Most children with spastic cerebral palsy (CP) have a deviating gait pattern, and one of the typical patterns is a flexed knee gait. Children who walk with a flexed knee gait are specifically at risk of deteriorating in mobility. To prevent this (potential) deterioration, treatment is indicated at an early stage. In this thesis, the results of a randomised controlled trial (RCT), the ROCIFN study, were presented. In this trial, we compared an intervention of multilevel botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) injections and comprehensive rehabilitation to usual care in children with spastic CP who walk with a flexed knee gait. The main aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of this intervention on mobility. The outcomes with regard to gait pattern, muscle length and spasticity were also evaluated, and determinants of the outcomes were studied. To assess spasticity, a clinical instrument, the Spasticity Test (SPAT), was developed, and its feasibility and reliability is also described in this thesis.