Keywords: Plantar fasciitis; Radial shock wave therapy

Aim.– To investigate the effect of radial shock wave therapy (RSWT) in chronic plantar fasciitis.

Material and methods.– Twenty-one patients: mean age 51.29 ± 2.02; duration 10.14 ± 1.11 months. VAS and the rating system of the American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society (AOFAS) were used for outcome measurement: before, after treatment, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months later.

Results.– VAS evolves heel pain at first steps in the morning from 6.28 ± 0.4 at baseline to 2.85 ± 0.48 after treatment and 0.52 ± 0.14 at 12 months follow-up (P < 0.001). Similar dynamics was observed regarding pain during daily activities, at rest, in the evening and upon compression. The score of AFOAS clinical rating system showed statistically significant reduction in pain from 11.90 ± 2.35 to 31.90 ± 1.48 after treatment (P < 0.001), and 39.52 ± 0.47 one year later (P < 0.001). The mean values of activity limitations and support requirements increased from 3.85 ± 0.42 to 7.85 ± 0.46 after treatment and 9.71 ± 0.19 after 12 months (P < 0.001). Similar dynamics regarding walking distance and walking surfaces was observed. The gait abnormalities changed from 3.43 ± 0.50 at baseline to 6.28 ± 0.59 after treatment (P < 0.001).

Conclusion.– Our preliminary findings indicate that RSWT could be an effective treatment option for patients with chronic plantar fasciitis.

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P328-e
Problem based medicine – PMR
Interventionism. Minimally invasive techniques: A case of LBP management – Cost efficacy & efficiency
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Keywords: Minimally invasive techniques; Problem-based medicine; PMR interventionism; Cost efficacy & efficiency

Introduction.– LBP is a major cause of workday loss and incapacity, needing often for medical treatment and representing a great expense for healthcare systems. Medical interventionism procedures might provide a good treatment option, being less aggressive than surgical procedures and with better results than oral and topical drugs.

Observations.– A 30-year-old man comes to PMR daily clinic with LBP 10/10 VAS, with increasing severity in the last 50 days, not working for 30 days, still under Acetaminophen 500 mg + Thiocolchicoside 2 mg (2 pills e8 h), Diclofenac 75 mg (1 pill e12 h) and topic Etophenamat 50 mg/g. Had already been several times in the health center and hospital ER, where IM had already been several times in the health center and hospital ER, where IM

Method.– Thirty subjects fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Patients were evaluated stable adult bronchiectasis.

Introduction.– The bronchiectasis are defined as an abnormal and permanent intrapulmonary intrapulmonary obstruction; neither of the place that instrumental complementary technologies. Our hypothesis formulates that the respiratory Physiotherapy combined with IPV is a useful technique in the treatment of patients with stable adult bronchiectasis.

Objectives.– Evaluate the efficacy of respiratory physiotherapy joined to IPV in stable adult bronchiectasis.

Methods.– Thirty subjects fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Patients were evaluated before, end and three months after the treatment We evaluate functional improvement, mucociliary clearance, exercise tolerance and quality of life through validated tests, either in control group or in the study population. Control group receives hygienic bronchial and pulmonary measures.

Conclusion.– Results are yet to be evaluated before obtaining definitive conclusions.

Further reading

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P329-e
The Bobath Concept in walking activity in chronic stroke measured through the ICF
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Introduction.– The loss of the ability to walk is considered one of the most devastating consequences. The objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of a rehabilitation program based on the Bobath Concept in order to improve walking activity in patients with chronic stroke and to show the ICF as a tool for gathering functioning information.

Methods.– Repeated measures study. Subjects: 24 participants with chronic stroke (1–5 years post-stroke). Interventions: transdisciplinary approach based on the Bobath Concept principles over a six-month period. Main measures: the measures were mEFAF, 10 m walk, 6 m walk test and their correlation into ICF qualifiers.

Results.– The results of study showed significant improvement in activities of walking long distances (P < 0.005), on different surfaces (P < 0.001) and around obstacles (P < 0.008).

Discussion.– Recent studies like this show that long walking tasks can be improved long after traditional rehabilitation for stroke has been completed. The improvement in walking short distances activity is quicker and more evident during the first six months. In our sample, walking short distances may have made a significant change in this acute period. The ICF could be considered as a tool for gathering information from stroke patients in terms of functionality.

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