Tiredness and sequelae of poliomyelitis

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Introduction.– 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. SPSS 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 amyotrophic is found in significant report/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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Thevenard’s disease or ulcero-mutilating acropathology syndrome: Case report and literature review

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Introduction.– The Thevenard disease is a rare familial ulcero-mutilating acropathology, responsible for sensory peripheral neuropathy associated with dysautonomic syndrome. In clinical practice, diagnosis relies on the clinical data, electrophysiological and family. It is confirmed by molecular biology, neuromuscular biopsy an interest in differential diagnosis. The objective of this work and to recall this rare disease, often a source of handicap and difficulties in diagnosing and management.

Observation.– Mr. BM, 77 years old, who presented a peripheral neuropathy hereditary sensory and dysautonomic evolving since the age of 15 years and complicated plantar ulcers in both feet and repetitions of a chronic osteomyelitis of the metatarsophalangeal joints left. The electromyography (EMG) showed a peripheral sensory polyneuropathy. Neuromuscular biopsy lead to Wallerian degeneration associated with hypomyelination. Radiographs of the left foot showed lysis of tarsus and metatarsus bones, leading to transmetatarsal amputation. A directed healing and an apparatus using initially a transitional aid to healing of the foot and orthopedic shoes are allowed for the recovery of autonomy in walking.

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