or not							
Unknown if epilepsy or not □							
OTHER CONDITIONS/HEALTH RELATED PROBLE	EMS ACCORDING TO ICD (code or text)						
Diagnoses (Codes)	Diagnoses (text)						
FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES according to ICF (how things a	are most of the time, i.e. everyday function)						
b 134 Sleep functions No functional limitation Functional limitation Unknown							
b 230 Hearing functions No functional limitation Functional limitation, bilateral/unilateral deafness, or hearing impairment requiring hearing device Unknown							
b 3 Voice and speech function, i.e. the making of sound and sp No functional limitation Functional limitation Not applicable (e.g due to severe mental retardation or deafness) □ Unknown							

b 4 Breathing Function	
No functional limitation	
Functional limitation	
Unknown	
b510 Ingestion function	
No functional limitation	
Functional limitation	
Unknown	
h530 Weight maintenance function	
b530 Weight maintenance function No functional limitation (i.e. good weight gain in accordance to growth c	curve)
Functional limitation (i.e. good weight gain in accordance to growth c Functional limitation (i.e. too fast or too slow weight gain according to	du ve)
growth curve) Unknown	
Ulkilowii	Ц
ANTHROPROMETRICS	
Height or lying length at last assessment (cms, round up):	_ Date:
Weight at last assessment (kgs, round up):	Date:
Head circumference at last assessment (cms, round up):	Date:
Comments:	
MEDICATION	
Ongoing oral medication for spasticity /dyskinesia:	
$Yes \square$ No \square	
Oral medication, preparation name/dose:	
Please fill in the CPUP surgery form on gastrostomy, gastroesophaga baclophene, selective dorsal rhizotomy	el reflux disease, intrathecal
Additional comments:	



Critical values for passive joint range of motion

Upper limb

	Red	Yel	Yellow	
Shoulder Abduction	≤120°	>120°	<160°	≥160°
Shoulder Flexion	≤120°	>120°	<160°	≥160°
Shoulder External	≤0°	>0°	<45°	≥45°
rotation				
Shoulder Internal	<u>≤0°</u>	>0°	<40°	≥40°
rotation				
Elbow Extension	≤-30°	>-30°	<-10°	≥ - 10°
Elbow Flexion	None			
Forearm Supination	≤45°	>45°	<80°	≥80°
Forearm Pronation	≤45°	>45°	<80°	≥80°
Wrist Extension	<0°	≥0°	<60°	≥60°
Wrist Extension,	≤-20°	>-20°	<60°	≥60°
extended fingers				
Wrist Flexion	None			
Wrist Ulnar	≥45°, <0°			<45°, ≥0°
deviation				
Wrist Radial	<0°	≥0°	<20°	≥20°
deviation				

Lower Limb

GMFCS I-III	Red	Yellow		Green
Hip Abduction	≤30°	>30°	<40°	≥40°
Knee Popliteal angle	≤130°	>130°	<140°	≥140°
Knee Extension	≤-10°	>-10°	<0°	≥0°
Ankle Dorsiflexion	≤10°	>10°	<20°	≥20°
(flexed knee)				
Ankle Dorsiflexion	≤0°	>0°	<10°	≥10°
(extended knee)				
Hip Internal rotation	≤30°	>30°	<40°	≥40°
Hip External rotation	≤30°	>30°	<40°	≥40°
Elys' test	≤100°	>100°	<120°	≥120°
Hip Extension	<0°			≥0°

GMFCS IV – V	Red	Yellow		Green
Hip Abduction	≤20°	>20°	<30°	≥30°
Knee Popliteal angle	≤120°	>120°	<130°	≥130°
Knee Extension	≤ -20°	>-20°	<-10°	≥ -10°
Ankle Dorsiflexion	≤ 0°	>0°	<10°	≥10°
(flexed knee)				
Ankle Dorsiflexion	≤-10°	>-10°	<0°	≥0°
(extended knee)				
Hip Internal rotation	≤30°	>30°	<40°	≥40°
Hip External rotation	≤30°	>30°	<40°	≥40°
Elys' test	≤90°	>90°	<110°	≥110°
Hip Extension	≤-10°	>-10°	<0°	≥0°