A Task Oriented Approach for a Patient with Chronic Effects of Stroke: A Case Report
Sarah Richardson, SPT; Amy Litterini, PT, DPT
University of New England Department of Physical Therapy, Portland, ME

Unique
Stroke is the leading cause of serious long-term disability for American adults. Most stroke survivors receive physical therapy (PT) and task-oriented rehabilitation is one novel approach. This technique, which shifts focus from impairment level to activity level, is known to benefit stroke survivors. However, the benefits for long-term survivors of stroke are not yet well established. PT professionals would benefit from learning about innovative interventions to improve functional mobility for long-term stroke survivors.

The rationale for this report was to document the outcomes of a task-oriented approach to rehabilitation on the late effects of stroke. The unique aims were to: 1) outline possible benefits in functional outcomes of a task-oriented approach to rehabilitation on the late effects of stroke; 2) assess progress of a patient who had received continued PT services >12 months post stroke.

Purpose
The purpose of this case report is to illustrate the outcomes of a task-oriented approach to PT interventions on a patient >12 months post stroke.

Foundation
- Normal movement emerges from the interaction of individual, task, and environment.
- This case outlines a task-oriented approach to rehabilitation designed to be meaningful to the patient and incorporate repetitive, functionally specific tasks and simultaneously treat underlying impairments negatively affecting function.
- Stroke survivors can continue to make measurable functional gains at a reduced rate for months or years after insult. Macko et al. suggest that task-oriented exercises have the potential to improve motor function even years after stroke.

Description
- 82 years,
- R thalamic hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and R cerebellar hemorrhage
- Outpatient PT aimed to increase functional independence in activities of daily living (ADLs) and improve functional mobility and gait to decrease dependence on caregivers.
- The patient’s goal was to walk five feet to access the toilet. On examination she required extensive adaptive equipment for all functional mobility and maximum assist for gait.
- The system review revealed left sided weakness, sensory deficits, and impaired coordination and balance.
- Procedural interventions included therapeutic exercise, manual therapy techniques, functional training, gait training, assistive device training, and electrotherapeutic modalities.
- The progression of interventions initially included a strong focus on task specific training for function with bed mobility and transfers and evolved to include interventions to address underlying impairments.
- Therapeutic exercises addressed coordination, postural stabilization, balance, and motor control.

Interventions
- Warm up
  - Dimcycle
  - SCIFIT

Bed Mobility
- Supine to sit
- Sit to supine
- Rolling
- AMEI

Transfer Training
- Sit to stand
- Stand pivot
- Squat pivot

Gait Training
- Hemi-walker
- PWK

Observations
- Improvements in balance and functional mobility on the Tinetti (4/28 to 16/28), Function in Sitting Test (43/56 to 56/56), and reduced level of assistance for mobility were noted.
- Most of the short and long-term goals were achieved and the family reported significant improvement in her ADLs.
- Based on the time since onset, she was unlikely to experience restoration of function at the physiological level.
- According to Lee et al. on the effects of hemorrhagic stroke lesions on motor recovery, progress was noted for up to six months before plateauing.
- However, this patient was able to achieve independent bed mobility, improve sitting and standing balance, increase her walking distance and decrease the level of assistance needed (from max to contact guard) with improved quality of gait.

Objective Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Discharge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right Hamstring Strength</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>4+/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Hamstring Strength</td>
<td>3+/5</td>
<td>3+/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Quadriceps Strength</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Quadriceps Strength</td>
<td>3+/5</td>
<td>4/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified Gait Speed</td>
<td>12 ft/s mod A w/ hemi-walker</td>
<td>16 ft/s CGA w/ hemi-walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified Ashworth Scale</td>
<td>1+ Quadriceps, gastro/soleus</td>
<td>3+ Quadriceps, gastro/soleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunnstrom</td>
<td>Stage V LLE extension synergy pattern</td>
<td>Stage V LLE extension synergy pattern</td>
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</tbody>
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Conclusion
This case challenges the idea that significant benefits in chronic stroke related deficits are not possible and highlights how PT can potentially improve function for an individual who had not yet achieved functional gait. Research is needed on the outcomes of PT on the chronic effects of stroke in randomized, controlled trials.

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References

Source: [http://www.healthwatchcenter.com/2011/04/thalamic-stroke/] ( reformatted for readability)