

Abstract

This thesis concerns psychomotor development of children born after intrauterine intervention for the complication of monochorionic twins. The aim of its empirical part is to examine a) if the development of 24-month-old children born after twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS) is within norms in individual domains, b) if it is even across individual domains and c) to find eventual predictors of their psychomotor development. In this retrospective cohort study, we used clinical data of 24 children which were gathered using Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development – third revision in Ústav pro péči o matku a dítě. The results of statistical analyses imply that the development of these children is delayed only in the domain of language, in which they also scored significantly lower than in the other domains. A significant negative relationship was found between the number of surviving fetuses, gestational week of intervention and scores in expressive language and gross motor. A significant predictor of gross motor with a negative effect is TTTS stage as well. Overall, the tested models explain substantial proportion of variance: 21 to 65% if the variable of mother is not considered and 74 to 99% if it is considered. Results of this study illustrate the importance of clinical follow-up of these children with eventual intervention in critical domains. However, due to limitations of this study and possible bias, cautious interpretation is necessary.