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(1)

Ans: (1)

CBR:

It is a bring rehabilitation from city to village to village.

- systematized general approach.
- Included general community population.
- Development of PWO.
- Enable them to live an independent life: Inclusion of them in their community.

what do CBR programs have in common.

- Improve your program, to the level that you take support from national level.
- you have to start CBR programs just for human right.
- volunteer participant of the community.
- motivated community health workers.

Ans- (3)

Cerebral palsy-

It is control all the brain that we well do. different parts of the brain control the movement of every muscle of the body. In cerebral palsy, it is damage to or lack of development in one of these area of the brain cerebral means — refers to the brain.

palsy means — weakness or paralysis.

Cerebral palsy is a disorder of muscle control. after the result from some damage the part of the brain.

This term cerebral palsy is used when a problem has occurred in your life. The developing brain children with cerebral palsy can have problem such muscle weakness, stiffness, awkwardness.

Def:

Cerebral palsy is a group of permanent disorder of the development of movement and posture, causing activity in limitation.

Types of cerebral palsy:

① Spastic (pyramidal) characterized by persistent primitive reflexes, positive babinski reflex, ankle clonus, exaggerated stretch reflex, eventual development of contractures.

② Dyskinetic (Non specific, extrapyramidal)
 → Athetoid: chorea (involuntary, irregular jerking movement) characterized by slow, wormlike, writhing movement that usually involve the extremities, trunk, neck, facial muscle and tongue.

• Dystonic: slow twisting movement of the trunk or extremities & abnormal posture.
 • Involvement of the pharyngeal and oral muscle causing drooling and dysarthria.

③ Ataxic (nonspastic, extrapyramidal)

- wide-base gait
- Rapid repetitive movement performed poorly.
- Disintegration of movement of the upper extremities when the child reaches for objects.

(4)

Ans: (2)

Spina bifida
meaning.

Spina — spine
Bifida — split

Introduction:

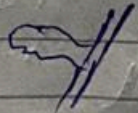
Spina bifida is a condition that affects the spine and its usually apparent at birth.

- It is a type of neural tube defect.

- It can happen anywhere along the spine if the neural tube does not close properly.

Types of spina bifida-
1. Myelomeningocele

In this condition, a sac of fluid comes through an opening in the baby's back which damages the part of spinal cord and nerves.



2. Meningocele

In this condition, a sac of fluid comes through an opening in the baby's back but it cannot damage the spinal cord and nerves.

(3)

Spina Bifida occulta :-
also called
hidden spina bifida. In this
condition there is a small
gap in the spine but no
opening or sac on the back.
Both spinal cord and nerve
are normal.

Sign and symptoms of spina
bifida :-

- swelling
- Tuft of hair
- Muscle weakness
- paralysis
- loss of sensation
- fluid build up
- Brain damage
- seizures
- Blindness
- abnormal feet or legs

such as a clubfoot.

(8) (6)

Ans: (5) Reynell's developmental model for psychological reaction to a disability.

what do individuals with disabilities want at different stages and life stages.

- pre-school
- childhood
- Early adolescence
- late adolescence
- adulthood

Social constant of disability

There are many social factors that can affect whether or not individual with disability are included or excluded from participation in various activities which in turn can affect development or self esteem.

- Ambivalence
- stereotyping
- Stigmatization
- prejudice and discrimination

Ambivalence

Most of the people without disability are not prejudiced against the people with disabilities that just feel uncomfortable around someone who is so different than themselves.

Stereotyping

without direct contact some person's with disabilities may began to form their own opinion about a person with a disability.

Stigma:

Stigmatization is discriminatory or unfair person or group of person believed to be different.

Stigma results when the ~~eff~~ focus in one attributes of an individual or group of individual that is perceived to be different undesirable a shortcoming or handicap.

prejudice

and discrimination can prevent individual with disabilities from participating in sports.

Ans - 5

(a) Impairment:
According to WHO -
- Any loss or abnormality of psychology, physiological or anatomical structure or function is termed as impairment.
It can be permanent or temporary.

(b) Disability:
According to WHO -
- any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or when the range considered normal for a human being as a result of an impairment.

or
an simply inability to perform an activity is called disability.

(c) Handicap:
According to WHO -
Nature and extent of a person's involment in life situations in a relation to impairment activities health condition and extence factors.
c-g participation in community activities obtaining a job etc.
getting a driver's licence