

by foot. It was due in nature and non-traumatic. There was no history of similar disease in the family. He walked with a limping gait. Examination of the foot revealed marked tenderness at the posterior calcaneus more on the right side. Radiograph revealed sclerosis and fragmentation within the calcaneal apophysis. A diagnosis of sever disease was made and the patient was advised to stop activities that cause the pain such as sports and conservative therapy was applied.

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P076-e

Physiotherapy efficiency in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis

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Keywords: Osteoporosis; Women; Postmenopausal; Rehabilitation

Introduction.– Osteoporosis is a disease that mainly affects 70% of the women in the menopause. The purpose of this study is to find the effectiveness of physiotherapy in the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.

Methods.– There are 20 women (average age 65 years), who participated in physiotherapy exercise program once a week. The control group were 20 healthy women of the same average age, who did not do the exercises at the gym. We assessed ROM of the articulation, lateral deviation of the trunk, the legs muscular capacity, and the ortostatic balance.

Results.– Women from the test group had statistically significant better results in all of the following: ROM changed from 1.6 cm to 2.8 cm, deviation of the trunk from lateral 15.4 cm to 12.6 cm, and the balance standing on one leg with eyes closed from 8.8 s to 11.2 s; capacity of muscle legs was increased from 24 rise from the chair to 28 in the minute.

Conclusion.– Our results are comparable with those of other similar studies. A rehabilitating exercise program once a week is much effective for the treatment of osteoporosis in improving of daily activity, muscular capacity and the balance in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.

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P077-e

Treatment of shoulder pain after treatment of breast cancer: Experience of Moroccan department of physical medicine and rehabilitation

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Keywords: Pain; Cancer; Rehabilitation

Introduction.– The cervicospular pain occurring after treatment of breast cancer constitutes a reason for consultation by a specialist in physical and rehabilitation medicine. Their impact is functional and on the quality of life.

Objectives.– To present the results of cervicospulaires pain complicating the treatment of locoregional neoplasia.

Methods.– Retrospective study on 32 patients cared by ambulatory rehabilitation for cervicospular pain.

Results.– The diagnosis was tendinitis of the shoulder in 14 cases; a retractile capsulitis in 8 cases; lymphedema of the upper limb was noted in 24 cases and one patient had a metastasis of the brachial plexus. All patients had received care and rehabilitative treatment antalgic. The improvement of pain, range of motion and lymphedema was significant. But disability felt remained important.

Discussion.– The appearance of cervicospular pain and stiffness, especially in the shoulder is frequent in particular after breast cancer surgery. The need and provision of functional rehabilitation in cancer have been reported in many studies. It is important for diagnostic and therapeutic reasons.

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Algofunctional assessment in knee osteoarthritis patients treated with rehabilitation

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Keywords: Knee osteoarthritis; Rehabilitation; Evaluation

Introduction.– Knee osteoarthritis is a public health problem, management must be global and personalized evaluation of patients with osteoarthritis involves measuring pain, functional disability and radiological damage.

Objective.– To determine the changes in joint function in terms of osteoarthritis patients after treatment based on physical rehabilitation.

Methods.– We selected 50 patients with knee osteoarthritis patients according to ACR criteria, assessment of impairment was assessed by VAS pain and algofunctional LEQUESNE index.

Results.– There was a significant improvement algofunctional EVA index LEQUESNE (down 3).

Discussion.– Treatment guidelines for osteoarthritis are multiple. Functional rehabilitation is most often part of a set of associated therapeutic methods including patient education, and a number of technical aids and non-drug treatments for pain relief. It has proven its effectiveness in reducing pain, improving function and quality of life on knee osteoarthritis in our study, the final evaluation showed a decrease in pain and improvement of the ability functional.

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P079-e

Osteoarticular tuberculosis of the knee or white tumor of the knee: Report of a case

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Keywords: Tuberculosis; Knee; Rehabilitation

Introduction.– Tuberculous monoarthritis of the knee is a rare location with osteoarticular dominated by the Pott's disease. The delay in diagnosis leads to chronic forms with radiographic images and functional sequelae.

Methods.– Mrs. G.D., 46-years-old, with disease previous notion of pleurisy, presented a Pott's disease, has consulted for pain in both knees with no evidence of impairment inflammatory response associated with functional impairment, at the entrance examination showed dry knees. Radiography showed a destructive arthropathy. Evolution was slightly improved and marked by the disappearance of pain after a short TBK treatment and rehabilitation.

Discussion.– Tuberculosis of the knee, formerly called white tumor of the knee, 3rd location of osteoarthritis after Pott's disease and sciatica is less view. Joint tuberculosis causes achieved gradually alteration. The prognosis depends on early diagnosis, good adherence and ground. The establishment of a knee prosthesis requires respect for a sufficient period of quiescence and must be supervised by the resumption of TB antibiotics.

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P080-e

Accessory spinal nerve lesions after cervical lymph node biopsy: Contribution of rehabilitation

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