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THE DIFFERENCE OF THE GIVING OF THE CONSTRAINT-INDUCED MOVEMENT THERAPY AND MIRROR BOX EXERCISE AGAINST A MEMBER FUNCTION OBSERVED OVER ON CONDITION OF CEREBRAL PALSY SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA

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Goal: To know the difference about giving of the constraint-induced movement therapy and mirror box exercise against a member function observed over on condition of cerebral palsy spastic hemiplegia. **Methods:** The type of this research is experimental research liquid to find out the influence the grant of the interventions made in this research. The sample consisted of 10 children cerebral palsy spastic hemiplegi at the Unit Penyandang Disabilitas and the Yayasan Sayap Ibu Bintaro. Selected based on the formula of popcock by using two assessment, test the motor function of Wolf applies the scale and asworth. Samples in group into two groups is a group of treatment numbered five children get intervention constraint-induced movement therapy for 4 weeks – three times a week with the frequency and duration of exercise for 30 minutes. Results: the results of a test for normality with a Shapiro tests show all data is Gaussian. Its homogeneity test with levene test shows all the data homogeneous. Test the hypothesis on my treatment group using paired t-test results obtained $p = 0,005$ that means intervention constraint-induced movement therapy improves functional members watched over in children with cerebral palsy spastik hemiplegi. Test the hypothesis II Group II treatment using paired t-test samples obtained as a result $p = 0,004$ meaning intervention mirror box exercise increases functional top members who observed in children cerebral palsy spastik hemiplegi. Mann-whitney u test results as a test of the hypothesis III produces a value of $p = 0,218$ which means there is no difference between guardian intervention constraint-induced movement therapy and the mirror box on top members of the exercise observe child cerebral palsy spastik hemiplegi. **Conclusion:** there is no difference between the interventions of the constraints induced movement therapy and mirror box exercise in improving member observed over child cerebral palsy spastik hemiplegi.

Keywords: constraint-induced movement therapy, mirror box exercise, functional members observe over cerebral palsy spastic hemiplegi

THE DIFFERENCE ABOUT GIVING OF THE CONSTRAINT INDUCED MOVEMENT THERAPY AND MIRROR BOX EXERCISE AGAINST A MEMBER FUNCTION OF MOTION OVER ON CONDITION OF CEREBRAL PALSY SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA

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Goal: To know the functional enhancement of the Upper limbs between the giving of the constraint induced movement therapy (CIMT) and mirror box exercise on children's cerebral palsy spastic hemiplegia (CPSH). **Sample:** The sample consisted of 10 children with CPSH, 5 children given CIMT and 5 children given a mirror box exercise. **Methods:** The type of this research is experiment. Research are random with techniques to know is there any difference in the improvement of functional upper extremity in children given CPSH CIMT and the mirror box exc. functional upper extremity assessed using Wolf Motor Function Test (WMFT). **Results:** Gaussian normality Test and the test of its homogeneity obtained homogeneous. The results of the measurement of functional upper extremity group treatment 1 obtained the mean \pm SD WMFT $40,80 \pm 5,891$, whereas in group treatment 2 obtained the mean \pm SD WMFT $36,00 \pm 5,244$. The results of a test of the hypothesis I granting of CIMT can improve functional upper extremity children CPSH. Test the hypothesis II granting mirror box exercise can improve functional upper extremity children CPSH. Hypothesis test results III absence of difference grant of CIMT and the mirror box exercise against increasing functional upper extremity on CPSH. **Conclusion:** The lack of difference in the granting of CIMT and the mirror box exercise against increasing functional upper extremity in children cerebral palsy spastic hemiplegia. **Keywords:** constraint induced movement therapy, mirror box exercise, functional upper extremity