AQUATIC PHYSIOTHERAPY IN PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIES: A REHABILITATIVE PROTOCOL

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Peripheral Neuropaties

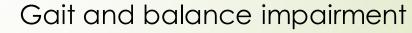
- <u>Different etiologies</u> Genetic, Systemic, Infectious, Toxic, Inflammatory, Compression
- Motor weakness
- Hyposensitivity



Inadequate propioceptive feedback



Pain





High fall risk



Peripheral Neuropaties - Rehab

- Goals:
 - Maintain a good quality of life
 - Maximize the paient's function (ADL, society)
 - Minimize secondary complications
- Conventional physiotherapy
 - Compensation of lost perception
 - Control of intensity
 - Personalization
 - Not standardized
- No data about effectiveness of hydrotherapy on Peripheral Neuropaties

Aims of the study

Develop a standardized rehabilitation program for peripheral neuropathies, composed by exercises that would be practicable both in water and on land

Basis for future efficacy studies

Methods - Patients

Inclusion criteria:

- Patients affected by peripheral neuropathy (neurologist)
- Able to walk (even if with assistance)
- No fear of water

First and last evaluation

- Functional Independence Measure (FIM)
- Berg Balance Scale (BBS) Dynamic Gait Index (DGI)
- Functional Ambulation Classification (FAC)
- Overall Neuropathy Limitation Scale (ONLS)
- Neuropathic Pain Scale (NPS)

Methods - Rehabilitation

4-week inpatient rehabilitation program

Daily conventional physiotherapy
 (front-to-front, treadmill, cycloergometer, cyclette)

Hydrotherapy

- Heated swimming pool (32°C)
- ■30-min sessions
- ■3/week

Methods - Hydrotherapy

- 1- Water familiarization, relaxation and breath control.
- 2- Balance and posture control exercises: objects pushing with the four limbs; weight shifting with open/closed eyes and with water turbulence; sitting on floating bars and moving the four limbs; kneeling down and pushing down objects; standing up; postural changing.
- 3- Gait exercises: one-foot loading and step phases training; assisted walk; walking forward, backward and sideways, with open/closed eyes; obstacle walking; dual task walking (with arms exercises).



Future directions - our ongoing study

 Evaluation of efficacy of aquatic physiotherapy (in comparison to on-land exercises) on gait, balance and pain in patients with peripheral neuropathy.

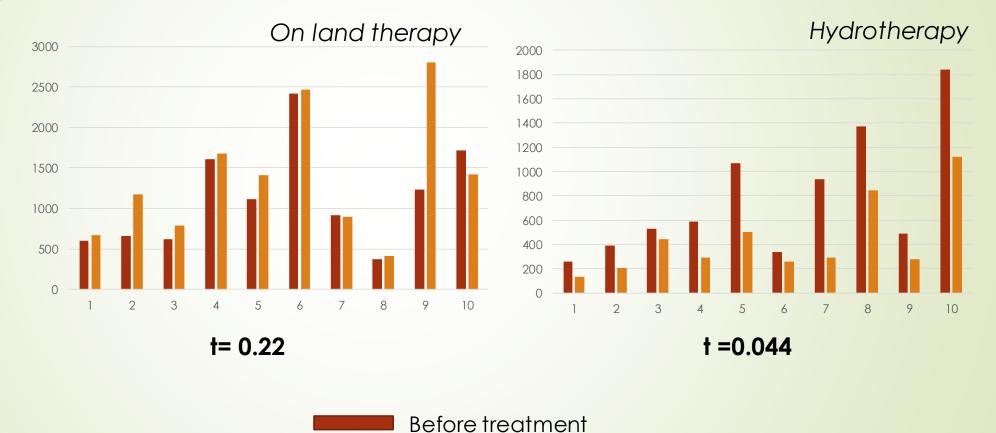
■ To date:

- \rightarrow 20 pts \rightarrow 50% polyneuropathy 50% neuropathy in lumbar stenosis
- 9 M, 11 F, 66.4±14.2 Y
- Legs sensitivity: 80% hypo, 15% hyper, 5% normal
- Normal muscle tone
- Walking aid in 60%
- 10 pts: hydrotherapy

10 pts: on land therapy

Preliminary results: Stabilometric platform

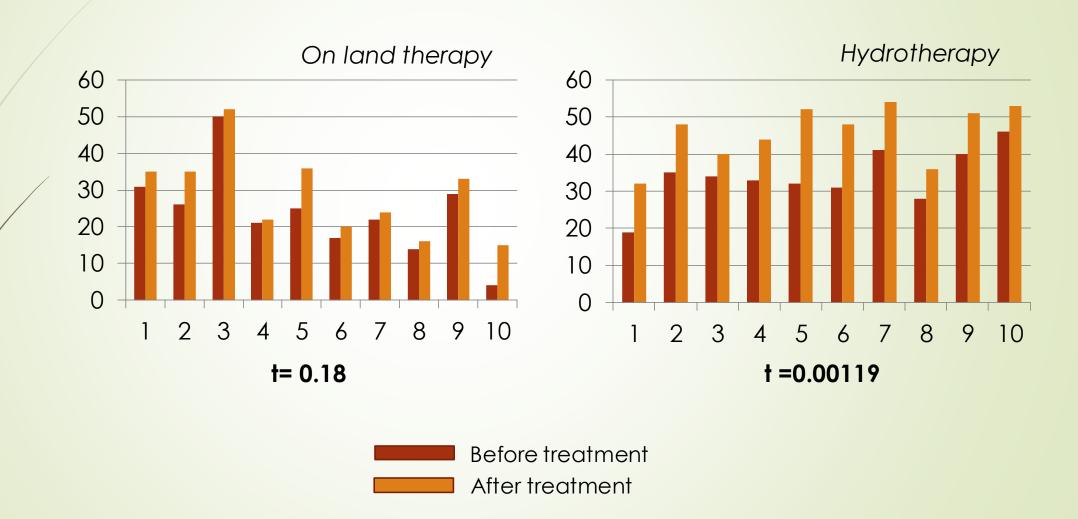




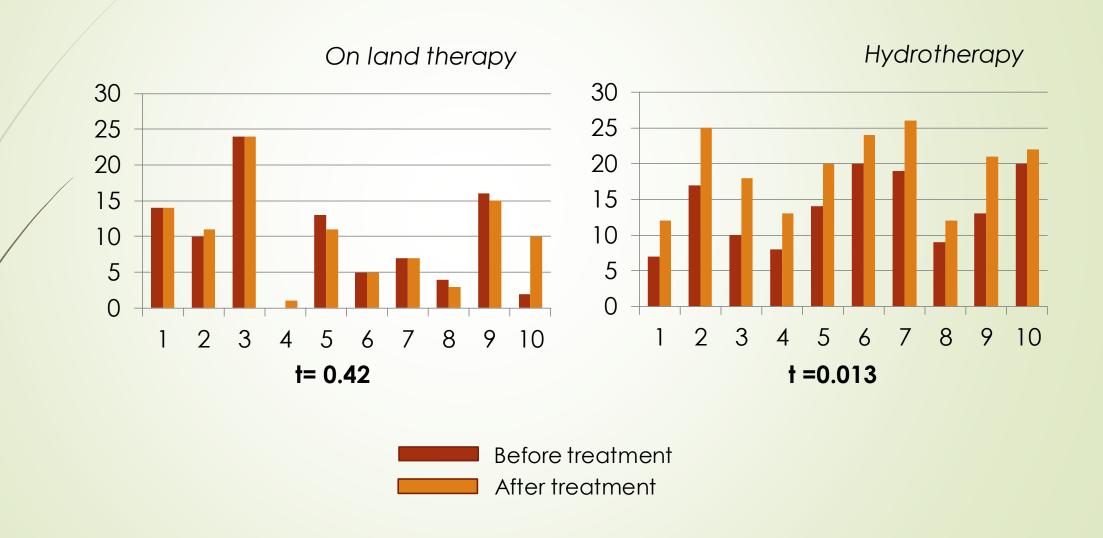
After treatment

Eyes closed: no improvement in both grups

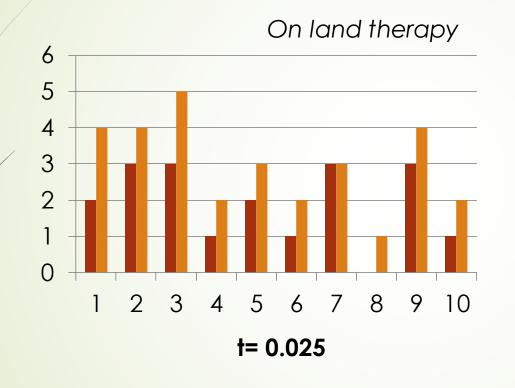
Preliminary results: BBS

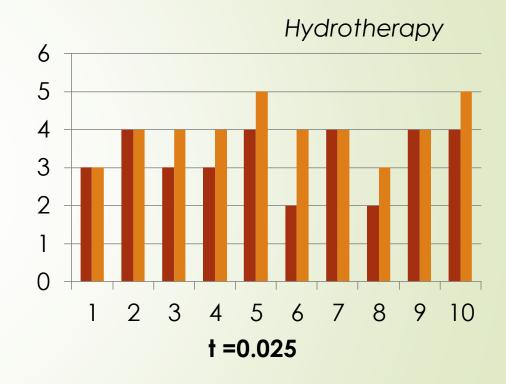


Preliminary results: DGI



Preliminary results: FAC





Before treatment

After treatment

Preliminary results: Others

- NPS: no significant improvement in both groups
- ONLS: no significant improvement in both groups
- No significant changes in muscular strength in both groups:
 - Hip flexors/estensors
 - Knee flexors/estensors
 - Ankle flexors/estensors

Preliminary conclusions

In neuropathic patients:

- Rehabilitative intervention improves the quality of ambulation (FAC)
- Rehabilitative intervention does not improve pain and quality of life (NPS, ONLS)
- Compared to on land therapy, hydrotherapy seems to improve static and dynamic balance (BBS, DGI, stabilometric platform)
- Further studies needed



Thank you for your attention!

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