Material and methods  Thirty TF amputees with an amputee history of more than 12 months received an all-inside femoral implant, comprised of a femoral stem and a polyethylene spacer that allows distal load of the residuum within an adapted socket. The post-intervention follow-up period was 14 months.

The applied rehabilitation schedule was our standard one, and no hardware changes were allowed during the follow-up period of 14 months, except for the adapted socket. Functionality was evaluated using the standard 2-minute walk test (2MWT) and the physiological cost index (PCI).

Results  To date 19 patients (8 trauma, 8 vascular and 3 tumour patients) have finished the follow-up period. Prior to the implant placement the mean 2MWT covered distance was 103.16 m (SD = 33.03), and at 14 months was 124.95 m (SD = 59.22), (P = 0.01); an increase of 21.1%.

The initial mean Visual Analogue Pain (VAS) score was 2.26 (SD = 2.76) and at 14 months was 0.42 (SD = 0.07), (P < 0.005), a reduction of 81.4%. The PCI reduction (D heart rate/walking speed) was not statistically significant (P < 0.596). The observed increase of oxygen consumption in the vascular group (+ 20.15%) also indicates an additional beneficial general health improvement for this type of patients.

Discussion/Conclusion  The results of the present study show significant improvements in walking speed, pain reduction, hours of prosthesis use and general health status at 14 months after having received a femoral distal load implant in patients of different etiology.

Keywords  Transfemoral amputation; Femoral implant; Distal charge

Disclosure of interest  The author declares that he has no competing interest.

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CO0261  Anomalies of the residual limb of the amputations of ballistic origin of lower limbs arising during the military crisis in Ivory Coast: Difficulty of coverage in equipment in the Center of Physical Rehabilitation “Vivre Debout”

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Objective  The quality of the residual limb of the amputations in the consequences of a ballistic trauma was often compromised and limits the success of a good equipment for a satisfactory locomotive function.

The objective of the study is to describe the various anomalies of the residual limb and their difficulty of equipment of the traumatic amputations by ball

Patients and methods  A descriptive retrospective study concerned patients amputated of lower limbs in the consequences of a ballistic trauma during the military crisis in Ivory Coast from 2010 to 2012 and dealt in the center of equipment “Vivre Debout” in the Teacher Hospital of Yopougon.

Results  A total of 245 patients amputated of lower limbs identified over the period among which 87 of the traumatic origin (31.51%). On 87 traumatic amputees, 39 were the fact of a gunshot wound (44.82%). The average age of the patients was 31.96 years with extremes of 12 years and 69 years for the greater part men with a sex ratio of 9.1.

The seat of the amputations was transfemoral in 57.1% of the cases. We noted 32 cases of anomaly of the stub (82.14%) to type of disorder trophique (25 cases), of anomaly of length (15 cases) of orthopaedic disorders to type of steepness of hip and the knee 19 cases and 5 cases of nérvomes painful.

Thirty-five patients were able to be sailed with 34 cases of prescription of preliminary physiotherapy but 15 cases presented a cutaneous pathology bound to the maladjustment of the prosthesis.

Discussion/Conclusion  Gunshot wounds in the armed conflicts are the fact of balls of big calibre with a decay of the limb. The surgical treatment being often made in emergency conditions has for priority objective the rescue of the life of the patient. This does not still bring the often junior surgeon to make a useful stub for a future equipment adapted to a locomotive quality function.

In conclusion, the residual limb of the ballistic amputees is the frequent seat of anomalies of stub with as consequence of the difficulties of equipment.

Keywords  Amputation; Ballistic accident; Prosthesis; Residual limb

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

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Posters

P001  Podiatric complications during a premature aging syndrome: Rare case

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Objective  Premature aging syndromes are very rare and most often hereditary. Initially purely descriptive entities, these syndromes are now much better understood genetically and pathophysiological and can now be classified according to the mechanisms involved. They often manifest as a pigmented skin dry, atrophic and sclerotic. There is no treatment for these conditions apart from that of their complications (frequent ulceration).

Observations  Forty-five years of patient follow-up in dermatology for premature aging syndrome, addressed in our service for podiatric care.

Podiatric examination: shiny thin skin, sclerotic and pigmented; valgus big toe bilateral irredicible with claw toes; hyperkeratosis at the heads of the metatarsals and the outer edge of the metatarsal head of the big toe.

Optical podoscope: bilateralcalcaneal varus more marked on the left; grade hollow foot 3 left and flat foot grade 1 right and no support on the toes left.

Static electronic podoscope: hyper-based at the forefoot: metatarsals heads bilaterally and in the left heel.

Our action was the prescription of custom orthopedic shoes, preceded by a preliminary preparation of the skin.

Discussion/Conclusion  Aging syndrome is a very rare disease that has many complications. The impact on the feet is very annoying.