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Advisors:

May 2001
Master of Science in Physical Therapy
for the degree of
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
Forest Grove, OR
Pacific University
School of Physical Therapy
Submitted to the Faculty of the

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CEREBRAL PALSY
ENDURANCE FOR THREE CHILDREN WITH SPASTIC DIPLEGIC
THE EFFECTS OF THERAPEUTIC TRICYCLE RIDING ON GAIT AND
Subject number one received poliuvinol injection functions during the second baseline.

and two increased in gross motor functional measurements over the course of the study. Results: Subjects one additional information to correlate with any changes observed. Additionally, all subject baseline heart rate, and subclinical measures were utilized to provide Data is designed to determine if any gait changes occurred with the therapeutic intervention.

Case and Control gait were collected over the course of six months, using a single subject throughout. They were chosen from a sample of convenience. They were evaluated with the

The functional Methods: Three children with a diagnosis expressive diplegia, ages five

muscle stimulation and strengthening in a typical pattern of co-activation and reciprocated

lycyclical motion is often described as therapeutic, and is theoretically a tool to encourage

patterns, and prevent future disability with better alignment during functional activities.

the goals include strengthening the lower extremities to produce a more typical gait

commonly walk with a “scissoring” pattern. The goals for most families and physical

children have demonstrated observable and quantifiable endurance and, and the physical endurance of three children with spas tic diplegia. Children with spastic diplegia, and the effects of the intervention therapeutic lycyclical gait on function, gait parameters.

Background and Purpose: The purpose of this study was to quantitatively

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The effects of therapeutic lycyclical gait and

ABSTRACT

ENDURANCE FOR THREE CHILDREN WITH SPASTIC DIPLEGIC CEREBRAL

PALSY

THE EFFECTS OF THERAPEUTIC TRICYCLE RIDING ON GAIT AND

ABSTRACT
Study the effects of strengthening with the Icycle in children with spastic diplegia after polio infections. The study of strengthening with the Icycle in children with spastic diplegia has also been found to improve endurance for children with spastic diplegia, cerebral palsy. If they are also valuable to replace the desire of this study and further investigation, Icycle riding effects on gait and nicotine was seen beneficial. A tool from a psychological perspective. If would be beneficial to indicate that nicotine riding affected his general decrease in function. For all subjects, the therapeutic measurement. For subjects those, there did not seem to be any trend to indicate that significantly significant due to large variations in initial baseline gait parameter. Because and increased time in single limb stance. These trends could not be deemed as indicative. Icycle riding and strengthening effects on gait which allowed for greater velocity.

**Discussion and Conclusions:** Trends for subjects one and two suggested that the families specifically viewed the Icycle riding as socially and physically beneficial. All five children and the ones of the study, both qualitatively and quantitatively. All five children and Icycle riding phases. Subject one gained two pounds and declined in function from

Subject number two had observable trends of increased function during therapeutic...