explain these results. In conclusion, both the French and German version of the SFS are valid and reliable for evaluation of perceived functional capacity for patients with back complaints.


CO34-002–EN
Validation of the French version of the Rosenberg self-esteem questionnaire in patients with chronic low-back pain
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Keywords: Self-esteem; Low-back pain; Questionnaire

Goal.– Low back pain patients’ evaluation requires analysis of different parameters (pain, functional limitations, coping strategies, fear avoidance). Self-esteem evaluation appeared to us important to analyse. The goal of the present study is to precisely validate the Rosenberg self-esteem questionnaire in chronic low back pain (LBP) patients.

Material and methods.– One hundred and fifty-two LBP patients were examined between May 2010 and February 2011 in the rehabilitation department of Cochin Hospital in Paris. After getting socio-demographic data, patients had to answer the 10-questions Rosenberg questionnaire and other questionnaire usually given to LBP patients. Test-retest reliability was determined with intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) measure. Construct validity was calculated with Spearman rank correlation (r). A factorial analysis with Varimax rotation was done.

Results.– Test-retest reliability showed an ICC=0.95 (p-value results). Spearman rank correlation with other dimensions were: HAD-D (r=−0.591), HAD-A (r=−0.512), life satisfaction scale (r=0.491), catastrophizing part of CSQ (r=−0.462). There was no other correlation found with other dimensions evaluated. Factorial analysis found two factors. They were not categorized.

Discussion.– Test-retest reliability of the Rosenberg self-esteem questionnaire is good. Its convergent and divergent validities were confirmed. It allows a measure of self-esteem in chronic LBP patients.

References

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CO34-003–EN
Do spine-specific functional restoration programs have an influence on coping strategies of patients with chronic low back pain? Importance of the coping strategies questionnaire (CSQ)
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Keywords: Chronic low-back pain; Coping; Spine-specific functional restoration program

Introduction.– The French version of the Coping Strategies Questionnaire (CSQ-F) is a French-validated self-assessment questionnaire [1], used to evaluate the five strategies that patients use to cope with chronic pain.

It has not previously been used in French studies to assess cognitive and behavioral strategies in chronic low back pain (CLBP).

Aims.– To determine the profile of coping strategies in a population of patients with CLBP included in a spine-specific functional restoration program (SFR) and assess the evolution of this profile at the end of the SFR program.

Method.– A 6-month prospective, single-center study. Patients had their coping strategies evaluated using the CSQ-F at day 0 and at the end of the SFR program (day 30).

Answers were correlated with patient information (age, gender, socioeconomic category) and specific scales for CLBP assessment: Saint-Antoine Questionnaire (QSA), Fear-Avoidance-Belief Questionnaire (FABQ), at day 0 and 30.

Results.– Fifty-two patients with CLBP were included in the study. At the beginning of the SFR program, the strategies used were, in decreasing order: attention diversion, catastrophizing, ignoring pain sensations, praying, reinterpretating. Patients who were anxious or who feared professional activities mostly used dysfunctional strategies (catastrophizing, praying). At the end of the SFR program, the use of strategies such as attention diversion and ignoring pain sensations increased (P<0.05), whereas catastrophizing (P<0.01) and praying (P<0.05) decreased.

Patients who diminished their use of dysfunctional strategies (P<0.05) were the youngest, the ones with a high level of education, and those who feared professional and physical activities.

Conclusion.– SFR programs have shown their efficacy in dealing with patient fears and beliefs [2]. This study shows that these programs also have a positive influence on patients coping strategies.

References

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Isokinetic trunk strength in teenagers with and without low-back pain: A comparative study
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Keywords: Teenagers; Low-back pain isokinetic trunk strength

Objectives.– To evaluate isokinetic trunk strength in low-back pain (LBP) teenagers; its relations with the clinical measures, and comparison analysis with healthy teenagers.

Methods.– This study has included two groups of 22 LBP and 22 healthy teenagers, aged 11–13 years. We have measured the isokinetic trunk strength in each group on the Cyber trunk extension/flexion machine; additionally the LBP group was evaluated by clinical measures.

In the LBP group, association between clinical and radiological measures and strength profiles were analysed.

Results.– The two groups were homogeneous concerning gender and weight. The visual analogic scale was 58±22 for the LBP patients.

No significant difference was found between isokinetic peak torque, total work and mean power in extension and flexion in the two groups. Other than, the control group had a higher mean power extension in 120°/s than the LBP group with a nearly significant P.