Primary Factors That Affect the Social Participation of Children With Neuromuscular Diseases

**PERSONAL FACTORS**

Decreasing Abilities
- Deteriorating change in strength, coordination and balance
- Gradual appearance of contractures
- Deteriorating change in sensitivity, etc.
- Deteriorating respiratory ability
- Endurance, fatigue
- Loss of the ability to walk in some cases

Deteriorating condition and increasing losses in the nervous, musculoskeletal and cardiorespiratory systems
- Increasingly complicated state of health
- Maintenance prevention impact
- Severe and quick deterioration of functional control

- Choices, mourning and renunciation
- Accepting assistive aids, human assistance and compensatory means
- Self-determination, motivation
- Informed consent
- Possibility of a variety of cognitive and communication disorders

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**

Physical Factors (obstacles and help)
- Accessibility adaptations to the home, residence, school and public places
- Climate, geography
- Accessible transportation, adapting a motor vehicle
- Accessible equipment, materials and commercial products
- Assistance with ADL (assistive aids)

Social Factors (Obstacles and Help)
- Accessible health, rehabilitation and social services that meet the needs when they arise
- Parenting skills;
- Capacity to adapt the family and social environments, or other.
- Financial constraints (family and societal)
- Discrimination or integration (family and social values, beliefs and attitudes, etc.)
- Assistance with ADL (human)
- Assistance in school or in an alternative educational facility
- Laws and norms related to employment
- Network of respites and supervised residences for sick children
- Scientific knowledge
- Community organizations

The social participation of children living with a neuromuscular disease primarily depends on their ability to adjust to the disease, the degenerative aspect of the disease and their environmental context.