post-lésion), l’interrogatoire téléphonique des médecins du travail à l’aide d’un questionnaire guide.

Résultats.– Le taux de réinsertion socioprofessionnelle est meilleur pour les patients victimes d’un AVC que pour ceux victimes d’un TC. Le soutien familial, l’accompagnement dans le processus de réinsertion professionnelle par la cellule d’insertion socioprofessionnelle du centre, l’absence de troubles du comportement séquellaires de la lésion semblent être des facteurs prédictifs d’un succès de la démarche de réinsertion.

Conclusion.– Cette étude met en évidence l’amélioration du taux de réinsertion socioprofessionnelle des cérébro-lésés accompagnés dans leur parcours par la cellule d’insertion professionnelle, via donc une démarche précoce d’insertion. Elle permet de retrouver plusieurs facteurs pronostiques de réussite de cette démarche de réinsertion, en s’appuyant sur les nouvelles recommandations HAS sur la démarche précoce d’insertion.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.919

**English version**

P079-e

Evaluation of quality of life in complete locked-in syndrome patients

M.-C. Rousseau *, S. Pietra, M. Nadji

Hôpital San-Salvador, AP–HP, BP 30080, 83407 Hyeres cedex, France

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: marie-christine.rousseau@ssl.aphp.fr

Keywords: Locked-in syndrome; Stroke; ALS; Quality of life

Goal.– There are few studies where quality of life (QOL) and contributively factors are assessed in patients LIS with complete physical and functional disability and dependence to caregivers.

We compared quality of life (QOL) of locked-in syndrome (LIS) patients with QOL of healthy controls.

Methods.– We included nine LIS patients (eight vascular aetiology, one post-traumatic), 11 healthy controls. The following scales were administered patients: McGILL, Short-Form SF-36, Beck depression inventory-II (BDI-II) and the Toronto Alexithymia Scale.

Results.– Mean McGILL and SF36 were not significantly different between LIS group and healthy controls; there were no significant differences between the two groups for others scales either except for BDI-II, depressive symptoms were significantly more frequent in LIS patients.

Discussion.– Our results agree with several previous studies. Several factors may have an impact on QOL of LIS patients such as family support and patient-computer communication devices, these may have contributed to improve QOL of LIS patients in this study.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.920

P080-e

Substitutive treatment for GH deficit in patients with traumatic brain injury

O. Kozlowski Moreau *, J. Paquereau, M. Rousseaux

CHRU de Lille, 2, avenue Oscar-Lambret, 59037 Lille cedex, France

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: odilekoz@gmail.com

Keywords: Traumatic brain injury; Growth hormone; Pituitary deficit; Cognition; Quality of life

Objectives.– Pituitary deficits are frequent in patients with severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) and could participate in the late cognitive sequelae and reduction of quality of life (QoL). A recent study has suggested that treatment of growth hormone deficit (GHD) can improve cognitive disorders. However, we have no idea about the possible effects on participation to daily living activities and quality of life (QoL) and about factors which could contribute to this improvement. The aim of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of substitutive treatment on cognitive abilities, participation and QoL, and predictive factors of the efficacy.

Methods.– We included patients complaining of fatigue and cognitive disorders at least one year after TBI. They were assessed for pituitary functions (with stimulation tests), and cognitive disorders (attention, memory, executive functions), participation in daily living activities and QoL (QOLIBRI scale). Hormonal deficits were supplemented and a group of 23 persons receiving GH was compared to a group of 27 persons who did not received GH. Control of cognitive assessment, participation in daily living activities and QoL was performed after one year of therapy. We performed ANOVAs of factors Group and Session (p ≤ 0.05).

Results.– Most cognitive parameters improved, but without between-group differences. More definite effect of GH treatment (group x session interaction) was found for vigilance, recall of the Rey complex figure, and two out of six subtests of the QoL questionnaire (personal and functional factors). Tendencies (p ≤ 0.08) were also found for spatial orientation, and immediate recall in the verbal memory test (Buschke). Patients who most improved in QoL substests were those with lower performance in cognitive tests and especially with lower QoL before treatment.

Conclusion.– In TBI patients showing GHD, substitutive treatment can contribute to better improvement in cognitive performance and QoL. This benefit is more evident for those with severe difficulties before treatment.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.921

P081-e

Repercussion on professional activity of post-concussion syndrome secondary to a mild traumatic brain injury

A. Guervin, P. Coignard, S. Challois, J.-L. Le Guiet *

CMRFF de Kerqape, BP 78 SRISP, 56275 Ploëmeur cedex France

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: amandine.guervin@wanadoo.fr

Keywords: Mild traumatic brain injury; Post-concussion syndrome; Professional repercussions

Goal.– Look for the existence of repercussions on professional activity of a post-concussion syndrome consequential to a mild traumatic brain injury.

Population and method.–

– descriptive prospective study, in process;
– inclusion specifications: victims of a mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) according to the definition of “France Traumatisme Crâniens”; admitted to Emergency; aged 18–62; exercising a professional activity;
– search of a post-concussion syndrome (PCS) on the phone after one and three months: Rivermead Post-Concussion Symptoms Questionnaire;
– consultation in case of unfavorable evolution between the two questionnaires: Neurobehavioral Rating Scale-revised (NRS-r), followed by a possible multidisciplinary rehabilitative care in a Functional Reeducation Center;
– search for professional repercussions of the mTBI after six months: unstandardized closed phone questionnaire.

Preliminary results after 15 months.–

– 53 patients included; 34 studied here (the other 19 not being yet at six months after their TBI);
– 53% (18/34) presented a PCS one month after their TBI, persisting after three months for 44% (15/34);
– 24% (8/34) underwent the NRS-r and 9% (3/34) went in reeducation, which saw an unfavorable evolution;
– 74% (25/34) went on sick leave from 1 to 90 days, (22 days on average).

Professional repercussions of the TBI after six months: repercussions are present for 35% (12/34) of cases; among those twelve people, all speak of a persistent tiredness, nine indicate memory troubles, seven attention troubles and a slowness of movement;

All the patients of this set (34/34) resumed their former job after six months; only one of them changed his post within his firm for his own convenience and not because of incapacity pronounced by the occupational doctor.
Conclusion.– In spite of the frequency of PCS persisting after three months and the repercussions reported by the victims of mTBI on their professional activity, we notice that they have been maintained at their original post, without needing special adjustment. It will be good to complete the protocol by a distance interview to ensure the tenure of the job.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.922

P082-e
Small bowel obstruction by superior mesenteric artery syndrome: A diagnosis to know after intensive care stay
S. Chapeau a,*, B. Glize a, M. Barsan a, L. Tell b, G. Rode c
a Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, hôpitaux civils de Lyon, hôpital Henri-Gabrielle, 20, route de Vourles, 69230 Saint-Genis-Laval, France
b Équipe ImpAct, Inserm U1028, CNRS UMR 5292, centre de recherche en neurosciences de Lyon, université Claude-Bernard Lyon I, 69000 Lyon, France
c Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, hôpitaux civils de Lyon, hôpital Henri-Gabrielle, Saint-Génis-Laval, France

Keywords: Small bowel obstruction; Superior mesenteric artery syndrome; Loss of weight; Nutrition

Introduction.– The superior mesenteric artery syndrome (SMAS) is a small bowel obstruction corresponding to a compression of the third portion of the duodenum (D3) between the mesenteric artery and the aorta. It was described for the first time by Rokitansky in 1861. This compression is due to the despiration of the adipose tissue between the aorta and the mesenteric artery. It is observed in the states of thinness or severe undernutrition. The clinical signs are a small bowel obstruction without hyperthermia but with fast degradation of nutritional state and water-electrolyte imbalance. The diagnosis is confirmed by imagery with duodenal dilation upstream to the obstacle with linear stop at the level of D3. The treatment is a nutritional care based on refeeding by parental nutrition, or by enteral way with duodenojenunostomy.

Case report.– We report the case of a patient of 29 years old, thin (68 kg for 1.90 m), hospitalised for a severe cranio cerebral trauma. The evolution was marked by serious neurological and infectious complications associated with progressive and important weight loss (loss of 18 kg in 4 months, BMI = 14). In this context, the patient had presented vomiting and neurological complication with intracranial hypertension was first suspected. This clinical presentation was associated with severe extracranial deshdration. The SMAS was confirmed by abdominal scanner witch showed a gastric and duodenal distension until the space enter the mesenteric artery and the aorta, a distance between the aorta and the mesenteric artery lower than 8 mm, and an angle between this two arteries lower than 20°. The patient was treated by parenteral nutrition with a clinical state amelioration and a progressive enteral nutrition by gastrostomy.

Conclusion.– The SMAS is a rare diagnosis witch shall be thinking in front of a small bowel obstruction in thins patients in a post-resuscitation context. This complication testifies the importance of nutritional evaluation and supporting in a rehabilitation unit after intensive care stay.

Further readings
SMAS: spectrum of CT findings with multiplanar reconstructions and 3-D imaging

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.923

P083-e
When the PRM unit intervenes in the neurosurgery department
E. Caron a,*, A. Peskine a, J. Lebreton b, M.-C. Metayer b, J. Goulier c, L. Puybasset c, P. Pradat-Diehl a
a Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, hôpitaux civils de Lyon, hôpital Henri-Gabrielle, 20, route de Vourles, 69230 Saint-Genis-Laval, France
b Service de radiologie, centre hospitalier Lyon Sud, France
c Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, hospices civils de Lyon, hôpital Henry-Gabrielle, Saint-Genis-Laval, France

Keywords: PRM unit; Traumatic brain injury; Follow-up; Neurosurgery

Recent studies in France have underlined the difficulty to assess and assist brain-injured patients at the acute stage. After recovering a basic level of functioning (as assessed by the neurosurgeon...), the brain-injured patient is usually discharged home where the patient and family are left to manage their problems alone. Nothing new really happens until a social worker or an on-line association or a concerned professional refers the patient or family to a dedicated PRM unit. Thus insufficient assessment and information is a major cause of suffering and burden for the patients and their caregivers.

We have proposed to address this issue with a dedicated unit that works mainly in the neurosurgery department. A physical and rehabilitation practitioner and a neuropsychologist visit the neurosurgery department every week to meet, assess and assist referral of brain-injured patients. Preliminary data from this unit show that 46 patients have been seen in 3 months, 30 patients in neurosurgery without any motor deficiency for 90% of them, and 16 stroke victims in the neurovascular unit. The most common etiology was sub-arachnoid hemorrhage (56%) and traumatic brain injury (36%). A dedicated follow-up in a specialized unit as close as possible to their home was proposed for all patients.

This kind of intervention is mandatory for these patients. To date, our work cannot be exhaustive and two types of patients still do not benefit from our intervention because they are in other departments, mainly traumatic brain injury in psychiatric wards and elderly orthopaedic patients. We are however currently developing such interventions in other departments of our hospital.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.924

P084-e
Vein thrombosis of the upper limb and central neurological lesions: About three cases
N. Lazreg a,*, W. Ouanes, M.M. Hmida, A. Zaoui, K. Guedria, H. Benzarti, F. Khachnaoui, N. Rejeb
CHU de Sahloul, route de la Ceinture-Sousse, 4054 Sousse, Tunisia
Corresponding author.
E-mail address: nadia_lazreg@yahoo.fr.

Keywords: Deep vein thrombosis; Upper limb; Pulmonary embolism; Head trauma; Spinal cord injury

Introduction.– Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) of the upper limb is rare (1–4% of all DVT) with considerable morbidity, related to the risk of pulmonary embolism. Despite a preventive anticoagulation, patients with central neurological injury are frequently exposed to such thromboembolism, due to blood stasis, hypercoagulable state, and the aggression of the vessel wall increased by the presence of peripheral venous catheterization. We report three cases of deep vein thrombosis of the upper limb, diagnosed in rehabilitation service in two head trauma and a spinal cord injury quadriplegic. Only one case was complicated by pulmonary embolism.

Discussion.– We will discuss through a literature review the pathophysiology of this entity and its main risk factors and specificity in a rehabilitation service.

Conclusion.– DVT of the upper limb are rare but dangerous and life-threatening accidents, that’s why they need a special monitoring and implementation of prophylactic measures.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.925

P085-e
Case report: Abdominal transcutaneous exposure of the distal tip of a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt for post-traumatic hydrocephalus

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