Indicator n°3: Distribution of the severity of gross motor impairment by CP subtypes

Walking ability is defined according to the levels of the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS, a classification of the movement ability of children with CP), classifying the children into 3 categories as follows: GMFCS levels I-II (independent walker), GMFCS level III (walker with aid), and GMFCS levels IV-V (wheelchair). It serves as an indicator of the burden of the disease.

The classification of CP subtypes is based on clinical features and made of the basis of the predominant neurological finding. It identifies three main groups: **spastic, dyskinetic** and **ataxic** cerebral palsy.

This indicator relates to pre- or perinatal cases of CP (cases of CP with a known post-neonatal cause are excluded). It provides the average distribution of GMFCS by CP subtypes using data from the SCPE registries.

It is calculated on the last three birth cohorts available in the JRC-SCPE Central database, and the following selection criteria are being used:

Exclusion of registries with less than 3,000 LB per year.

Exclusion based on place of birth/place of residence at registration:
- C01, C02: exclusion of cases not residing in the area covered by the registry at time of registration (exclusion if REGIST_RESID ≠ 1) [3].
- Other registries: exclusion of cases born outside the area covered by the registry and unknown area of residence at birth (exclusion if BIRTH_RESID ≠ 1);

Exclusion of CP of post-neonatal origin (exclusion if POSTNEON = 1).

No more than

30% missing GMFCS or CP subtype by registry during the entire study period (exclusion if more than 30% of missing GMFCS or CP subtypes).

---

[3] Please refer to the SCPE Guideline for the Collection and Submission of Data for a definition of the variables collected in the JRC-SCPE Central database.