PO040

Functional results after rehabilitation of tuberculosis myositis. Experience of PMR unit of CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca

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Objective Tuberculosis of the central nervous system is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries. Myelitis is the most common manifestation of spinal tuberculosis.

Objective we report the epidemiological characteristics, clinical and functional aspects in a group of 14 patients with tuberculous myelitis after functional rehabilitation.

Materials/Patients and methods Over a period of 4 years, 14 cases of tuberculous myelitis were admitted for functional rehabilitation. Are reported, the epidemiological, clinical and complications. The neurological status according to ASIA, mobility and sphincter control evaluated by the MIF.

Results The majority of patients were male (8 women and 6 women), average age was 29 years (19–39), the average length of stay in rehabilitation is 79.1 days (21–103), paraplegia was complete in 9 patients according to ASIA classification. Six patients had multifocal tuberculosis. All patients had sphincter dysfunction and required learning self-catheterisation; 3 patients had complications. The results of the MIF on admission averaged 54.1 out of 126 (42–59) to exit 75 (69–89). One patient died after six months of its release and a patient seen after 2 years, recovered a standalone operation.

Discussion/Conclusion TB especially in its medullary location in Morocco constitutes a public health problem. The main goal of rehabilitation is to increase patient independence and reduce disability. A large proportion of patients with non-traumatic injury to the cord can reach a good level of mobility and autonomy sphincter. The failure is significantly reduced during rehabilitation.

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