



Área: Fisioterapia 1171

THE EVOLUTION AND NEURODEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH ISOLATED ROBIN SEQUENCE EXCLUSIVELY TREATED WITH NASOPHARYNGEAL INTUBATION

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OBJECTIVES: To study the course of cases of isolated Robin Sequence (IRS) treated exclusively with nasopharyngeal intubation (NPI) in the neonatal period and the first months of life, and to evaluate the neuropsychomotor development of these children after 2 years of age. METHODS: All children were treated exclusively with NPI and controlled by continuous oximetry during the first months of life, and reassessed aged between 2 to 6 years. The duration of use of a nasogastric tube and NPI were measured. The neuropsychomotor development was assessed by Denver Developmental Screening Test II, conducted by the physiotherapist, and the adapted Evolutive Neurologic Examination adapted, performed by a neurologist. **RESULTS:** The duration of use of the INF was 89 +-44 days, the time period of nasogastric tube was 74.35 +- 44.10 days. When considering the four areas of the Denver Developmental Screening Test II (personal-social, fine motoradaptive, language and gross motor), 73.1% of children were within the normal range, 15.4% at risk in the development of language, 7.7% in fine motor-adaptive and 3.8% in the area of fine motor-adaptive and language. On Evolutive Neurological Examination, 92.3% were normal, one child had delay in fine motor and one had language delay. These data are partial results of a research. **CONCLUSIONS:** With the use of NPI and nasogastric tube as a baby, all children showed improvement of feeding and breathing problems without surgical procedures. Most children presented neuropsychomotor development within the appropriate normal range for age.

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