

QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS AFTER ACUTE STROKE

TARASOVÁ M., NEČASOVÁ J., MIKULÍK R.,
POHANKA M., HASHIM M. K. A., DRLIKOVÁ L., BÁRTLOVÁ B., NOSAVCOVOVÁ E.,
AL-MAHMODI N. A. I., AL FADHLI A. K., ANBAIS F. H., ERAJHI A. A., POSPÍŠIL P.,
KONEČNÝ L., SIEGELOVÁ J.

Department of Functional Diagnostics and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine,
Masaryk University, St. Anne's Faculty Hospital, Brno, Czech Republic

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the questionnaire quality of life (SF-36 short-form) in patients after acute stroke and to compare it with Functional Impairment Measure (FIM).

Methods: We examined 40 patients with acute stroke with the FIM questionnaire and Index of SF 36.

Results and conclusion: We have not found, after rehabilitation, any correlation between FIM and the index of quality of life in patients with acute stroke. Correlations between the physical component and mental component summary showed that in younger patients physical health correlates with mental state.

Key words

Stroke, Quality of life, Rehabilitation, Functional impairment measurement

INTRODUCTION

Stroke is a leading cause of disability among elderly people. In addition to physical, emotional and social consequences, the economic impact of stroke is tremendous. The incidence of stroke increases markedly with age; ageing populations are exposed to an increasing risk of stroke in western countries (13).

Little is known about the effectiveness of long-term stroke physiotherapy. There are no generally accepted guidelines that determine the optimal timing, intensity or duration of rehabilitation. We have not found any data as to what kind of physiotherapy is the most beneficial and resource-efficient for patients with residual disabilities living in their homes. Several reports have addressed the need for psychological support and enhancing social activities in order to reach the ultimate goal in stroke rehabilitation. Many stroke patients fail to resume full lives, and a major negative impact of stroke on family functioning is not an infrequent phenomenon. Therefore, stroke rehabilitation requires a long-term perspective, extending to several years after the onset of stroke (13).

The role of rehabilitative efforts has been widely recognised as being essential in the acute stage of stroke. The beneficial effects of stroke unit rehabilitation have been