the secondary criteria were quality of life (according to the SF36 questionnaire), muscle performance (isokinetic strength, the motor function measure, and the Kendall manual muscle test (MMT), gait, pain, fatigue and biomarkers of tolerance and disease activity. Results  At 12 months, the mean ± standard deviation HAQ-DI was significantly lower in the intervention group than in the control group (0.64 ± 0.53 vs. 1.36 ± 1.02, respectively; \( P = 0.026 \)). The intervention group also had better scores than the control group for some quality of life dimensions (SF36 General Health: 53.44 ± 8.73 vs. 36.57 ± 22.10, respectively; \( P = 0.003 \); SF6 role physical (63.89 ± 43.50 vs. 17.86 ± 37.40, respectively; \( P = 0.023 \), the Kendall MMT score (85.89 ± 16.11 vs. 65.22 ± 31.50, respectively; \( P < 0.05 \)) and pain levels (5.0 ± 10.61 vs. 33.38 ± 35.68, respectively; \( P = 0.04 \)) at 12 months. Lastly, the programme was well tolerated by all the participants.

Discussion/Conclusion In patients suffering from polymyositis and dermatomyositis, the combination of a four-week standardized rehabilitation programme and a personalized, home-based, self-managed rehabilitation programme was well tolerated and had a positive medium-term functional impact.

Keywords Rehabilitation programme; Dermatomyositis; Polymyositis; Functional assessment; Quality of life.

Disclosure of interest The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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CO021
2005–2015: Ten years clinical experience in treating DMD patients by corticosteroids in Lyon
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Objective Since 2005, in France, corticosteroid therapy is now widely used in Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). This treatment has changed our practice of pediatric rehabilitation teams. We describe here our 10-year clinical experience in treating DMD patients by CS according to international guidelines i.e. prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/day started from the plateau of motor function.

Materials/patients and methods We conducted a retrospective observational cohort study of 130 neuromuscular adult patients having a positioning wheelchair consultation in Foundation of Garches. The assessment is done with the seated postural control measure for adults.

Results Most of the patients had severe intensity illness, only10% were walking and 29% were with tracheostomal ventilation. The reasons of consultation where: positioning, choice or change of wheelchair, pain and prevention (rarely). The own wheelchair’s patient was powered wheelchair with seat adapted to the person type 2 in only 91 cases. 109 patients (84%) experienced pain in their wheelchair. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients, 44 (88%) were painful in there wheelchair. The topography of pain is frequently ischiatic. 19 patients (14%) had a pressure ulcer. All the patients examined have deformities. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy, pelvic obliquity and trunc tilt are frequently observed; in FSHD pelvic anterior tilt is frequent, and in steinert myotonic posterior tilt is frequent.

Discussion/Conclusion In order to improve the quality of life of this population, a study about the posture in wheelchair is therefore essential, most precociously.

Keywords Neuromuscular disorder; Wheelchair; Seating postural control; Pain; Pressure ulcer

Disclosure of interest The authors declare that she has no competing interest.

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CO022
Seated postural in wheelchair in NMD
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Objective To study seated postural control in neuromuscular disorder.

Materials/patients and methods We conducted a retrospective observational cohort study of 130 neuromuscular adult patients having a positioning wheelchair consultation in Foundation of Garches. The assessment is done with the seated postural control measure for adults.

Results Most of the patients had severe intensity illness, only10% were walking and 29% were with tracheostomal ventilation. The reasons of consultation where: positioning, choice or change of wheelchair, pain and prevention (rarely). The own wheelchair’s patient was powered wheelchair with seat adapted to the person type 2 in only 91 cases. 109 patients (84%) experienced pain in their wheelchair. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients, 44 (88%) were painful in there wheelchair. The topography of pain is frequently ischiatic. 19 patients (14%) had a pressure ulcer. All the patients examined have deformities. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy, pelvic obliquity and trunc tilt are frequently observed; in FSHD pelvic anterior tilt is frequent, and in steinert myotonic posterior tilt is frequent.

Discussion/Conclusion In order to improve the quality of life of this population, a study about the posture in wheelchair is therefore essential, most precociously.

Keywords Neuromuscular disorder; Wheelchair; Seating postural control; Pain; Pressure ulcer

Disclosure of interest The authors declare that she has no competing interest.

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CO023
Muscle activations during gait in children with Duchenne muscular dystrophy
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Objective To study muscle activations during gait in children with Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Materials/patients and methods We conducted a prospective observational cohort study of 130 neuromuscular adult patients having a positioning wheelchair consultation in Foundation of Garches. The assessment is done with the seated postural control measure for adults.

Results Most of the patients had severe intensity illness, only10% were walking and 29% were with tracheostomal ventilation. The reasons of consultation where: positioning, choice or change of wheelchair, pain and prevention (rarely). The own wheelchair’s patient was powered wheelchair with seat adapted to the person type 2 in only 91 cases. 109 patients (84%) experienced pain in their wheelchair. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy patients, 44 (88%) were painful in there wheelchair. The topography of pain is frequently ischiatic. 19 patients (14%) had a pressure ulcer. All the patients examined have deformities. In Duchenne muscular dystrophy, pelvic obliquity and trunc tilt are frequently observed; in FSHD pelvic anterior tilt is frequent, and in steinert myotonic posterior tilt is frequent.

Discussion/Conclusion In order to improve the quality of life of this population, a study about the posture in wheelchair is therefore essential, most precociously.

Keywords Neuromuscular disorder; Wheelchair; Seating postural control; Pain; Pressure ulcer

Disclosure of interest The authors declare that she has no competing interest.

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