

## Intelligence level in children with cerebral palsy (CP) at YPAC Medan

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### Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai tingkat kecerdasan pasien anak penyandang kelumpuhan otak (CP) di Yayasan pembinaan anak cacat (YPAC) Medan, dengan menghubungkan antara jenis CP, derajat retardasi mental, serta jenis kelamin. Penelitian dilaksanakan secara potong lintang, meliputi semua pasien dengan CP yang terdaftar dalam buku registrasi poliklinik YPAC Medan antara Juli 1987-Juni 1998. Semua di antara 74 pasien yang diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini mempunyai IQ di bawah rata-rata dan 62% di antaranya berjenis perempuan. Jenis yang paling banyak ialah tipe spastik (65%), kemudian campuran (16%), diskinetik (11%) dan hipotonik (8%). Secara keseluruhan, golongan CP campuran mempunyai derajat retardasi mental paling berat. Secara statistik terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis CP dengan tingkat retardasi mental ( $P < 0.001$ ), dan tak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis CP dengan jenis kelamin. (Med J Indones 2002; 11: 242-5)

*Children with cerebral palsy has been investigated at YPAC (Yayasan Pembinaan Anak Cacat / Institute for Crippled Children) Medan to obtain the detailed description of patient's intelligence level referring to cerebral palsy types and to determine the relationship between palsy types and mental retardation level as well as to relate cerebral palsy types and sex. The study is cross-sectionally conducted involving all cerebral palsy patients listed in registration book of YPAC Policlinic Medan from July 1987 to June 1998. Of 74 patients participated in the study, all had IQ under average and 62% them were female. The most common type is spastic (65%), followed by mixed (16%), dyskinetic (11%) and hypotonic (8%), respectively. Overall, the mixed type had severe mental retardation. Statistically, there is a significant relationship between cerebral palsy types and mental retardation level ( $p < 0.001$ ). There is no significant relationship between cerebral palsy types and sex. (Med J Indones 2002; 11: 242-5)*