

A DRAMATIC EFFECT OF NANDROLONE DECANOATE IN CEREBRAL PALSY

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Cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common motor disability of childhood. It is a chronic motor disorder resulting from a non-progressive (static) insult to the developing brain. The treatment goal is to assist with mobility, and reduce or prevent contractures. Treatments may include physical therapy, oral medications, botulinum toxin, intrathecal baclofen, and orthopedic surgery. There is no specific intervention used to improve the motor development in CP. Patient and Method: 14-month-old infant with CP caused by birth asphyxia. Presented with delayed motor development associated with mild spasticity and hyperreflexia. During the neonatal period he had poor feeding. Social smile was observed before 3 months of age. Head control was not achieved until one year of age. On presentation he was unable to turn from the supine to the sitting positions alone and was not able to maintain sitting position when he was put in the sitting position. He was not crawling. His language was delayed and he was not saying any word. He has 3 other healthy siblings aged 3, 4, and 6 years and there was no family history of any neurological disorders. The patient received nandrolone decanoate (ND) 12.5 mg intra-muscular injection. Estimation of the bone age was made using radiographs of the left wrist before the injection and 2 weeks after. Results: ND was associated with dramatic effect on the motor development. After one week the child was able to sit alone and trying to stand. Conclusion: The possible role of anabolic agents in CP should be investigated in more studies.