P043-e

English cross-cultural translation and validation of the NM-Score: A system for motor function classification in patients with neuromuscular diseases

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Objective.– To develop an English version of the Neuromuscular-Score (NM-Score).

Methods.– Forty-two patients aged 5- to 19-years-old with a confirmed or suspected diagnosis of congenital muscular dystrophy were enrolled. An English version of the NM-Score in each of the three domains (D1: standing and transfers; D2: axial and proximal motor function; D3: distal motor function) was developed by a 9-expert panel. Its concurrent validity was tested against criterion standards (Brooke, Motor Function Measure, Activlim, Jebsen Test, and myometry). Informant agreement between patient-reported and clinician-reported NM-Score was measured by weighted Kappa.

Results.– Significant correlation coefficients were found between NM-Score and criterion standards, the best correlations occurring with MFM D1 (r = −0.944, P < 0.0001), Activlim (r = −0.895, P < 0.0001) and hip abduction (r = −0.811, P < 0.0001). Informant agreement between clinician- and patient-reported NM-scores was excellent for D1 (κ = 0.801, 95% CI 0.701–0.914) but moderate for D2 (κ = 0.592, 95% CI 0.412–0.773) and D3 (κ = 0.485, 95% CI 0.290–0.680). The correlation coefficients between NM-Score and criterion standards were not significantly different between clinician-reported NM-Score and patient-reported NM-Score.

Discussion.– The English version is a reliable and valid instrument that can be used in clinical practice and research to describe the functional abilities of patients with NM diseases.

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P044-e

Regression of supernumerary upper limb phantom and pain after left complete plexus brachial avulsion using mirror therapy: A single case study

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Background.– The longitudinal arch of the foot.

Material and methods.– The patient was exposed to mirror intervention consisting in 2 sessions lasting 30 minutes of unilateral movement observation.

Results.– An isomorphic phantom limb attached to the anesthetic forearm was reported by the patient. A dramatic reduction of hallucinose and pain was reported (100% after the first and 60% after the second) and was maintained 24 h later.

Discussion.– Chronic hallucinose and algo-hallucinose are due to complete desaferentation. These symptoms were alleviated by mirror therapy, which facilitates the restoration of body image.

Conclusion.– Mirror therapy constitutes a powerful and useful therapeutic option for disorder of body representation disorders.

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P045-e

Acquired adult flat foot due to isolated spring (plantar calcaneonavicular) ligament rupture. Case report and state of the art of ultrasonography

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Objective.– To develop an English version of the Neuromuscular-Score (NM-Score).

Methods.– Forty-two patients aged 5- to 19-years-old with a confirmed or suspected diagnosis of congenital muscular dystrophy were enrolled. An English version of the NM-Score in each of the three domains (D1: standing and transfers; D2: axial and proximal motor function; D3: distal motor function) was developed by a 9-expert panel. Its concurrent validity was tested against criterion standards (Brooke, Motor Function Measure, Activlim, Jebsen Test, and myometry). Informant agreement between patient-reported and clinician-reported NM-Score was measured by weighted Kappa.

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