PO08

Functional and socio-professional outcome of lower limb amputees: About 101 cases

Houda Migaou Miled*, Hichem Ben Brahim, Yafa Hadj Hassine, Soumaya Boudokhane, Aymen Haj Salah, Nersine Abdelkafi, Sana Salah, Anis Jellad, Zohra Ben Salah Frih
Hôpital Fattouma Bourguiba Monastir, Médecine Physique, Monastir, Tunisia
* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: houdamigaw@hotmail.fr (H. Migaou Miled)

Objective The objective of this study was to assess the functional and socio-professional future of lower limb-amputated patients.

Patients and methods This is a 3-year-previous study of lower limb-amputated patients, followed at the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation department of the University Hospital of Monastir. The data analyzed were epidemiological, clinical, functional [the index of locomotion (ICL), the score “Special interest group of the amputee physician” (SIGAM)] and socio-professionals.

Results We collected 101 patients with a mean age of 61.3 years with a male predominance (75.2%). Sixteen patients (15.8%) were initially braced and 58 (57.4%) had their device during the study period with an average delay of 10.08 months compared to surgery. Seventy-two patients had a job and only 8 amputees initially had a driving license. Forty-nine patients (48.5%) were initially able to do their own toilet against by 52 (51.5%) needing a third person to help them. After fitting, the rates have improved from 74.13% to 82.75 as well as the walking ability.

For the device-fitted patients, ICL averaged 28.09. The average value of the non-ICL fitted patients initially increased from 25.89 to 31.25 (at least 6 months after being fitted). The SIGAM score assessment for all fitted patients showed that the most represented clinical grade was grade B for 20 patients (27.02%), followed by the degree F for 18 patients (24.32%). Forty-five patients (44.5%) had a professional outplacement and one remained able to drive after fitting.

Discussion/Conclusion The device acquisition is a significant change for patients on the functional and professional levels. It allows a significant improvement in various activities of daily life with greater autonomy.

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

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PO09

Quality of Life and psychological profile of the Tunisian lower limb amputees

Houda Migaou Miled*, Hichem Ben Brahim, Yafa Hadj Hassine, Soumaya Boudokhane, Nersine Abdelkafi, Aymen Haj Salah, Sana Salah, Anis Jellad, Zohra Ben Salah Frih
Hôpital Fattouma Bourguiba Monastir, Médecine Physique, Monastir, Tunisia
* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: houdamigaw@hotmail.fr (H. Migaou Miled)

Objective Evaluate the quality of life and psychological state of the lower limb amputees.

Patients and methods Prospective study on the lower limb amputees followed at the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation department of the University Hospital of Monastir. The variables analyzed were epidemiological, clinical with an assessment of the patients quality of life using the quality score of life “Short form 36” (SF-36) and a psychological evaluation by the score “Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale” (HAD).

Results Our population consisted of 101 patients, including 16 (15.8%) initially device-fitted and 58 (57.4%) who had their devices during the study period. The mean age was 61.3 years with a male predominance (75.2%). The vascular etiology of amputation was the most frequent (37.6%). The most represented level of amputation was transtibial (73.3%). The SF36 physical component score was initially more affected than the mental component with an average score of 32.53 PCS and MCS average 36.84. These scores were significantly higher among patients initially fitted. For 74 device-fitted patients, we observed a statistically significant improvement after device MCS scores (P = 0.001) and PCS (P = 0.002), as well as all the elementary scores of the SF-36 score. This improvement was slightly higher for the mental component. The HAD-A score was 9.28 with the presence of anxiety symptoms in 47 patients (46.6%). The HAD-D score was 10.26. Forty-five patients (44.5%) had depressive symptoms. For the fitted patients there was a statistically significant difference between the HAD-A scores (P = 0.002) and HAD-D (P < 0.001) from the initial psychological state and those after being fitted.

Discussion/Conclusion The impairment of quality of life, anxiety and depression are very common among amputees. The device allows a statistically significant improvement of the HAD and the physical and mental components of the SF-36.

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

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