World Physiotherapists & Physicians Summit

July 24-26, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

The effectiveness of visual and auditory sensory inputs in relation to their dominance minimizes early recovery in stroke patients: A randomized controlled trial

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Statement of the Problem: Following a Cerebro-vascular accident, any spontaneous recovery of function that occurs is generally limited to the a er 6 months. However, there is a consensus that the current physical therapy intervention not focusing the sensory inputs (visual and auditory) in relation to their dominances. A very few studies conducted to minimize the recovery period using visual and auditory sensory inputs in relation to their dominances, it has been stated that stroke recovers with integrated physical therapy programs but few literatures are available to minimize the recovery periods using visual and auditory signals in relation to their dominances. is research portrays the importance and e ectiveness of physical therapy intervention by using visual and auditory sensory inputs through their dominance activates motor area to execute movement and enhance the early recovery in stroke patients. e purpose of this work was to study the advantage of picking up the visual and auditory signals with standard stroke rehabilitation by the concerned dominant hemisphere faster and quicker could be clinically used to minimize the recovery period.

Methodology: e present study was experimental in nature as randomized controlled trail. Total number of 22 subjects was selected as convenient sampling according to the selection criteria. e 22 subjects equally distributed to form an experimental and control groups. Both groups were assessed pre and post intervention using reliable outcome measures and global statistic test used for analysis and for the expected outcomes.

Results: ere is signi cant improvement in s-STREAM score, BBS, MBI and MDGI following intervention in experimental and control groups. Magnitude of improvement between groups shows that experimental group has higher improvements in all the outcome variables.

Conclusions: e results of the study carried out by Jinhwa Jung, et al., correlates well with the present work. Hence it is quite evident that, visual and auditory stimulus in relation to their dominance is superior in improving functional activity and mobility in patients a er stroke.

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