P081-e
Transient osteoporosis of the hip and hyperbaric oxygen therapy: A report of two cases
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Keywords: Transient osteoporosis; Hip pain; Hyperbaric oxygen therapy

Introduction.– Transient osteoporosis of the hip is a rare disease which is self-limited and characterised by hip pain of sudden onset. It affects mostly middle-aged men and women in the third trimester of pregnancy and early postpartum period. We present two patients who were diagnosed as transient osteoporosis of the hip and had reduction in symptoms with hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

Observations.– The first case was a 33-year-old female patient in postpartum period presented with left hip pain 1 month after delivery. The second case was a 52-year-old male patient who had a left hip pain with a sudden onset. Both patients could not walk due to pain. Plain radiographs of both patients were normal and MRI of the patients revealed bone marrow edema in the femoral head, which was consistent with transient osteoporosis of the hip. We administered a treatment consisting of rest, decrease of weight-bearing on hip with cane and analgesics. Adjuvant hyperbaric oxygen therapy provided reduction in pain in the treatment.

Discussion.– The patients with transient osteoporosis of the hip may benefit from hyperbaric oxygen therapy in early periods of the disease.

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P082-e
Compression syndrome of the posterior interosseous nerve by a deep lipoma: A case report
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Keywords: Accessory spinal nerve rehabilitation

Introduction.– Paralysis of the external branch of the spinal nerve is a very rare mononeuropathy, causing a purely motor impairment. It realises a characteristic clinical although particularly misunderstood that combines weakness and abnormal morphology of the shoulder.

Observation.– We report the case of Mrs. A. F. aged 24, who complained of pain and weakness of the right shoulder appeared a few days after a lymph node biopsy of the cervical chain for suspected tuberculosis. Clinical examination revealed a weakness in the right shoulder joint side 4 without limitation, an objective of the trapezium muscle atrophy and a slight scapular winging. The EMG study showed abnormal spinal nerve law, no motor potential was recordable on the upper and lower trapezius, evolution was marked by improvement in pain and muscle strength, after medical treatment and rehabilitation.

Discussion.– Achieving the external branch of the spinal nerve usually manifests as pain and weakness in the shoulder triggered by the anterior elevation movements of the upper limb The clinical examination is essential to medical diagnosis and EMG because the spinal nerve is never routine examined.

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P083-e
Usefulness of cervical plain radiography for patients with shoulder pain

Keywords: Cervical plain radiography; Shoulder pain

Introduction.– The rehabilitation program in patients with juvenile idiopathic scoliosis and use of the corset must contain proprioceptive exercises for the trunk and also have to work using the motor image and the body image.

Further reading

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P084-e

Keywords: Posterior interosseous nerve; Compression; Deep lipoma

Introduction.– The posterior interosseous nerve syndrome is a rare form of compression of the motor branch of the radial nerve as it enters the crossing of the supinator muscle. Nerve compression by a deep parosteal lipoma is a very rare case of this syndrome.

Observation.– A 68-year-old women consulted for a weakness in his right hand gradual onset over 14 months. The clinical examination revealed impossible extension of the fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joint and slight radial deviation of the wrist in extension force. Electrophysiological analysis placed the lesion in the posterior interosseous nerve. MRI of forearm objectified a mass, at the expense of deep soft tissue near the proximal radius. Surgical exploration founded a well-circumscribed mass compressing the two branches of the radial nerve at the arcade of Frohse. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of lipoma of the forearm.

Discussion/conclusion.– Electromyography is essential to confirm the diagnosis. Modern imaging has facilitated the diagnosis by a more detailed study of various anatomical structures. Early surgical excision and appropriate rehabilitation are essential for optimal neurological recovery.

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P085-e

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Management of Lisfranc fracture dislocation: A series of 11 cases

Methods.– We examined all patients who had undergone radiologic evaluation for cervical spine and ultrasound guided steroid injection for shoulder pain. Radiographic findings of the cervical spine were performed in all patients and confirmed by a radiologist. Sex, age, duration of shoulder pain, range of motion of the shoulder, impingement sign, and pain by visual analog scale were measured.

Results.– Patients of shoulder pain with abnormal findings of cervical spine radiography had poor treatment outcome than with normal findings of cervical spine. \((P=0.048)\) There were 21 patients with abnormal findings of cervical spine radiography: 16 patients (53.3\%) had abnormal findings of the cervical spine in C5–6 level. Thirteen patients (61.9\%) had supraspinatus tendinopathy with cervical spine pathology.

Discussion.– In this study, shoulder pain patients with abnormal findings of cervical plain radiography have poor treatment outcome. Therefore, shoulder pain patients should be evaluated cervical spine when they are not treated with conventional treatment.

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P085-e

Epidemiological and etiological profile of shoulder pain in primary medicine experience of physical medicine and functional rehabilitation (CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca, Morocco)

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Introduction.– Shoulder pain is a common reason for consultation in primary care. Any pain or disability in it affects a person’s ability to carry out daily activities. Our study determines in a period of time from October 2011 to September 2012 in a Primary Care Centre of Gran Canaria; the number of adults consulting painful shoulder (non-traumatic, non-related to malignant diseases or inflammatory diseases), its distribution and management of them.

Methods.– Observational, descriptive and retrospective study was designed. The data was collected from the electronic clinical registries.

Results.– Nine hundred and two cases, 333 (36.9\%) men, 569 (63.1\%) women, with an average age of 58 (95\% CI.) The most common diagnosis was codified as unspecified shoulder pain 91\% followed by rotator cuff tendinitis 5.5\% and 0.7\% calcific tendonitis. All cases were firstly managed by GP and 32.4\% were referred to specialists.

Discussion.– The importance in primary care due to its prevalence, of a good diagnosis and treatment of the principal shoulder pathology (frozen shoulder, rotator cuff disorder, gleno-humeral joint arthritis and instability), to avoid chronicity and complications. Management should be multidisciplinary, including analgesics, relative rest and access to rehabilitation programs.

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P086-e

Functional results of treatment of Volkmann’s contracture: A series of 19 cases

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Introduction.– The objective of this work is to clarify the therapeutic and prognostic characteristics of Lisfranc fracture dislocations, discuss the long-term functional outcomes and rehabilitation care.

Methods.– Retrospective study of 11 cases treated conservatively and surgically and followed the service of rehabilitation between 2009 and 2012.

Results.– Nine cases were male. The average age was 37.3 years. Etiologies were dominated by highway accidents. Orthopedic treatment was made in 3 patients by cast immobilization and surgical by internal fixation in 8 patients, followed by a rehabilitation treatment in all patients. Complications were stiff ankle in one case and atrophy of the triceps surae in one case. The functional results were satisfactory in 9 cases.

Discussion.– The Lisfranc fracture dislocations occur in young adults during a violent shock. The diagnosis is based on radiographs and CT. Obtaining a stable and permanent anatomical fixation guarantees the long-term functional outcome. Rehabilitation is essential, is based on the analgesic therapy, stretching, static muscle contractions and the work of proprioception and posture.

Keywords: Shoulder; Ultrasound; Cervical; Plain radiography

Introduction.– Pain in the shoulder region is difficult to evaluate because it can originate from cervical spine or shoulder pathology. The purpose of the present study is to usefulness of cervical plain radiography in treatment outcome of shoulder pain.

Methods.– We examined all patients who had undergone radiologic evaluation for cervical spine and ultrasound guided steroid injection for shoulder pain. Radiographic findings of the cervical spine were performed in all patients and confirmed by a radiologist. Sex, age, duration of shoulder pain, range of motion of the shoulder, impingement sign, and pain by visual analog scale were measured.

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Discussion.– In this study, shoulder pain patients with abnormal findings of cervical plain radiography have poor treatment outcome. Therefore, shoulder pain patients should be evaluated cervical spine when they are not treated with conventional treatment.

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P087-e

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A. Nai Khachai, N. El Amrani, N.S. Diagne, S. Lahabli, L. Mridmani, A. El Fatimi

CHU de Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

Introduction.– Shoulder pain is the third most common cause of musculoskeletal consultation in primary care. Any pain or disability in it affects a person’s ability to carry out daily activities. Our study determines in a period of time from October 2011 to September 2012 in a Primary Care Centre of Gran Canaria; the number of adults consulting painful shoulder (non-traumatic, non-related to malignant diseases or inflammatory diseases), its distribution and management of them.

Methods.– Observational, descriptive and retrospective study was designed. The data was collected from the electronic clinical registries.

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Discussion.– The importance in primary care due to its prevalence, of a good diagnosis and treatment of the principal shoulder pathology (frozen shoulder, rotator cuff disorder, gleno-humeral joint arthritis and instability), to avoid chronicity and complications. Management should be multidisciplinary, including analgesics, relative rest and access to rehabilitation programs.

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P088-e

Foot; Lisfranc; Fracture; Rehabilitation

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Methods.– Retrospective study of 11 cases treated conservatively and surgically and followed the service of rehabilitation between 2009 and 2012.

Results.– Nine cases were male. The average age was 37.3 years. Etiologies were dominated by highway accidents. Orthopedic treatment was made in 3 patients by cast immobilization and surgical by internal fixation in 8 patients, followed by a rehabilitation treatment in all patients. Complications were stiff ankle in one case and atrophy of the triceps surae in one case. The functional results were satisfactory in 9 cases.

Discussion.– The Lisfranc fracture dislocations occur in young adults during a violent shock. The diagnosis is based on radiographs and CT. Obtaining a stable and permanent anatomical fixation guarantees the long-term functional outcome. Rehabilitation is essential, is based on the analgesic therapy, stretching, static muscle contractions and the work of proprioception and posture.

Keywords: Foot; Lisfranc; Fracture; Rehabilitation

Introduction.– Pain in the shoulder region is difficult to evaluate because it can originate from cervical spine or shoulder pathology. The purpose of the present study is to usefulness of cervical plain radiography in treatment outcome of shoulder pain.

Methods.– We examined all patients who had undergone radiologic evaluation for cervical spine and ultrasound guided steroid injection for shoulder pain. Radiographic findings of the cervical spine were performed in all patients and confirmed by a radiologist. Sex, age, duration of shoulder pain, range of motion of the shoulder, impingement sign, and pain by visual analog scale were measured.

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