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PROGRAMME ABSTRACTS

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## Chances of Complex Rehabilitation of Children with Perinatal Damages Erzsébet Tunyogi & Annamária Kofrán Rémi & Tímea Marx Tóth Tunyogi Centre for Early Development, Budapest

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The Tunyogi House of Healing Games Foundation for Children with Multiple Disabilities was established in 1992.

The therapy provides an efficient method for curing infants and children who suffered central nervous system damage and/or genetic disorder.

The efficiency of the method is provided by game situations matching specifically to the given injury and performed in a dramatic playing environment and built from algorythmically interdependent elements.

The therapy comprises the following elements:

1/ The framework of the sensomotor programs is an imaginary tale. Within this framework we perform those bodily motions, position and posture changing movements that are capable of decreasing or eliminating the neurological symptoms and –in the case

of physically handicapped children- preventing deformations.

2/ Improving learning skills: we perform differentiated sensory therapy within the framework of an imaginary tale. First the story is presented in a visual form as light therapy (film, colourful lamps, light emitting objects etc.), at the same time the story is represented in auditory therapy (music, instrumental games, mimicking sounds, noises, speech etc.). As a following step, the story is adapted with the use of tactile stimuli and manipulation (painting, playing with moulding clay, making montage etc.). In connection with the story they also expand the scope of fundamentals and learn rule games.

3/ Family therapy, family care:

It is crucial to create a warm supportive atmosphere for the parents. Our aim is to teach them how to become their children's therapists themselves by not only getting them to repeat the healing game excercises at home, but also to acquire the right attitude.

We also provide the families with necessary information about their rights, social welfare

and medical treatment opportunities.

4/ Leisure time activities, programmes for the children and their family:

We have attended cultural events together with the children and their parents and held garden parties. There are recurrent festivals that we celebrate together and once a year there is also a celebration dinner for parents only.

We would like to highlight two achievements in the presented video materials:

1/ F. Bence and G. Dani participated in complex game therapy starting from early infancy (at the age of 4 months). Both children got into our institution after shunt operation and were born prematurely with severe cerebral hemorrhage. Now both of them have adequate, unaided movement abilities (currently they have minimal damage) and their learning skills are equal their peer group average.

2/ B. Bence and M. Bianka got into our institution at the age of 18-22 months having damages similar to F. Bence and G. Dani with neurological symptoms already manifested.

Conclusion: Even in the case of severe damages, an efficient complex therapy (improving sensomotory and learning skills) started in early infancy can achieve better results than the one started in later infancy. These children were able to adapt to their peer's community and they can live a whole life later on.

At the same time we continue to improve B. Bence's and M. Bianka's skills with complex developmental therapy, and their learning skills and movement abilities are improving measurably on a continuous basis.

Our mission statement: Don't give up! Life-long learning!