after discharge, a questionnaire regarding return to work (RTW) was sent. We calculated area under the ROC curve.

Results.– In 589 patients with a full data set 2 years after rehabilitation (no missing values), the area under the ROC curve was 0.765 (95% Cl: 0.72-0.81) with the simplest model with only 10 variables.

Discussion.– This result of a validation analysis of a priori defined prediction tool shows that RTW can be quite well predicted with five questions plus the INTERMED social subscore. All these variables were readily available at admission. We conclude that this model is a useful tool in order to predict return to work after orthopaedic trauma. This tool may help to correctly allocate patients and resources to adapted therapeutic programs at the beginning of vocational rehabilitation, i.e. a standard vocational program for patients with high probability to RTW or a more tailored program for other patients.

References

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.161

CO14-005-e
Tendinitis of the rotator cuff in Beninese teachers
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Keywords: Tendinitis; Rotator cuff; Primary school teachers; Benin

Background.– Tendinitis of the rotator cuff of the shoulder (TRCS) is a common disease that compromises in its evolution the use of the thoracic limb. Among the predisposing factors, overuse of the shoulder in sports and professional activities is crucial [1,2].

Objective.– To investigate the prevalence and treatment of TRCS in Beninese teachers.

Method.– Study cross-sectional aimed to be descriptive and analytic based on 345 primary school teachers in Cotonou, conducted from 10th May to 15th December 2010.

Results.– The average age of teachers was 38.17 years ranging from 25 to 55 years; 60.80% of teachers were male and 39.20% female with a sex ratio of 1.55. The prevalence of TRCS among teachers was 59.7%. Size of the teacher, years; 60.80% of teachers were male and 39.20% female with a sex ratio of 1.55. Diabetes and a history of trauma to the shoulder did not influence the prevalence of TRCS. Only 27, 20% of teachers have benefited from treatment with 15% for modern medicine, 0.5% traditional medicine 4.70% for Chinese medicine and 7% for combined treatment.

Conclusion.– Importance of the prevalence of TRCS in this profession requires taking preventive measures by influencing risk factors of occurrence of TRCS and patient education toward teachers.

References

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.162

CO14-007-e
Karasek’s classification and chronic pain patients: Characteristics of the “high strain” patients
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Keywords: Karasek; Work stress; Pain; Return to work process; Musculoskeletal disorders

Objective.– Many models of the stress in the work place have been described. The most used model is the Karasek. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the personal and environmental characteristics of patients undergoing a multidisciplinary program of rehabilitation in function of the presence of a strain work.