Abstract:

Introduction: People suffering from cerebrovascular accident represent about 25% of all people with severe disabilities in the population. Physiotherapy aims to reduce sensomotoric deficit of stroke patients. Objective: To assess motor and sensory deficit of the upper limb of the stroke patients and monitor the development of functional deficits during rehabilitation. Evaluate motor deficit by Fugl-Meyer Assessment and sensitive deficit according Nottingham Sensory Assessment. Detect the presence of correlation between improvements of sensory and motor functions. Patients and Methodology: Seven stroke patients were hospitalized on the inpatient rehabilitation department of The Motol University Hospital, underwent a two-week intensive rehabilitation. Patients underwent the entry assessment and two control assessments - after the first and second week of intensive rehabilitation. Motor functions were evaluated using the Fugl-Meyer Assessment of Physical Performance and sensitive functions using Nottingham Sensory Assessment. The data were statistically assessed using a method of ANOVA and HSD by Tukey. The correlation of motor and sensory functions recovery was analysed by Pearson correlation coefficient. Results: Significant improvements were found between initial measurement and second measurement for motor function (p = 0.0062) and also sensitive (p = 0.0065) function. Pearson revealed the presence of linear correlation (r = 0.87). Conclusion: The improvement of sensory and motor functions during a two-week intensive rehabilitation was proved. Correlation of improvement of sensory and motor functions has been proved.

Keywords: stroke/cerebrovascular accident, assessment, deficit of the motor and sensory functions, Fugl-Meyer Assessment, Nottingham Sensory Assessment.