were essentially: gait disorders (16 patients) and paresthesia (four other patients). The diagnosis of vitamin deficiency B12 and the implementation of the treatment were relatively late, on average 14 months after symptom onset. The physical examination found a posterior cord syndrome associated with a pyramidal syndrome in all the patients. It is noteworthy that a cerebellar syndrome was found in three patients and a vestibular syndrome in two.

The functional assessment found:

- eight wheelchair patients;
- 11 patients used technical aids for walking;
- six patients walked without help.

Care included rehabilitation sessions for all patients; eight patients required or anti-spasticity treatment. The outcome was marked by a relative functional improvement in 22 patients; three patients still had to use the wheelchair.

**Conclusion.**– The functional recovery of patients presenting combined spinal cord sclerosis depends on the gravity of the clinical deficiencies, on the precocity of the diagnosis and early treatment with vitamin replacement therapy.

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**P120-e**

**Tiredness and sequelae poliomyelitis**

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**Keywords:** Tired; Syndrome post-polio; Multidisciplinary treatment

**Objectives.**– Tiredness is frequently met among survivors of poliomyelitis. The objectives of our study is to find the incidence of tiredness among our surviving Algerian patients of poliomyelitis, and to seek the correlation between the degree of tiredness and the various biometric and sociodemographic parameters.

**Materials and methods.**– A descriptive and prospective clinical study of 74 patients surviving of poliomyelitis, seen in consultation between years 2009 and 2012, by using a drawn up card taking in count the variables of balance of the various parameters: tiredness, biometric data, socio professional data and the various clinical signs of the syndrome post-poliomyelitis. SPPS 14.0 software used for the epidemiologic study.

**Results.**– The incidence of tiredness among survivors of poliomyelitis is considerably present at 80%, the peak of age between 40 to 50 years, the mailmen biometric (age, weight and IMC) and socioprofessional does not seem to have a significant influence on tiredness. A percentage of 70.3% of the survivors of polio present a syndrome post-poliomyelitis, and only the amyotrophie is found in significant ratio (P < 0.03).

**Conclusions.**– The assumption of responsibility must be based on the origin and the diagnosis of tiredness. The treatment of tiredness must consist of an education of the patient on the syndrome post-polio, the effort economy, the management of the rest, and the recourse to technical assistances. Rehabilitation to this end should act within a multidisciplinary framework.

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**P121-e**

**Thevenard’s disease or ulcero-mutilating acropathy syndrome: Case report and literature review**

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**Keywords:** Thevenard’s disease; Ulcero-mutilating acropathy
Discussion/Conclusion.– We considered several methods for calculating the EDSS from posturographic data. Accelerations and velocities seem less discriminating than other RQA values. The speed and acceleration increase in proportion to EDSS (ANOVA, $P < 0.05$), except for EDSS = 4 (average error greater). In this study we show that it is possible to estimate the EDSS from posturographic data. It would be interesting to combine this method with other measures to establish a model for regulating the balance in MS.

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