

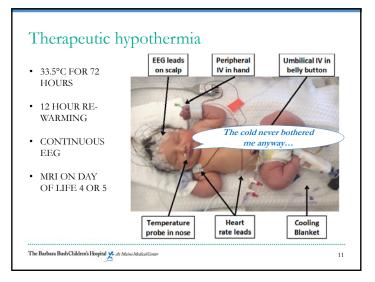
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Outcomes from IVH

- Mental retardation (IQ<70) occurs in 20% of grade I-II hemorrhage and 70% of grade III-IV
- Special services are required in 45% of the grade I-II group and 92% of the grade III-IV group
- Higher grade hemorrhages predict increased risk of posthemorrhagic ventricular dilatation (PHVD)
- Percentages of PHVD:
 - 25% will have progressive ventricular dilatation requiring neurosurgical intervention

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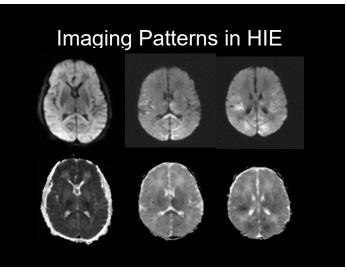
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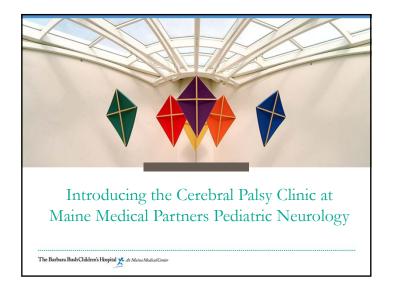
Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy

- 1-7 per 1000 births are affected by hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy and 15-20% of affected newborns sustain permanent neurodevelopmental disability.
- Acute asphyxia leads to primary energy failure via increased neurotransmitter release, excessive production of free radicals, increased intracellular calcium and increased pro-apoptotic mediators.
- Secondary energy failure occurs 6-15 hours after the initial insult and the severity of this secondary injury is highly correlated with survival and degree of neurodevelopmental disability.
- Therapeutic hypothermia reduces the incidence of death and disability in full term infants with HIE by preserving cerebral energy metabolism and reducing cytotoxic edema.

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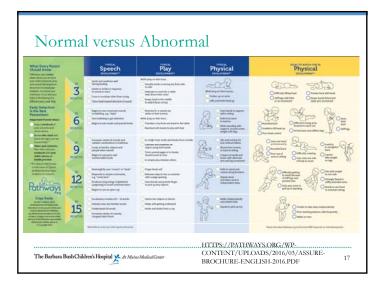
Cerebral Palsy

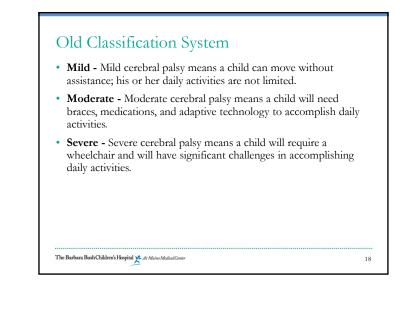
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- CP describes a group of permanent disorders of the development of movement and posture that cause activity limitations that are attributed to nonprogressive disturbances that occurred in the developing fetal or infant brain. The motor disorders of CP are often accompanied by disturbances of sensation, perception, cognition, communication, and behavior and by epilepsy and secondary musculoskeletal problems.
- About two to three children out of every 1,000 have cerebral palsy
- Around 8,000 to 10,000 babies and infants are diagnosed per year with cerebral palsy
- Maine estimate of 500-600 children with cerebral palsy throughout the state (CDC estimates lifetime cost of 1.3 million per lifetime)

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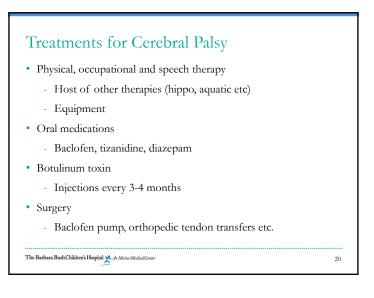


Gross Motor Classification System

- · GMFCS Level I- walks without limitations.
- GMFCS Level II- walks with limitations; may require use of mobility devices when first learning to walk, usually prior to age 4; and may rely on wheeled mobility equipment when outside of home for traveling long distances.
- GMFCS Level III- walks with adaptive equipment assistance. Requires handheld mobility assistance to walk indoors, while utilizing wheeled mobility outdoors, in the community and at school; can sit on own or with limited external support; and has some independence in standing transfers.
- GMFCS Level IV- self-mobility with use of powered mobility assistance. Usually supported when sitting; self-mobility is limited; and likely to be transported in manual wheelchair or powered mobility.
- GMFCS Level V- severe head and trunk control limitations. Requires extensive use of assisted technology and physical assistance; and transported in a manual wheelchair, unless self-mobility can be achieved by learning to operate a powered wheelchair.

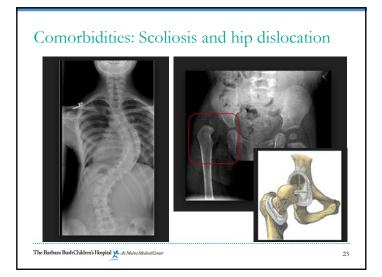
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CP clinic becomes a medical home

- Providers who are regularly seen include pediatric neurology, orthopedics, physical therapy and orthotist
 - FY 2017: implement pediatric gastroenterology and pulmonology, social work, palliative care (case specific)
 - FY 2017 wheel chair evaluation (fitting)
- Clinic is coordinated by a nurse practitioner who coordinates clinic visits and procedures such as Botulinum toxin injections under anesthesia
- Aim is to develop this as a pediatric subspecialty patient centered medical home with direct and accessible pediatric RN support

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Objectives

- Preterm birth associated causes of cerebral palsy
 - Periventricular leukomalacia
 - Intraventricular hemorrhage
- Term Birth associated causes of cerebral palsy
 - Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy
- Review classification systems of cerebral palsy
- Review treatments for cerebral palsy

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