Aim.— The aim of this study to examine rehabilitation outcomes of patients treated at Phoenix Centre for rehabilitation (PRC). 

Methods.— A retrospective study of patients discharged between 4/6/13–7/11/13. Case notes and discharge letters were studied, admission and discharge Functional Independence/Assessment Measures (FIM/FAM) and Rehabilitation Complexity Scale (RCS) Scores and the successful return to patient’s previous social role. 

Results.— Twenty-one patients were discharged between 4/6/13–7/11/13. Of these patients, (52%) presented after traumatic injury, while (48%) presented after non-traumatic events. Average admission duration was 8 weeks. Average RCS score improvement was 84% and average FIM/FAM score improvement was 41%. 

Conclusion.— PRC enables patients to access rehabilitation services at earliest possible and play active role in setting goals to meet their needs, in partnership with MDT. Early identification of rehabilitation needs can reduce length of stay and improve outcomes. Our data suggests that specialist rehabilitation unit has been successful in maximizing patients’ functional independence and quality of life and has enabled 81% of patients to resume their previous social and community role.

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P493-e Polyhandicap and physical and rehabilitation medicine 
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Keywords: Polyhandicap; Rehabilitation; Quality of life

A Federated Research Project on “The improvement of the care of the poly-handicapped people (PPH)” in Tunisia tried to define, to estimate and to take care of the PPH according to the socioeconomic context thanks to 4 teams with study of the real-life experience to 1287 families. A PPH is “a person in situation of severe handicap, corresponding to a rate = 60% according to the evaluation by the Tunisian railing (bar) of evaluation of the handicap”. The texts of laws are insufficiently applied. A regional network must be identified to insure better the interdisciplinary care of the PPH. A pad of follow-up of the PPH was conceived, in the course of validation.

Further reading
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.1461

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P494-e Potential of neurorehabilitation for improvement of the quality of life of patients after neurosurgical interventions due to brain tumours 
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Keywords: Neurorehabilitation; Quality of life; Neurosurgery; Brain tumors; ICF; ADL

The objective of current review is to present contemporaneous concepts about potential capacities of neurorehabilitation for acceleration of recovery and improvement of the quality of life of patients after neurosurgical interventions due to brain tumours. Author discusses the necessity of complex functional evaluation of patient, based on International Classification of diseases (ICD) - X revision (WHO, 2005), and on International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF - WHO, 2001). We underline the importance of the prompt beginning of rehabilitation actions, oriented to education of patient in activities of daily living (ADL), verticalization, training of the equilibrium and the coordination, training of the gait and ascending stairs. Author suggests structured neurorehabilitation algorithms in pyramidal lesions, balance and coordination disturbances, reduced gait and ascending stairs. Author suggests structured neurorehabilitation algorithms in pyramidal lesions, balance and coordination disturbances, reduced gait and ascending stairs. Author suggests structured neurorehabilitation algorithms in pyramidal lesions, balance and coordination disturbances, reduced gait and ascending stairs.

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P495-e The influence of post-stroke falling on health-related quality of life and participation 
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Keywords: Stroke; Falling; Participation; Health-related quality of life

Objective.— To study the influence of falling in the chronic phase after stroke on participation and quality of life.