RESTORING INDEPENDENCE THROUGH DEDICATION & PERSERVERANCE

DANIELLE ALBIN, PT, DPT, LSVT BIG, CSRS

LORAINE GRUETER, STROKE SURVIVOR

### MEET LORAINE

- o 61-year-old female
- Completely independent prior to her stroke
- Retired in March 2023 (worked for GE)
- Caregiver for her mother
- Prior caregiver for her late fiancé







### LORAINE'S FAMILY

**F SENSES!** 





### LORAINE'S HOBBIES

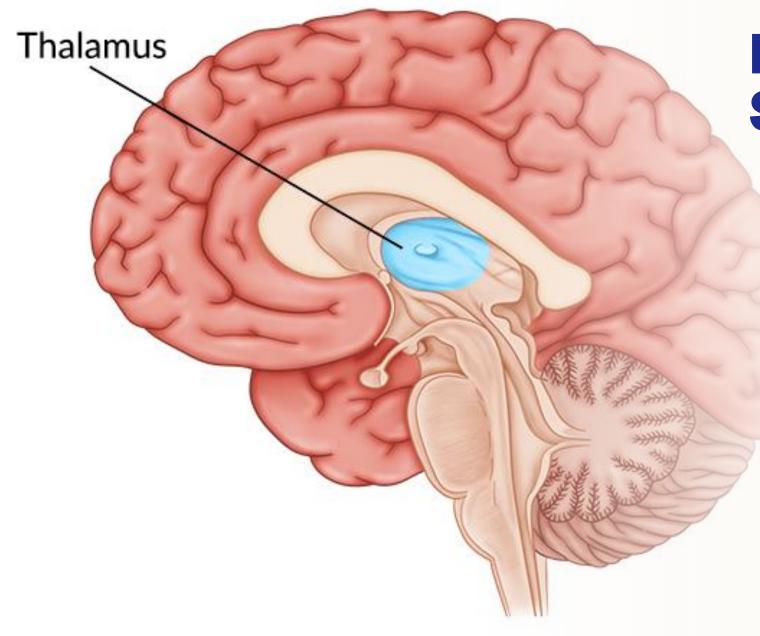
- Gardening
- Going to car shows
- Riding motorcycles
- Boating
- Canning food
- Swimming
- Diamond bead-work
- Making diaper creations









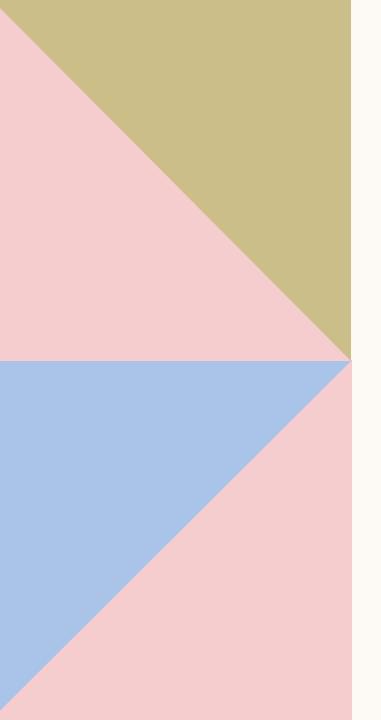


### LORAINE'S STROKE

- Occurred on 5/21/23 (one week after returning from a cruise with her family)
- Left thalamic stroke
- Stroke caused by a cardiac myxoma
- Resulted in right hemiparesis
- Gateway Inpatient Rehab: 5/26/23-6/16/23 (non-ambulatory)

## **OBSTACLES THROUGHOUT LORAINE'S JOURNEY**



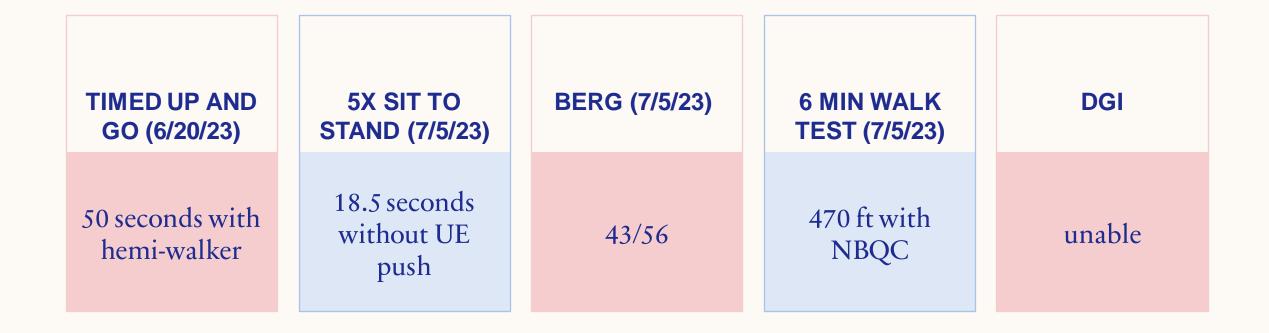


## OUTPATIENT PHYSICAL THERAPY (PT)

o Evaluated on 6/20/23
o Ambulating with hemi-walker
o Baseline Strength in R LE

	Right
Hip Flexion	3/5
Hip extension	1/5
Hip abduction	2/5
Knee flexion	1/5
Knee extension	3-/5
Ankle DF	0/5
Ankle PF	0/5

### OUTPATIENT PHYSICAL THERAPY BASELINE STANDARDIZED TESTS





#### PHYSICAL THERAPY TREATMENT: GAIT

- Bioness L300 Go
- Treadmill training
- Resisted walking
- Dual task training
- Progression:
- Hemi-walker--> Quad cane --> No AD



#### FUNCTIONAL ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE PERONEAL NERVE

**Objective:** To evaluate the effectiveness of functional electrical stimulation (FES) applied to the peroneal nerve on gait speed, active ankle dorsiflexion mobility, balance, and functional mobility of post-stroke individuals with foot drop. \*looked at a total of 14 RCTs

Primary Outcome: 10-m Walk Test

**Secondary Outcomes:** active ankle dorsiflexion (DF), BERG, Timed Up and Go test (TUG)

**Results:** FES + supervised PT was better than supervised exercises alone for improving gait speed. FES is more effective than conventional therapy for improved DF, balance, and functional mobility.



#### **DUAL TASK GAIT TRAINING**

**Objective:** To compare the effectiveness of dual task specific training and conventional physical therapy in ambulation of patients with chronic stroke.

**Outcomes:** TUG and 10MWT, step length, stride length, cycle time, cadence

**Results:** Post-treatments scores revealed significant improvement of 10meter walk, cadence, step length, stride and cycle time in Group A (dual task group) compared to Group B (conventional PT).

**Conclusion:** The dual task group showed significant improvements in all spatial and temporal gait variables compared to conventional PT.

- TUG in dual task group went from average of 24.9 seconds down to 10.81 seconds.
- TUG in conventional PT group went from average of 26 seconds down to 19 seconds.

#### **PT TREATMENT: STRENGTHENING**

- Home exercise program: supine and aquatic exercises + use of NMES unit
- Bioness in exercise mode
- Total gym
- Pilates Reformer
- Quadruped strengthening
- Tilt board for ankle strengthening
- Endurance training with elliptical
- Open and closed chain exercises for hamstring strengthening





#### **PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING**

**Objective:** To review the evidence that examines if physical fitness training is beneficial for health and function in people who have had a stroke.

\*Looked at a total of 75 randomized controlled trials

**Results:** Physical fitness training, particularly walking, can improve fitness, balance, and walking post stroke. The improvements may reduce risk of hospitalization. Mixed training (endurance and strength) improves walking ability and balance.

**Conclusion:** There is good evidence to incorporate cardiorespiratory, and mixed training, involving walking, within post-stroke rehabilitation. Evidence showed that cardiorespiratory training increased maximal walking speed, preferred walking speed, and walking capacity (6-MWT) at the end of the training period.



#### PT TREATMENT: BALANCE & FUNCTIONAL MOBILITY

- AirEx balance pad
- Tilt board
- Dynamic balance challenges
- Use of BITS
- Sit to stand and transfers
- Floor transfers
- Stair training





#### SIT TO STAND TRAINING WITH VISUAL FEEDBACK

**Objective:** Investigate the effects of strength, balance, walking, and quality of life through sit to stand training with real time visual feedback vs. conventional sit to stand training.

Participants: 30 stroke patients (3-6 months post stroke)

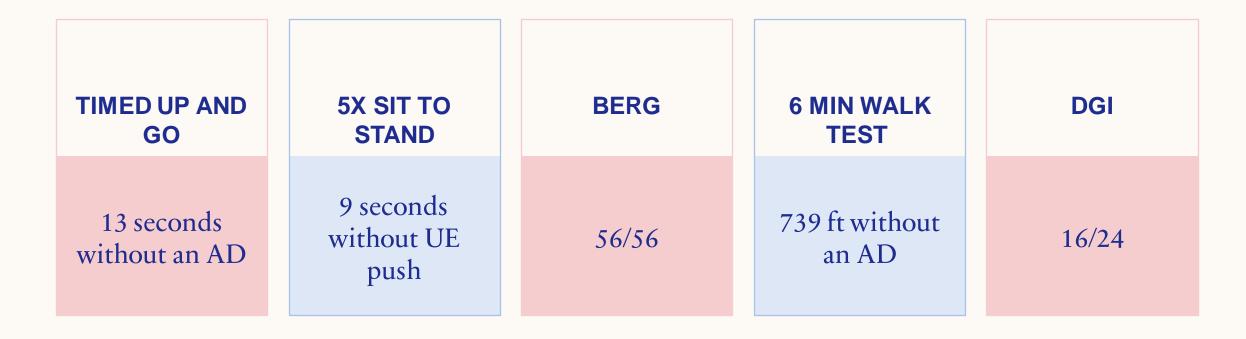
Methods: Intervention group used a Wii balance board for feedback. The control group received classic sit to stand training.

• 20 min once a day, 5x/week, 6 weeks

Outcomes: BBS, TUG, 10MWT, strength testing

**Results:** This study showed that sit-to-stand training combined with real-time visual feedback was effective at improving the muscle strength of the lower extremities, balance, gait, and quality of life in patients with stroke.

## OUTPATIENT PT CURRENT SCORES



## CURRENT OUTPATIENT PT STRENGTH & MOBILITY

- Independent without an assistive device
- Up/down flight of stairs with HR, reciprocal pattern, independent
- Independent with floor transfers and all functional mobility

	Right
Hip Flexion	4/5
Hip extension	4+/5
Hip abduction	4+/5
Knee flexion	4/5
Knee extension	4+/5
Ankle DF	2/5
Ankle PF	0/5

### SPEECH THERAPY (ST)

- ST in ED 5/22/23 (one day after stroke).
  - Reduced strength, ROM, and sensation right side lip and tongue
  - Right side pocketing of food
  - Moderate dysarthria (slurred speech, reduced volume)
    - She discharged to Gateway Rehab and the dysarthria resolved.
- Had modified barium swallow study (MBS) 8/30/23, due to complaints of food sticking to right side of throat.
  - MBS revealed functional swallow with no penetration or aspiration and no pharyngeal residue.
  - No further acute ST was recommended at the time.
- Loraine was receiving OT and PT and mentioned ongoing difficulty chewing/swallowing, so was referred for OP ST evaluation.
- Loraine was evaluated by Paige Hester 11/7/23.

## **OUTPATIENT ST**

- Reported right facial and tongue weakness and numbness, which made it difficult to initiate swallow and propel food.
- She had lost ~20 pounds (mainly eating soups, protein shakes, and softer/creamy foods).
- Due to oral dysphagia, IOPI device was introduced (measures lip and tongue strength).
  - Blue bulb (filled with air for resistance training) is positioned at different areas of tongue or lips, lips or tongue presses against it.
  - $\circ~$  Exercise plan was developed to improve strength.





## IOPI RESULTS AND DISCHARGE STATUS

- Posterior tongue strength increased by 12 kPa (kilopascals), reaching 56 kPa (normal 50-55)
- Right side of lip stayed the same at 24 kPa (normal is 28)
- Left lip increased by 9 kPa, reaching 28 kPa (normal is 28)

- By the end of treatment, Loraine was not avoiding as many food textures as she was before.
- She continued with some reduced desire to eat and numbness but, admitted that she had more confidence with selecting food items.

#### OUTPATIENT OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (OT)

#### Evaluation: 6/28/23

#### Functional use of LUE only:

- Mod I with dressing
- Min assist with bathing

Right Hand: 0# grip

Right shoulder:1 finger-width subluxation

Right	ММЛ
Shoulder	0/5
Flexion/Extension	
Shoulder	2/5
Abduction/Adduction	
Shoulder Elevation	2+/5
Elbow Flexion	2/5
Elbow Extension	1/5
Wrist Flexion/Extensio	n 0/5

Digit Extension	0/5
Digit Flexion	1/5



#### **OT TREATMENT**

- Kinesio-tape, positioning, and NMES for shoulder subluxation and pain management
- Neuromuscular re-education exercises and functional tasks (in clinic and home) with weightbearing and muscle isolation
- Incorporating R UE to assist with ADLs
- NMES (in clinic and home) and Bioness H200

# **OT TREATMENT:**

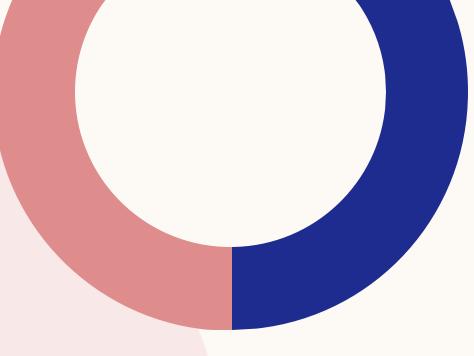
- Grip assist glove to facilitate ROM and resistive strength training (utilized after subluxation minimized)
- Wrist stabilization brace to inhibit wrist flexion and allow for more functional use of R UE
- Barries:
  - Developing R wrist cyst
  - Right scapula pain from past injury





### OT CURRENT MEASUREMENTS:

Right	MMT
Shoulder Flexion	0/5
Shoulder Abduction/Adduction	3/5
Shoulder Elevation	3+/5
Elbow Flexion	3-/5
Elbow Extension	3/5
Wrist Flexion/Extension	1/5
Digit Extension	2/5
Digit Flexion	3+/5



- o ½ finger-width subluxation
- 18# grip with wrist brace on
- Mod I with bathing and dressing (incorporating R UE to actively assist)

## **QUESTIONS?**



#### REFERENCES

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