MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM STATUS IN TWINS WITH HEARING DISORDER

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RESEARCH RELEVANCE

The physical growth and development of twin children with hearing disorder has a peculiarity. Such children have lower growth rates, body weight and chestcircumference. In twins with various hearing pathologiesobserved disharmonious physical development.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

To study the posture status of twins with sensorineural hearing disorder.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

While inquiry has studied the posture of 21 twin pairs with sensorineural hearing disorder, the main attention was paid to determining the chest shape, the size and ratio of physiological bends of the spine.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most twins with fault in posture were observed at the age of 8-12 for boys and 8-11 years for girls.With age, the number of posture disorders increases compared with the age group of 4-7 years.The number of posture disorders increased in boys to 28.6%, in girls to 9.1%. By the age of 13-16, the number of posture disorders in boys is slightly reduced to 17.4%, in girls it remains unchanged.Sexual differences in posture disorders are not straightforward.In the younger age group, their frequency is 5.3% higher in girls, but in the next group, postural disorders in girls are 5.3%, but in the next age group, postural disorders in girls are detected in 72.7% cases, in males in 86.9% cases. Subsequently, the posture disorders percentage decreases slightly and becomes almost the same in girls and boys, respectively 68.42% and 69.56%.Analysis of posture disorders nature made it possible to identify the following main types of violations:scoliotic posture-functional disorders in the frontal plane – boys has increased with age from 8.33% at the age of 4-7, to 39, 1% at the age of 13-16. Girls has the highest percentage of scoliotic posture was found in the age group of 8–11 years old in 59.0%.A separate group identified structural disorders in the frontal plane — scoliosis. Twins with hearing disorders have detected chest scoliosis of the 1st degree, mainly left-sided. Boys and girls have noted the highest number of scoliosis in the middle age group, respectively -16.67% and 18.2%.

In the younger and older age group, the number of scoliosis is less. Among the postural disorders twins'changes in the sagittal plane are widespread: an increase in lumbar lordosis and chest kyphosis.Girls has high frequency of this pathology with age from 21.27% to 28.89%, while boys has sagittal plane disorders especially common: at 4-7 years old at 30.5%, at 8-12 years old -26.1% and at 13-16 years old -34.8%.Among the musculoskeletal system deformations, we identified a separate group of chest deformities. Most frequently identifies so-called "chicken" breasts, flattened chest with pterygoid shoulder blades, "funnel-shaped" breasts and others.The presence of deformities already at the age of 4-5 allows us to suggest the causes of deformities transferred in childhood rickets.The greatest chest deformities occur among boys in the age group of 8-12 ages, among girls in 11-15 ages, respectively32.6% and 27.8%.

Thus, twins with sensorineural hearing disorder haverevealed high percentage of postural impairment, starting from 4-5 ages.The number of posture disorders is more marked in the second age group.Among deformations are widespread scoliotic posture, lumbar lordosisrise and chest kyphosis, as well as chest deformities. The frequency of various violations severity varies at different ages.

CONCLUSIONS

Physical growth and development of twins with hearing disorder has age-related features, manifested in changes in morphological and functional indicators at different stages of evolution.

According to anthropometric indicators of length, body weight and chest circumference, twins with hearing disordersare behind their peers with normal hearing at a young age.Motor activity restriction of twins with hearing disorder, especially in preschool and primary school age, this contributes to posture disorders, deformities and restriction of chest mobility.

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