Tendinitis of the rotator cuff in Beninese teachers

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Aim. – The Unité rhumatologique des affections de la main (URAM) scale is the first and unique patient-reported functional outcomes measure developed and validated for Dupuytren’s disease. Our aim is to test comparatively its content validity and its ease of implementation.

Methods. – We conducted a study in patients affected by Dupuytren’s disease with the Tubiana score grading the structural severity, the self-assessed disability on a visual analogue scale (VAS) (content validity) and the time of response (ease of implementation) as outcome criteria. We applied the URAM scale and compared its properties with those of the Cochin Hand Function Scale (CHFS) and the Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH) questionnaire. Spearman’s correlation was used for the content validity study. For the time response assessment, order of questionnaires application was randomly assigned for each patient. The time to file out each questionnaire was recorded in seconds for each patient.

Results. – A total of 83 patients with Dupuytren’s disease, was prospectively included. Fifty-three patients were involved in the comparative content validity study and 30 in the time response assessment. The URAM scale showed a high convergence with the Tubiana scale (r = 0.61) and with the self-assessed disability on a VAS (0.67). For the CHFS, the convergence was moderate with the Tubiana scale (0.39) and high with the self-assessed disability (0.56). For the DASH questionnaire, there was no convergence with the Tubiana scale (0.22) and the convergence with the self-assessed disability was moderate (0.46). Convergence with the Tubiana and with the self-assessed disability appeared higher for the URAM scale than for the CHFS or for the DASH questionnaire. The time of response was shorter for the URAM scale (42 ± 20) than for the CHFS (71 ± 35) and for the DASH questionnaire (103 ± 59, P < 0.0001).

Discussion. – The results reinforce the psychometric properties of the URAM scale in Dupuytren’s disease. Furthermore, the time of response for assessing disability with the URAM scale was shorter than with the CHFS and the DASH questionnaire. The URAM scale should be therefore largely recommended in clinical practice and in clinical studies for assessing disability of patients with Dupuytren’s disease.

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URAM scale for disability assessment in Dupuytren’s disease: A comparative study of its properties

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Keywords: URAM scale; Disability; Dupuytren’s disease

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