



ΣΤΡΟΓΓΥΛΟ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΙ Παιδιατρικής

Προεδρείο:

Μανιαδάκη Ηλ. (Παιδίατρος)

Στεφανακη Σ. (Παιδίατρος)

- Προβλήματα ανάπτυξης:
διάγνωση και αντιμετώπιση,
Βοργιά Π. (Παιδίατρος)

Παιδίατρος Παιδονευρολόγος, MD, MSc, PhD
Γραμ. Ελληνικής Παιδονευρολογικής Εταιρείας



- Καμία σύγκρουση συμφερόντων για τη συγκεκριμένη ομιλία

SIMA

Σι-μα Ιητηρ(ιατρός) Μινωίτης

Ανάπτυξη...

Λειτουργική μεταβολή κατά τη διάρκεια της οποίας αποκτώνται νέες ικανότητες, που διαμορφώνονται από την αλληλεπίδραση του γενετικού υλικού με τους περιβαλλοντικούς παράγοντες και ελέγχονται κυρίως από το φλοιό του εγκεφάλου.

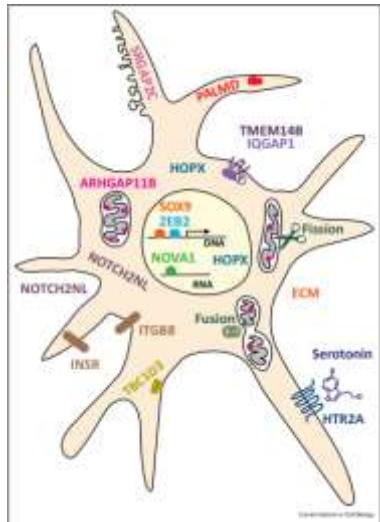
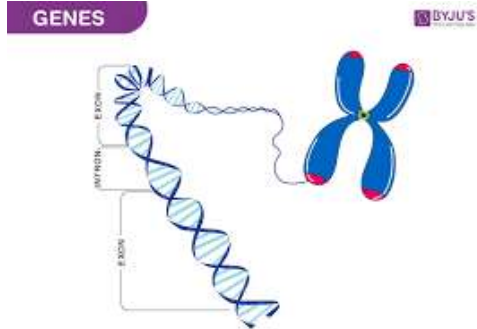




- Η φυσιολογική ανάπτυξη προϋποθέτει μία αδιατάρακτη νευρογένεση του νεοφλοιού του εγκεφάλου

Biological pathways

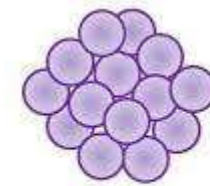
Genes



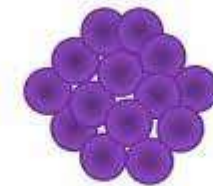
- ✓ Cell-cycle regulation
- ✓ Apoptosis
- ✓ Cell-fate specification,
- ✓ Cytoskeletal structure and function
- ✓ Neuronal migration
- ✓ Basement-membrane function
- ✓ Endogenous metabolism

15 human specific genes

Mosaicism Postzygotic mutations.



No cells have a genetic change.



All cells have a genetic change.



Some cells have a genetic change.



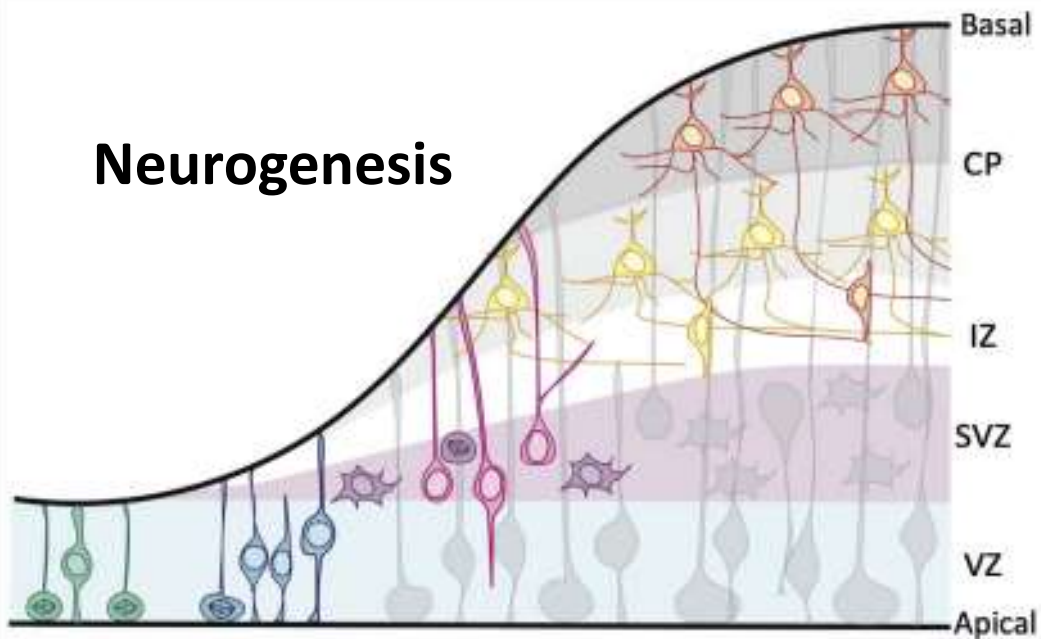
Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect

Current Opinion in
Cell Biology

Neocortex expansion in development and evolution—from genes to progenitor cell biology
Anneline Pinson and Wieland B. Huttner

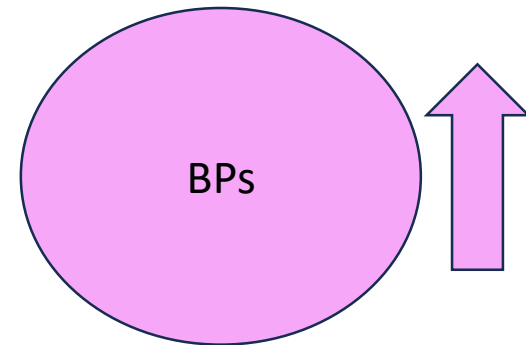
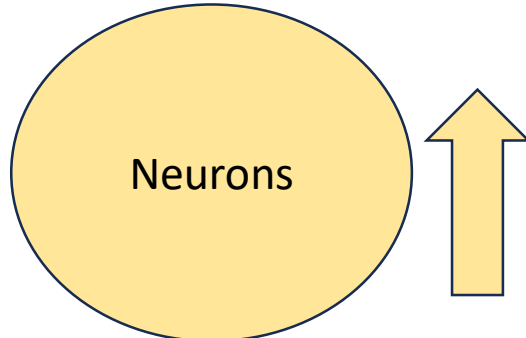
Lancet Neurol. 2014 July ; 13(7): 710–726

Neurogenesis

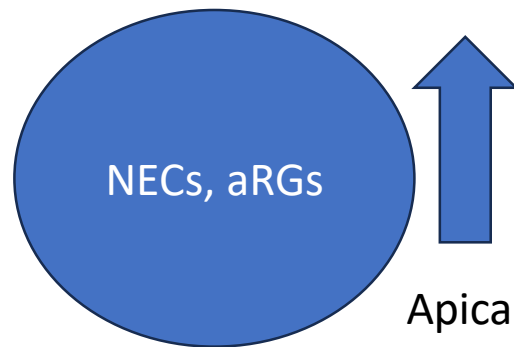


Apical progenitors		Basal progenitors		Neurons		
NECs	aRG	biPs	bRG	DL	UL	
ARHGAP11B		NOTCH2NL		SRGAP2C		
TMEM14B		TBC1D3				
ZEB2	HOPX		SOX9			
		HTR2A				
		PALMD				
		NOVA1				

Current Opinion in Cell Biology



Symmetric / asymmetric divisions



Apical progenitors

Η μεγάλη ποικιλία των νευρώνων που αποικίζουν τον φλοιό επιτυγχάνεται κυρίως με έναν μηχανισμό χρονικής διαμόρφωσης, στον οποίο τα προδρομικά κύτταρα εμφανίζουν μια διαδοχική αλλαγή στην ικανότητα για τη δημιουργία διαφορετικών νευρωνικών υποτύπων.

ΦΑΙΝΟΤΥΠΙΚΟΣ ΠΛΕΙΟΤΡΟΠΙΣΜΟΣ/ ΓΟΝΟΤΥΠΙΚΗ ΕΤΕΡΟΓΕΝΙΑ

Barkovich AJ, Guerrini R, Kuzniecky RI, Jackson GD, Dobyns WB. A developmental and genetic classification for malformations of cortical development: update 2012. *Brain* 2012; 135: 1348–69

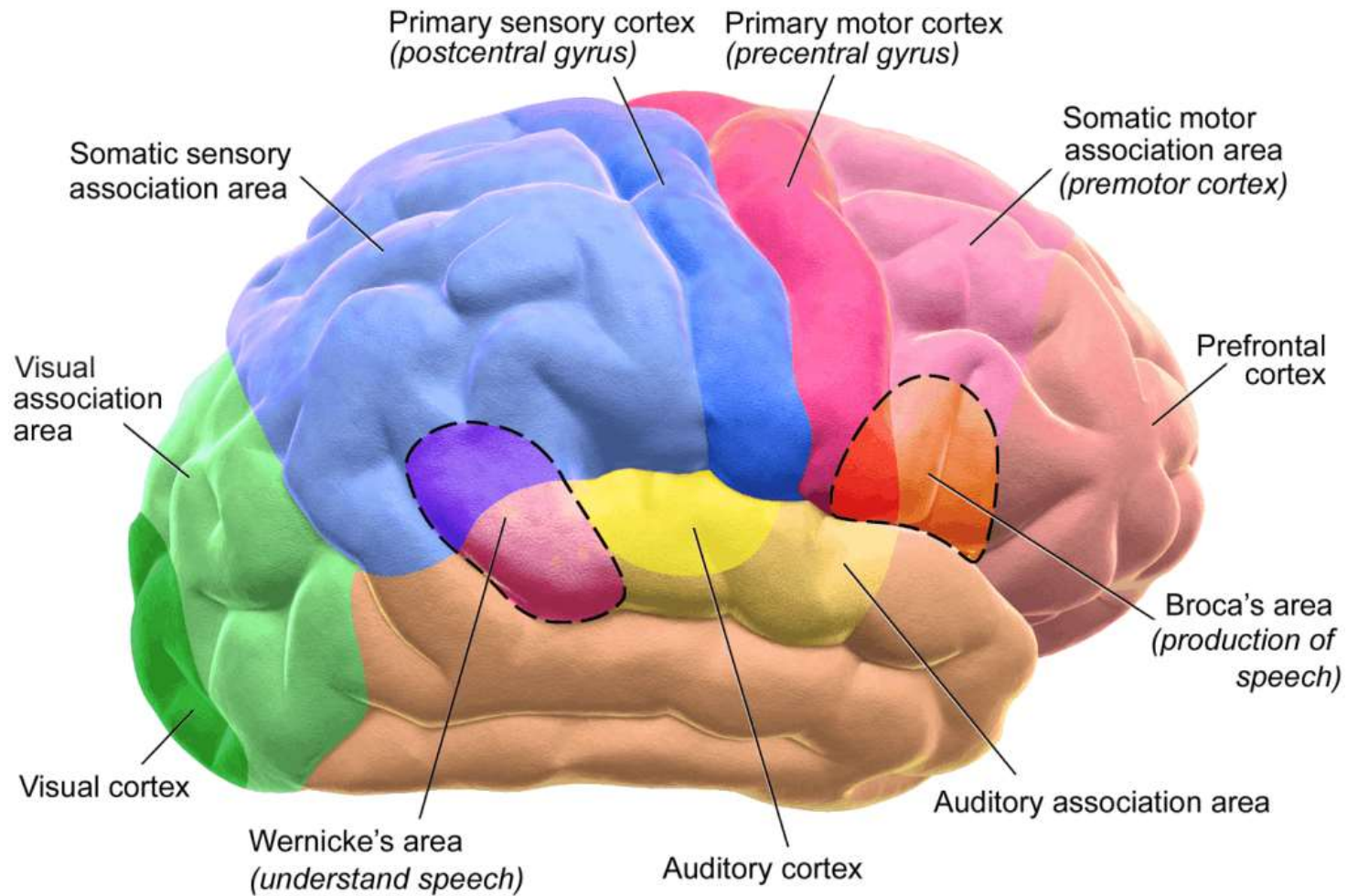


Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Current Opinion in Cell Biology





FRONTAL LOBE: executive function, selection and coordination of goal-directed behavior

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ

PARIETAL LOBE: decision-making, numerical cognition, processing of sensory information, and spatial awareness.

ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ

OCCIPITAL LOBE: visual function

ΟΡΑΣΗ

TEMPORAL LOBE: sensory information and derive language, emotions, and meaningful memories, semantic and episodic memory.

ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑΤΑ-ΜΝΗΜΗ



Λεπτή & Αδρή κινητικότητα

Αλληλεπίδραση, Συνεργασία, Αυτοεκτίμηση, Κοινωνικοποίηση

Όραση, Αφή, Όσφρηση, Γεύση, Αιθουσαίο σύστημα, Ιδιοδεκτικότητα

Επίλυση προβλημάτων, Αφαιρετική σκέψη, Μάθηση

Εκφραστικός, Αντιληπτικός και Πραγματικός λόγος

ΤΟΜΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

- Πότε μιλάμε για αναπτυξιακή καθυστέρηση?
- Όταν ένα παιδί δεν κατακτά τα ορόσημα της ανάπτυξης σύμφωνα με την ηλικία του.
- **Ήπια**, λειτουργική ηλικία <33% της χρονολογικής ηλικίας, IQ between 55 and 69
- **Μέτρια**, <34-66%, IQ between 40 and 54.
- **Σοβαρή**, <66%, IQ less than 40
- **Μεμονωμένη** όταν αφορά ένα τομέα
- **Σφαιρική αναπτυξιακή καθυστέρηση**, όταν αφορά ≥ 2 τομείς < από την ηλικία των 5 ετών, 1-3% του πληθυσμού



on & Lifelong Learning

Singapore M
<https://doi.org/>

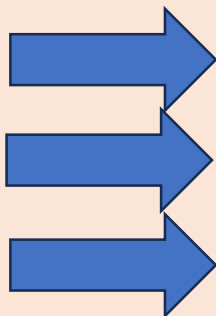
mental delay: identification and manage level

Ying Ying Choo¹, MD, Pratibha Agarwal², MD, MMed, Choon Hoi
 Sita Padmini Yelesw

1. Αδρή/λεπτή κινητικότητα
2. Λόγος/γλώσσα
3. Νόηση
4. Κοινωνικότητα/προσωπικότητα
5. Καθημερινή δραστηριότητα

Άλλα παθολογικά πρότυπα της ανάπτυξης:

1. Αναπτυξιακή διαταραχή
2. Αναπτυξιακό σταμάτημα/παλινδρόμηση
3. Αναπτυξιακή αναπηρία



Αυτισμός

Febrile Infection Related Epilepsy Syndrome
(FIRES)

Μονιμότητα αναπτυξιακής καθυστέρησης

Δεν έχει αποδειχθεί ότι τα αγόρια καθυστερούν να μιλήσουν

Παραλλαγές του φυσιολογικής ανάπτυξης

1. Bottom shufflers
2. Δίγλωσσα παιδιά
3. Οικογενής καθυστέρηση λόγου
4. Καθυστερημένη ένταξη σε προσχολικό περιβάλλον



Διάγνωση...

Αναπτυξιακή απόκλιση



1. Μεμονωμένη

2. Σφαιρική

3. Αιτιοειδική

Εγκεφαλική παράλυση **MOTOR**

Αυτισμός **SOCIAL- PERSONAL**

Αναπτυξιακές διαταραχές λόγου **LANGUAGE**

Νοητική υστέρηση **COGNITIVE**
Μαθησιακές Δυσκολίες **LEARNING** **without mental retardation ie DYSLEXIA**

Διαταραχή κινητικού συντονισμού **MOTOR**

ADHD **SOCIAL-PERSONAL**

Σ. Tourette **COMBINATION (DEVELOPMENTAL-PSYCOGENIC)**

≥ 2 τομείς ψυχοκινητικής ανάπτυξης **COMBINATION**

Τρισωμία 21 **COMBINATION**

Επιληπτική εγκεφαλοπάθεια οξέως σκλήρυνσης **COMBINATION REGRESSION**

Εύθραυστο Χ **DEV. DELAY GLOBAL-ASD**

NMDAR αυτοάνοση εγκεφαλίτιδα **REGRESSION**

Νωτιαία μυϊκή ατροφία **REGRESSION MOTOR**

Φυλοσύνδετο σύνδρομο ανεπάρκειας **DEV. DELAY GLOBAL ASD**

της εγκεφαλικής κρεατίνης τύπου 1

Developmental Delay: When and How to Screen

July 1, 2017 • Volume 96, Number 1

www.aafp.org/afp

American Family Physician

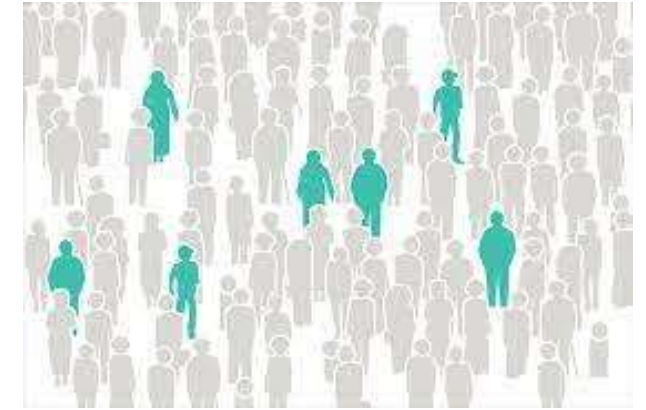


Table 1. Prevalence of Childhood Developmental Delays by Domain

Type of delay	Prevalence
Cognitive	1% to 1.5%
Learning disability	8%
Speech and language*	2% to 19% [‡]
Any delay	15%

NOTE: Based on 2007 data of children receiving services in the United States.⁴

*—Includes children with speech disorders.

Information from references 4 and 5.

3% έλαβε δημόσια παρέμβαση μέχρι τα 3 έτη έως το 2014
12,5% έλαβε δημόσια παρέμβαση μεταξύ 9-12 ετών

Παράγοντες κινδύνου

Άρρεν φύλο,
Χαμηλό κοινωνικό-οικονομικό επίπεδο,
Περιγεννητικοί παράγοντες
Χαμηλό μορφωτικό επίπεδο μητέρας.

SORT: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

<i>Clinical recommendation</i>	<i>Evidence rating</i>	<i>References</i>
Early intervention services should be used when a developmental delay is identified because they improve cognitive development and academic performance, and decrease engagement in risky behaviors.	B	8-10
The AAP recommends surveillance at all well-child visits, and screening for developmental delay at nine, 18, and 30 (or 24) months of age using a standardized developmental screening tool. However, the USPSTF and AAFP found insufficient evidence to assess the balance of benefits and harms of screening for autism or speech and language delays in asymptomatic young children. The USPSTF has not addressed broad developmental screening.	C	3-5, 13
Validated screening tools should be used instead of surveillance alone to assess for developmental delay.	C	13, 15, 27
A parent-completed tool (e.g., Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status; Ages and Stages Questionnaire, 3rd ed.) should be used initially instead of a directly administered tool when screening for developmental delay.	C	15, 18, 27

AAFP = American Academy of Family Physicians; AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics; USPSTF = U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; B = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; C = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series. For information about the SORT evidence rating system, go to <http://www.aafp.org/afpsort>.

Παρέμβαση:

- Ψυχοπαιδαγωγική,
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- Λογοθεραπεία
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- Συμβουλευτική γονέων
- Υποκείμενο νόσημα
- **ΔΙΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Κ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ**

Table 2. Comparison of Parent-Completed Screening Tools for Childhood Developmental Delay

<i>Tool</i>	<i>Validated?</i>	<i>Number of items</i>	<i>Sensitivity (%)</i>	<i>Specificity (%)</i>	<i>Age range assessed</i>	<i>Time to complete; time to score*</i>
Ages and Stages Questionnaire, 3rd ed. http://agesandstages.com	Yes ²⁹	40, including 10 parental questions ¹⁸	86 ³⁰	85 ³⁰	One to 66 months ³⁰	10 to 15 minutes; One to three minutes ³⁰
Child Development Review–Parent Questionnaire http://childdevrev.com/healthcaretools/cdr-parent-questionnaire	Yes ³¹	32 questions; 99 additional items ³¹	68 ³¹	88 ³¹	18 months to five years ³¹	15 to 20 minutes total ³¹
Infant Development Inventory http://childdevrev.com/specialiststools	No ¹⁵	85 ³¹	75 to 85 ^{15,27,31}	70 to 77 ^{15,27,31}	Up to 18 months ³¹	Five to 10 minutes total ³¹
Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status http://www.pedstest.com	Yes ¹⁵	10 ^{13,32}	74 to 80 ^{27,30}	70 to 80 ^{27,30}	Birth to seven years and 11 months ³²	Two minutes total ³²

1. Fine and gross motor skills
2. Language
3. Communication
4. Problem-solving
5. Adaptive behavior
6. Personal-social skills

- ✓ Ideal test would cover all areas of development,
- ✓ Be equally applicable to all ages,
- ✓ Have construct validity, and
- ✓ Have a lower number of false-negatives and false-positives.

Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) and the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)

Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) Response form



Sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 74%,
βρέφη-8 ετών παιδιά
8 ερωτήσεις ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ
2 ερωτήσεις ανοικτές
Χαμηλού-μέτριου-υψηλού ρίσκου
κατηγορίες



Sensitivity of 86% and a specificity of 85%,
βρέφη 1 μήνα έως 5,5 ετών
Test-retest and inter-rater reliability are
strong ($r = 0.94$)

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1. Fine motor; gross motor, 6 items
2. Language and communication, 6 items
3. Problem-solving and adaptive behavior, 6 items
4. And personal and social performance, 6 items

Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT)

Specificity: 0,83-0,85, sensitivity 0,95-0,99, PPV: 57,7%

Instruction: Please fill out the following about how your child usually is. Please try to answer every question. If the behavior is rare (e.g., you've seen it once or twice), please answer as if the child does not do it.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Does your child enjoy being swung, bounced on your knee, etc.? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Does your child take an interest in other children? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does your child like climbing on things, such as up stairs? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Does your child enjoy playing peek-a-boo/hide-and-seek? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 5. Does your child ever pretend, for example, to talk on the phone or take care of dolls, or pretend other things? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 6. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to ask for something? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 7. Does your child ever use his/her index finger to point, to indicate interest in something? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 8. Can your child play properly with small toys (e.g. cars or bricks) without just mouthing, fiddling, or dropping them? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 9. Does your child ever bring objects over to you (parent) to show you something? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 10. Does your child look you in the eye for more than a second or two? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 11. Does your child ever seem oversensitive to noise? (e.g., plugging ears) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 12. Does your child smile in response to your face or your smile? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 13. Does your child imitate you? (e.g., you make a face-will your child imitate it?) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 14. Does your child respond to his/her name when you call? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 15. If you point at a toy across the room, does your child look at it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 16. Does your child walk? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 17. Does your child look at things you are looking at? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 18. Does your child make unusual finger movements near his/her face? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 19. Does your child try to attract your attention to his/her own activity? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 20. Have you ever wondered if your child is deaf? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 21. Does your child understand what people say? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 22. Does your child sometimes stare at nothing or wander with no purpose? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 23. Does your child look at your face to check your reaction when faced with something unfamiliar? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

TOTAL SCORE:

3

<2 low risk
3-7 medium risk
8-20 high risk



Αλληλεπίδραση
Εκτέλεση εντολών
Επικοινωνία (Μη λεκτική/λεκτική επικοινωνία)
Παιγνίδι
Αισθητηριακές δυσκολίες
Ιδιαίτερα ενδιαφέροντα
Κοινωνικοποίηση
Στερεοτυπίες

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Pediatrics. 2013;131(6):e2016-e2027. doi:10.1542/peds.2013-1056

TABLE 1 Motor Milestones for Developmental Surveillance at Preventive Care Visits*

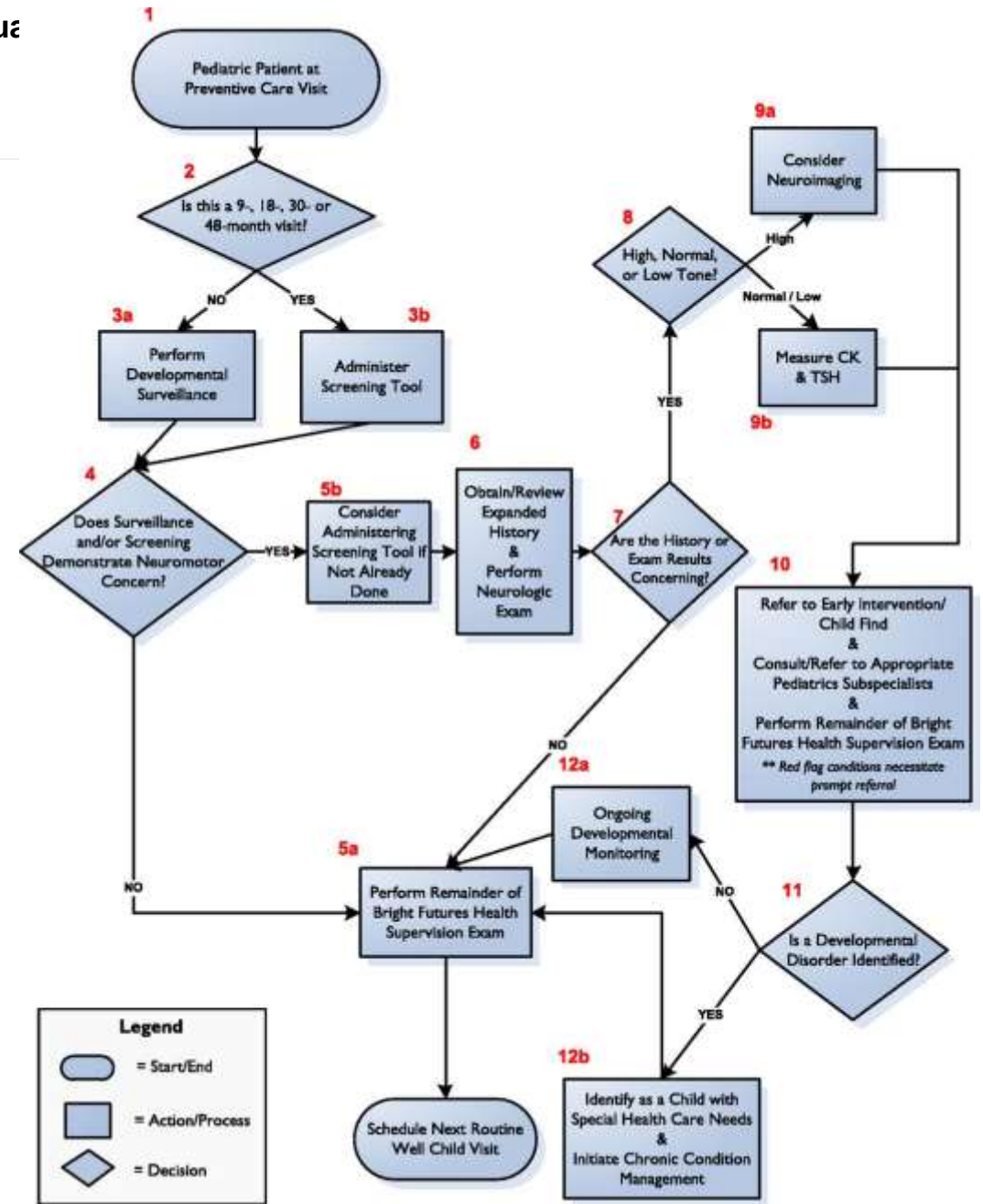
Age	Gross Motor Milestones	Fine Motor Milestones
2 mo	Lifts head and chest in prone	
4 mo	Rolls over prone to supine; supports on elbows and wrists in prone	Hands unfisted; plays with fingers in midline; grasps object
6 mo	Rolls over supine to prone; sits without support	Reaches for cubes and transfers; rakes small object with 4 fingers
9 mo ^b	Pulls to stand; comes to sit from lying; crawls	Picks up small object with 3 fingers
1 y	Walks independently; stands	Puts 1 block in a cup; bangs 2 objects together; picks up small object with 2-finger pincer grasp
15 mo	Walks backward; runs	Scribbles in imitation; dumps small object from bottle, with demonstration
18 mo ^b	Walks up steps with hand held	Dumps small object from bottle spontaneously; tower of 2 cubes; scribbles spontaneously; puts 10 blocks in a cup
2 y	Rides on toy without pedals; jumps up	Builds tower and horizontal train with 3 blocks
2.5 y ^b	Begins to walk up steps alternating feet	Imitates horizontal and vertical lines; builds a train with a chimney with 4 blocks
3 y	Pedals; climbs on and off furniture	Copies a circle drawing; draws a person with head and one other body part; builds a bridge with 3 blocks
4 y	Climbs stairs without support; skips on 1 foot	Draw a person with 6 parts, simple cross; buttons medium-sized buttons

TABLE 2 Key Elements of the Motor History

Key Elements of Motor History	Example
Delayed acquisition of skill	Is there anything your child is <u>not</u> doing that you think he or she should be able to do?
Involuntary movements or coordination impairments	Is there anything your child <u>is</u> doing that you are concerned about?
Regression of skill	Is there anything your child <u>used</u> to be able to do that he or she can <u>no longer</u> do?
Strength, coordination, and endurance issues	Is there anything <u>other children</u> your child's age can do that are difficult for your child?

Figure Legend:

Identifying children with motor delays: an algorithm for surveillance and screening.





This Clinical Report was reaffirmed May 2017 and November 2022.

CLINICAL REPORT

Motor Delays: Early Identification and Evaluation

TABLE 3 "Red Flags" in the Evaluation of a Child With Neuromotor Delay

Red Flags: Indications for Prompt Referral	Implications
Elevated CK to greater than 3× normal values (boys and girls)	Muscle destruction, such as in DMD, Becker muscular dystrophy, other disorders of muscles
Fasciculations (most often but not exclusively seen in the tongue)	Lower motor neuron disorders (spinal muscular atrophy; risk of rapid deterioration in acute illness)
Facial dysmorphism, organomegaly, signs of heart failure, and early joint contractures	Glycogen storage diseases (mucopolysaccharidosis, Pompe disease may improve with early enzyme therapy)
Abnormalities on brain MRI	Neurosurgical consultation if hydrocephalus or another surgical condition is suspected
Respiratory insufficiency with generalized weakness	Neuromuscular disorders with high risk of respiratory failure during acute illness (consider inpatient evaluation)
Loss of motor milestones	Suggestive of neurodegenerative process
Motor delays present during minor acute illness	Mitochondrial myopathies often present during metabolic stress

Παρέμβαση: φυσιοθεραπεία, εργοθεραπεία, υποκείμενο νόσημα, **ΔΙΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Κ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ**

> [Handb Clin Neurol. 2020;174:3-20. doi: 10.1016/B978-0-444-64148-9.00001-6.](#)

Developmental coordination disorder

Maëlle Biotteau ¹, Jean-Michel Albaret ², Yves Chaix ³



- Developmental coordination disorder (DCD), 1,8%-8%
- Εκτέλεση συντονισμένων κινήσεων
- Αργή, αδέξια, ανακριβής κινητική επίδοση
- Μαθησιακή δυσκολία (performance IQ)
- Πιθανώς αφορά σε ελλείψεις ή δυσλειτουργίες του οπτικοκινητικού συντονισμού της διαδικαστικής μάθησης, εσωτερικού κινητικού μοντέλου και της εκτελεστικής λειτουργίας
- Η πρώιμη αναγνώριση και παρέμβαση, κυρίως με εργοθεραπεία, και ενημέρωση βελτιώνει την καθημερινή λειτουργία, τις σχολικές επιδόσεις αλλά και την αυτοεκτίμηση του παιδιού

Symptoms of ADHD

Symptom	How a child with this symptom may behave
Inattention	Often has a hard time paying attention, daydreams
	Often does not seem to listen
	Is easily distracted from work or play
	Often does not seem to care about details, makes careless mistakes
	Frequently does not follow through on instructions or finish tasks
	Is disorganized
	Frequently loses a lot of important things
	Often forgets things
Hyperactivity	Frequently avoids doing things that require ongoing mental effort
	Is in constant motion, as if “driven by a motor”
	Cannot stay seated
	Frequently squirms and fidgets
	Talks too much
	Often runs, jumps, and climbs when this is not permitted
Impulsivity	Cannot play quietly
	Frequently acts and speaks without thinking
	May run into the street without looking for traffic first
	Frequently has trouble taking turns
	Cannot wait for things
	Often calls out answers before the question is complete
Frequently interrupts others	

DSM-V CRITERIA

Inattention: Six or more symptoms of inattention for children up to age 16 years, or five or more for adolescents age 17 years and older and adults; symptoms of inattention have been present for at least 6 months, and they are inappropriate for developmental level:

Hyperactivity and Impulsivity: Six or more symptoms of hyperactivity-impulsivity for children up to age 16 years, or five or more for adolescents age 17 years and older and adults; symptoms of hyperactivity-impulsivity have been present for at least 6 months to an extent that is disruptive and inappropriate for the person’s developmental level:

- Several inattentive or hyperactive-impulsive symptoms were present **before age 12 years**.
- Several symptoms are present **in two or more settings**.
- There is clear evidence that the symptoms interfere with, or reduce the quality of, social, school, or work functioning.
- The symptoms are not better explained by **another mental disorder** (such as a mood disorder, anxiety disorder, dissociative disorder, or a personality disorder). The symptoms do not happen only during the course of schizophrenia or another psychotic disorder

• Ψυχοθεραπεία, Ειδική Διαπαιδαγώγηση, ΚΕΔΑΣΥ, Συμβουλευτική γονέων

Ποιοι παράγοντες
επηρεάζουν την
πρόγνωση μιας
αναπτυξιακής
καθυστέρησης?

- Αιτιολογία
- Μεμονωμένη ή σφαιρική αναπτυξιακή καθυστέρηση
- Βαρύτητα καθυστέρησης
- Ηλικία έναρξης παρέμβασης
- Συμμετοχή φροντιστών στην παρέμβαση

Στη γέννηση ...

- Διαταραχές του ενδογενούς μεταβολισμού
- Νευρογενετικά σύνδρομα
- Νευρομυικά νοσήματα
- Δομικές εγκεφαλικές ανωμαλίες

Box 1. Common aetiologies of developmental delay:^(2,8)

Prenatal

- Genetic disorders: Down syndrome, fragile X syndrome, chromosomal microdeletion or duplication
- Cerebral dysgenesis: microcephaly, absent corpus callosum, hydrocephalus, neuronal migration disorder
- Vascular: occlusion, haemorrhage
- Drugs: cytotoxic, anti-epileptic
- Toxins: alcohol, smoking
- Early maternal infections: rubella, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis
- Late maternal infection: varicella, malaria, HIV

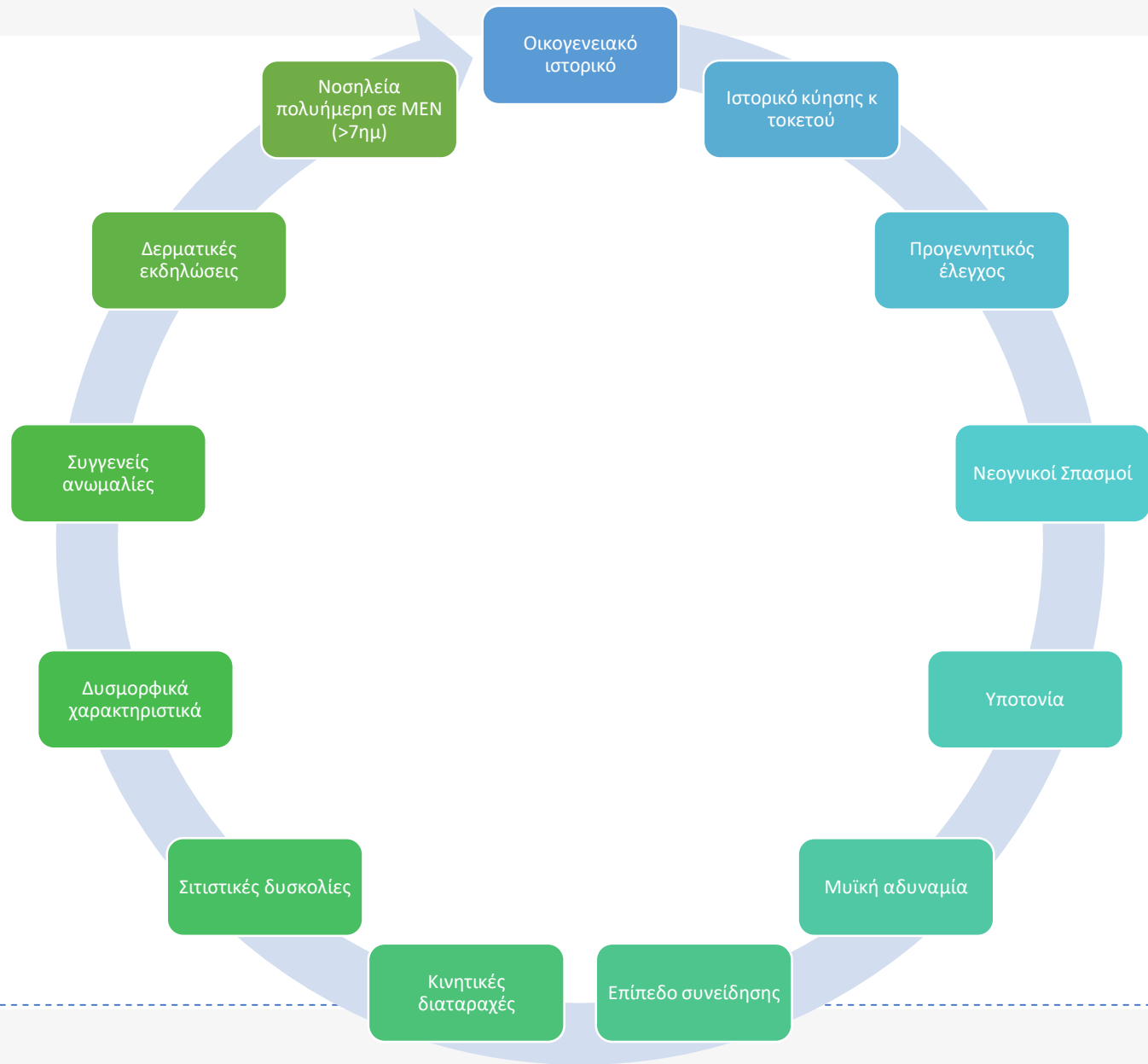
Perinatal

- Prematurity, intrauterine growth retardation, intraventricular haemorrhage, periventricular leucomalacia
- Perinatal asphyxia: hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy
- Metabolic: symptomatic hypoglycaemia, bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction

Στη γέννηση ...



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Υποτονία



Παθητική κίνηση



Αίτια Κεντρικής Υποτονίας

1. Προωρότητα
2. Υποξαιμική/Ισχαιμική Εγκεφαλοπάθεια
3. Ενδοκράνια Αιμορραγία
 - Ενδοκοιλιακή αιμορραγία
 - Υποσκληρίδια αιμορραγία
 - Υπαραχνοειδής αιμορραγία
4. Μεταβολικές Διαταραχές
 - Υπογλυκαιμία
 - Υποθυροειδισμός
 - Διαταραχές ασβεστίου και μαγνησίου
 - Υπερχολερυθριναιμία
 - Υπεραμμωνιαμία
 - Ενδογενείς διαταραχές του μεταβολισμού**
 - Αμινοξυοπάθειες
 - Οργανικές οξυουρίες
 - Διαταραχές του κύκλου της ουρίας
 - Υπεροξυσωματικές διαταραχές
5. Χρωμοσωμικές ανωμαλίες
 - Τρισωμίες
 - Τρισωμία 21
 - Ελλείμματα
6. Γενετικά Νοσήματα
 - Σ. Prader Willi
 - Σ. Lowe
 - Σ. Zellweger
7. Εγκεφαλικές Διαμαρτίες

Αίτια Περιφερικής Υποτονίας

1. Διαταραχές του πρόσθιου κινητικού νευρώνα
 - Νωτιαία Μυϊκή Ατροφία
 - Πολιομυελίτιδα
 - Νευρογενής Αρθρογρύπωση
2. Διαταραχές της Νευρικής Ίνας
 - Συγγενής Υπομυελινωτική Νευροπάθεια
 - Χρόνια Φλεγμονώδης Απομυελινωτική Νευροπάθεια
3. Νοσήματα Νευρομυϊκής Μετάδοσης
 - Παροδική Μυασθένεια Gravis
 - Οικογενή Μυασθενικά Σύνδρομα
 - Βρεφική Αλλαντίαση
 - Υπερμαγνησισαιμία
4. Μυϊκά Νοσήματα
 - Συγγενείς Μυοπάθειες
 - Συγγενής Μυϊκή Δυστροφία
 - Συγγενής Μυοτονική Δυστροφία
 - Μεταβολικές Μυοπάθειες
 - Νόσος Pompe
 - Ανεπάρκεια οξειδάσης του κυτοχρώματος C

Μετά τη γέννηση...

Postnatal

- Infections: meningitis, encephalitis
- Metabolic: hypernatraemia, hyponatraemia, hypoglycaemia, dehydration
- Anoxia: suffocation, near-drowning, seizure
- Trauma: head injury, either accidental or non-accidental
- Vascular: stroke

Others

- Social: severe understimulation, maltreatment, malnutrition (deficiency of iron, folate and vitamin D)
- Maternal mental health disorder
- Unknown

- ✓ Διαταραχές του ενδογενούς μεταβολισμού
- ✓ Νευρογενετικά σύνδρομα
- ✓ Νευρομυϊκά νοσήματα
- ✓ Επιληπτικές εγκεφαλοπάθειες
- ✓ Αυτοάνοσες εγκεφαλοπάθειες
- ✓ Δομικές εγκεφαλικές ανωμαλίες
- ✓ Σ. Tourette
- ✓ ADHD
- ✓ ASD

Εκδηλώσεις...

1. Διαταραχές αύξησης
2. Διαταραχές σίτισης
3. Απόκλιση από την αναμενόμενη χρονική ή ποιοτική κατάκτηση των αναπτυξιακών οροσήμων
 - Διαταραχές κινητικότητας
 - Διαταραχές λόγου
 - Διαταραχές συμπεριφοράς
 - Διαταραχές νόησης
4. Συνύπαρξη πολυσυστηματικών εκδηλώσεων

Τι προσφέρει η διάγνωση...



Current evidence-based recommendations on investigating children with global developmental delay

Renuka Mithyantha,¹ Rachel Kneen,^{2,3} Emma McCann,⁴ Melissa Gladstone^{1,5}



- Θεραπευτικές επιλογές
- Παρακολούθηση γνωστών επιπλοκών
- Πρόγνωση
- Υποστήριξη και ενημέρωση των οικογενειών αιτιο-ειδική
- Οικογενειακό προγραμματισμό
- Διακοπή περεταίρω κοστοβόρου και/ή παρεμβατικού ελέγχου



Current evidence-based recommendations on investigating children with global developmental delay

Renuka Mithyantha,¹ Rachel Kneen,^{2,3} Emma McCann,⁴ Melissa Gladstone^{1,5}

Table 1 Table demonstrating recommendations for first-line investigations for global developmental delay from four guidelines and our proposed recommendations

Tests category	UK current McDonald <i>et al</i> ⁸	UK proposed	USA Moeschler and Shevell ⁴	Irish O'Byrne <i>et al</i> ¹⁰	Australian Silove <i>et al</i> ⁹
Genetic	Karyotype Frag X	Microarray Frag X (selected)	Microarray Frag X	Microarray Frag X (selected) Chromosomal: banded analysis (selected)	Microarray Frag X
Biochemical and metabolic					
Blood tests	U&E CK TFT Lead Urate FBC Ferritin Biotinidase	U&E CK TFT Lead (if PICA) FBC Ferritin (dietary restriction) AA Homocysteine Acylcarnitine profile	TFT Lead (selected) AA Homocysteine Acylcarnitine profile	U&E CK TFT LFT FBC Bone profile Urate Glucose, lactate Venous blood gas AA Homocysteine (selected if raised methionine)	U&E CK TFT FBC Lead AA
Urine tests		OA GAG Oligosaccharides Creatine/GAA Purine and pyrimidines	OA GAG Oligosaccharides Creatine/GAA Purine and pyrimidines	OA GAG Paired urate +Urate/creatinine	OA GAG

A, amino acids; ASD, autistic spectrum disorder; CK, creatine kinase; FBC, full blood count; Frag X, fragile X; GAG, glycosaminoglycans; LFT, liver function test; OA, organic acids; TFT, thyroid function tests; U&E, urea and electrolytes.

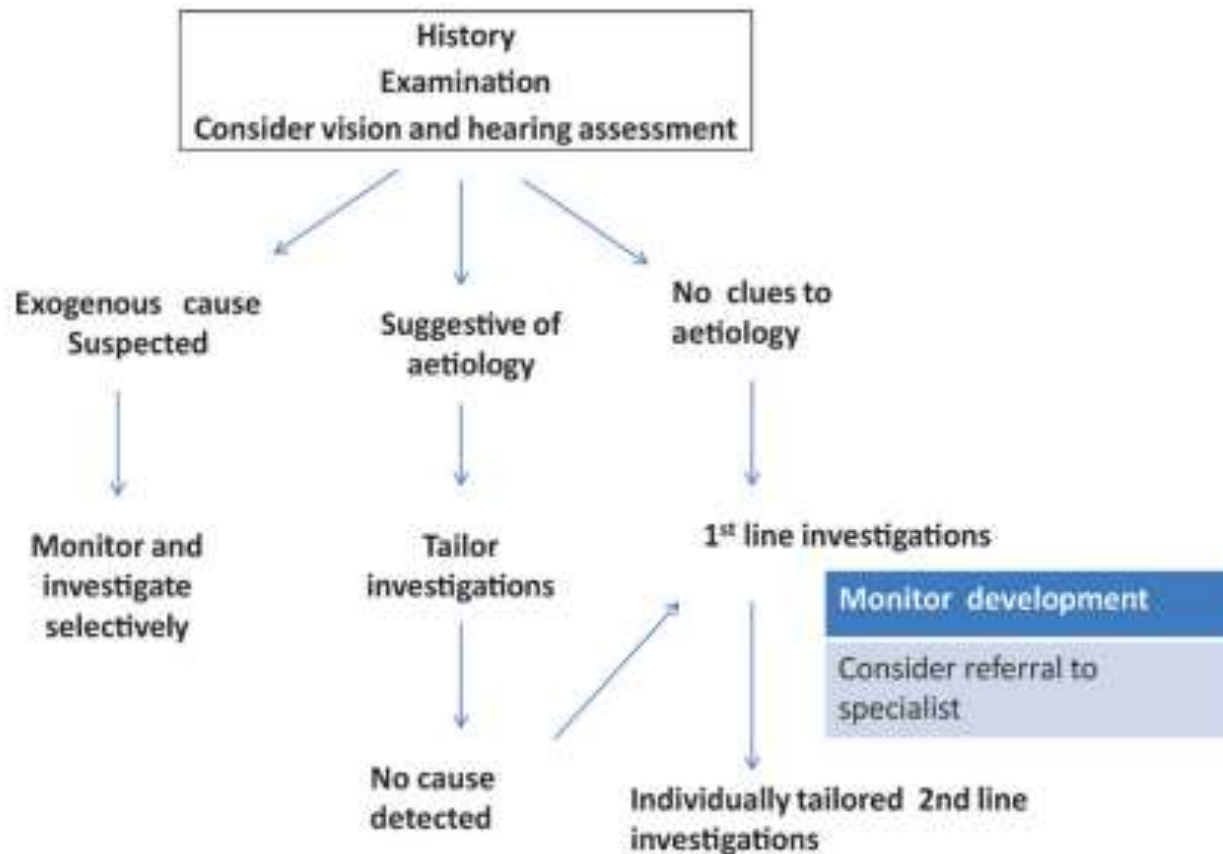


Figure 1 Flow chart for decision making for investigations for global developmental delay in young children.

Αξιολόγηση:

Δομημένα εργαλεία
Επαναλαμβανόμενη
Κλινική/Δυσμορφολογική /
Αναπτυξιολογική εκτίμηση

Για την αναγνώριση μεταβαλλόμενων
φαινοτύπων συν τω χρόνω

Ιστορικό + κλινική εξέταση,
33% των διαγνώσεων

Κλινική εξέταση+ εξετάσεις,
33% των διαγνώσεων

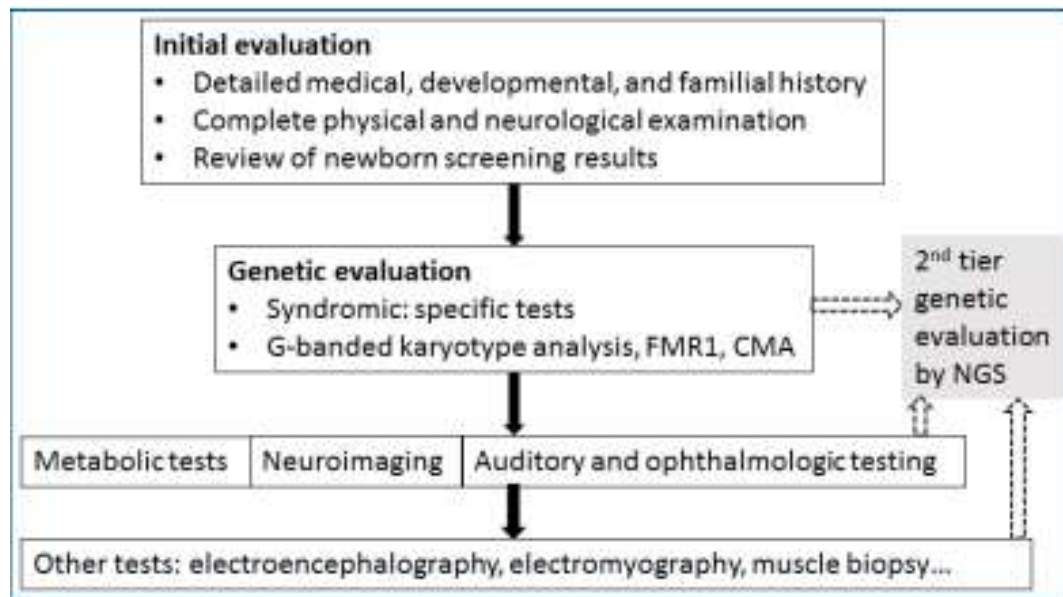
Εξετάσεις μόνο,
33% των διαγνώσεων



Table 3 Clinical pointers to consider referral to a specialist in neurodisability or neurology

Features in the history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regression or possible regression including significant change in behaviour Possible or definite seizures Movement disorder: continuous or paroxysmal Muscle pain/fatigue New onset sensory impairment, for example, significant decline in visual acuity Cognitive decline/behavioural change in a child with epilepsy or ASD
Examination findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neurological signs: dystonia, ataxia, movement disorder, for example, chorea, focal signs, cranial nerve signs, muscle weakness/signs of a peripheral neuropathy, arthrogyposis/joint contractures, CP picture without a clear cause/history Ocular signs: nystagmus, eye movement disorder, abnormal fundi, cataract Other signs: sensorineural deafness Neurocutaneous features Organomegaly/cardiomegaly Course or dysmorphic facial features

Αξιολόγηση από κλινικό γενετιστή



An evidence-based, free web-based application ([http:// www.treatable-id.org](http://www.treatable-id.org))

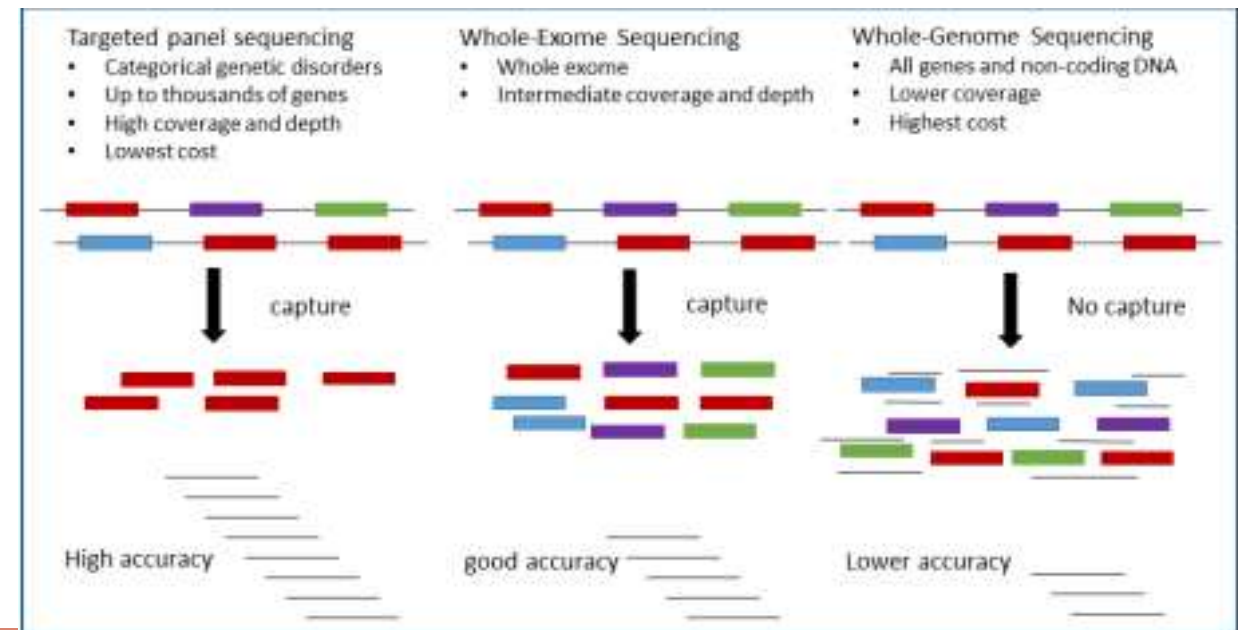


Fig. 2. Comparison of targeted gene panel, whole exome sequencing, and whole genome sequencing approaches.

Second-line tests...



CEP Vol. 63, No. 6, 195-202, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.3345/kjp.2019.00808>

Review article

Genetic tests by next-generation sequencing in children with developmental delay and/or intellectual disability

Ji Yoon Han, MD, PhD, In Goo Lee, MD, PhD

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

Table 1. Diagnostic yield of developmental delay and/or intellectual disability using next-generation sequencing

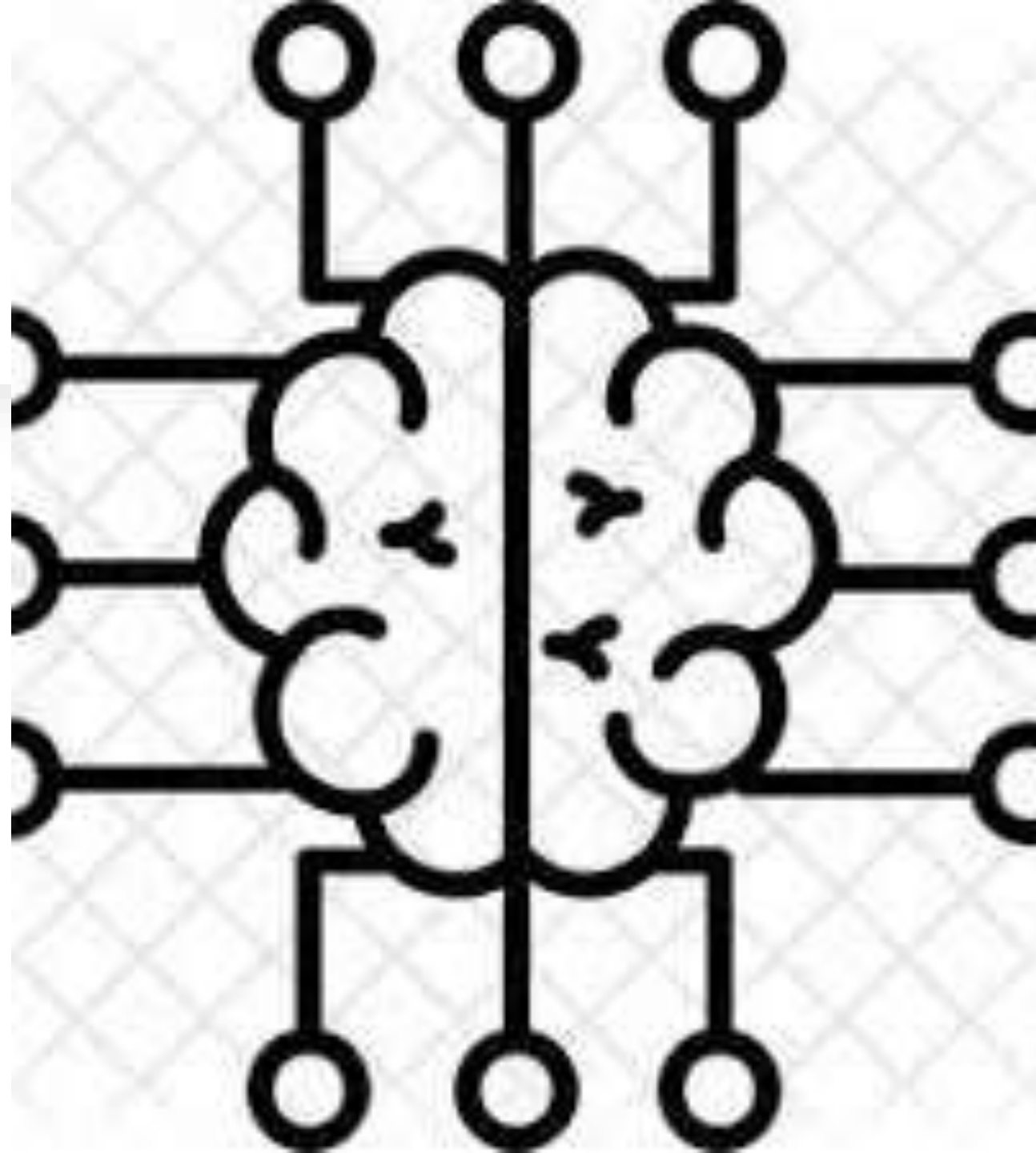
Method	Study	No. of subjects	Diagnostic yield (%)	Remarks
Gene panel	Pekes et al. ⁸⁶⁾ (2019)	48	21	
	Gieldon et al. ⁸⁸⁾ (2018)	106	30	Developmental disorders
	Han et al. ⁸⁹⁾ (2018)	35	29	
	Reid et al. ⁹⁰⁾ (2016)	30	89	Neurometabolic phenotypes
	Grozeva et al. ⁹⁴⁾ (2015)	986	11	Moderate to severe ID
	Brett et al. ⁹¹⁾ (2014)	8	25	ID, congenital anomalies, and/or ASD
De Ligt et al. ³⁸⁾ (2012)	100	53	Severe ID	
WES	Bowling et al. ⁸⁷⁾ (2017)	127	30	
	Kuperberg et al. ⁹²⁾ (2016)	57	49	Pediatric neurology patients ⁹⁾
	Srivastava et al. ⁹³⁾ (2014)	78	41	Pediatric neurology patients ¹⁰⁾
	Gilissen et al. ⁴⁸⁾ (2014)	100	27	Severe ID
	Rauch et al. ³⁹⁾ (2012)	51	45-55	Severe ID
WGS	Bowling et al. ⁸⁷⁾ (2017)	244	22	
	Gilissen et al. ⁴⁸⁾ (2014)	50	42	Severe ID, previous negative results in WES
	Jiang et al. ⁵²⁾ (2013)	32 Families	50	ASD

ASD, autism spectrum disorder; ID, intellectual disability; WES, whole exome sequencing; WGS, whole genome sequencing.

⁹⁾Global developmental delay/ID, ataxia, suspected neuromuscular disorder, seizures, dystonia. ¹⁰⁾Developmental delay/ID, ASD, cerebral palsy-like encephalopathy, delayed/hypomyelination, cerebellar abnormalities.

Νευροαπεικόνιση

- Σφαιρική αναπτυξιακή καθυστέρηση
- και
- Μικροκεφαλία, μακροκεφαλία, επιταχυνόμενος ρυθμός μεταβολής ΠΚ
- Εστιακή νευρολογική σημειολογία
- Επιληψία
- MRI, CT, spectro MRI



- **Μεταβολικά νοσήματα που επιδέχονται θεραπείας:**

- Vitamin and cofactor metabolism 29 (25%),
- Amino acid metabolism 28 (24%),
- Complex molecule degradation 10 (9%),
- Neurotransmitters 9 (8%),
- Nucleobase, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolism 7 (6%),
- Disorders of glycosylation 6 (5%),
- Energy substrate metabolism 5 (4%),
- Trace elements and metals 5 (4%),
- Fatty acid, carnitine, and ketone body metabolism 5 (4%),
- Lipid metabolism 3 (3%),
- Mitochondrial cofactor biosynthesis 2 (2%),
- Other disorders of mitochondrial function 2 (2%),
- Carbohydrate metabolism 1 (1%),
- Peptide and amine metabolism 1 (1%),
- Endocrine metabolic disorders 1 (1%),
- Mtdna-related disorders 1 (1%), and
- Nuclearencoded disorders of oxidative phosphorylation 1 (1%).

Hoytema van Konijnenburg *et al.*
Orphanet J Rare Dis (2021) 16:170
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13023-021-01727-2>


Orphanet Journal of
Rare Diseases

REVIEW

Open Access



Treatable inherited metabolic disorders causing intellectual disability: 2021 review and digital app

Eva M. M. Hoytema van Konijnenburg^{1†}, Saskia B. Wortmann^{2,3,4†}, Marina J. Koelewijn², Laura A. Tseng^{1,4}, Roderick Houben⁶, Sylvia Stöckler-Ipsiroglu⁵, Carlos R. Ferreira⁷ and Clara D. M. van Karnebeek^{1,2,4,8*} 

An evidence-based, free web-based application
([http:// www.treatable-id.org](http://www.treatable-id.org))

APPLIED EVIDENCE

New research findings that are changing clinical practice

Screening for developmental delay: Reliable, easy-to-use tools

Win-win solutions for children at risk and busy practitioners

Sutton Hamilton, MD
Underwood-Memorial
Family Medicine Residency,
Woodbury, NJ

Practice recommendations

- Do not rely on clinical judgment only or developmental milestone review for the timely identification of developmental delays (**B**).
- Screen children for developmental delays regularly with cost- and time-effective screens such as the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and PEDS (Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status) (**C**).
- Refer children with suspected delays promptly for comprehensive developmental assessment (**C**).
- Children with documented delays should receive prompt referral for appropriate early intervention (**C**).

- Σας ευχαριστώ πολύ για την προσοχή σας

SIMA

Σι-μα Ιητηρ(ιατρός) Μινωί

