Discussion.– Lumbar orthosis is commonly prescribed in Moroccans patients with chronic low back pain.


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Continuous passive motion: What interest in trauma of the elbow
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Keywords: Continuous passive motion; Rehabilitation; Elbow; Traumatic

Introduction.– The elbow joint is a complex, highly mobile, easily exposed stiffness after trauma, even minimal, hence the importance of early rehabilitation and adapted based on a continuous passive motion (CPM) per arthromoteur. This is a prospective study of 12 patients followed in rehabilitation for post-traumatic elbow stiffness.

Results.– The average age of patients was: 28 years (14–47). The sex ratio showed a male: M/F=4= right hand dominant, the severity of the stiffness in flexion-extension (3 very serious, 4 serious, and 3 moderate 2 minimal), pronation-supination (1 very serious, 3 serious, and 3 moderate 5 minimal). ROM before rehabilitation (flexion-extension = 37.4°/pronation suppination = 86.8°). ROM after rehabilitation (flexion-extension = 82.8°/pronation suppination = 123.7°).

Discussion and conclusion.– The arthromoteur is a motorized brace that allows a continuous slow and painless passive motion better tolerated than manual mobilizations. The MPC should start as soon as possible after trauma or surgery, ideally in the recovery room. CPM is particularly useful for reducing joint hemorrhosis and swelling suburban articular edema. Once the CPM is started, it is necessary to use the full range of motion introduction. The elbow joint is a complex, highly mobile joint, easily exposed to stiffness after trauma, even minimal, hence the importance of early rehabilitation and adapted based on a continuous passive motion (CPM) per arthromoteur.

Further reading

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Complex rehabilitation programme for amelioration of the quality of life of patients with Barre-Lieou syndrome
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Keywords: Neurorehabilitation; Barre-Lieou syndrome; Quality of life; Activities of daily living; Nivalin iontophoresis

Introduction.– The posterior cervical sympathetic syndrome known as Barre-Lieou syndrome (BL’s) is summarized as a rare condition where alteration of the sympathetic nerves located in the spinal area of the neck results in a variety of neurological symptoms. BL’s is listed as a “rare disease” by the Office of Rare Diseases of the National Institutes of Health – USA.

Aim.– The goal of current study is to evaluate the efficacy of complex rehabilitation in patients with BL’s.

Patients and methods.– A total of 37 patients with BL’s were observed during a 20 days treatment (10 days like in-patients in a neurorehabilitation department and 10 days like out-patients in a medical center in Sofia and Pleven.

The rehabilitation complex includes: kinesitherapy (analytic exercices for paravertebral muscles of the cervical spine, massage techniques, post-isometric relaxation) and procedures with pre-formed physical modalities (nivalin iontophoresis, electro-stimulation, low intensity–low frequency magnetic field).

Patients were examined before, during, after treatment and one month later, according a protocol with clinical patterns of BL’s, including psychometric tests and some investigations (neurofunctional tests, neuro-imagery). Statistical analysis was effectuated by t-test (Anova) and Wilcoxon rank test.

Results and analysis.– The comparative analysis of results demonstrates a statistically significant favorable effect on headache, vertigo, tinnitus, neck pain, shoulder pain, numbness, nausea, stuffy nose, fatigue, anxiety.

Discussion and conclusion.– The complex rehabilitation of Barre-Lieou syndrome ameliorates the quality of life of patients.