P037-e

Unilateral agenesis of the navicular bone. A case report
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Methods and materials
Population: 57 subjects with cerebral palsy aged 7–18 years, 21 tetrariplegics, 7 diplegics, 16 hemiplegics and 13 cerebellar
Disability. The clinical signs are usually present at birth, but may appear later in early childhood. The agenesis of the navicular bone is
noticed in patients with talipes equinovarus, and in children suffering from syndactyly. The agenesis of the navicular bone is a
rare condition, with an estimated incidence of 1 per 100,000 births. The main clinical manifestation of this condition is a
clubfoot. The clinical presentation of this condition is variable, and it may be associated with other congenital anomalies, such as
syndactyly or cleft palate.

Discussion
The navicular bone ossifies during the fourth year of life. The non-visualization of the navicular bone at the age of 5 years as our
patient is in favour of agenesis especially since the conterrolateral navicular bone was readily visible on the standard x-ray. The
association of an agenesis of the navicular bone and clubfoot distortion has never been described to date. Agenesis of the
navicular bone could be the reason underlying the partial improvement of our patient’s distortion.

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P038-e

Cerebral palsy: The relationship between prematurity and neurodevelopmental disorders, about 57 cases
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Objective.– This work aims to find a significant correlations between the type of prematurity on the one hand and the neurodevelopmental disorders in children with cerebral palsy on the other hand.

Methods and materials.– Population: 57 subjects with cerebral palsy aged 7–18 years, 21 tetrariplegics, 7 diplegics, 16 hemiplegics and 13 cerebellar
syndromes, they have been divided into 4 groups extremely premature infants born at moderately premature infants from 31 to 34 weeks Mild premature infants from 34 to 36 weeks full term infants after 36 weeks.

Evaluation.– All of them have been studied by a visual assessment to form a complete classification of visual impairment consisting of the three components: sensory, motor and functional.

Statistical analysis.– The Data was analyzed with the software “Statistica”. Multivariabes exploratory techniques and then, the correspondence analysis.

Results.– It has been found three significant correlations. The fixation was considered normal in 84.6% of children born after 34 wk gestation (Fixation t: [n = 26 more than 34 s] 22). The visual field was limited only in children born before 34 wk gestation, especially in moderately premature infants from 31 to 34 weeks: 67% (n = 18 limited visual fields) 27. This percentage was 41% for the extremely premature infants. Strabismus was found more often for gestational age from 31 to 34 weeks 92.5% (n = 27) 25.

Discussion.– This work identifies a very critical period between 31 and 34 weeks, which is associated with a significant risk of neurodevelopmental disorders. These results are to correlate with the maturation of the neurovisue system in this period. There was no significant difference between the group with mild prematurity those and I who born in full term.

Further reading
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P039-e

Neurological presentation of Wilson’s disease in childhood: Disabling pathology
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Keywords: Wilson’s disease; Neuro-orthopedic complications

Introduction.– Wilson’s disease, autosomal recessive genetic disease, causes tissue accumulation of copper in the liver initially progressing to cirrhosis and in the central nervous system responsible for neurological complications. The diagnosis is both clinical and molecular biological.

Objective.– We report a case of Wilson’s disease with which we’ll discuss the management of neuro-orthopedic complications of this disease.

Observation.– M.Y. child aged 10 to consult with walking problems and slow gestures with speech. Born to consanguineous parents with a good psychomotor development. He had generalized dystonia, dysarthria and impaired deglutition. une Wilson’s disease was suspected, confirmed on liver biopsy; normality of ophthalmological examination, ceruloplasmin equals to 0.073 g/l and normal cuprurie delayed the diagnosis.

Discussion.– The revelation neurological forms of Wilson’s disease represent approximately 35% of cases. We must therefore think of Wilson’s disease before any neurological or psychiatric signs in children or adolescents and achieve a balance. The heterogeneity of clinical signs often causes misdiagnosis and explains the mean time to diagnosis of 6 to 36 months, which influences the prognosis pejoratively. Various chelators are available to reduce the morbidity and mortality of Kawasaki disease. Rehabilitation is an important part of the care that must be started early before the installation of neuro-orthopedic complications, hence the importance of a multidisciplinary management of these patients.

Further reading
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P040-e

Does the respite stay in a paediatric department of PRM meet a patient need?
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Keywords: Respite; Children with multiple disabilities; PMR

Introduction.– Respite stay, or a brief period of in-hospital rest, appears to meet a specific and real need for young patients with multiple disabilities and their families. The paediatric department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at