What is Cerebral Palsy?

Cerebral Palsy is a physical disability that affects movement and posture.

The Te Reo Māori term for Cerebral Palsy is Hōkai Nukurangi to achieve what is important to you.

Approximately

people live with **Cerebral Palsy** in Aotearoa **New Zealand**

Facts about Cerebral Palsy

- Cerebral Palsy is a lifelong condition.
- It is caused by damage to the developing brain in pregnancy to shortly after birth, or up to age 2.
- Cerebral Palsy can result in different movement types depending on where the brain injury is.
- Every 3 days a baby is born in Aotearoa New Zealand with Cerebral Palsy.
- It is the most common physical disability in childhood.

Parts of the body

Cerebral Palsy can affect different parts of the body e.g.

SPASTIC QUADRIPLEGIA/ BILATERAL



Both arms and legs are the trunk, face and mouth are often also affected.

SPASTIC DIPLEGIA/ BILATERAL



Both legs are affected. affected. The muscles of The arms may be affected to a lesser extent.

SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA/ UNILATERAL



One side of the body (one arm and one leg) is affected.

Movement and mobility

The gross motor skills (e.g. sitting and walking) of children and young people with Cerebral Palsy can be categorised into 5 different levels using a tool called the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS) developed by CanChild in Canada.









GMFCS Level IV







Hand use

At least two thirds of people with Cerebral Palsy will have movement difficulties affecting one or both arms. Almost every daily activity can be impacted.





Dressina



Writing



Catching a ball

Associated conditions People with Cerebral Palsy may also have a wide range of other conditions.

1 in 3 is unable to walk



1 in 4 is unable



3 in 4 experience pain



1 in 4 has epilepsy



1 in **4** has a behaviour disorder



1 in 2





1 in 10 has a severe vision impairment



1 in 4 has bladder control problems



1 in 5 has a sleep disorder



1 in 5 has saliva control problems











