APPLICATION OF NEUROREHABILITTION AGENTS TO IMPROVE FUNCTIONAL MOBILITY IN A PATIENT WITH AN ISCHEMIC STROKE

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INTRODUCTION

Stroke is said to be a social disease and therefore, significant, widespread disease with severe disability complications. Studies show that the risk of mortality after stroke can be reduced by intense and targeted neuro-rehabilitation.

PURPOSE

The aim of neurorebhabilitation is to evaluate the effect of the use of agents to improve functional mobility in a patient with an ischemic stroke in acute period

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A 50-year-old patient was admitted to a neuro-rehabilitation medical institution after three days with an ischemic stroke of the left middle cerebral artery. After the presentation of right hemiparesis, apraxia and aphasia, abnormal tone, impaired strength, balance and mobility, neurorehabitalization included designated medicines for specific tasks, transfer and mobility of the bed, therapeutic activities, neuromuscular re-education, balancing training and training for walking with different levels of assistance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The progression was evaluated through the functional independence test, and there were noticed improved strength, balance, functional mobility and walking.

CONCLUSION

The progress of the patient well for a period of three weeks designated for neuro-rehabilitation. He managed to improve functional mobility and walking during treatment. Factors that can have a positive impact on the results include gradual progression of interventions, consistency, patient high motivation, transmission and training interventions.