**Methods.**—Thirty young voluntary subjects were included in our study. For every subject, two observers tested the isometric strength of quadriceps femoris muscle by using the dynamometer and the balance. Three trials were realized by condition and the order of the tests was randomized. The subjects were tested to j0 and j+7. The aims of our statistical analysis were to estimate the reliability inter-observers (observer 1 vs. observer 2) and to estimate the reliability intra-observer (test j0 vs. test j+7). We initially tested the normality by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and the variances homogeneity by the test F of Snedecor. We then used Anova. In case of significant interaction, a test t of Student for mated series was applied. A value of P < 0.05 was considered as significant.

**Results.**—The results were similar for the scales and the dynamometer, which is the comparison between the data stemming from both observers, is not significant. On the other hand, for both tools, the data stemming from tests to j0 and j+7 are significantly different.

**Discussion/conclusion.**—From then on, the test on scales and the dynamometer test can be considered as adequate to realize a muscular assessment to compare sides or to elaborate a strength rehabilitation strategy. These results are corresponding between various observers. However, these tests seem more unsuitable for the follow-up of the evolution of the muscular strength of the patients.

References


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**Kinesiotaping and shoulder pathology: Literature review**

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**Objective.**—Kinesiotaping (KT) is a new therapeutic approach developed in Japan. Since 2008, it was used in sport’s physiotherapy. Indications for use are numerous but no scientific guidelines helps therapist for application of KT. In shoulder pathology, control of pain and muscular stabilization are the keys of rehabilitation and are the targets of KT. The aim of this work was to make a literature review among KT and shoulder pathology.

**Material and methods.**—An exhaustive bibliographic research was made with data bases: Medline, Cochrane library, Scopus and Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro). We used different keywords kinesio-kine, elastic, proprioceptive/neuromuscular; taping/tape/stap; shoulder. A methodological analysis of article’s quality was made with the PEDro scale which is a very appropriate and pertinent tool [1].

**Results.**—Ten articles were found, only six were about KT and were analyzed. Only one study had a very good methodological quality [2] and was a randomized double blind study. This study showed no significative effect of KT. Two other studies [3,4] had a limited methodological quality. The last three articles had a very weak scientific interest.

**Discussion.**—Currently, studies about KT and its use in shoulder pathology, are less numerous and with a weak methodological quality. Good quality studies are necessary to support the use of KT in general and in shoulder pathology. At the present day, no proof of the KT effectiveness could be found in the literature. We do not recommend its use.