



IRISH SOCIETY  
OF CHARTERED  
PHYSIOTHERAPISTS  
The Voice of Physiotherapy in Ireland

## General Information

**Chartered Physiotherapists** in Paediatrics (CPP) work in hospitals and in the community where treatment is covered under the public health service. They also work in private practice and can be contacted through the professional body, or through the Golden Pages.

Chartered Physiotherapy fees can be claimed back through Vhi, Laya Healthcare and Aviva. Tax relief may be claimed by filling in the Med1 form available from the Revenue Commissioners at [www.revenue.ie](http://www.revenue.ie)

## Getting Help

When you choose a Chartered Physiotherapist in Paediatrics you can have the peace of mind in knowing that you are being treated by a physiotherapist who has a university degree qualification and is committed to the highest standards of ethical and clinical excellence.

*Remember, with Chartered  
Physiotherapists  
you're in safe hands!*



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### **Irish Society of Chartered Physiotherapists**

St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland  
Tel: (01) 402 2148 Fax: (01) 402 2160  
[www.iscp.ie](http://www.iscp.ie) [www.physicaltherapy.ie](http://www.physicaltherapy.ie)

More information can be found at [www.iscp.ie](http://www.iscp.ie)  
or by contacting the ISCP at (01) 402 2148.

Is your  
Physiotherapist  
Chartered?

## Physiotherapy and Children



The Irish Society of Chartered Physiotherapists is providing the following information to advise you on the how physiotherapy can be given to children.



## What is CPP?

Chartered Physiotherapists in Paediatrics (CPP) is a recognised Clinical Interest Group within the Irish Society of Chartered Physiotherapists. CPP is concerned with all aspects of physiotherapy relating to the needs, care and well-being of the sick and developing child and his/her family.

## What is a Paediatric Physiotherapist?

A Chartered Physiotherapist is a health care professional who works closely within a multidisciplinary team having completed a recognised degree course and having become a member of the Irish Society of Chartered Physiotherapists. Following this, some physiotherapists choose to specialise in paediatrics - that is the treatment and care of children from birth to eighteen years.

## Where do Paediatric Physiotherapists work?

Paediatric Physiotherapists work in many different settings e.g. hospitals, clinics, special schools, primary care teams, educational and developmental centres and the child's own home.

## How is Physiotherapy given to children?

Treatment, given by the physiotherapist, is based on an accurate assessment of the child followed by an individual treatment programme. This treatment programme includes explanation and instruction as appropriate to the child, the parents and those responsible for the child's development. Paediatric practice takes into account the fact that the child is not a small adult but a developing human being.

## Important to remember

To become a fully integrated and mature person, a child must develop a vast array of skills, both personal and social, to which many factors contribute. For development of children's physical and mental potential, the family and the environment are of prime importance. A child is not a small adult but a developing human being.

## What conditions can be treated?

Paediatric Physiotherapists treat many conditions similar to those in general physiotherapy practice. However, there are many pathologies which are related almost entirely to paediatrics. Some of these may be recognised at birth, others may become apparent later in the child's development.

## Common conditions include:

- Neonatal conditions
- Developmental delay
- Respiratory conditions
- Cystic fibrosis
- Cerebral palsy
- Neural tube defect (Spina Bifida)
- Hydrocephalus
- Progressive neuromuscular disorders
- Motor dysfunction
- Learning difficulties
- Rheumatology
- Weight management
- Developmental co-ordination disorder
- Mental health disorders
- Congenital syndromes
- Talipes
- Arthrogryposis
- Postural problems
- Osteochondritis
- Congenital absence/shortening of limbs
- Trauma/injury
- Orthopaedics
- Erb's palsy
- Burns & plastics