

When used after the combined procedure, the child typically initiated walking, independently, immediately after she was restrained for crawling. When restraint alone was in effect, therefore, walking was primed, albeit by the child herself. Thus, after both restraint and priming are used in combination, restraint-alone appears sufficient.

When training was discontinued, some permanent improvement was noted for all four children. For the two children with only moderate impairment of walking, crawling remained at a level normal for children of that age. For the two children with severe impairment of walking, a degree of crawling returned that was unacceptable, even though substantially lower than before training. That the improvement was not sufficient for them suggests that the greater the degree of walking impairment, the more time need be devoted to training. Restraint was, therefore, reintroduced and the children walked rather than crawled. Even though restraint was discontinued after a few months, the children were walking almost exclusively 1.5 yr after training.

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