

tal pedagogical and visual-moving level, neuropsychological test, questionnaires to the child and to the teacher and a complimentary exam of neuro-image.

The data were analyzed statistically and compa-

red from the literature view, considering their implications in the concept, classification and reference to the learning disturbances.

KEY WORDS: neuropsychology, psychological evaluation, learning disorders, cerebral palsy.

*Avaliação neuropsicológica: estudo comparativo de crianças com paralisia cerebral hemiparética e distúrbios de aprendizagem (Resumo). Tese de Doutorado, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, UNICAMP (Área: Ciências Biomédicas). Orientadora: Sylvania Maria Ciasca.

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GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME IN CHILDREN (ABSTRACT)*. **DISSERTATION. SÃO PAULO, 2003.**

VANESSA VAN DER LINDEN**

Subject: The aim of the study was to trace the epidemiologic, clinical, laboratory and evolution profile of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) casuistics at the Instituto da Criança of Hospital das Clínicas of Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sao Paulo (FMUSP) between 1989 and 2000.

Method: Patients were studied retrospectively and casuistic was defined by consulting Instituto da Criança data base and data was collect through a structured protocol.

Results: From the 61 patients that fulfilled the selection criteria, aged between 7 months to 13 years old, no sexual or seasonal variation was observed. A clinical event prior to neurological symptoms (with a medium gap of time of 20.7 days) was observed in 62.3%, 55% had cranial nerve disturbs,

27.9% dysautonomic symptoms, and 27.9% respiratory dysfunction. The progression time variated from 2-40 days, Plato from 0-28 days and recuperation from 30-480 days; 94% had a complete clinical recuperation. ENMG in 20 patients disclosed a demyelinating pattern in 15, exclusively motor axonal pattern in 4 and a mixed pattern in 1 patient.

Conclusion: The results obtained did not differ from those in literature but it was observed that boys and older children had a recuperation time longer. It was not possible to ascertain ENMG with clinics and evolution due to the reduced number of patients submitted to this evaluation.

KEY WORDS: Guillain-Barré syndrome, acute flacid palsy, children, epidemiology, prognosis.

*Síndrome de Guillain-Barré na infância (Resumo). Dissertação de Mestrado, Universidade de São Paulo, USP (Área: Pediatria). Orientadora: Maria Joaquina Marques-Dias.

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EVOLUTION OF THE NEUROLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BLIND CHILDREN (ABSTRACT)*. **DISSERTATION. SÃO PAULO, 2003.**

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Visual handicap children have many difficulties in discovering and knowledge about their own body, all the objects around and the indispensable concept of space necessary to realise correct locomotor movements and to get independent mobility.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate and compare the neuropsychomotor development of seven-year-old children who have normal vision and blind children, through the evolutionary neurological examination.

Method: The evolutionary neurological examination (ENE), standardized by Lefèvre et al. in 1976, comprises a battery of tests aiming at the semiology of the seven-year-old child neurological functions.

Results: We observed, according to the Lefèvre neuropsychomotor development evaluation scale, difference between the two groups it were found in the tests which evaluate the static balance ($p < 0.02$) and appendicular coordination ($p < 0.001$).