Characteristics of the pathology of the shoulder of the patient Moroccan diabetic

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Summary.– Diabetes is a chronic disease with prevalence increasing from 6.4% in 2010 to 7.7% of the world population in 2030 [1]. It generates a lot of vascular complications affecting the organs especially the oldest. Musculoskeletal disorders are also described in isolation and with the shoulder in diabetics [2] where the value of this work.

Objective.– To analyze the characteristics of shoulder arthropathy of the diabetic patient Morocco.

Method.– Transverse, descriptive and analytical study concerning 14 diabetics patients seen from March to April 2013 Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Functional CHU (teaching hospital) Ibn Rochd of Casablanca.

Result.– The mean age was 53 ± 11.97 years standard deviation with mostly women 87.5%. The average time to development of diabetes was 10.5 ± 7.44 years standard deviation and 81.3% type II, associated with hypertension 50%. Glycated hemoglobin was high, an average of 9.1 ± 2.14 despite treatment: insulin and/or oral diabetic tablet followed well 81.3%. 18.8% had already been hospitalized for ketoacidosis. The prevalence of arthropathy was 44.1% with 31.3% tendinitis of the headgear of rotator, 12.6% capsulitis and glenohumeral arthritis. The traumatic context 25%, average pain intensity VAS = 5 evolving since 5 months were found. Bilateral disease 18.8%, 25% deltoid atrophy, the supra and infraspinatus 31.3% with limitation frontal, sagittal 31.3% and transversal 43.8% were found. Hawkins and Yocum with all them, Neer 37.5%, Palm-up 25%, Jobb and Patte test 31.3% positive with functional limitation: Constant score 48.27/100 on average and break of acromial arch with conflict 25% in radiography, partial rupture of the supraspinatus and biceps 12.6% were observed on ultrasound. The quality of life is bad at 93.7% with ADDQoL without statistical influence of the arthropathies of the shoulder.

Discussion–Conclusion.– The shoulder disorders Moroccan diabetics are dominated by tendinitis of the rotator with significant functional limitation without an influence on their quality of life.

References

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