

International Institute for the Brain International Academy for the Brain International Center for the Brain

## FOR THE BRAIN

POSTGRADUATE CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM

## **Cerebral Palsy Fact Sheet**

Cerebral Palsy (CP) is a group of disorders that affect a person's ability to move and maintain balance and posture. CP is the most common physical disability in childhood (CDC, 2022).

## Below are some facts about Cerebral Palsy (CP) from the CDC (2022): Cerebral palsy can affect different parts of the body. About 1 in 345 children has been identified with CP. CP is more common among boys than girls, and more common among black children than among white children. Most (about 75%~85%) children with CP have spastic CP. This means that their muscles are stiff. Over half (about 50~60%) of children with CP can walk independently. Many children with CP have one or more additional conditions or diseases along with their CP, known as co-occurring conditions (such as epilepsy or ASD). Most CP is related to brain damage that happened before or during birth and it is called congenital CP.

Spastic Cerebral Palsy: 70~80% People with spastic CP have increased muscle tone. Muscles appear stiff and tight. Arises from Motor Cortex damage.

Ataxic Cerebral Palsy. 6% People with ataxic CP have problems with balance and coordination. Characterised by shaky movements. Arises from Cerebellum damage. Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy. 6%
People with dyskinetic CP have
problems controlling the movement of
their hands, arms, feet, and legs,
making it difficult to sit and walk.
Arises from damage to the Basal
Ganglia.

Mixed Cerebral Palsy.

Some people have symptoms of more than one type of CP. The most common type of mixed CP is spastic-dyskinetic CP.

United Cerebral Palsy (2021)