Characteristics of the pathology of the shoulder of the patient Moroccan diabetic

H. Azammasso a,*, S. Zahi a, N.S. Diagne a, G.T. Kpadonou b, F. Lidmani a, A. El Fatimi a

*Service de médecine physique et réadaptation fonctionnelle, CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca, Morocco
a Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, CNHU-HKM, Cotonou, Benin
b Service de médecine physique et réadaptation, faculté des sciences de la santé de Cotonou, CNHU de Cotonou, 04 BP 808, Cotonou, Benin

*Corresponding author.
E-mail address: aznower@yahoo.fr

Keywords: Pathology; Shoulder; Moroccan diabetics; Quality of life

Summary.– Diabetes is a chronic disease with prevalence increasing from 6.4% in 2010 to 7.7% of the world population in 2030 [1]. It generates a lot of vascular complications affecting the organs especially the noblest. Musculoskeletal disorders are also described in isolation and with the shoulder in diabetics [2] where the value of this work.

Objective.– To analyze the characteristics of shoulder arthropathy of the diabetic patient Morocco.

Method.– Transverse, descriptive and analytical study concerning 14 diabetic patients seen from March to April 2013 Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Functional CHU (teaching hospital) Ibn Rochd of Casablanca.

Result.– The mean age was 53 ± 11.97 years standard deviation with mostly women 87.5%. The average time to development of diabetes was 10.5 ± 7.44 years standard deviation and 81.3% type II, associated with hypertension 50%. Glycated hemoglobin was high, an average of 9.1 ± 2.14 despite treatment: insulin and/or oral diabetic tablet followed well 81.3%. 18.8% had already been hospitalized for ketoacidosis. The prevalence of arthropathy was 44.1% with 31.3% tendinitis of the headgear of rotator, 12.6% capsulitis and glenohumeral arthritis. The traumatic context 25%, average pain intensity VAS = 5 evolving since 5 months were found.

Bilateral disease 18.8%, 25% deltoid atrophy, the supra and infraspinatus 31.3% and 25%, average pain intensity VAS = 5 evolving since 5 months were found. Hawkins and Yocum with all them, Neer 37.5%, Palm-up 25%, Jobb and Patte test 31.3% positive with functional limitation: Constant score 48.27/100 on average and break of acromial arch with conflict 25% in radiography, partial rupture of the supraspinatus and biceps 12.6% were observed on ultrasound. The quality of life is bad at 93.7% with ADDQoL without statistical influence of the arthropathies of the shoulder.

Discussion–Conclusion.– The shoulder disorders Moroccan diabetics are dominated by tendinitis of the rotator with significant functional limitation without an influence on their quality of life.

References

Keywords: Cerebral anoxia; Dystono-dyskinetic syndrome; Oromandibular dystonia; Temporomandibular lxxation; Arched palate

Introduction.– We were struck by a maxillary deformation with dental overlap and arched palate occurring one year after basal ganglia lesions secondary to a cerebral anoxia in an adult. Although these deformations are well known among children [1] with cerebral anoxia, we did not find any similar case in adults reported in the literature.

Observation.– A 22-year-old male suffered a cardiac arrest due to cardiac rhythm disorders of unknown origin. He presented with tetraparesis and a dystono-dyskinetic syndrome. Within two months, he developed a bilateral dislocation of temporomandibular joints secondary to a mouth opening dystonia, treated unsuccessfully by reductions with immediate recurrences.

After one year of evolution, we found an arched palate deformations with predominant upper dental overlap, in a patient without any prior dental anomaly.