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CEREBRAL PALSY: GENERAL MOTOR DISABILITY IN CHILDHOOD

Ashwani Arya * and Anuradha Punia

Department of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, BPS Women University, South Campus, Bhainswal Kalan, Sonipat - 131305, Haryana, India.

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Correspondence to Author:
Ashwani Arya

Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, BPS Women University, South Campus, Bhainswal Kalan, Sonipat - 131305, Haryana, India.

E-mail: ashwaniarya5@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT: Cerebral palsy is main general motor disability in the infancy and 2 to 2.5 per 1000 live births affected by the cerebral palsy. The movement restrictions in the cerebral palsy are credited to non-progressive interruption that occurs in developing brain of the infants. It is characterized by means of spasticity, weakness of muscle, primitive reflexes loss, interfering of growth of normal motor control. The motor disorders of the cerebral palsy are frequently accompanied as a result of disturbances of the cognition, sensation, perception, communication and behaviour. The frequent threat factors are, multiple pregnancy, prematurity, small-for-gestational age and infections of the maternal genitourinary. The causal pathways, classification of cerebral palsy and prognostication can play a role in development to prevent the cerebral palsy and arrangement of health services to assemble the desires of the affected infants with disease. This paper covers the causes, clinical features, types, risk factors, pathophysiology and complications of cerebral palsy.

INTRODUCTION: Cerebral palsy describes a cluster of the permanent illness of the development of movement and posture, causing the activity restriction, which is attributed to disturbances of non-progressive that occurred inside developing brain of the child or infant. The motor disorders of the cerebral palsy are frequently accompanied as a result of disturbances of the cognition, sensation, perception, communication and behaviour [1]. Cerebral palsy are neurodevelopmental disorder which are the commonest "physical" disabilities in early days and influence on development of the child [2, 3]. Cerebral palsy is frequent in the infants born preterm by means of small birth weights [4].

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The 2 to 3 of every 1000 live births affected by cerebral palsy. Cerebral palsy is "an umbrella name covering a cluster of the non-progressive, but often altering, motor impairment syndromes secondary to lesions or anomalies of the brain arising in the early stages of development" [5]. The incidence is higher in premature infants and in twin births [6]. The incidence is superior in the males as compared to the females (ratio of 1.33:1). The lower socioeconomic category might be a threat issue intended for the disease [7].

As the mechanisms of damage to the developing CNS are better understood, the neuroprotective agents are probable to take part in a rising function in ongoing efforts at key prevention of the illness [8, 9, 10]. Cerebral palsy is a chronic motor disorder consequential as of a non-progressive (static) insult to developing brain. Kids suffering from cerebral palsy have multiple problems and potential disabilities for example epilepsy, mental retardation, difficulties of feeding and ophthalmologic and

hearing impairments. Cerebral palsy is a clinical appearance of an extensive range of the cerebral cortical or sub-cortical insults taking place throughout the first year of life. The preterm infants are at the maximum risk for rising cerebral palsy. The vulnerable brain is injured for the duration of a serious stage of the expansion mainly by recognized central nervous system complications of prematurity such as the intraventricular hemorrhage and periventricular leukomalacia [11].

Low birth weight, prematurity, twins or increased multiple births and perinatal infection are the risk factors for enlargement of the cerebral palsy [12]. Brain growth continues for the period of first two years of the life, and any brain insult throughout the prenatal, postnatal or perinatal period can later outcome in cerebral palsy [13]. It is a heterogeneous form with multiple clinical types; multiple causes; multiple patterns of neuropathology on the imaging of brain; multiple related developmental pathologies, such as, autism, epilepsy, intellectual disability and visual impairment; and more recently multiple rare pathogenic genetic variations (mutations). Thus, the various pathways and etiologies has each resulted in a nonspecific nonprogressive disease of posture and movement control [12].

The advances in investigatation are growing the considerate of the causal pathways and the opportunities for key avoidance of the illness. The cerebral palsy cannot be cured, other than a host of interventions be able to get better the functional abilities, participation, and excellence of life. The community of the cerebral palsy are significantly more probable to have functional difficulties not linked to the movement but associated to their sensory, epileptic, learning, behavioural and related developmental impairments of the central nervous system [14, 15].

These impairments may commence early in life as difficulties in feeding, irritability, and various disease of sleep patterns. These troubles, when present, which influence the day to day living conditions and can cause considerable distress to kids and their parents. These harms are not inevitable or intractable, but it is essential to ask about, identify, and intervene before problems become entrenched. Cerebral palsy can be present with the global physical and mental dysfunction. Thus, CP is an incurable illness, has caused significant burdens to both affected families and societies, not to mention the quality of life of the patients themselves [16, 17].

Clinical Features of Cerebral Palsy: Kids suffering from Cerebral Palsy (CP) generally nearby means of developmental postponement and the motor deficits. The positive phenomena like clonus, rigidity, spasticity and the spasms and the negative phenomena like fatigue, weakness, in coordination occur in the deficits of cerebral palsy. The spasticity is a velocity dependent enlarged the tone of muscle with the hyper reflexia consequential of the hyperexcitability of stretch reflex, stiffness of muscle, atrophy and the functional destruction.

The condition is not managed, it be able to development to contractures, muscle fibrosis and consequent deformities of the musculoskeletal. Disease can be classified according to severity of the motor deficits because mild, moderate, or severe. The number of other classification of cerebral palsy based on the etiology, path physiology, and allocation of the motor deficits as describes belows [18]. The various clinical features of the neurological illness depend on the site of the harm to nervous system. The site of harm can be subdivided into the UMN or LMN [18, 19].

Upper Motor Neuron (UMN): In which the neurons in central nervous system (spinal cord and brain) that organize the movement of the muscles. The UMN travel *via* the pyramidal tracts (*i.e*., corticospinal tracts). The UMN lesions be able to cause negative (like weakness or loss of dexterity, generally due to reduced descending excitatory signals from the brain) or and positive signs (like muscle overactivity and spasticity, generally due to reduced descending inhibitory signals from the brain).

In the tonic stretch reflex (normally, passively stretching a muscle group (*e.g*., stretching the biceps by passively extending the elbow) causes contraction of the same muscle set to prevent overstretching and injury. This tonic stretch reflex is a spinal reflex (which does not needed the input from brain). The spasticity (which injury to the descending UMNs that frequently give inhibitory

signals to spinal reflexes causes net disinhibition, which contraction the muscle tone (increases muscle tone) as the muscle is inactively stretched. The more rapidly the velocity of the stretching, the reflexes is stronger [20].

Lower Motor Neuron (LMN): In which the neurons from ventral horn of spinal cord grey matter that exit the spinal cord and connect to the skeletal muscles. The lower motor neuron send signals from the UMNs to the skeletal muscles for start the excitation-contraction coupling, which allowing entity units of a muscle to contract in a coordinated way. Their purpose is in the direction of give muscle tone to skeletal muscles. In LMN lesions, there is no neural input to the muscles, which leads to flaccid paralysis due to be short of resting muscle tone and subsequent atrophy from disuse. The lack of excitation-contraction coupling leads to fasciculations in muscles, where individual sacromeres (contractile units in muscles) fire and contract at random.

Cerebral palsy is characterized by abnormalities of the posture and movement. The abnormal sensation and perception, destruction of the speaking, swallowing, eating, hearing, eyesight and the coordination of eye movements, be deficient in of coordination and mental underdevelopment, difficulties in walking, balance, and the motor control, learning disabilities, bladder and bowel control present in the cerebral palsy [21, 18]. The some of the symptoms of the cerebral palsy are summarized in the **Fig. 1**.

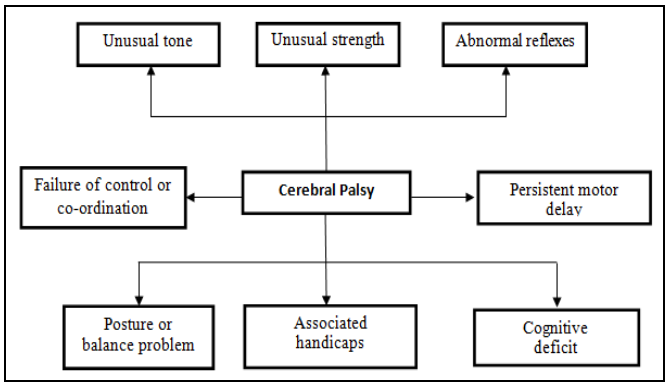

FIG. 1: CLINICAL FEATURES OF CEREBRAL PALSY

Causes of Cerebral Palsy: The statistics of kids with further severe forms of the illness are rising, chiefly within the crowd born prematurely as a consequence of larger continued existence of these kids to an age while cerebral palsy be capable of examined. The low birth weight prematurity, perinatal infection and twins or higher multiple births are threat factors for expansion of cerebral palsy. The causes of illness are multifactional, including restriction of intrauterine growth, prenatal and perinatal asphyxia, unusual expansion at pre-natal, perinatal, and post-natal stages, post-term at forty two weeks pregnancy or later, low birth weight, prematurity, fetal infections, several pregnancies, intraventricular hemorrhage, periventricular leukomalacia, vascular insufficiency, underlying genetic abnormalities, various toxins, chorioamnionitis and maternal factors [22, 23, 24]. The various causes of the cerebral palsy are described in the **Table 1**.

TABLE 1: THE CAUSES OF CEREBRAL PALSY [23, 24]

Periventricular leukomalacia	The white matter is responsible intended for transmitting the signals within mind and to rest of body. The periventricular leukomalacia injure looks like minute holes in white matter of a brain of the infant. These gaps in mind tissue interfere by means of normal conduction of the signals. Various actions with the purpose of be able to cause periventricular leukomalacia (PVL), as well as the maternal or infection of the fetal
Cerebral dysgenesis	Some disruption of usual route of mind growth throughout fetal expansion be able to cause the malformations of brain that obstruct with the conduction of the brain signals. The trauma, gene mutations, infections, fevers cause affect brain expansion
Intracranial hemorrhage	Caused by blocked or broken blood vessels, stroke. Other types of fetal stroke are caused by weak blood vessels in brain or by blood-clotting abnormalities. The maternal hypertension or pelvic inflammatory illness might also cause fetal stroke
Hypoxicischemic encephalopathy or intrapartum asphyxia	Caused by an interruption in the breathing or poor oxygen supply, is frequent in offspring because of the stress of the labor and the delivery. As well caused by severe maternal low down blood pressure, rupture of the the uterus, detachment of placenta, or trouble relating the umbilical cord

The periventricular leukomalacia (injure to the white matter of the brain), the unusual progress of the brain which is cerebral dysgenesis, intracranial hemorrhage and the brain damage caused by means of a be short of the oxygen in brain (hypoxicischemic encephalopathy or intrapartum asphyxia). The warning signs of cerebral palsy are shown in **Table 2** and risk factors of cerebral palsy are summarized in **Table 3**.

TABLE 2 : WARNING SIGNS OF CEREBRAL PALSY [21, 23]

Breech appearance	Offspring with the cerebral palsy are further most probably to be in a breech site (feet first) in its place of head first at the commencement of the labor
Tangle labor and the delivery	A offspring who has vascular or respiratory troubles at stage of labor and delivery may already have affected the brain abnormalities
Small for gestational period	Threat since of factors that kept them from growing naturally in the womb
Low apgar score	A low score at 10 - 20 min subsequent to the delivery is often measured an significant mark of possible troubles for instance as cerebral palsy
Jaundice	The severe, untreated jaundice can cause the neurological situation called as kernicterus, which kills the brain cells and be able to cause deafness, cerebral palsy
Seizures	An offspring who has seizures faces a superior risk of being diagnosed afterward in early days with cerebral palsy

TABLE 3: RISK FACTORS OF CEREBRAL PALSY [12, 25, 27]

Low birth weight and premature birth	Higher among babies who weigh less than 5½ pounds at birth or are born less than 37 weeks
	Risk increases as birth weight falls or weeks of gestation shorten. Greater risk of CP with preterm deliveries
Multiple gestation	Increases the risk of antenatal complications, such as preterm labour, growth restriction, low birth weight, and death of a co-twin.
	Death of a co-twin *in-utero* has been shown to induce neuropathologic changes that can lead to CP in the surviving twin
	Prevalence of CP in the surviving twin was found to be 15x higher than average. Twinning is the single strongest risk factor for the development of CP
Pregnancy complications in the mother	Thrombophilias can lead to placental vascular injury and clotting of the fetal vessels
	Hemorrhage and preeclampsia (placental abruption, placenta previa and other causes of third trimester bleeding) seem to lead to premature delivery, conferring the same risks for CP as a premature infant according to some evidence
Infections during pregnancy	Inflammatory response to infection releases Cytokines (immune system cells). Inflammation may cause central nervous system damage in an unborn baby. Fetoplacental and uterine infection or inflammation can cause initiation of preterm labour, which can lead to CNS injury and CP. Underdeveloped fetal brains are more susceptible to inflammation and inflammatory cytokines
Exposure to toxic substances	Exposure to toxic substances during pregnancy, such as methyl mercury, heightens the risk of having a baby with cerebral palsy
Mothers with thyroid abnormalities, mental retardation, or seizures	Mothers with any of these conditions are slightly more likely to have a child with cerebral palsy

Types of Cerebral Palsy: Cerebral Palsy (CP) is categorized into the spastic cerebral palsy, dyskinetic cerebral palsy, ataxic cerebral palsy and mixed cerebral palsy on the basis of the predominant motor disorder [1, 25, 26, 27]. The spastic cerebral palsy is the majority type, taking place in 80% cases. The spastic cerebral palsy is subdivides into diplegic (21%), hemiplegic (31%), quadriplegic (35%), and monoplegic with other forms of CP, including dyskinetic, hypotonic, mixed, and ataxic cerebral palsy contributing to the remainder which 13% cases [28]. Dyskinetic cerebral palsy is occasionally referred to as dystonic, athetoid, extrapyramidal, choreoathetotic, or choreoathetoid cerebral palsy [29]. Cerebral Palsy (CP) is the mainly general neuromotor disability in the world. Dyskinetic CP is the second most common subtype, affecting 15%- 20% of children with CP [30, 31]. The damage to the developing brain in cerebral palsy is heterogeneous in nature. The grey and white matter is at risk to the different mechanisms of damage. The diffuse injury of the white matter and periventricular leukomalacia are usually linked by means of prolonged hypoxic-ischemic events, preterm delivery or moderate-intensity events.

This damage outline is linked among the expansion of spastic cerebral palsy [32]. The dyskinetic cerebral palsy has been linked among the basal ganglia and thalamic injury following brief, profound the hypoxic insults and is more usually seen in term infants [33, 34]. The various types of cerebral palsy are summarized in the **Table 4**.

TABLE 4: VARIOUS TYPES OF CEREBRAL PALSY [28, 34 - 43]

Types of CP	Clinical features of cerebral palsy
Spastic CP	It is mainly frequent category of cerebral palsy. It caused by the injury to motor cortex. Spastic muscles are tight and stiff which limit movement. People with suffering from the spastic cerebral palsy have stiff muscles and tightness which cause repeated or jerky movements. It further subtypes into the dipelgia, hemipelgia, quadriplegia, monoplegia, triplegia.
Diplegia	Typically both legs are more affects than the arms. Diplegia mainly frequent in the premature babies. The lower limbs are affected and the upper body has no spasticity or only a little. The leg and hip muscles are tight. Legs cross at the knees, making walking more not easy. The crossing of legs when the upright is often referred to as scissoring.
Hemiplegia	It's mainly common in kids who have traumatic brain injuries or strokes. A kids suffering from the spastic hemiplegia will typically have spasticity, or stiffness of the muscle, on one part of the body. This is generally just a hand and an arm, but it may also involve a leg. The side that is affected may not develop properly. There may be problems of the speech and occurance of the seizures.
Quadriplegia	All four limbs affected in the quadriplegia. This is mainly common in the babies who occurrence an interruption in supply of oxygen. The body, arms and legs are affected in this category. Quadriplegia is the most severe type of the spastic cerebral palsy. It might entail the deficits of cognitive, difficulty of the walking and talking, and chances to occurance of the seizures.
Monoplegia	One limb is affected in the monoplegia
Triplegia	In this category three limbs are affected. Either both arms and one leg or both legs and one arm are affected
Athetoid/ Dyskinetic	Dyskinetic cerebral palsy has been linked with the basal ganglia and injury of the thalamic following brief, profound hypoxic insults and is mainly commonly observed in the infants. It is characterized by slow, uncontrolled, writhing movements of feet, hands, feet, legs or arms (athetosis). The movement often interferes with feeding, speaking, walking, grasping and other skills required coordination. It is characterised by unusual postures or movements linked with the impaired muscle tone regulation, control of movement and coordination comprising two main movements disorder patterns (dystonia and choreoathetosis)
Ataxic cerebral palsy	Injuries to brain part mainly cerebellum can consequences in ataxia cerebral palsy, which causes the the poor coordination. That, in turn, affects the posture, balance and controlled movements. Ataxic cerebral palsy can cause unsteadiness when walking and difficulties with motor tasks. Ataxic cerebral palsy affects the balance and depth perception.
Mixed	In this category injuries to the areas of the multiple brain usually the basal ganglia and cerebral cortex can result in more than one kind of the abnormal muscle tone. For example, someone could have spasticity and dystonia or rigidity

Pathophysiology of Cerebral Palsy: Insults consequential in the loss of the neurons be able to:

- Cortical(pyramidal), resulting in the spasticity
- Basal ganglia(extrapyramidal), resulting in irregular movements like choreoathetosis
- Cerebellar, resulting in hypotonia
- Mixed spastic cerebral palsy is the mainly general type, which accounting for up to seventy five percentage of cases.

A minor percentage of kids with cerebral palsy show the extrapyramidal (dyskinetic) features, which including the combinations of chorea, athetosis and dystonia. The irregular movements generally build up in the second year of life and develop into the majority apparent through volitional motor activities with related to impairments of speech. Many children with extrapyramidal cerebral palsy have usual intelligence, but their abilities be able to under estimated due to the severity of their deficits of the motor and communication. Kernicterus (bilirubinencephalo-pathy) is a most important reason of the extrapyramidal cerebral palsy. The affected neonate appears weak, listless and hypotonic, with poor feeding. The choreoathetosis, opisthotonus and sensorineural hearing loss develops subsequent to the episode of months [44].

The pathophysiological mechanisms that outcome in cerebral palsy can be classified as hypoxia and ischemia that triggers a cascade of excito-oxidative actions in the intrauterine infections/inflammation that reason of neuroinflammation and fetal inflammatory response syndrome, prematurity, PVL and genetic or other congenital causes [45 - 49]. The pathogenesis of cerebral palsy may be explained by every or a blend of these mechanisms [50, 25].

Preterm infantst the premature neonatal brain is susceptible to two main pathologies: intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) and periventricular leukomalacia (PVL). Although equally the pathophysiology which increases the threat of the disease and periventricular leukomalacia is more intimately lonked to cerebral palsy and is the most important reason in preterm infants. The term periventricular leukomalacia describes white matter in periventricular region that is damaged or underdeveloped ("leukomalacia"). Both periventricular leukomalacia and intraventricular hemorrhage causes the cerebral palsy [50].

Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH): Bleeding from the subependymal matrix (the origin of fetal brain cells) into the ventricles of the brain. The blood vessels around the ventricles develop late in the third trimester, thus preterm infants have underdeveloped periventricular blood vessels, predisposing them to increased risk of IVH. The risk of CP increases with the severity of IVH Prematurity is the main risk factors for CP.

Preterm infants are at risk of both intraventricular hemorrahage (IVH) and periventricular leukomalacia (PVL). Anatomical factors, including distal arterial perfusion of watershed zones and in mature vessel autoregulation, the premature brain (periventricular area) to ischemia. Cellular factors such as cytokines, reactive oxygen, and excitotoxicity, target the premyelinating oligodendrocytes, interfering with myelination of white matter. Together, these factors gives rise to under development of the white, matter in the periventricular area, known as periventricular leukomalacia [51].

Ischemia/Hypoxia: The periventricular white matter of the neonatal brain is supplied by the distal segments of adjacent cerebral arteries. Although collateral blood flow from two arterial sources protects the area when one artery is blocked (*e.g*., thromboembolic stroke), this watershed zone is susceptible to damage from cerebral hypoperfusion (*i.e.,* decreased cerebral blood flow in the brain overall). Since preterm and even term neonates have low cerebral blood flow, the periventricular white matter is susceptible to ischemic damage. Autoregulation of cerebral blood flow usually protects the fetal brain from hypoperfusion, however, it is limited in preterm infants due to immature vasoregulatory mechanisms and under development of arteriolar smooth muscles [50, 51].

Infection and Inflammation: In this microglial (brain macrophage) cell commencement and release of the cytokine, which causes injured to a particular type of cell in the during developing brain called as oligodendrocyte. The oligodendrocytes are a kind of supportive cell of brain that wraps around the neurons to appearance the myelin sheath, which is necessary for the white matter expansion. The infections of the intrauterine stimulate the fetal immune system, which produces the cytokines (and TNF-α, interferon γ) so as to are toxic to oligodendrocytes, premyelinating.

Microglial cells activated by the infection, which discharge the free radicals. Premyelinating oligodendrocytes have immature defences against the reactive oxygen species (example, low production of the glutathione, a significant antioxidant). IVH is hypothesized to grounds of PVL because iron-rich blood causes iron-mediated conversion of hydrogen peroxide to hydroxyl radical, contributing to oxidative damage [46, 50].

Excitotoxicity is a course where enlarged the extracellular glutamate levels stimulate the oligodendrocytes to raise the calcium influx, which stimulates the reactive oxidative species release. Glutamate is raised because hypoxia causes the white matter cells to reduce reuptake of glutamate due to be deficient in of energy to function of the glutamate pumps. Glutamate is as well released from microglial cells for the duration of inflammatory response [30, 50].

The risk factors for the cerebral palsy are prematurity, preterm infants (intraventricular hemorrhage and periventricular leukomalacia. The anatomical factors comprised of distal arterial perfusion of watershed zones and immature vessel autoregulation, periventricualr area to ischemia, cellular factors comprised of reactive oxygen species, cytokines and excitotoxicity which targerts the premyelinating oligodendrocytes, interfering among myelination of white matter. All these factors give augment to under developement of the white matter in the periventricular area [50]. The pathophysiological mechanism of PVL described in the **Fig. 2**.

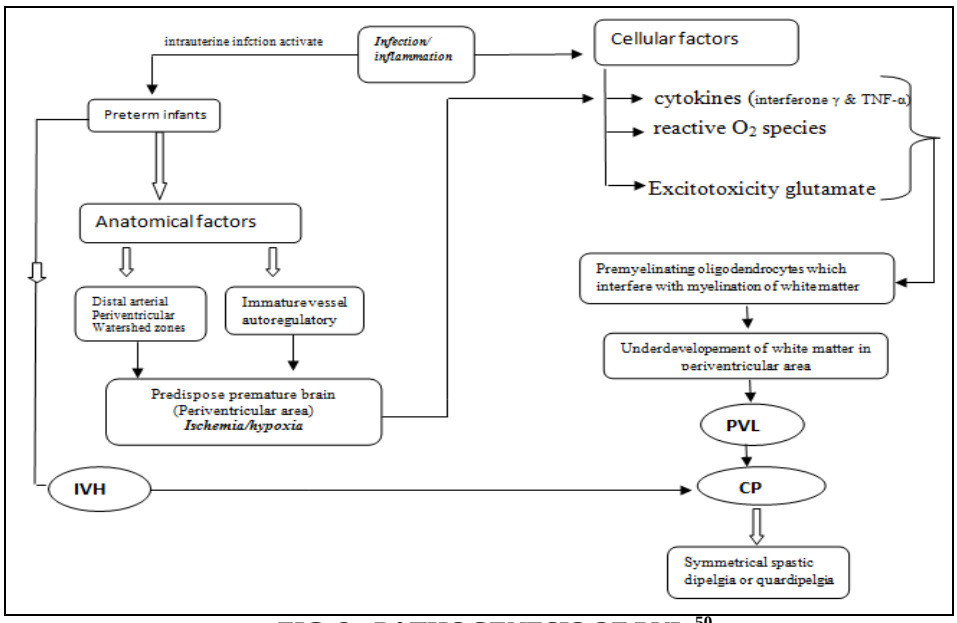

FIG. 2: PATHOGENESIS OF PVL [50]

Brain Regions Involved in Cerebral Palsy: Cerebral palsy is a heterogenous cluster of the neurological disorders which are mostly observed in the infants. It consequences due to a static brain lesion at the instance of pregnancy or the early life. Cerebral palsy is limited to lesions of brain. Therefore, diseases particular to peripheral nerves of spinal cord such as the traumatic peripheral nerve lesions myelomeningocele, spinal muscular atrophy, vascular malformations, or tumors of the spinal cord, or inherited metabolic disorders, metabolic myopathies, metabolic neuropathy, or movement disorders, although causing early motor abnormalities, are not considered CP [52, 53].

TABLE 5: THE AFFECTED AREA OF BRAIN IN CEREBRAL PALSY [51, 55 - 59]

S. no	Brain parts	Affected regions of the brain
1	Basal ganglia	This region controls the mind ability to recollect earlier learned movement patterns. The damage the region can cause a range of tone disorders, which comprise of hypotonia or rigidity (a type of elevated tone that's diverse from the spasticity), dystonia (fluctuating tone) and chorea and athetosis (involuntary muscle movements)
2	Cerebellum	This region monitors and maintains coordination during movements. Injury can cause the tremors when activities are attempted, hypotonia (low tone) and ataxia (poor coordination).
3	Cerebral cortex	This region produces a person's desire to move. The injury can cause the muscle stiffness (spasticity), probably the mainly frequent tone abnormality linked among the cerebral palsy.

CP involves injure to numerous types of cells in the brain with multifaceted manifestations. A sequence of interventions of useful remedial strategies are essential to give the comprehensive curative plan for the person's suffering from the cerebral palsy by the various physiatrists, orthopedic surgeons, neurologists [54, 17]. Cerebral palsy has caused significant burdens to affected families and societies [55, 41]. In simple conditions, it implies that usual and fewer injured areas of the brain have the capability to enlarge and maturate with time to result in developmental sequence and motor improvements [56 - 58]. The affected area of brain in cerebral palsy are summarized in **Table 5**.

Complications of Cerebral Palsy: The spasticity and contractures; difficulties of feeding; drooling; communication difficulties; osteopenia; osteoporosis; fractures; pain; and functional gastrointestinal abnormalities contributing to the bowel obstruction, vomiting and constipation comprise of complications of the cerebral palsy [60]. The mainly frequent related conditions in patients suffering from the cerebral palsy are learning disability or mental impairment (40%); visual impairment (16%); seizures (30%); complex movement disorders (20%); malnutrition and related conditions, such as gastroesophageal reflux, obesity, and undernutrition (15%); and hydrocephalus (14%). Mental impairment and learning disability be able to variety from extremely mild deficits to severe destruction and

incapability to live separately. The osteopenia with greater risk of the fracture as well is widespread in the severely affected individuals suffering from the illness such as cerebral palsy [61, 62]. The complications of the cerebral palsy are summarized in the **Table 6**.

Prevention of the premature delivery, ensuring sufficient nutrition, advanced thoughtful of the placental function and detecting placental pathology, diagnosis of illness and management of maternal genitourinary infection in pregnancy are the key areas to preventing cerebral palsy [62].

TABLE 6: COMPLICATIONS OF CEREBRAL PALSY [62 - 75]

Condition	Complication of cerebral palsy
Mental retardation	The 2-3 of the persons through the illness of cerebral palsy will be intellectually impaired. The mental retardation is more common spastic quadriplegic cerebral palsy illness than the kids suffering from the spastic hemiplegia [62]. The additional factors related to increased cognitive destruction comprise the epilepsy and the cortical abnormalities on neuroimaging [63]
Seizure disorder	Numerous as partially of all patients with cerebral palsy have the seizures. Focal seizures with or without secondary generalization are mainly frequent among frequently focal EEG abnormalities [64]. Epilepsy can be an sign of the severity of the neurological damage like quadriplegic Cerebral palsy or cortical insult (hemiplegic cerebral palsy) [65]
Delayed growth and development	A condition called malfunction to thrive is frequent in kids with moderate-to severe disease like cerebral palsy, particularly those with spastic quadriparesis. Muscles and limbs affected by cerebral palsy be inclined to be lesser than the normal [65]
Spinal / Orthopedic Abnormalities	Curvature (scoliosis), humpback (kyphosis), and saddle back (lordosis). Spinal deformities can make sitting, standing, and walking difficult and cause chronic back pain. Spasticity can lead to progressive joint contractures, shortened muscles, and hip or foot deformities. Other orthopedic complications that need to be watched for include scoliosis and fractures due to osteomalacia or osteoporosis. These manifestations are more common with severe motor disability and immobility, such as quadriplegia [66, 67]
Vision, hearing or speech abnormalities	Great figures of patients with cerebral palsy have strabismus, generally called "cross eyes". Untreated, this be able to lead to poor vision in one eye and can obstruct with the ability to evaluator of the distance. Patients with hemiparesis may have hemianopia, defective vision or blindness that blurs the normal field of vision in one eye. Hearing impairment is frequent. More than a third have speech and language disorders. Children with cerebral palsy, mainly the preterm infants, are also at greater than before risk the retinopathy of prematurity, glaucoma, myopia, strabismus and amblyopia [68]
Drooling	It occurs due to poor control muscles of throat, mouth, and tongue. Drooling occurs in up to thirty percent of kids suffering from cerebral palsy. It is not typically associated to enlarged the production of saliva unless an irritating lesion is present, like infection of throat or dental caries [69]
Abnormal sensations and perceptions	May have difficulty feeling simple sensations, such as touch. May have stereognosia, which makes it difficult to perceive and identify objects using only the sense of touch. These are the most common issues encountered in children with severe cerebral palsy [70]. Although growth delays appear to be multifactorial in origin, the leading cause appears to be poor nutrition secondary to pseudobulbar palsy. This is an upper motor neuron disorder resulting in poor coordination of sucking, chewing and swallowing. In addition, gastroesophageal (GE) reflux consequences in regurgitation, vomiting, and possible aspiration. Gastroesophageal reflux can be a basis of pain and food refusals in the difficult-to-feed child [71]
Dysfunction of bladder and bowel	There are greater risk for urinary incontinence, urgency and infections. The spastic cerebral palsy can be linked among the spasticity of detrusor muscles ensuing in the minute frequent voids and a low capacity irritable bladder [72]. Constipation is frequent in kids suffering from the cerebral palsy and consequences from numerous factors counting as poor feeding, reduced water intake and the immobility [73]
Impaired sleep	Sleep disorders are frequent in child who are suffering from cerebral palsy, chiefly those with visual impairment [74, 75]

CONCLUSION: Cerebral palsy are the commonest "physical" disabilities in childhood which severely influence on the growth of the child. Understanding of the contributory pathways, opportunities for key prevention, value of precise intervention strategies are the various key factors which are rising for the advancement of research. The quality of life for the child's relatives is also affected with implications for parents being able to work, housing and care of a disabled young person through childhood into adult life. The state also has a main impact on the health, community and education services with increasing survival of more severely affected children with cerebral palsy.

Kids among cerebral palsy experience from the multiple troubles and the potential disabilities like mental retardation of the child, epilepsy, feeding difficulties, vision problem and impairments of the hearing. Thus, cerebral palsy is motor impairment and be able to present with global physical and mental dysfunction and cerebral palsy has caused significant burdens to affected families and societies.

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