

## Cerebral palsy in adults

### Review questions

*NICE guideline tbc*

*Review questions*

*May 2018*

*Early submission*

*Evidence reviews were developed by  
National Guideline Alliance hosted by the  
Royal College of Obstetricians and  
Gynaecologists*



## **Disclaimer**

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Local commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the [Welsh Government](#), [Scottish Government](#), and [Northern Ireland Executive](#). All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

## **Copyright**

© National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2018. All rights reserved. Subject to [Notice of Rights](#).

ISBN:

## Contents

<b>Review questions .....</b>	<b>5</b>
-------------------------------	----------

## Review questions

Review questions	
A1	Which pharmacological treatments for spasticity (for example, enteral baclofen, tizanidine, diazepam, cannabinoids, and botulinum toxin injections) are most effective for improving motor function, participation and quality of life in adults with cerebral palsy?
A2	Are neurosurgical procedures (intrathecal baclofen pump and selective dorsal rhizotomy) effective in adults aged 19 and over with cerebral palsy to reduce spasticity and or dystonia?
A3	Which treatments (pharmacological treatment (levodopa, anticholinergic drugs, and botulinum toxin injections), neurosurgical procedure (deep brain stimulation, ITB)) are most effective for managing dystonia in adults with cerebral palsy where dystonia is the predominant abnormality of tone?
B1	What is the most effective protocol for monitoring the following disorders of bones and joints in adults with cerebral palsy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• osteoarthritis</li> <li>• osteoporosis (including osteopenia and osteomalacia)</li> <li>• hip displacement</li> <li>• spinal deformity, including scoliosis, kyphosis and lordosis</li> <li>• cervical instability leading to cervical myelopathy</li> </ul>
B2	Which mental health assessment tools are clinically useful for adults with cerebral palsy?
B3	What is the best way to assess and monitor the safety (of swallowing and risk of aspiration) and effectiveness of feeding and maintaining nutrition in adults with cerebral palsy?
C1	What is the most effective protocol for monitoring respiratory health in adults with cerebral palsy?
C2	Does assisted ventilation improve quality of life for adults with cerebral palsy who have a chronic respiratory disorder (including respiratory failure)?
C3	Are prophylactic treatments (for example, antibiotics, chest physiotherapy, cough assistance) effective in preventing respiratory infections in adults with cerebral palsy?
D1	Which interventions (for example, vocational and independent living skills training) promote participation in adults with cerebral palsy?
D2	Which interventions are effective for maintaining physical function and mobility in adults with cerebral palsy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical activity</li> <li>• Strengthening programmes or training</li> <li>• Orthotics</li> <li>• Task-oriented upper limb training</li> <li>• Orthopaedic surgery (including tendon lengthening and orthopaedic bone procedures in adulthood).</li> </ul>
D3	What is the effectiveness of electronic assistive technology in promoting independence in adults with cerebral palsy?
D4	Which interventions (for example augmentative and alternative communication systems) are effective in promoting communication for adults with cerebral palsy who have communication difficulties?
E1	What is the value of self-report and observational techniques for providing a standardised way of identifying and localising pain in adults with cerebral palsy?
F1	What is the most clinical and cost-effective configuration of services (setting and staffing) for adults with cerebral palsy?
F2	What service configuration and what interventions can facilitate access to health care in adults with cerebral palsy, and what are the perceived barriers and facilitators for access to care in adults with cerebral palsy?