Échelles d’évaluation en MPR (2) / Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine 56S (2013) e133–e139
e139

Second part: validation. Sixty lower-limb amputees at the stable phase, able to perform a 2-minute walk test (2MWT), will be included to evaluate:
– criterion validity, in comparison with the Houghton Scale;
– construct validity, based on the correlation with several convergent or divergent dimensions assessed by VAS, and with 2MWT;
– internal consistency (Cronbach’s coefficient);
– test-retest reproducibility (ICC).

References
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Evolution of quality of life in patients with postrumatic dysfunctional disorders of wrist-hand complex after rehabilitation program
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Introduction.— This paper has sought to illustrate efficacy and the impact of specific individualized rehabilitation programs on health, functioning and quality of life of patients with postrumatic dysfunctional disorders of the hand and wrist.

Material and method.— We used a prospective study conducted on a total of 25 patients with dysfunctional disorders of the wrist-hand complex of various causes (especially in a professional context), with or without neurological impairment, or with or without surgery, beneficiaries of individualized rehabilitation programs with specific functional recovery targets, for a period of 10 days. The study was conducted at the National Institute of Rehabilitation, Physical Medicine and Balneoclimatology, from February to June 2012. Some of them (9 patients) were followed in dynamic therapy over 2 sessions. For the data collection was used QuickDASH questionnaire, a specific self-assessment tool, of upper extremity functionality, respectively of the factors influencing quality of life – symptoms like pain, stiffness, sleep quality and ability to participate in various activities – individually (activities of daily living), social and professional. This questionnaire has proven to be useful for assessment of the therapeutic efficacy of functional rehabilitation programs of wrist trauma. There were evaluated from the perspective of individual patients, traumatic consequences on the health and functioning, respectively critical functional somatic situation before rehabilitation and functional changes after session/sessions of rehabilitation through dynamic analysis of QuickDASH scores, the degree to which specific rehabilitation programs have an impact on quality of life of these patients.

Results and discussions.— The results obtained from analysis and statistical processing of data have proven efficacy of specific rehabilitation programs of postrumatic hand, observing a improvement of average score after two sessions of rehabilitation and also significant direct correlation with the original and final scores, justifying the need and importance of conducting a second session of rehabilitation to all patients.
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