In addition to the patient's participation in fall prevention exercises in a day-

hospital or in-patient setting, specific strategies are elaborated in cooperation

with the patient, in order to prevent falls at home. This approach has proven to

be effective not, only for "young olds" but also for the group of "oldest olds"

(> 80 years). The results obtained from different geriatric rehabilitations are con-

stantly evaluated by analysing gait and balance performance and measuring

functional independence at the admission and discharge of the patient.

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CO87-008-e

Falls in PRM ward in Gonesse hospital

(CHG): What kind of prevention program?

P. Ribinik∗∗, S. Ezinne∗, B. Barrois∗

∗ Service de MPR, Centre Hospitalier de Gonesse, Gonesse, France

Corresponding author.

Keywords: Falls; Physical medicine and rehabilitation; Risk management

Objective. – To analyse falls in the ward in order to identify risk factors and

prevent them.

Materials and methods. – Retrospective study on 29 months from the of CHG

quality database.

Results. – Fifty-seven falls, only one in outpatient stay, were reported in 48

patients, mean age 62.3 years, above 1271 patients.

Six patients fell more than once, 28 had cognitive impairment, 23 had taken a

benzodiazepine, 24 an antidepressant and 14 had taken both. Thirty-four falls

occurred in the bedroom, 4 in sanitaries, 11 in the aisle, 8 in rehabilitation

platform. Twenty-six occurred while trying to transfer by oneself. Eight falls

occurred at night and 49 at day. One resulted in distal radial fracture. No post-fall

syndrome was detected.

Discussion. – Falls occurred almost exclusively in inpatient stays. Our results

match with literature: 48% of fallers take benzodiazepines, which is associated

with increased risk. Fifty-three percent of patients with cognitive impairment

take benzodiazepines and or antidepressants.

Conclusion. – To prevent this fall risk, we will conduct an assessment of pre-

scriptions for benzodiazepines and antidepressants.

Further reading


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Regional network organization for the
treatment of chronic low back pain (CLBP):
The Renodos

N. Garet∗, A. Bera-Louville∗∗, V. Durlent∗, J.-C. Farasse∗, C. Haxaire∗∗∗, M. Lagersie-Dubeaux∗, R. Kansab∗, V. Tiffreau∗, membres du groupe Renodos∗∗∗

∗ CRF Les Hautois, Oignies, France

∗∗ CHRU de Lille, France

∗∗∗ CH Wattrelos, France

Keywords: Chronic low back pain; Network; Multidisciplinary training

program; Evaluation grid

Introduction. – We present a regional network organization for treatment of

Chronic Low Back Pain. The Rehabilitation centres use a mutual evaluation

protocol including Pain and Quality of Life visual analogue scales (VAS),

fingertip-to-floor distance (FFD), muscle isometric endurance tests, Roland-

Morris Disability Questionnaire (RDQ), Dallas Pain Questionnaire (DPQ) and

Hospital Anxiety Depression (HAD) scale. Measurements are carried out before

(T0) and immediately after (T1) rehabilitation program, and 3, 6, 12-month (T3,

T6, T12) follow-up visits.

Objective. – We want to assess the benefits of active multidisciplinary reha-

bilitation programs in a wide population, to share professional skills between

rehabilitation centres and to promote active rehabilitation program.

Results. – Seven hundred and forty-eight subjects were included. Statistically
discernible improvement occurred for patients on every outcome measure before to

after (T0-T1, P < 0.0001). This improvement obtained at T1 was maintained for

most of the outcome measures throughout 12-month follow-up. However, pain

intensity and isometric muscle endurance showed significant negative evolution.

Significant differences between genders were found for trunk flexibility mea-

surement (FFD), isometric endurance time of the quadratus lumborum muscle,

the RDQ and the HAD depression.

Conclusion. – A network organization effectively contributes to the harmoniza-

tion of evaluation methods and brings coherence to the treatment of CLBP

patients.

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CO89-001-e

European guidelines resources for PRM

M. Zampolini∗∗∗, V. Mikova∗, P. Cantista∗

∗ USL Umbria 2, Italian NHS, Foligno, Italy

∗∗ Hospital Tabor, Prague, Czech Republic

∗ Balneology, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

Keywords: Guidelines; UEMS-PRM; ESPRM

The implementation of the guidelines in rehabilitation is one of the aims of Euro-

pean PRM bodies: UEMS Section and Section of PRM and European Society of

Physical and Rehabilitation medicine. In order to reach this goal, some actions

have been undertaken such as a survey to collect information about guidelines

from the national societies and about links to those resources on websites.

We sent the survey to 34 countries and we received 28 answers, 19 indicating

the origin of the guidelines. Eleven responses sent a link to specialized

websites. We obtained information about different situations and quality in

guideline development in European countries. We emphasised the necessity

of an improvement of such a very important process. On the other hand, the

insufficient number of recommendations derived from the guidelines is a con-

sequence of the methodological issues of rehabilitation studies. We had several

studies in different arguments, but with small samples and often inconclusive.

The perspective is to find the websites specialized at International and local

level, to collect the guidelines, to evaluate the quality, to extract the main rec-

ommendations and to publish them on the websites of European bodies. The

searched guidelines are focused in both clinical issues and pathways of care.

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CO89-002-e

Patients rights and responsibilities in

physical and rehabilitation medicine

programmes of care

H. Damjan∗∗∗∗, G. de Korvin∗∗

∗∗∗∗ Rehabilitation Institute, Ljubljanab

∗∗ Centre Hospitalier Privé Saint-Grégoire, Rennes Saint-Grégoire, France

*Corresponding author.

Keywords: UEMS; Physical and rehabilitation medicine; Patients rights;

Programs of care; Quality

Background and objectives. – The Clinical Affairs Committee (CAC) of the

UEMS PRM Section works on Quality and PRM programmes of care.

Addressing patient’s rights is an important condition for quality of care in

physical and rehabilitation medicine.

Proposals. – Every patient has the right for an effective evidence-based rehabil-

itation with respect to his needs. Rehabilitation should be individually planned,

interdisciplinary delivered and provided in settings where skills and resources

are appropriate. Rehabilitation programmes should follow some specific rules
on patient’s rights: the right to be informed about the nature of the illness and treatment options in a professional manner, to be told of realistic rehabilitation goals and to be involved in rehabilitation planning. Patients should receive sufficient time before discharge and be assisted for their integration into their previous or new life environment. Patients have some responsibilities as well in a rehabilitation programme. They should provide all information which may be useful for setting up a relevant rehabilitation strategy and they should actively participate in their rehabilitation programme.

Conclusion.– The aim of CAC further works will be to compare existing criteria for patients’ rights in European countries and to prepare a final position paper on patients rights in a PRM Programme of Care.

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CO89-003-e

Patient’s rights and competency issues
M. Delargy

NRH, Dublin, Ireland

Keywords: Competency; Capacity; Rights

The presentation will explore the rights and competency of the patient accessing rehabilitation. The recent review of prolonged disorders of consciousness from the RCP London will be used as a guide on the decision making process for people in VS and MCS.

The presentation will focus on those who are unable to manage their own affairs due to impaired competency. All patients who possess mental capacity to make decisions regarding their treatment have the right to express their own choices, including the freedom to refuse treatments. The presentation will explore best interests and clinical responsibility for decision making.

Underpinning our clinical decision making are the core ethical principles of preserving life, maintaining or restoring health and minimising suffering. Within those responsibilities the physician must avoid harm and respect the patients right to autonomy.

The assessment of Mental Capacity will be addressed with particular reference to patients with a brain injury including those with communication disorders such as aphasia or anarthria.

In conclusion the presentation will summarise the role and responsibilities of the clinician when determining a person’s decision making capacity.

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CO89-004-e

Guidelines for pressure ulcer care: An example of the formal consensus method
B. Barrois

CH de Gonesse, Gonesse, France

Keywords: Pressure ulcer; Guidelines; Method

Introduction.– Persistent pressure ulcers affect aged people and patients with limited mobility [1].

Previous 2001 guidelines [2] were updated by the PERSE association, in cooperation with the French Society of PRM (SOFMER), the French Society of Geriatry and Gerontology (SFGG), and experts from the French and Frano-phonics Society for Wounds and Healing (SFFPC).

Methods.– The Formal Consensus Method recommended by the French National Authority for Health (HAS) [3] and SOFMER [4]. This is the best method to address frequent health issues, with few scientific evidence and with controversies to solve by a professional consensus. Those works were carried out during 18 months. A Pilot Committee chose four questions. The first step was bibliographic search completed by two librarians. The second step was a reference analysis by a couple of two experts from different societies for each question.

Other experts from every partner society could bring up additional recommendations. The draft guidelines were reviewed and amended by another experts group.

Results.– Final guidelines could be published at the end of 2012.

Références


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CO89-005-e

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) care pathways in Finland and in France: Organization and issues
C. Jourdan a, P. Azouvi b, P. Pradat-Diehl c, A. Ruet c, O. Tenovuod

a Assistance publique–Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital Raymond-Poincaré, Garches, France
b Université de Versailles, Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France

c Assistance publique–Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, France
d Hôpital Universitaire de Turku et Université de Turku, France

Keywords: Traumatic brain injury; Care pathways; Health care system; Clinical decision making

Objectives.– To compare care pathways for severe TBI and its issues in two European regions.

Methods.– Semi-structured interviews with TBI practitioners (neuro-anesthesiologists, neurosurgeons, PMR physicians and neurologists) from the Finnish Turku region and the French Paris region. Questions addressed TBI care organization, decision making and difficulties.

Results.– Acute TBI care in Turku is centralized on unique intensive care and neurosurgery departments. Multidisciplinary coordinated post-acute rehabilitation is delivered on an ambulatory basis, inpatient rehabilitation is rare. In Paris, TBI care is spread over several sites, and multiple acute care departments take care of TBI patients. Inpatient coordinated rehabilitation is predominant. Physicians from both regions regarded age and alcohol consumption as determinant on decision making. TBI severity and home environment were assumed to have different impacts in the two regions. Main issues for Turku practitioners were related to financing of post-acute care, Paris practitioners cited predominantly lengths of hospital stay. Common issues were under-diagnosis of TBI, pre-eminence of motor over cognitive rehabilitation, and lack of objective criteria for inpatient rehabilitation.

Discussion.– These results are preliminary to a quantitative comparison study on TBI pathways of care. They highlight the main difficulties in TBI care in Europe and the need for improvement.

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Collaborative adaptation and implementation of a clinical practice guideline for the rehabilitation of adults with traumatic brain injury
M.-E. Lamontagne a,∗, B. Swaine b, M. Bayley c, S. Marshall d, C. Truchon e, C. Kagan f

a Université Laval, Québec, Canada
b Université de Montréal, Canada
c University of Toronto, Canada
d University of Ottawa, Canada

∗Institut National d’Excellence en Santé et en Services Sociaux du Québec, Canada
f Ontario Neurotrauma Foundation, Canada

Corresponding author.

Keywords: Traumatic brain injury; Clinical practice guideline; Implementation; Quality of services