was shown between the two groups for gait velocity, step length, step width, or simple support time.

Conclusion.—It seems that quantified gait parameters are not relevant evaluation criteria to assess the efficiency of a treatment with botulinum toxin type A. This evaluation must be done using satisfaction scales fulfilled by the patient, linked with therapeutic objectives that are well specified before the treatment, with the PRM doctor.


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Neurophysiological features of motor imagery with applications in motor rehabilitation
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Introduction.– Motor imagery is the mental representation of a movement without any concomitant execution. One of the main features of motor imagery is to share the same properties with actual execution, in particular, the principle of isochrony. Therefore, the aim of this presentation is to describe how motor imagery can be incorporated into the rehabilitation process of patients with tetraplegia. For over 10 years, the literature describes significant advances in the rehabilitation of motor functions through motor imagery, whether concerning central (brain, spinal cord) or peripheral lesions.

Comments.– We focus on grasping illustrated by two clinical cases where motor imagery was integrated into conventional physiotherapy and occupational therapy management. The first patient had a level C6-C7 lesion and was able to re-learn to grasp objects with the tenodesis effect. The motor imagery work was mainly focused on motor function of daily life. We showed an improvement in movement time, precision and range of motion. The second patient exhibited a C5-C6 spinal cord lesion, leading to the impossibility of arm extension. After surgery, i.e. the transfer of the distal insertion of the biceps tendon on the triceps, the rehabilitation of the extension of the forearm on the arm and the seizure of an object by tenodesis effect was undertaken with a protocol comparable to the first patient. We observed an improvement in kinematic parameters with decreased movement times and reduced variability of arm trajectory. Progress remained stable during a retention test at 1 month.

Discussion.– The role of motor imagery is beneficial in addition to conventional rehabilitation. It strengthens motor programs through brain plasticity and also helps to learn new ones. Physical workload could thus be reduced, especially when eliciting fatigue and pain. The quality of the imagery work remains to be evaluated. A set of tests is used to evaluate the vividness of the mental image, the maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work. We currently work on a larger maintenance of attention during the work session and a level of physiological arousal consistent with a sustained mental work.