

Bibliographic identification

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Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with late preterm birth in relation to the occurrence of motor problems. The theoretical part provides an overview of knowledge about the consequences of prematurity. The work describes the differences of late-preterm infants not only in the neuromotor development, but also considers psychological and pedagogical aspects. The main part of the theoretical information concerns the occurrence of motor disorders, particularly the developmental dyspraxia. The aim of the practical part of the work was to determine whether late-preterm infants have higher incidence of developmental dyspraxia in comparison with term infants. Two groups of children were tested using the standardized test Movement Assessment Battery for Children 2 (MABC-2). The research group consisted of 31 late-preterm infants yet the control group was formed by 73 term infants. There was no significant difference in the incidence of developmental dyspraxia between the compared groups ($p > 0.05$). The work also examined whether there is a correlation between the results of examination by MABC-2 and the results of examination of posture and postural functions compiled using our protocol. A significant correlation between the results ($p < 0.01$) was obtained. A closer examination proved that some items of protocol for the evaluation of posture have some noticeable value in predicting risk of motor disorders.

Keywords

prematurity, late-preterm infants, developmental dyspraxia, developmental coordination disorder, Movement Assessment Battery for Children 2, motor skills