

Cerebral palsy in adults

Review questions

NICE guideline tbc

Review questions

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Early submission

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

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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"> • osteoarthritis • osteoporosis (including osteopenia and osteomalacia) • hip displacement • spinal deformity, including scoliosis, kyphosis and lordosis • cervical instability leading to cervical myelopathy
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"> • Physical activity • Strengthening programmes or training • Orthotics • Task-oriented upper limb training • Orthopaedic surgery (including tendon lengthening and orthopaedic bone procedures in adulthood).
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?