Functional Mobility for An Elderly Person with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: A Case Report



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UNIQUE

Typical Presentation: Male 60 years old Limb onset^{1,2}

Ice Bucket Challenge began in 2014 to increase public awareness and funding for ALS.^{3,4}

Female 82 years old Bulbar onset Limb weakness Amyotrophic Fall risk Lateral

> Need for further research was highlighted, in the campaign, for medical treatment and rehabilitation.3,4

Patient Presentation:

PURPOSE

Sclerosis (ALS)

Describe a palliative care physical therapy (PT) plan for maintenance of functional mobility and fall risk reduction for a patient with ALS.

FOUNDATION -Weakness -Muscle Atrophy -Muscle **UPPER** Fasciculation¹ NEURON LOWER NEURON -Spasticity -Abnormal Reflexes -Paralysis¹

GOALS OF PT TREATMENT FOR ALS: Promotion of independence and improvement in quality of life during disease progression



- Assess fall risk
- Assess need for adaptive equipment
- Strength & Range of motion within the lower extremities (LE)

Assess for assistive device and

- Balance
- Aerobic exercise⁴

wheelchair use

Stage

Advanced

Stage

- Hospice and palliative care Caregiver education

Educate on transfers⁴

- Prevent skin break down
- Prevent joint contractures⁴

TIMELINE OF CARE

Previous Medical History: Left Hip Osteoarthritis, Aortic Murmur, Asthma

Spring

(Previous Year)

- Medical Diagnosis: ALS
- Referred to PT by PCP
- PT examination and evaluation was performed. Therapeutic exercise, aerobic exercise, and balance exercises were given for treatment.

Winter

Patient received PT services, after moving, at home for 6 months involving strengthening exercises.

Spring

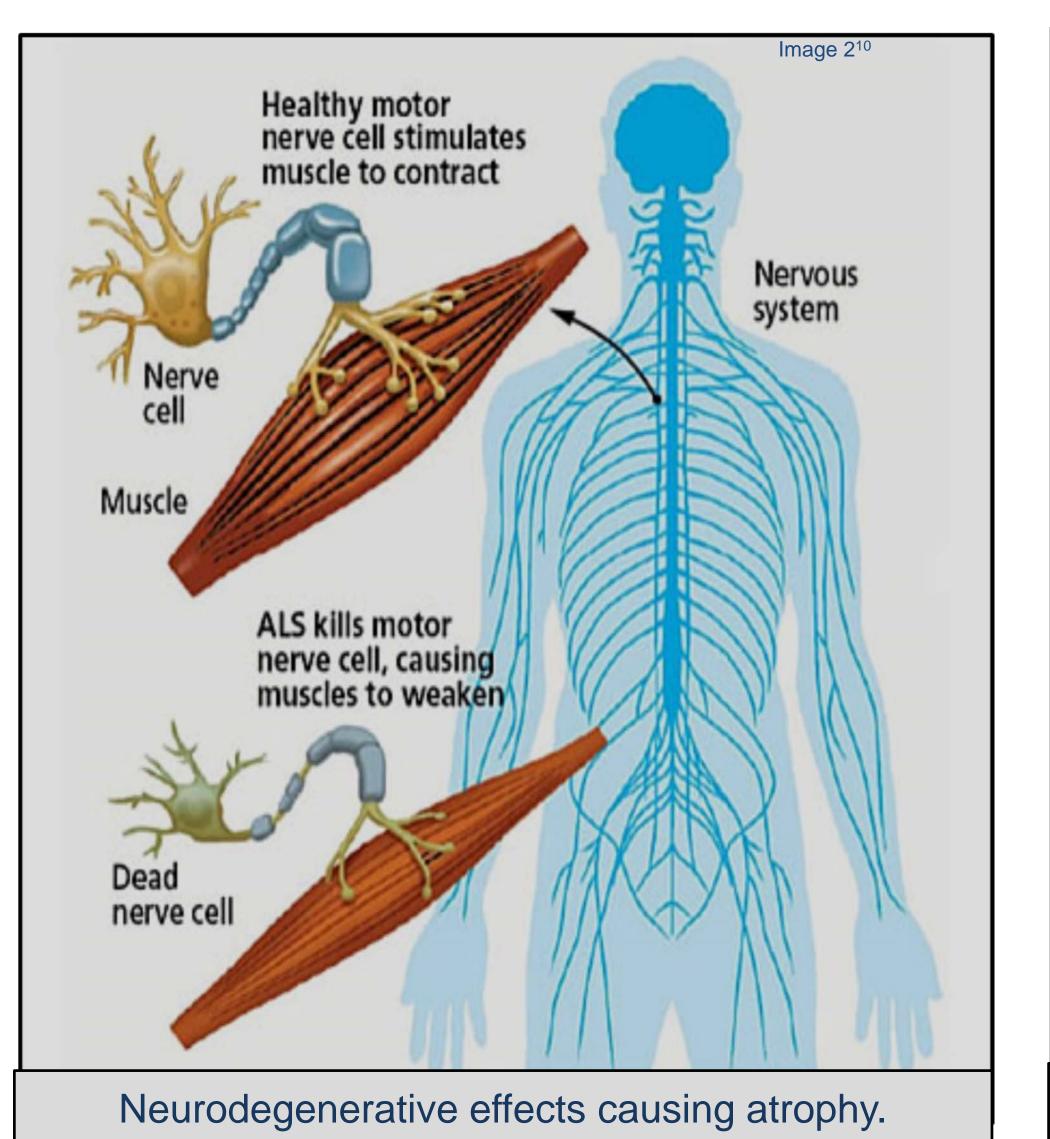
(Start of Episode of Care)

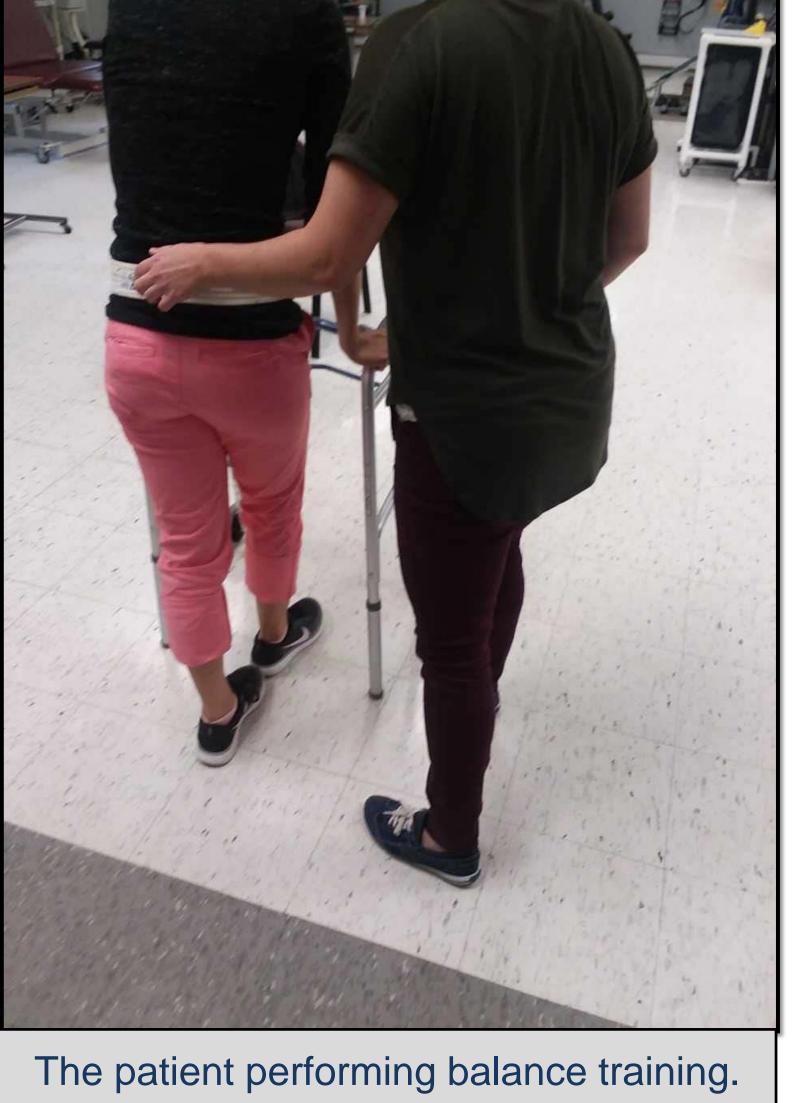
- Referred to the outpatient clinic by PCP
- PT Diagnosis: High fall risk; decreased functional mobility; left hip/knee pain
- The patient returned to the clinic and was receiving PT, OT, and SLP services.
- PT intervention included balance training, strengthening, and aerobic exercise to maintain functional mobility for 12 weeks.

Summer

Final outcome measures of interventions

The patient continued with PT, OT, and SLP services.





CASE DESCRIPTION

An 82-year-old female with ALS received PT treatment for balance training to decrease fall risk, as well as therapeutic exercise to maintain strength for activities of daily living.

Diagnosis	Primary Complaint	PT Goal	Patient Challenges	Level of Function in Episode Of Care
ALS; decreased functional mobility, high fall risk, & left hip/knee pain secondary to osteoarthritis	Weakness in the LE, especially in the left hip from osteoarthritis	Maintain strength & balance	Stairs, (static/dynamic/ sit/standing) balance, dysarthria, dropping things, & dysphagia	Community ambulator with a rollator; required some assistance with activities of daily living by husband

Table 1. Tests & Measures

	Initial Evaluation
Timed Up & Go	23.75 seconds
Berg Balance Scale	37/56
6 Minute Walk Test (6MWT)	420 feet =128.02 n
Strength Left Dorsiflexion	4-/5

29 seconds 29/56 meters 412 feet =125.58 meters

Final Follow Up

CONCLUSION

- Balance training and therapeutic exercise, in this case report, demonstrates the role of maintaining function in palliative care.
- It is an example of how PT services can be utilized by continuing to promote functional independence with terminal neurodegenerative diseases.
- In 2018, The American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) House of Delegates approved motion 46-18 Charge: Eliminating the Improvement Standard for Receiving Physical Therapy, which supports PT services for hospice and palliative care in the maintenance of function.8
- This public policy charge to the APTA has the potential to allow future practitioners to help patients, such as this, with support for reimbursement of care due to degenerative diseases.

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