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 cervicoscapular 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 cervicoscapulaires pain complicating the treatment of locoregional neoplasia.
Methods.– Retrospective study on 32 patients cared by ambulatory rehabilitation for cervicoscapular 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 cervicoscapular 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 osteoarthriris; 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 antibioticsT.

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P080-e

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

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Keyword: 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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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: 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 cause 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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P083-e

Perception of trunk appearance and body self in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: The significance of brace treatment

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Keywords: Self-image; Emotional well-being; Scoliosis; Cheneau Brace; Spinal deformity; Drawing
Introduction.– The aim of this research is to evaluate the effect of brace treatment on self-image in patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS).
Material and methods.– Forty-two consecutive patients with AIS and no prior surgical treatment were included and divided intotwo groups: with Cheneau brace and without. The Trunk Appearance Perception Scale (TAPS) and the design of his/her trunk were used to evaluate the perception of trunk appearance and body self, having as reference the X-ray of the spine. Scoliosis Research Society-22 (SRS-22) evaluated the quality of life.
Results.– In the group with brace there is a perception of the trunk significantly different from that without the brace. In addition, the group with brace perception of the trunk changes if the corset is worn.
Discussion.– 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
Bago J, Sanchez-Raya J, Perez-Grueso FJ, Climent JM. The Trunk Appearance Perception Scale (TAPS): a new tool to evaluate subjective impression of trunk deformity in patients with idiopathic scoliosis. Scoliosis 2010;25:5–6.

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P084-e

Usefulness of cervical plain radiography for patients with shoulder pain