previous vitamin D/Calcium supplementation were excluded. Concentration of 25 OH vitamin D, calcium and phosphate were measured. Patients were divided in three groups according to their vitamin D level. In the first group, patients have a sufficient serum concentration of 25 OH vitamin D. In the second group, patients have vitamin D insufficiency. In the third group, patients have vitamin D deficiency.

**Results.** – Preliminary results are available for 17 patients, 11 men (mean age 62, min 50 – max 72 years old) and 6 women (mean age 58, range 50 – 66). One patient had a sufficient 25 OH vitamin D concentration. Eight patients suffered from vitamin D insufficiency. Nine patients had vitamin D deficiency.

**Discussion.** – Vitamin D deficiency is frequent in post-menopausal women (in 78% of the cases). In this study, low serum concentration of 25 OH vitamin D was found in 94% of the patients. Vitamin D deficiency is associated with an increased risk of hip fractures after stroke [2]. Vitamin D deficiency could be associated with an increased risk of stroke [3]. This data argues in favour of depicting and treating vitamin D deficiency post stroke.

**References**


**P030–EN**

**Late diagnosis in a non-communicating patient**

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**Keywords:** Cerebral palsy; Pain; Non-communicant

**Case report** – A 57-year-old woman with severe cerebral palsy (cerebral anoxia at age of 15 months) was referred to the rehabilitation clinic for the purpose of obtaining a new wheelchair. The patient had very severe communication problems, and also myopia, renal lithiasis, and lower limb fractures. She lived in a specialized institution. She arrived at the consultation on a manual wheelchair, with horizontal footrests. For several years, the institution team had remarked that she refused to sit, her legs flexed whilst seated. Since the same time, on bed.

**Discussion.** – Vitamin D deficiency is frequent in post-menopausal women (in 78% of the cases). In this study, low serum concentration of 25 OH vitamin D was found in 94% of the patients. Vitamin D deficiency is associated with an increased risk of hip fractures after stroke [2]. Vitamin D deficiency could be associated with an increased risk of stroke [3]. This data argues in favour of depicting and treating vitamin D deficiency post stroke.

**References**


**Methods.** – Gait analysis provided by an accelerometric method (Locometrix®) was carried out under single-task and dual-task conditions (counting backwards from 50) in nine patients (F = 7, M = 2; age 73 ± 8 years; height 165 ± 13 cm; weight 68 ± 9 kg) with na-MCI (n = 3) and a-MCI (n = 6), according to neuropsychological tests. Gait parameters were walking speed (WS), stride frequency (SF) and stride regularity (SR).

**Results.** – No significant difference between subgroups during single task was noted. A significant decrease in WS (P < 0.02), SF (P < 0.02) and SR (P < 0.04) in a-MCI patients was noted.

**Conclusion.** – This preliminary data is in accordance with the fact that musculoskeletal abnormalities were predominant in a-MCI, and suggests that dual tasking gait analysis could represent a supportive argument for distinguishing between na-MCI and a-MCI. These results have to be confirmed by a larger study. The value of such results in predicting the risk of Alzheimer’s disease has to be confirmed by further research.

**References**


**P032–EN**

**Epidemiological study of musculoskeletal injuries in elderly patients attending physical medicine and rehabilitation consultations**

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**Keywords:** Musculoskeletal injuries; Aged; Physical medicine and rehabilitation; Epidemiology

**Objective.** – To study the epidemiological characteristics of musculoskeletal traumatic injuries in elderly patients (≥ 65) in physical medicine and rehabilitation (PMR) consultation.

**Patients and methods.** – Retrospective study of medical records kept between 2007 and 2010. The variables analyzed are epidemiological, clinical and developmental.

**Results.** – Of 5411 consultants, 328 (6%) patients aged ≥ 65 years. 126 (38.4%) of them had a traumatic injury of the musculoskeletal system. They are composed of 65 men and 61 women with a mean age of 72.6 ± 5.9 years. The circumstances of injury were a fall of mechanical origin in 107 cases (84.9%) and secondary...