Description of movement patterns used by blind and deaf children to rise from a supine position to erect stance.

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine the way of motor development in both deaf and blind children. rising from supine to a standing position was selected as the movement task to evaluate the way of motor development. twenty-five blind children, twenty-five deaf children and fifty normal children with age ranges from 7 to 9 years participated in this study. all children were videotaped while rising from a supine position 10 times. descriptive categories were formed to portray movement of upper extremities (UE), axial (AX) and lower extremities (LE). the results of this study revealed a significant difference between the normal and blind children as well as between the deaf and blind children in the movement patterns they used in the execution of the rising task. on the contrary, there were no significant difference between normal and deaf children in the performance of the rising task. moreover, the study clarified that both deaf and blind children largely depend on their upper extremities while coming from supine to erect stance, compared with the normal children who greatly rely on their lower extremities during performance of the rising reaction. according to the previous results, we concluded that deaf children were-to a great extent -closer in their execution of different movement patterns to the performance of their normal peers, showing the least movement deviations, whereas the performance of such movement patterns in blind children was usually associated with odd execution and characterized by a higher degree of deviations.

Keywords
Blind children, deaf children, A supine position, Physical Therapy, Pediatrics,