CO14-003-e  
Healthcare circuits and functional outcomes 3 and 12 months after a stroke in a population-based cohort of 929 patients

L. Huchon (Dr)\textsuperscript{a, b}, A. Termoz (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}, J. Haesebaert (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}, G. Rode (Prof)\textsuperscript{b}, A.M. Schott (Prof)\textsuperscript{b}
\textsuperscript{a}Hôpital Henry-Gabrielle, hospices civils de Lyon, Saint-Genis-Laval, France
\textsuperscript{b}Pôle information médicale évaluation et recherche clinique, hospices civils de Lyon, France
\textsuperscript{c}Corresponding author.
E-mail address: laure.huchon@chuyon.fr (L. Huchon)

Objectives and methods There are few epidemiologic data about stroke collected on a large, non-selected and representative population of stroke patients. We present a population-based cohort study, which included all adult ischemic (IS) or hemorrhagic (HS) stroke cases recorded in the Rhône area (1.7 million inhabitants) for seven months. The aim was to provide an accurate description of: the demographic characteristics of stroke patients, their healthcare circuits (pre-hospital, acute and secondary phases), their activity limitations 3 and 12 months after stroke through the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) and the Barthel Index (BI), and to identify factors associated with the mRS 1 year after stroke by an univariate and then multivariate analysis.

Results Nine hundred and twenty-nine stroke cases have been recorded (697 IS, 232 HS, mean age: 74.1 years, sex ratio = 1). Only 44.5% of patients were oriented prior to hospital admission by the emergency medical dispatch service. 85.4% of patients were first admitted to an emergency department, whereas 8.8% of patients were admitted directly to stroke unit. Only 17% of stroke patients were referred to stroke unit during their healthcare circuit, and not the 55% have never been admitted in a neurology department. Mortality rate was 12.1% one month after stroke and 31% three months after stroke in the ischemic group, compared with 34 and 52% respectively in the hemorrhagic group. Mortality did not increase between the third and the twelfth month post-stroke. A favorable functional outcome (mRS < 2) one year after stroke has been obtained for 47% of IS and 34.6% of HS. The mean BI at one year was 68.5 among surviving patients. Age > 80 years, female sex and presence of severity criteria in acute phase were significant factors associated with non-favorable outcome.

Discussion In this study, carried out with an exhaustive population within a region and a one-year follow-up with few missing data, the results show a morbi-mortality after stroke higher than the one reported in previous studies. The results also confirm the better prognosis of IS.

Keywords Stroke; Healthcare circuits; Epidemiology; Prognosis; Functional outcome; Activity limitations; Disability; Mortality

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of conflict of interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2015.07.022

CO14-004-e  
Prevalence of self-reported stroke and disability in the French adult population: A transversal study

A. Schnitzler (Dr)\textsuperscript{a, c}, P. Tupper (Dr)\textsuperscript{d}, F. Woimant (Dr)\textsuperscript{e}
\textsuperscript{a}Hôpital R.-Poincaré, Garches, France
\textsuperscript{b}CNAM, service d’épidémiologie, France
\textsuperscript{c}Service de neurologie, Lariboisiere, France
\textsuperscript{d}Corresponding author.
E-mail address: alexis.schnitzler@rpc.aphp.fr (A. Schnitzler)

Background In France, the prevalence of stroke and the level of disability of stroke survivors are little known. The aim of this study was to evaluate functional limitations in adults at home and in institutions, with and without self-reported stroke.

Survey A survey named “the Disability Health Survey” was carried out in people’s homes (DHH) and in institutions (DHI). Medical history and functional level (activities-of-daily-living [ADL] and instrumented-activities-of-daily-living [IADL]) were collected through interviews. The modified Rankin Score (mRS) and the level of dependence and disability were compared between participants with and without stroke.

Results Thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six subjects responded. The overall prevalence of stroke was 1.6% ([CI95% [1.4%-1.7%]]. The mRS was over 2 for 34.4% of participants with stroke (28.7% of participants at home and 87.8% of participants in institutions) versus respectively 3.9, 3.1 and 71.6% without stroke. Difficulty washing was the most frequently reported ADL for those with stroke (30.6% versus 3% for those without stroke). Difficulty with ADL and IADL increased with age but the relative risk was higher below the age of 60 (17 to 25) than over 85 years (1.5 to 2.2), depending on the ADL. In the overall population, 22.6% of those confined to bed or chair reported a history of stroke.

Discussion These results thus demonstrate a high national prevalence of stroke. Older people are highly dependent, irrespective of stroke history and the relative risk of dependence in young subjects with a history of stroke is high compared with those without.

Keywords Stroke; Disability; Outcome and Process Assessment (health care): Observational study

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of conflict of interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2015.07.023

CO14-005-e  
Recovery of daily activities and quality of life after stroke: The EAVQ-QdV scale

M. Lunven (Dr)\textsuperscript{a, b}, C. Correia\textsuperscript{b}, R. Migliaccio (Dr)\textsuperscript{a}, C. Duret (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}, M. Blanchard (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}, G. Laurent (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}, P. Bartolomeo (Prof)\textsuperscript{b}, C. Bourlon (Dr)\textsuperscript{b}
\textsuperscript{a}ICM, Inserm U1127, CNRS UMR 7225, hôpital de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France
\textsuperscript{b}Clinique Les Trois-Soleils, Boissise-Le-Roi, France
\textsuperscript{c}Corresponding author.
E-mail address: marine.lunven@hotmail.fr (M. Lunven)

Aim Stroke is a leading cause of long-term disability in adults. Few studies have investigated the impact of cognitive deficits on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in patients or caregivers, notably in function of stroke laterality and of lesion volume. This research aims to a better evaluation of HRQOL with a new multi-dimensional scale based on description of the person’s present state compared to the pre-stroke state.

Methods EAVQ-QdV is an auto-administered questionnaire composed of physical, cognitive, psychic and social domains. For