Disability and quality of life after total hip prostheses: 78 cases from the PRM unit of the Casablanca University Hospital


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Keywords: Total hip prosthesis; Disability; Quality of life

Introduction.– Our objective was to determine disability and quality of life in patients after placement of a total hip prosthesis.

Patients and method.– This was a prospective study of patients followed in our department from January 2004 to December 2011 for a total prosthesis implanted for severe inflammatory or degenerative hip disease. The evaluation, performed preoperatively, at 6 weeks and the third postoperative month, included an assessment of pain (VAS), function using the Postel-Merle d’Aubigné (PMA) index and the WOMAC quality of life by the scale.

Results.– There are 43 women and 35 men, mean age 43 years (20–75 years). The average VAS pain score improved from 87±7.6 to 24±2 (P<0.005). The PRM rose from 7.4±4 to 15.7±4.5. The WOMAC score was significantly improved. This improvement appeared to be well correlated with pain reduction and improvement in the PMA score.

Discussion/Conclusion.– Our results confirm the decrease in hip disability after total hip replacement with a positive impact on patients’ quality of life.

Further reading

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Materials and methods.– Twenty patients underwent postoperative rehabilitation after isolated injury of the hand extensor tendons between 2010 and 2011. We collected demographic, socioeconomic and anatomicoclinic parameters.

Results.– Average age of our patients was 42 years. Eighty percent are male and all are manual workers. Ninety percent are right-handed. This was work-related accident in 65% of cases. Seventeen of 20 patients have insurance coverage. Injuries of the extensor tendons interested the dominant hand in 75% of cases. They were located in zone 3 in 50% of patients and in zone 5 in 20%. Surgery latency was between 1 and 4 days. Rehabilitation care began at the 6th week after surgery. The most common complication was extensor tendons adherence (50% of cases). 40% of patients underwent secondary surgery (tenolysis). 62% of patients had not recovered their initial workstation.

Discussion.– Hand extensor tendons, poorly protected by the dorsal skin, are particularly vulnerable to wounds. These tendons injuries are mostly secondary to work related accidents and interest mainly dominant hand of male manual workers. Their rehabilitation care is usually started at the 6th week postoperatively. They are a frequent cause of work disability.

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Epidemiological profile of isolated injuries of the hand extensor tendons

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Objective.– To determine the epidemiological profile of isolated injuries of the hand extensor tendons in patients consulting a physical medicine and functional rehabilitation unit in Tunisia.

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