

소아재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 08:30-12:30 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 11:00-11:30 Room G(3F)

## **P 3-110**

### **Developmental Status of Institutionalized Children: A Preliminary Study**

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#### **Introduction**

The institutional children are well known to suffer from structural neglect.

#### **Material and Method**

A retrospective study was conducted in eleven institutionalized children in one orphanage. Children were screened for the developmental status by Korean Denver Ⅱ developmental screening test (K-DDST II). Children were measured for height, weight, and head circumference to determine their physical development. In this study, we calculated the equivalent age of each items of K-DDST-II. The developmental index was calculated by dividing the equivalent age by the actual age. And we calculated the difference between equivalent age of the K-DDST-II and actual age. Developmental delay was defined as developmental index less than 75.

#### **Result**

In this study, the average age of the eleven children was 30.09 months. 9.09% of the children had delayed the social development, 45.45% delayed the development of fine motor, 27.27% delayed the language development, and 27.27% delayed the gross motor development. In this study, the developmental index of personal-social category was 106.65%, which was better than average. Instead, the developmental index of fine motor was 75.76% and the risk of development delay was the highest.

#### **Discussion**

It is generally known that institutionalized children have problems of articulation and sociality. The personal-social category of the K-DDST-II are related to activity of daily living(ADL). Institutionalized children had more opportunities for eating, dressing and tooth brushing training compared with the home-reared children. However, in this study, the fine motor category was the most delayed category, which had fewer educational opportunity in institutionalized children. The institutional child should be given more opportunities for fine motor training such as painting and building blocks.

#### **Conclusion**

In institutionalized children, the developmental delay was most commonly seen in the fine motor category. In future study, the accurate developmental assessments in the institutionalized children would be needed by conducting the multi-center study.

Table 1. Demographic data and Anthropometric data

	Average± standard deviation (n=11)
Age(month)	30.09±10.92
Height (%)	32.22±19.66
Weight (%)	55.89±24.51
Head circumference(%)	46.33±33.26

Table 2. Developmental status through the Korean Denver II developmental screening test

	Personal-Social	Fine motor	Language	Gross motor
Average(month)	32.01±11.14	22.95±9.86	30.29±15.56	25.97±9.59
Development Index(%)	106.65±33.01	75.76±12.31	94.38±29.46	87.01±18.97
Difference between equivalent age and actual age	+1.92±6.32	-7.14±4.56	+0.20±6.95	-3.93±7.17