

  Gillbergcentrum
Sahlgrenska Akademien

AUTISM OCH ADHD HOS BARN MED CEREBRAL PARES

Magnus Pählman



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Barn med cerebral pares

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Cerebral pares definition

Cerebral palsy (CP) describes a group of permanent disorders of the development of movement and posture, causing activity limitation, that are attributed to non-progressive disturbances that occurred in the developing fetal or infant brain.

The motor disorders of cerebral palsy are often accompanied by disturbances of sensation, perception, cognition, communication, and behaviour; by epilepsy, and by secondary musculoskeletal problems.

Rosenbaum et al 2007

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GMFCS

Gross Motor Function Classification System

I		GMFCS Level I Youth walk or creep using a cane, crutches and/or a walker. They are able to walk on level surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs.
II		GMFCS Level II Youth walk or creep using a cane, crutches and/or a walker. They are able to walk on level surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs.
III		GMFCS Level III Youth are capable of walking using a hand-held device. They are able to walk on level surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs.
IV		GMFCS Level IV Youth are able to walk using a hand-held device. They are able to walk on level surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs.
V		GMFCS Level V Youth are able to walk using a hand-held device. They are able to walk on level surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs. They are able to walk on uneven surfaces and stairs.

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Syfte

- Att bestämma förekomsten av autism och ADHD i en hel population barn med cerebral pares (CP)
- Att beskriva sambanden mellan autism/ADHD och kön, graviditetstid, CP-typ, motorisk funktion, intellektuell nivå, andra funktionsnedsättningar, epilepsi och typ av hjärnskada

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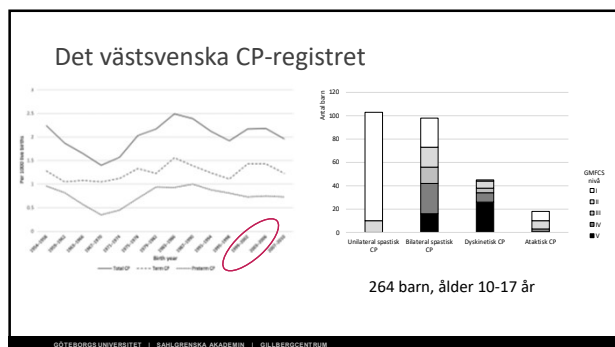
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Autism och ADHD

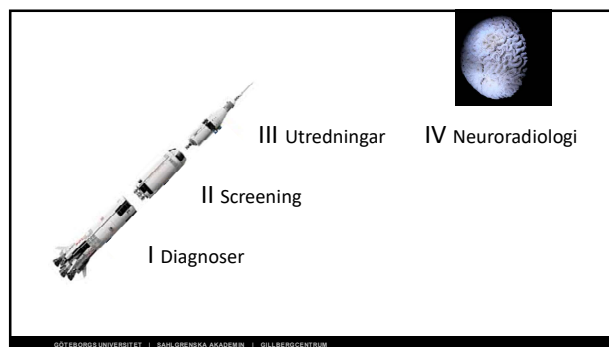
- Autism 1-2% (upp till 4% i vissa studier)
- ADHD runt 5%
- Tidig upptäckt kan ge bättre prognos
- Ofta andra svårigheter också
- ESSENCE (early symptomatic syndromes eliciting neurodevelopmental clinical examinations)

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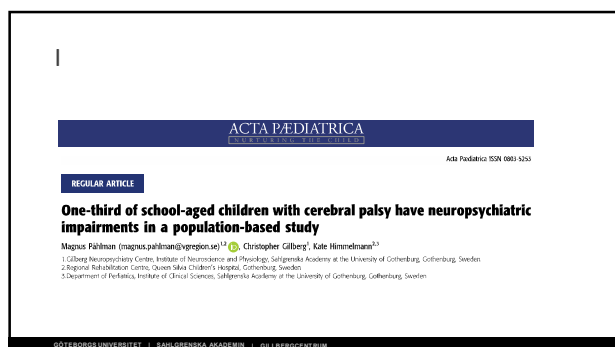
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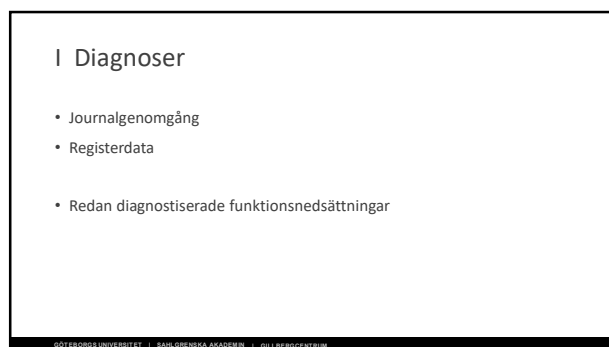
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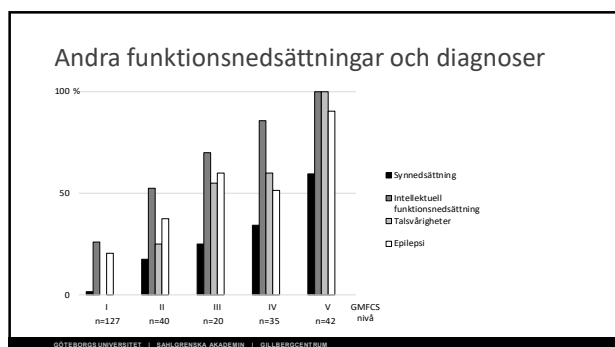
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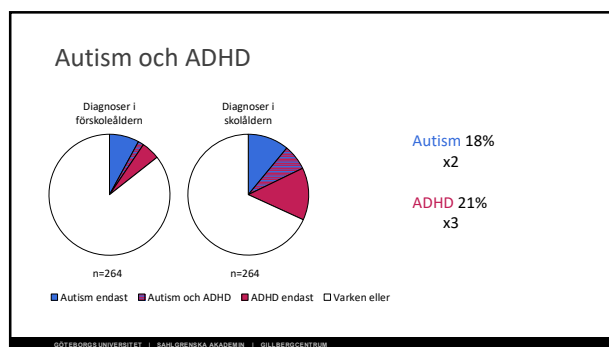
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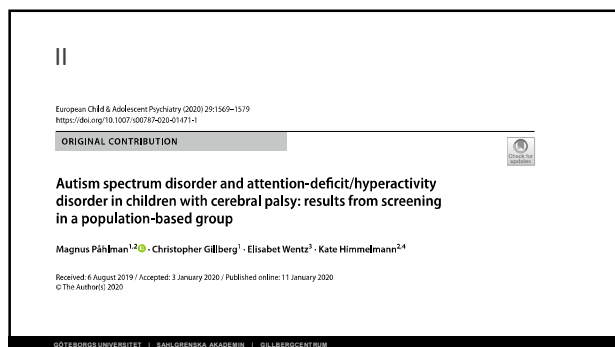
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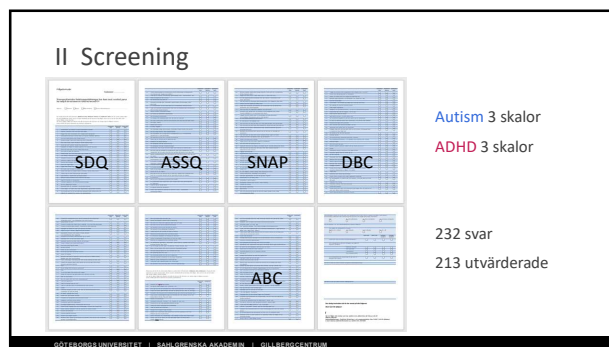
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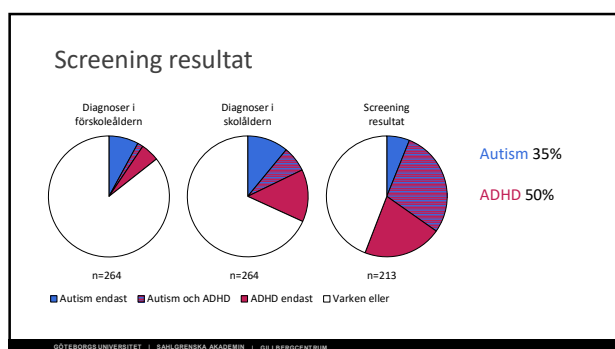
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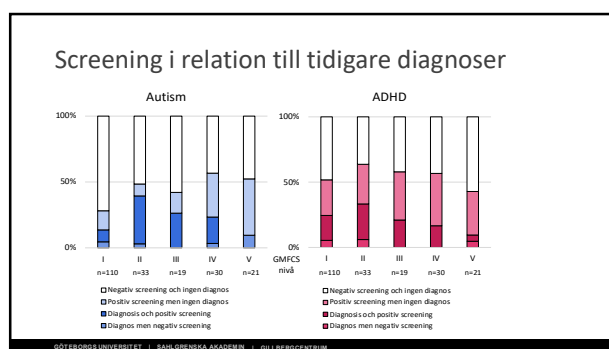
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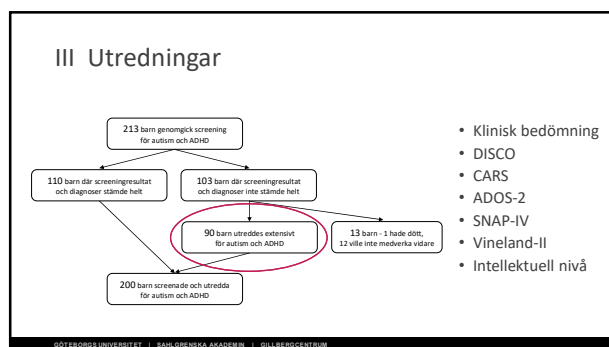
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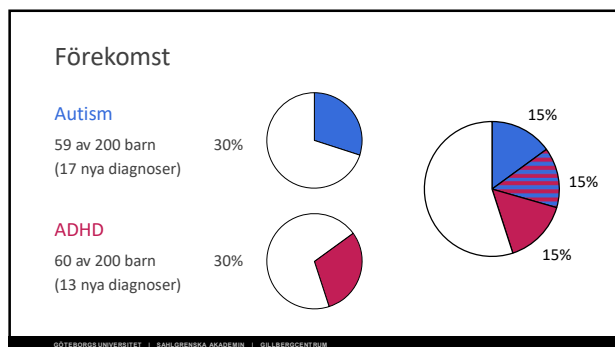
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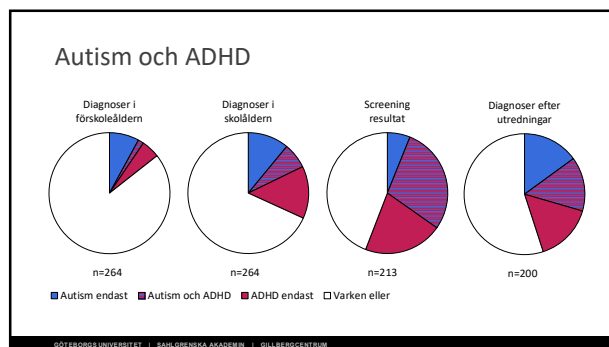
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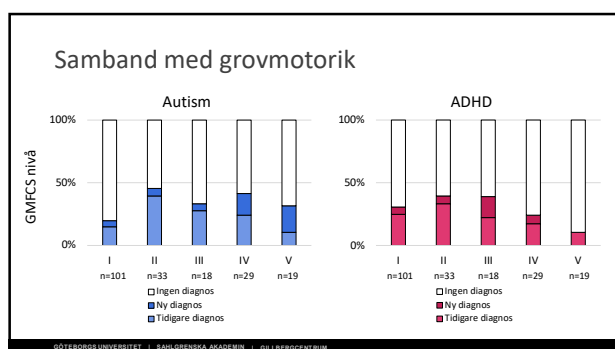
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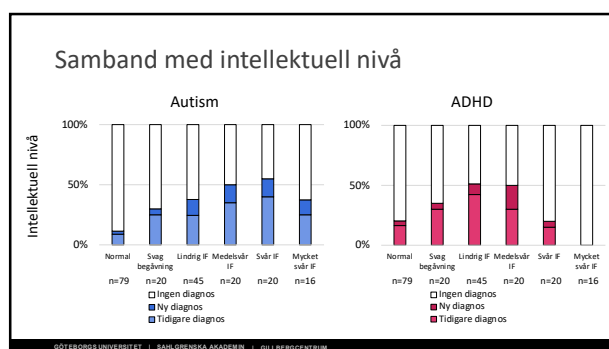
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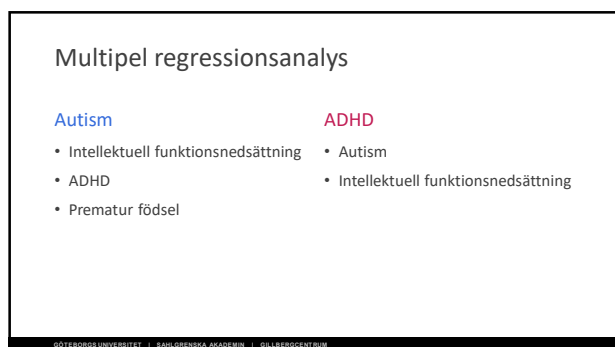
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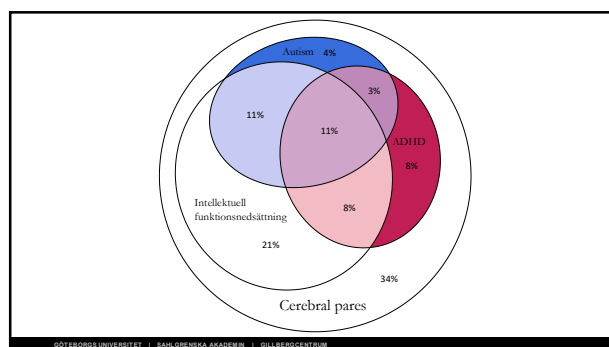
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IV

Inskickat manuskript

Neuroimaging findings in children with cerebral palsy with autism and/or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a population-based study

Magnus Pahlman, Christopher Gillberg, Kate Himmelman

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IV Neuroradiologi

- Registerdata
- Nya MR-undersökningar
- Fanns hos 184 av 200 barn
- 144 MR och 40 DT

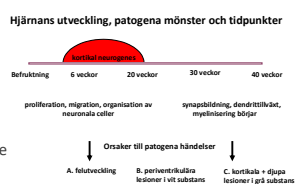
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MRI classification system (MRICS)

MRICS klassificerar MR i relation till tidpunkt för skada

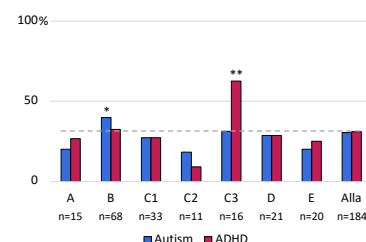
- A Missbildningar
- B Periventrikulär vitsubstansskada
- C Cortikal och djup gråsubstansskada
 - o C1 basala ganglier/thalamus
 - o C2 parasagittala lesioner
 - o C3 arteriell infarkt
- D Andra förändringar - ej klassificerade
- E Normalt fynd



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MRICS



Autism
vitsubstansskada
- tidig skada

ADHD
arteria cerebri media-
infarkt
- runt fullgången tid

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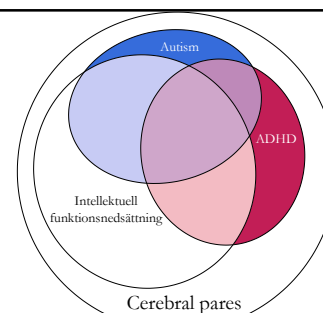
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Sammanfattning

- Autism och ADHD är vanligt hos barn med cerebral pares!, vanligare än tidigare rapporterat
- Autism/ADHD har samband med intellektuell funktionsnedsättning, men inte med grovmotorisk nivå
- Barn med cerebral pares har ofta en ESSENCE-problematik med överlappande svårigheter
- Hjärnabildning antyder samband mellan autism/ADHD och typ av hjärnskada
- Bedömning av autism/ADHD bör ingå tidigt i uppföljningsprogram av barn med cerebral pares

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Tack!

magnus.pahlman@gnc.gu.se

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