



ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIFE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

AKTIVNOSTI SVAKODNEVNOG ŽIVOTA DJECE I MLADIH SA CEREBRALNOM PARALIZOM

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of this paper is to determine the level of independence in performing daily activities in children and youth with cerebral palsy who are included in the regular education and rehabilitation program and to see their progress in relation to children and youth with cerebral palsy who are occasionally included or not included in the education and rehabilitation program. The research was conducted in the Center for Children with Multiple Disabilities "Koraci Nade (eng. Steps of Hope)" in Tuzla as well as in practice with the mobile team of the Centre. Total of 40 respondents were included. Respondents were divided into two groups: respondents who were included in the program and respondents who were occasionally or not at all included in the program. The results of the research indicate that the respondents who were included in the regular program of education and rehabilitation achieve better results in performing activities of everyday life in relation to the respondents who are occasionally or not at all included in the program.

Key words: cerebral palsy, motor functioning, daily life activities, treatment.

SAŽETAK

Glavni cilj ovog rada je bio utvrditi nivo samostalnosti u obavljanju svakodnevnih aktivnosti kod djece i mladih s cerebralnom paralizom koja su uključena u redovni program edukacije i rehabilitacije, te sagledati njihov napredak u odnosu na djecu i mlade s cerebralnom paralizom koja su povremeno uključena ili nisu uključena u program edukacije i rehabilitacije. Istraživanje je provedeno u Centru za djecu s višestrukim smetnjama „Koraci nade“ u Tuzl.

Obuhvaćeno je ukupno 40 ispitanika. Ispitanici su podijeljeni u dvije skupine: ispitanici koji su bili uključeni u program i ispitanici koji su povremeno ili uopće nisu uključeni u program. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da ispitanici koji su uključeni u redovni program edukacije i rehabilitacije postižu bolje rezultate u obavljanju aktivnosti svakodnevnog života u odnosu na ispitanike koji su povremeno ili uopće nisu uključeni u program.

Ključne riječi: Cerebralna paraliza, motoričko funkcionisanje, aktivnosti svakodnevnog života, tretman.