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The Relationship between the Spasticity-Related Pain and the Quality of Life about the Cerebral Palsy in China

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Purpose: Children and adolescents with cerebral palsy suffered from spastic pain that affected their quality of life. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between the spasticity-related pain and the quality of life about the children with cerebral palsy with spasticity-related pain in China.

Methods: This was a prospective, observational, one-arm multicenter study. 137 cerebral palsy children with SRP and their parents/caregivers were recruited from three sites in China. The children and their parents/caregivers completed the Questionnaire on pain caused by Spasticity and PedsQL™ 4 scale.

Results: 137 children with their parents/caregivers were eligible for participation in the study and all completed the relevant investigation. According to the result of the children-report PedsQL, the total scale scores in the V2/V3 about the different age groups (5-7 years old, 8-12 years old, 13-16 years old) had no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$). After 3 weeks, the change compared to first time survey result was not significant ($p > 0.05$). The total scores and each domain of PedsQL in the CP with SRP was lower than the normal group ($P < 0.05$). On the whole, the associations between the child and parent proxy-report QPS total scores and each domain scores of PedsQL were moderate to high. The PedsQL total scores relationship to the QPS item score was moderate.

Conclusion: The quality of life in the CP patients with SRP was worse than normal people and it was a steady long-term stage. The correlation between the spasticity-related pain and the quality of life was moderate to high and negative and the result from the parent proxy-report was more evident.