unit was proposed to 65% of patients (mean age 54 years) in 2004 and to 31% of patients (mean age 55 years) in 2011. Fourteen percent and 48% of patients respectively returned home. The mean age of patients was 51 years [1–92] in 2004 and 58 years [2–91] in 2011. The proportions of children were respectively 9.3% and 4.3%. Neurologic diseases represented 60% of patients examined in 2004 (36% of stroke) and 69% (34% of stroke) in 2011.

Discussion – Early assessment of hospitalized patients by the EMH can improve patient referral practices and better respond to patient needs and to the requests of hospital departments. Between 2004 and 2011 we noticed an increase of requests. Initial EMH activity was mainly to organize referral practices. Now, EMH activity evolves toward the management of patients (increase of number of consultations per patient and number of patients who return home directly from hospital).

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CO29-003-e
Instrumental functional assessment
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Keywords: Instrumental functional assessment; Health insurance; Repayment; Isokinetic
Instrumental Functional Assessment (IFA) is an essential domain of practice in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine. However, in France, the General Nomenclature of Professional Acts does not list any IFA. The specialty did successfully promote the introduction of seven new IFA procedures on the Common Classification of Medical Acts (CCAM) list, but none of them are eligible for reimbursement by the national healthcare fund. It was not until 2007 when three procedures for posture, movement and gait analysis were accepted for refund status. And only very recently, in March 2012, was the isokinetic procedure added to the list. All these medical procedures are subject to significant application restrictions. This is especially true for the isokinetic procedure that must be included in a specific programme of care. The objective of this presentation is to review the various IFA procedures currently taken into account by the CCAM and to explain the prerequisites for acceptation by the national healthcare insurance fund as well as measures necessary to avoid litigation with the healthcare insurance fund.
The second objective of this presentation is to present IFA procedures that are not yet registered as refundable and to suggest a strategy to have them included on the CCAM list.

Further reading

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CO29-004-e
Linking the 400-point hand function test to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).
A consensus between two physiotherapy teams
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Keywords: 400 points hand function test; ICF; Hand; Functional evaluation
Objective – The 400 points hand function test (HFT) is an assessment tool validated in French with four parts (mobility, force, single hand prehension and moving objects, bi-manual activities). The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is a recognized gold standard in rehabilitation. Our aim was to link the items of the 400-point HFT with the different dimensions of the ICF (body structures and function, activities, participation).
Material and methods – Two teams with occupational therapist and physical medicine physicians, working in two different countries, linked all items of the 400-point HFT to ICF items. A consensus meeting was then made between the two teams according to ICF linking rules [1].
Results – First and second parts of the HFT are linked to body functions and particularly to neuromusculoskeletal and movement-related functions, more precisely to mobility and stability of joints, muscle power functions and control of voluntary movement functions (5 items). The third and fourth parts linked to activities and participation from different domains: learning and applying knowledge, mobility, self-care and everyday life (9 items). The third and fourth parts were also linked with the same body functions as first and second parts but in a participation situation. The consensus between the two teams was difficult to obtain for the third and fourth parts.
Discussion – HFT is used for hand disorders and is well linked with ICF items for upper limb functions. The four parts evaluated some these items with a special interest for the third and fourth parts which are centered on activities of daily living. Even though HFT did not link all ICF items, this tool measures hand function well. In a rehabilitation perspective, it is important to know the dimensions captured by an evaluation tool, in order to use, if necessary other tools covering other dimensions important for the patient for a more complete evaluation.
Reference

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Pooling competencies to provide a home care rehabilitation service
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Keywords: Hospital at home; Rehabilitation; Stroke
In 2011, a new service for coordinated home rehabilitation care was made available in the greater Paris by a working partnership created between the Saint-Maurice Hospital (SMH) and the Paris Hospitals–Public Assistance Group (AP–HP). The regional health agency delivered an authorization after a Healthcare Cooperation Group (HCG) was created associating the AP–HP polyclanval home care logistics and the SMH competence in physical medicine and rehabilitation. In this new HCG, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and speech therapists from the SMH and AP–HP staff members (nurses, nurse’s aides, psychologists, dietitians, social/educational assistants) work together in the patients’ homes. Complementary benevolent assistance can also be integrated into the HCG. Care is coordinated by coordinating practitioners from both institutions, with medical follow-up by a general practitioner or hospital clinician. Patients reside in a geographic area within 30 minutes of the SMH. Rehabilitation home care, 5–10 sessions per week, is provided for children and adults suffering from neurological or orthopaedic disorders. Necessary equipment is supplied by the AP–HP home care facility. After 9 months of activity (first with 5 beds, then 10 beds since September 2011) home care has been provided for 37 patients, including 8 children accounting