CEREBRAL PLEXUS MEDICINE

Cerebral palsy is a neurological disorder that develops in infancy due to brain injuries sustained during birth or in utero. It is characterized by muscle stiffness or weakness, spasms, or tremors. The disorder is caused by abnormalities in the brain's white matter, which can lead to a range of motor skills impairments.

Some symptoms of cerebral palsy include:

- Difficulty in immature babies:
  - Motor skills: Babies show delays in development, such as sitting or crawling later than expected.
  - Sensory processing: Babies may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Reflexes: There may be unusual reflexes, such as moro or startle reflexes.

- Motor skills:
  - Stiffness: Infants and children may have increased muscle tone or stiffness, which can affect their ability to move.
  - Tone: Infants and children may have reduced muscle tone, making it difficult to control their movements.
  - Spasticity: Infants and children may have spasticity, which is an increase in muscle tone that can cause stiffness.
  - Hypotonia: Infants and children may have hypotonia, which is a decrease in muscle tone that can cause weakness.
  - Hemiparesis: Infants and children may have hemiparesis, which is weakness or paralysis in one side of the body.
  - Ataxia: Infants and children may have ataxia, which is abnormal muscle movements and coordination.

- Sensory processing:
  - Visual: Infants and children may have visual difficulties, such as vision problems or eye movement problems.
  - Auditory: Infants and children may have hearing difficulties, such as hearing loss or auditory processing disorders.
  - Touch: Infants and children may have tactile difficulties, such as difficulties with touch or pressure sensation.
  - Smell: Infants and children may have smell difficulties, such as smell loss or smell processing disorders.
  - Taste: Infants and children may have taste difficulties, such as taste loss or taste processing disorders.

- Reflux:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Prematurity:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Stroke:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Trauma:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Vascular accident:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Birth asphyxia:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Maternal and/or neonatal medical conditions:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Torsion dystonia:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Other causes:
  - Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.

- Infants and children may have difficulty controlling their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have reduced awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
  - Infants and children may have increased awareness of their head, trunk, or extremities.
CLE By the Hour at KCMB
Friday, June 28, 2019 • 8:00 AM – 4:50 PM
KCMB Event Center

4 WAYS TO PRE-REGISTER:
1. Online at www.KCMB.org
2. Mail completed registration form with payment to KCMB, 2300 Main St., Suite 100, Kansas City, MO 64108
3. Fax 816-474-0103
4. Phone 816-474-4322

REGISTRATION: 19_132

**Please Print Clearly**

NAME ____________________________________________________________

FIRM ____________________________________________________________

ADDRESS _________________________________________________________

CITY ___________________________ STATE _________________________ ZIP _________

OFFICE PHONE __________________________

E-MAIL ADDRESS _________________________________________________

PAYMENT INFORMATION *(Please checkmark the seminar hour(s) you are attending)*

☐ 8:00 a.m.  ☐ 9:00 a.m.  ☐ 10:00 a.m.  ☐ 11:00 a.m.  ☐ 12:00 p.m.
☐ 1:00 p.m.  ☐ 2:00 p.m.  ☐ 3:00 p.m.  ☐ 4:00 p.m.

*(Please circle and total your amount)*
KCMB Member – $35 (per hour) / Non-Member – $70 (per hour)
Lunch (Optional) – $10 ☐
Total $___________

Credit Card:  ☐ American Express  ☐ Discover  ☐ MasterCard  ☐ VISA

Card No. ____________________________

Exp. Date __________________________

Cardholder Name ________________________________

Check No. ____________________________ Make checks payable to KCMB

A KCMB CLE opportunity made possible, in part, through a generous endowment from Davis, Bethune & Jones, LLC.