Of 227 children, MRI reports were available for 86.

The gestational age groups were distributed as:

- **Group A**: 6 (7%) term and 1 (1%) preterm;
- **Group B**: 6 (7%) term and 21 (24%) preterm;
- **Group C**: 27 (31%) term and 10 (11%) preterm;
- **Group D**: 9 (10%) term and 5 (6%) preterm.

Only one child had normal MRI.

Significant differences existed between groups B (p=0.004) and C (p=0.005).

The use of MRI and its role in the understanding of CP pathogenesis, has dramatically increased during the last 15 years. The MRI classification system (MRICS) consists of five main groups (Table I):

1. maldevelopments,
2. predominant white matter injury,
3. predominant grey matter injury,
4. miscellaneous,
5. normal findings.

Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe (SCPE) proposes the MRICS as a reliable tool.

### INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to examine the MRI classification system (MRICS) findings according to gestational age of children with Cerebral Palsy (CP) in our SCPE registry system.

### AIM

The database according to the SCPE system between 2016-2018 was reviewed for children’s natal history and brain MRI results, classified according to the MRICS (Table I).

Children with Cerebral Palsy are divided into two groups according to gestational age:

- Term (≥37 weeks)
- Preterm (<37 weeks)

### RESULTS

Of 227 children, MRI reports were available for 86.

The gestational age groups were distributed as:

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### METHODS

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**Table I: MRI Classification System (Himmelmann et al.2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Maldevelopment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Predominant white matter injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Predominant grey matter injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REFERENCES

