A photograph showing two hands holding a red cylindrical object. The hand on the left is open, with the thumb and index finger gripping the object. The hand on the right is clenched into a fist, also gripping the object. The background is a gradient of yellow and orange.

ПОСТИНСУЛЬТНАЯ
СПАСТИЧНОСТЬ В РУКЕ

Профессор Ахмадеева Лейла Ринатовна
www.ufaneuro.org



Республиканская научно-практическая конференция «Цереброваскулярные заболевания, диагностика и лечение»
6 октября 2017г., г.Уфа

МЕТОДЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И КОРРЕКЦИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ БОТУЛИНОТЕРАПИИ



https://rehabrus.ru/materialyi/normativnaya-baza-i-klinicheskie-rekomendaczii/

В ф о

Поиск

Обратная связь

Выход

Добро пожаловать, [Ахмадеева Лейла](#)
Вы можете зайти к себе в [личный кабинет](#).

ГЛАВНАЯ О СОЮЗЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ЧЛЕНСТВО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО **МАТЕРИАЛЫ** ФОРУМ ЗАДАТЬ ВОПРОС СПЕЦИАЛИСТУ

- Профессиональные стандарты
- Нормативная база и клинические рекомендации
- Видеоматериалы
- Научные статьи
- Презентации
- Книги
- Документы СРР
- Лекции

[Главная](#) / [Материалы](#) / Нормативная база и клинические рекомендации

Нормативная база

- Методические рекомендации по разработке клинических рекомендаций (протоколов лечения) по вопросам оказания медицинской помощи
[Посмотреть документ](#)
- Методические рекомендации по формированию критериев оценки качества медицинской помощи по группам заболеваний или состояний
[Посмотреть документ](#)
- Приказ Минздрава России от 15.11.2012 N 926н "Об утверждении Порядка оказания медицинской помощи больным с острыми нарушениями мозгового кровообращения" (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 27 февраля 2013 N 27353)
<http://www.rosminzdrav.ru/docs/mzsr/orders/1432>

Клинические рекомендации проходящие обсуждение



Коронарное шунтирование больных ИБС: реабилитация и вторичная профилактика

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Клинико-психологическое сопровождение пациентов при тотальном эндопротезировании суставов нижних конечностей

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Реабилитация детей с нарушением слуха после кохлеарной имплантации

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Клинические рекомендации по реабилитации пациентов детей и подростков с расстройствами функции тазовых органов

[Скачать клинические рекомендации](#)



Клинические рекомендации по реабилитации детей с эпилепсией и двигательными нарушениями

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Клинические рекомендации по ведению детей с тяжелой черепно-мозговой травмой на I этапе медицинской реабилитации

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Инсульт у взрослых: центральный парез верхней конечности

[Скачать клинические рекомендации](#)

Инсульт у взрослых: центральный парез верхней конечности

Клинические рекомендации

МКБ10: I60/I61/I62/I63/I64/I69

2017 (пересмотр каждые 3 года)

ID *(заполняется организацией, ответственной за размещение КР)*

URL *(заполняется организацией, ответственной за размещение КР)*

Профессиональные ассоциации:

- Союз Реабилитологов России
- Российское психологическое общество

Practice guideline update summary: Botulinum neurotoxin for the treatment of blepharospasm, cervical dystonia, adult spasticity, and headache

Report of the Guideline Development Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology



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Mark Hallett, MD
Eric J. Ashman, MD
Cynthia L. Comella, MD
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ABSTRACT

Objective: To update the 2008 American Academy of Neurology (AAN) guidelines regarding botulinum neurotoxin for blepharospasm, cervical dystonia (CD), headache, and adult spasticity.

Methods: We searched the literature for relevant articles and classified them using 2004 AAN criteria.

Results and recommendations: Blepharospasm: OnabotulinumtoxinA (onaBoNT-A) and incobotulinumtoxinA (incoBoNT-A) are probably effective and should be considered (Level B). AbobotulinumtoxinA (aboBoNT-A) is possibly effective and may be considered (Level C). CD: AboBoNT-A and rimabotulinumtoxinB (rimaBoNT-B) are established as effective and should be offered (Level A), and onaBoNT-A and incoBoNT-A are probably effective and should be considered (Level B). Adult spasticity: AboBoNT-A, incoBoNT-A, and onaBoNT-A are established as effective and should be offered (Level A), and rimaBoNT-B is probably effective and should be considered (Level B), for upper limb spasticity. AboBoNT-A and onaBoNT-A are established as effective and should be offered (Level A) for lower-limb spasticity. Headache: OnaBoNT-A is established as effective and should be offered to increase headache-free days (Level A) and is probably effective and should be considered to improve health-related quality of life (Level B) in chronic migraine. OnaBoNT-A is established as ineffective and should not be offered for episodic migraine (Level A) and is probably ineffective for chronic tension-type headaches (Level B). *Neurology*® 2016;86:1818-1826

Что было известно еще в 2008г.?

- БТ является эффективным методом лечения спастичности руки на основании 6 исследований Класса I по aBoVoNT-A и 4 исследованиям Класса I по oPaVoNT-A
- Исследования показали что БТ эффективна для уменьшения мышечного тонуса и улучшения пассивной функции (например, объема движений) и, возможно, эффективна для улучшения активной функции (1 исследование Класса I по aBoVoNT-A).

Что добавилось?

- aboBoNT-A
 - 4 исследования класса I показали значительное уменьшение мышечного тонуса по шкале Эшворта
 - 1 исследование класса I по результатам на ухаживающих за пациентами: у 67% (против 20% при введении плацебо) уменьшилось время на 4 и более баллов ($p=0.001$)
- onaBoNT-A
 - 4 исследования (3 класса I и 1 класса II) показали **стойкую** эффективность по уменьшению мышечного тонуса

Что добавилось?

- incoBoNT-A
 - 2 исследования класса I показали значительное уменьшение мышечного тонуса по шкале Эшворта
 - Оба исследования показали, что incoBoNT-A дает больший ответ по всем доменам DAS (шкалы оценки инвалидизации)

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

- AboVoNT-A, incoVoNT-A и opaVoNT-A безопасны и эффективны для уменьшения спастичности в руке и улучшения *пассивной* функции
- Данных недостаточно, чтобы оценить эффективность aboVoNT-A, opaVoNT-A, или incoVoNT-A для улучшения активной функции

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

*Для фокальных проявлений спастичности верхней конечности у взрослых **aboVoNT-A, incoVoNT-A и opaVoNT-A должны предлагаться (уровень А)***



**РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КАКИХ 5 ВАЖНЫХ
ДЛЯ ПРАКТИКИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
НА РЕАБИЛИТАЦИОННУЮ ТЕМУ
БЫЛИ ОПУБЛИКОВАНЫ В ЛУЧШИХ
(РАЗНЫХ) МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ
ЖУРНАЛАХ ПОСЛЕ ЭТОГО (2017Г)**



Linder, S. M., Rosenfeldt, A. B., Dey, T., & Alberts, J. L. (2017). Forced aerobic exercise preceding task practice improves motor recovery poststroke. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 71*, 7102290020. <https://doi.org/10.5014/ajot.2017.020297>

Forced Aerobic Exercise Preceding Task Practice Improves Motor Recovery Poststroke

Susan M. Linder, Anson B. Rosenfeldt, Tanujit Dey, Jay L. Alberts

НЕЙРОПЛАСТИЧНОСТЬ

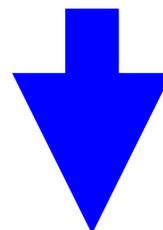
- Имеется большое количество доказательств тому, что у здоровых людей аэробные упражнения не только улучшают деятельность ССС, но и воздействуют на структуры и функции головного мозга
- Аэробные упражнения могут играть ключевую роль для нейропластичности и восстановления движений

ОБОСНОВАНИЕ

Аэробные упражнения после инсульта могут способствовать *восстановлению* двигательной функции как результат ангиогенеза, увеличения кровообращения мозга, увеличения нейротрансмиттеров и восходящей регуляции нейротрофинов, особенно **BDNF** (brain derived neurotrophic factor) - основного для нейропластичности

BDNF

Транзиторно увеличивается в течение **10-60 мин** после аэробных упражнений



Обоснованно заниматься эрготерапией именно в это время после аэробных упражнений

ДИЗАЙН ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

- Клиника Кливленда (Огайо, США)
- Рандомизированное
 - Интенсивные аэробные упражнения 45 мин. ВЭМ + эрготерапия после
 - Аэробные упражнения в свободном режиме 45'+ эрготерапия после
 - Только эрготерапия (45' x 2 = 90')
- 3 группы сравнения (6-12 мес. после инсульта, возраст 18-85 л.)
- Слепое для аналитика

ДИЗАЙН ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

- Все занимались 8 недель
- по 3 раза в неделю (24 сессии)
- 90 минут каждая

Оценка **три** раза:

- в начале исследования,
- в конце исследования (+8 нед.),
- катамнез через 4 недели после окончания исследования (+12 нед.)

- **Исходы:** шкала Fugl-Meyer (для руки) + Wolf Motor Function Test

Приложение Г3. Оценка физического состояния по шкале Фугл-Мейера (Fugl- Meyer assessment of physical performance)*

СУММА БАЛЛОВ:

ДВИГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ

Плечо и предплечье _____

Запястье и кисть _____

СУММА БАЛЛОВ ДЛЯ ВЕРХНЕЙ КОНЕЧНОСТИ: _____

СУММА БАЛЛОВ ДЛЯ НИЖНЕЙ КОНЕЧНОСТИ: _____

Максимальные баллы: 36

Максимальные баллы: 30

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 66

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 34

ОБЩАЯ ОЦЕНКА ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ПО ШКАЛЕ ФУГЛ-МЕЙЕРА (FUGL-MEYER) _____

РАВНОВЕСИЕ _____

ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ _____

АМПЛИТУДА ДВИЖЕНИЙ В СУСТАВАХ _____

БОЛЕВАЯ ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ _____

МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ СУММА БАЛЛОВ: 100

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 14

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 24

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 44

МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЕ БАЛЛЫ: 44

ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИИ (%)

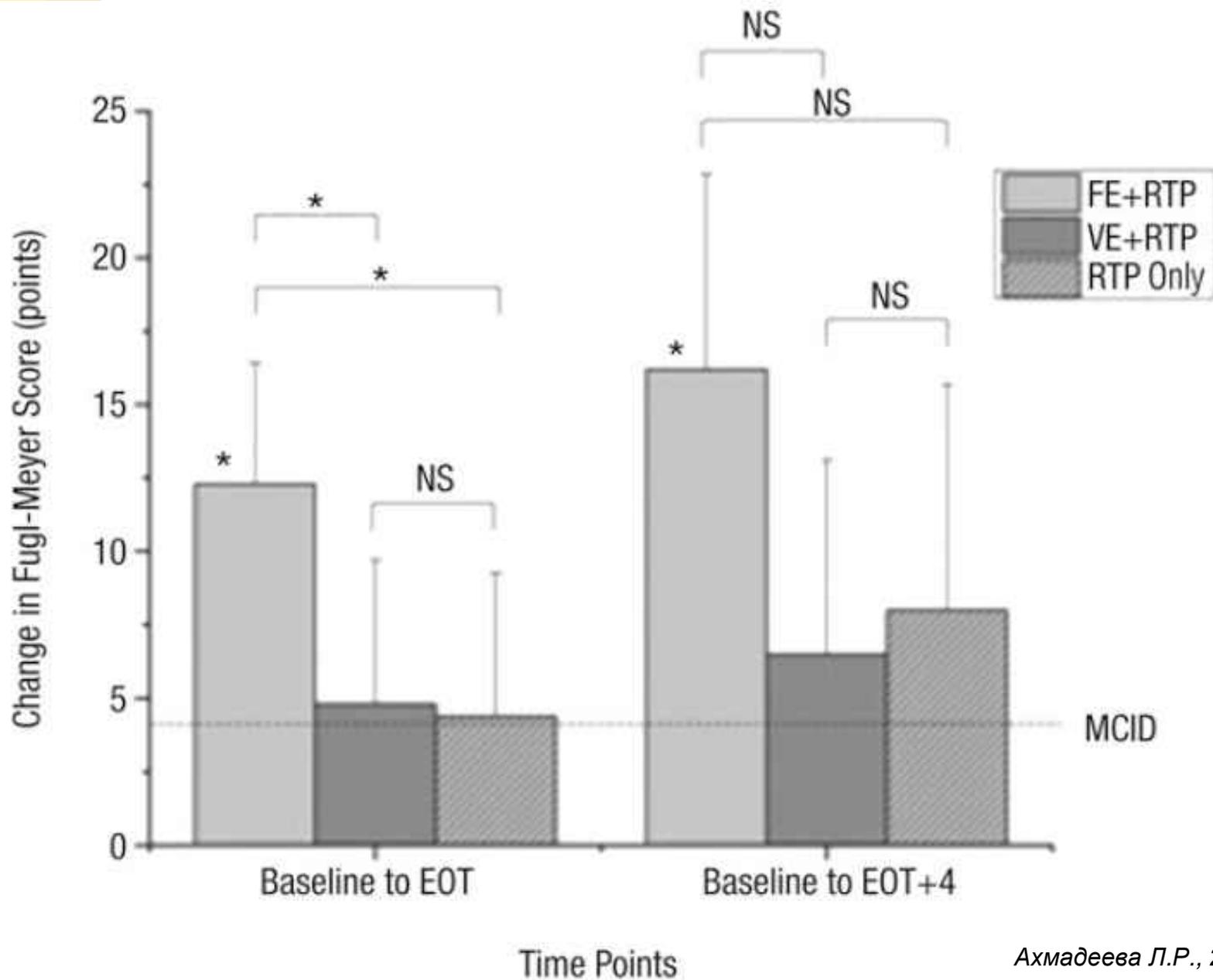
СУММА БАЛЛОВ ПО ШКАЛЕ ФУГЛ-МЕЙЕРА: _____

МАКСИМАЛЬНАЯ СУММА БАЛЛОВ: 226

ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИИ (%)

* **Примечание:** Процедура валидации шкалы на русский язык выполнена на базе отделения нейрореабилитации и физиотерапии ФГБНУ Научный центр неврологии.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ





OBJECTIVE. To understand how two types of aerobic exercise affect upper-extremity motor recovery post-stroke. Our aims were to (1) evaluate the feasibility of having people who had a stroke complete an aerobic exercise intervention and (2) determine whether forced or voluntary exercise differentially facilitates upper-extremity recovery when paired with task practice.

METHOD. Seventeen participants with chronic stroke completed twenty-four 90-min sessions over 8 wk. Aerobic exercise was immediately followed by task practice. Participants were randomized to forced or voluntary aerobic exercise groups or to task practice only.

RESULTS. Improvement on the Fugl-Meyer Assessment exceeded the minimal clinically important difference: 12.3, 4.8, and 4.4 for the forced exercise, voluntary exercise, and repetitive task practice-only groups, respectively. Only the forced exercise group exhibited a statistically significant improvement.

CONCLUSION. People with chronic stroke can safely complete intensive aerobic exercise. Forced aerobic exercise may be optimal in facilitating motor recovery associated with task practice.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

- Все группы показали улучшение - это позволяет рекомендовать все эти виды реабилитации
- Результаты поддерживают парадигму нейропластических эффектов аэробных упражнений и эрготерапии в восстановительном периоде церебрального инсульта
- Только группа «интенсивные упражнения + эрготерапия» показала **существенно** лучший эффект по шкале Fugl-Meyer на фоне безопасности



toxins



Article

Rehabilitation plus OnabotulinumtoxinA Improves Motor Function over OnabotulinumtoxinA Alone in Post-Stroke Upper Limb Spasticity: A Single-Blind, Randomized Trial

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Ахмадеева Л.Р., 2017



Abstract: Background: OnabotulinumtoxinA (BoNT-A) can temporarily decrease spasticity following stroke, but whether there is an associated improvement in upper limb function is less clear. This study measured the benefit of adding weekly rehabilitation to a background of BoNT-A treatments for chronic upper limb spasticity following stroke. Methods: This was a multi-center clinical trial. Thirty-one patients with post-stroke upper limb spasticity were treated with BoNT-A. They were then randomly assigned to 24 weeks of weekly upper limb rehabilitation or no rehabilitation. They were injected up to two times, and followed for 24 weeks. The primary outcome was change in the Fugl–Meyer upper extremity score, which measures motor function, sensation, range of motion, coordination, and speed. Results: The ‘rehab’ group significantly improved on the Fugl–Meyer upper extremity score (Visit 1 = 60, Visit 5 = 67) while the ‘no rehab’ group did not improve (Visit 1 = 59, Visit 5 = 59; $p = 0.006$). This improvement was largely driven by the upper extremity “movement” subscale, which showed that the ‘rehab’ group was improving (Visit 1 = 33, Visit 5 = 37) while the ‘no rehab’ group remained virtually unchanged (Visit 1 = 34, Visit 5 = 33; $p = 0.034$). Conclusions: Following injection of BoNT-A, adding a program of rehabilitation improved motor recovery compared to an injected group with no rehabilitation.



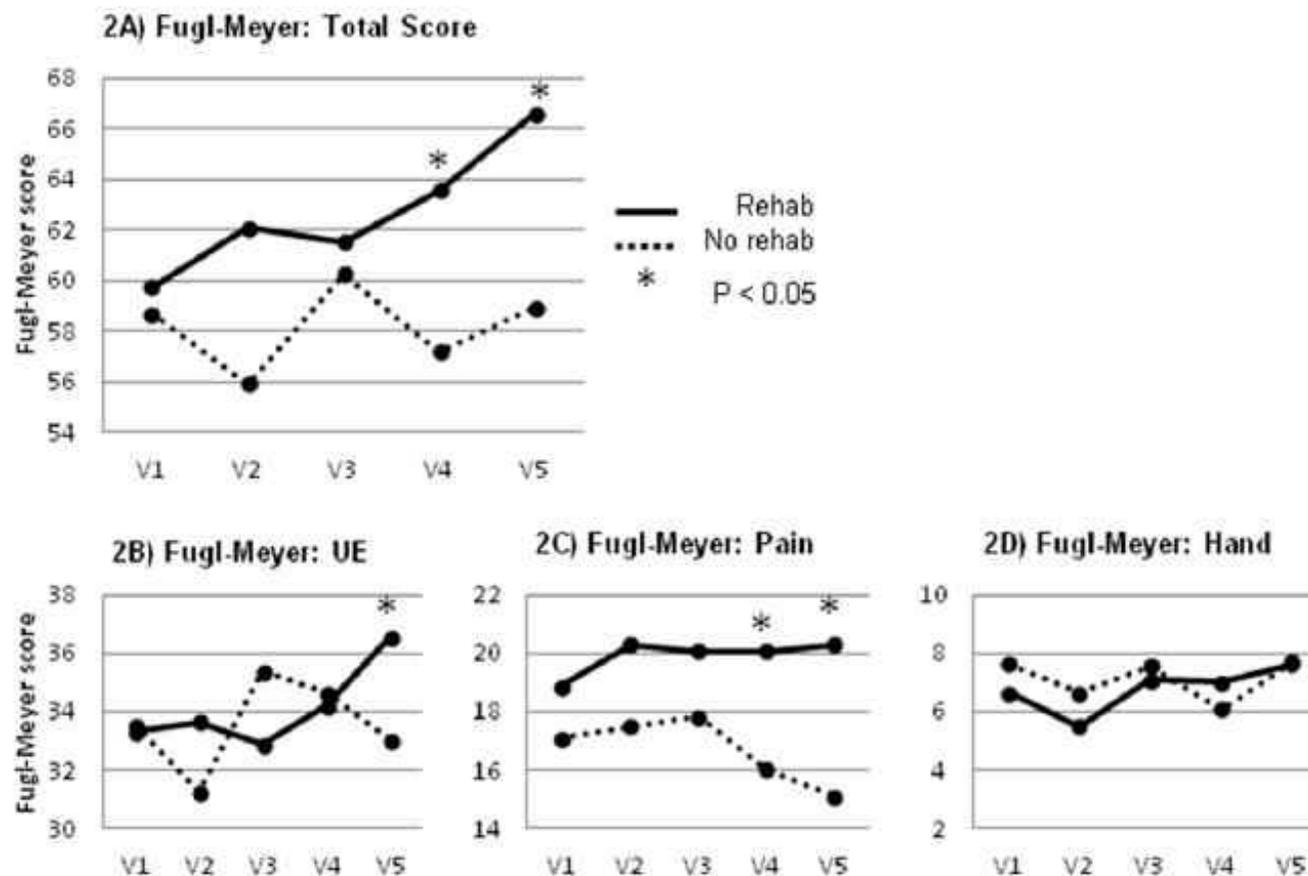


Figure 2. (A) Total Fugl–Meyer (F–M) scores across visits 1–5. There was a significant change in F–M score that was driven by the F–M by Group interaction; (B) F–M subscale rating passive and active range of motion. There was a significant F–M by Group interaction; (C) F–M subscale rating pain during passive range of motion showing a significant F–M by Group interaction; (D) F–M subscale rating hand function and grasp. There was a significant overall change in this score in F–M, but no significant interaction.

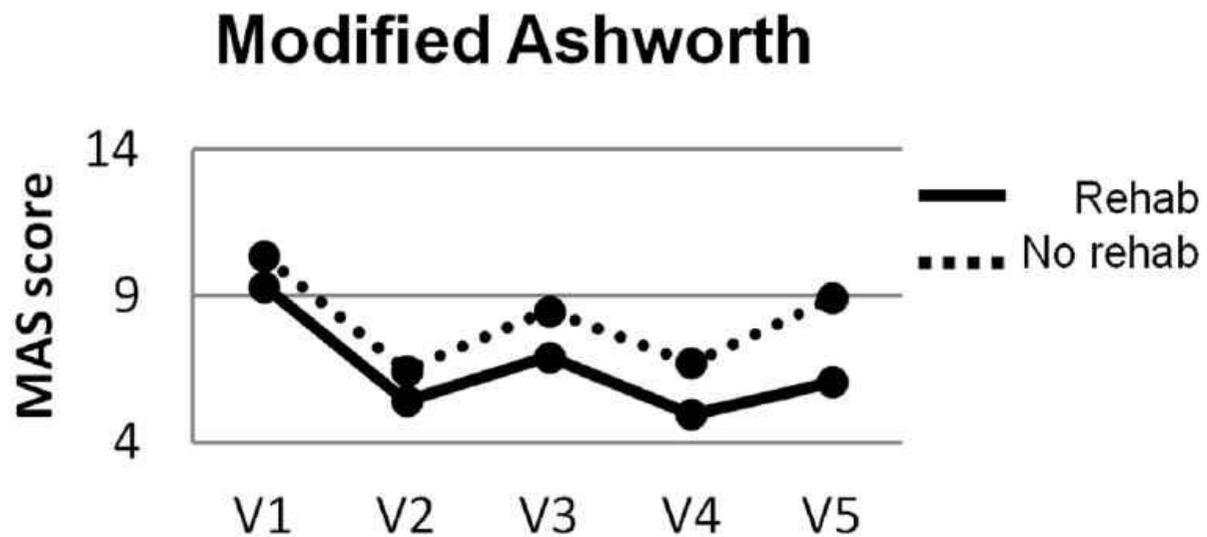


Figure 3. Modified Ashworth scores across visits 1–5. There was a significant change in Ashworth scores, but no Ashworth by Group interaction.



The Italian real-life post-stroke spasticity survey: unmet needs in the management of spasticity with botulinum toxin type A

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Alessio Baricich, MD^b

Carlo Cisari, MD^b

Stefano Paolucci, MD^c

Nicola Smania, MD^{a,d}

Giorgio Sandrini, MD^{e,f}

on behalf of the Italian Real-Life Survey Group*

KEY WORDS: botulinum toxins, disease management, muscle spasticity, rehabilitation

Functional Neurology 2017; 32(2): 89-96

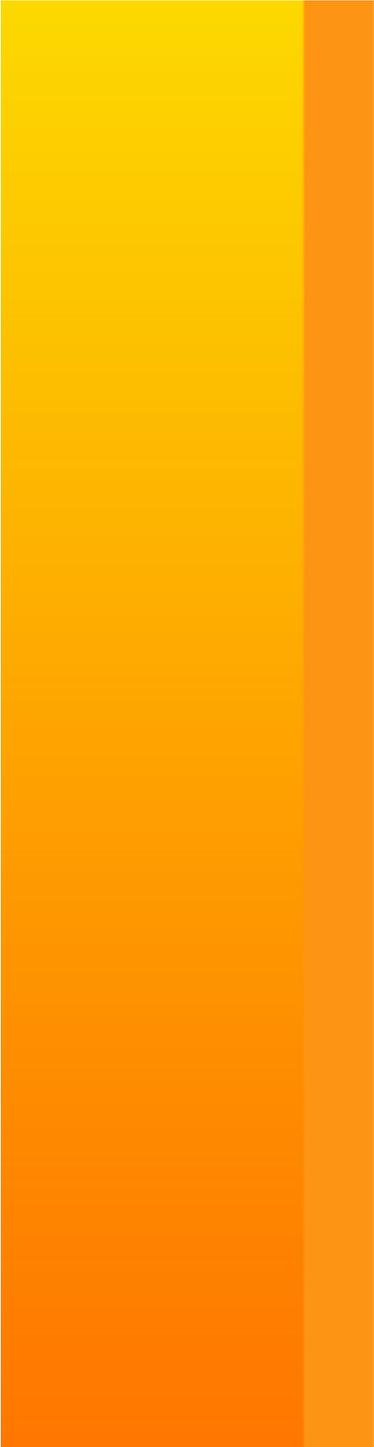
Ахмадеева Л.Р., 2017

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

- Опросник предложили заполнить в 38 нейрореабилитационных отделениях в Италии, использующих opaBoNT-A
- Заполнили - в 24 отделениях
 - 18 (75%) из них имели в своем составе специализированную службу амбулаторной ботулинотерапии с 3.4 ± 2.4 обученными специалистами
 - Каждый центр в среднем лечил 334.6 ± 327.2 пациентов в год
 - Среднее число инъекций БТА - 461.7 ± 322.8 в каждом центре в год
 - Более половины инъекций ($56.6\% \pm 30.9\%$) для лечения спастичности
 - из них для постинсультной спастичности - $55.4\% \pm 23.0\%$

НАВИГАЦИЯ - ОЦЕНКА

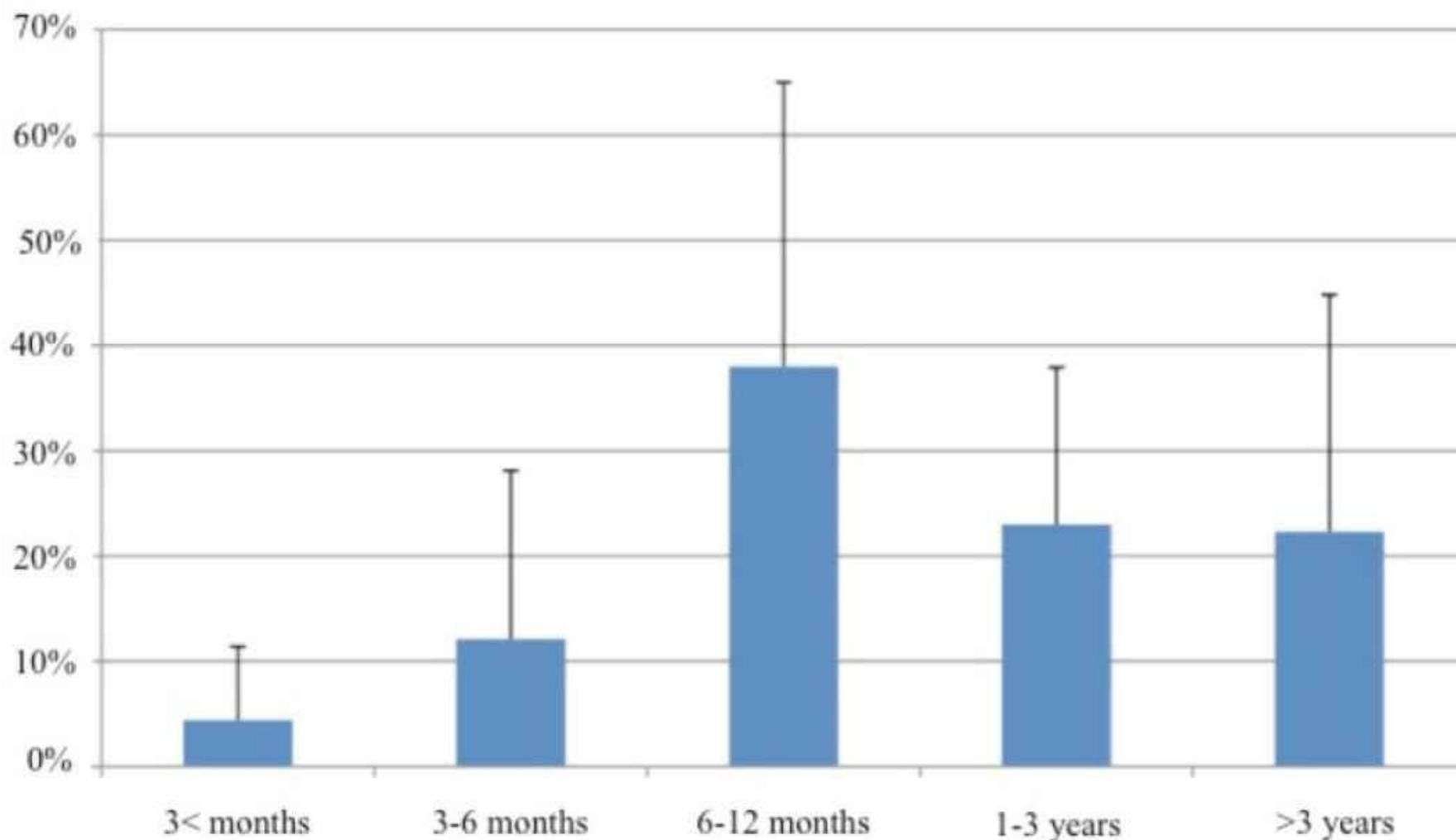
- При инъекциях
 - 70.8% специалистов использовали ЭМГ/электростимулятор
 - 50% использовали УЗИ
 - 25% без инструментальной навигации
- Для оценки
 - Клиническая оценка - 87.5%
 - Оценка по шкалам - 70.5%



КТО ?

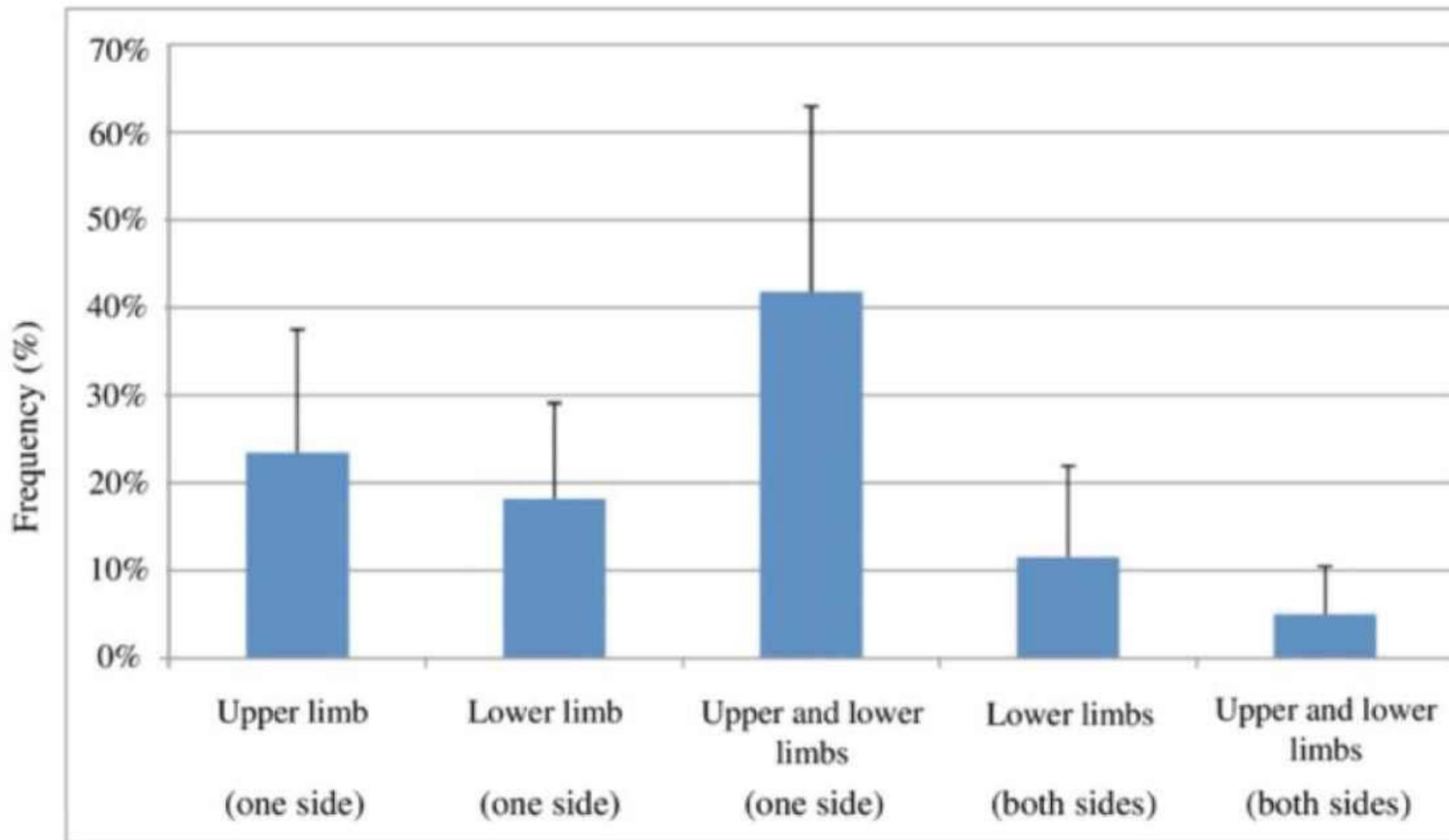
Первыми на постинсультную
спастичность обратили
внимание **ухаживающие** за
пациентами (по данным
83.3% клиницистов)

ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СПАСТИЧНОСТИ ДО 1Й ИНЪЕКЦИИ



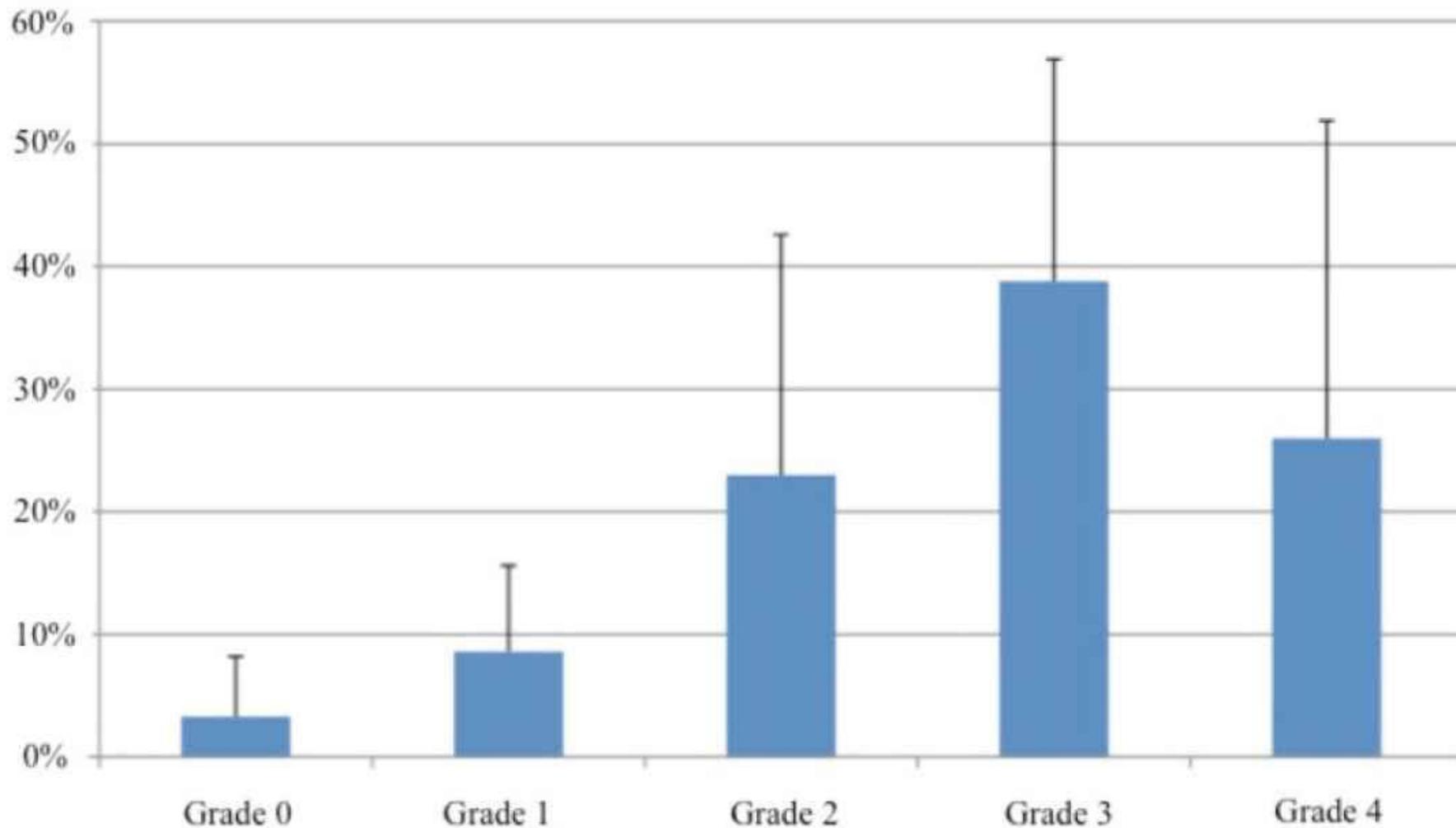
Ахмадеева Л.Р., 2017

ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИЯ СПАСТИЧНОСТИ



Topical distribution of spasticity.

УДОВЛЕТВОРЕННОСТЬ (МНЕНИЕ ПАЦИЕНТОВ)



ЧТО СТАЛО ЛУЧШЕ (МНЕНИЕ ПАЦИЕНТОВ)

- Повседневная активность - 29.2%
- Уход и чистота руки - 45.8%
- Уменьшение боли - 62.5%
- Другое (лучший внешний вид, поза, ощущение стягивания и пр.) - 20.8%

ПРИЧИНЫ НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРЕННОСТИ (МНЕНИЕ ПАЦИЕНТОВ)

- Малые дозы
- Физическая слабость
- Короткий или слабый эффект
- Отсутствие специальных протоколов лечения после инъекций
- Недостаточная информированность о предполагаемом результате
- Не стала лучше функционирование и качество жизни
- Не поставлены четкие цели вместе с врачом
- Отсроченная реабилитационная помощь после инъекций

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ АВТОРОВ

- В Италии отсутствует единая модель лечения постинсультной спастичности с использованием ботулинотерапии
- В различных регионах страны имеются свои региональные законы на эту тему
- Требуется увеличение доз (выше, чем лицензированные дозы БТА) для улучшения клинических исходов и качества жизни



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Safety and efficacy of incobotulinumtoxinA doses up to 800 U in limb spasticity

The TOWER study

OPEN



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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate safety (primary objective) and efficacy of increasing doses (400 U up to 800 U) of incobotulinumtoxinA (Xeomin, Merz Pharmaceuticals GmbH) for patients with limb spasticity.

Methods: In this prospective, single-arm, dose-titration study (NCT01603459), patients (18-80 years) with spasticity due to cerebral causes, who were clinically deemed to require total doses of 800 U incobotulinumtoxinA, received 3 consecutive injection cycles (ICs) with 400 U, 600 U, and 600-800 U incobotulinumtoxinA, respectively, each followed by 12-16 weeks' observation. Outcomes included adverse events (AEs), antibody testing, Resistance to Passive Movement Scale (REPAS; based on the Ashworth Scale), and Goal Attainment Scale.

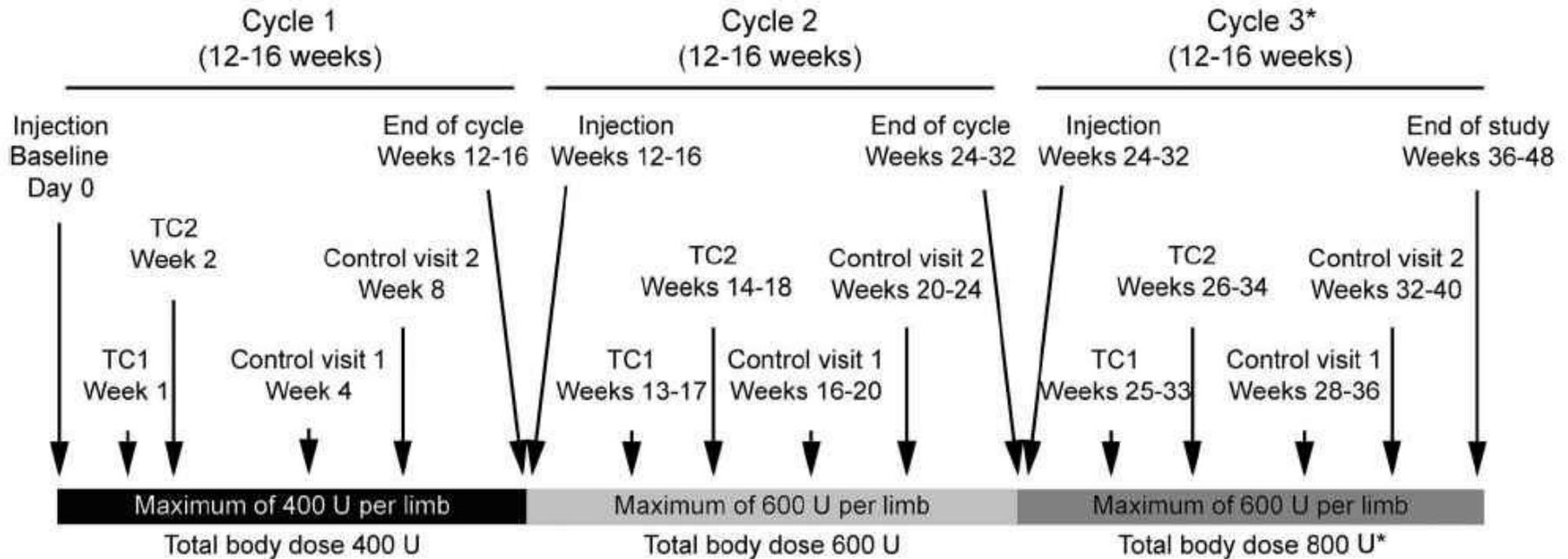
Results: In total, 155 patients were enrolled. IncobotulinumtoxinA dose escalation did not lead to an increased incidence of treatment-related AEs (IC1: 4.5%; IC2: 5.3%; IC3: 2.9%). No treatment-related serious AEs occurred. The most frequent AEs overall were falls (7.7%), nasopharyngitis, arthralgia, and diarrhea (6.5% each). Five patients (3.2%) discontinued due to AEs. No patient developed secondary nonresponse due to neutralizing antibodies. Mean (SD) REPAS score improvements from each injection to 4 weeks postinjection increased throughout the study (IC1: -4.6 [3.9]; IC2: -5.9 [4.2]; IC3: -7.1 [4.8]; $p < 0.0001$ for all). The proportion of patients achieving ≥ 3 (of 4) treatment goals also increased (IC1: 25.2%; IC2: 50.7%; IC3: 68.6%).

GLOSSARY

AE = adverse event; **AESI** = adverse event of special interest; **AS** = Ashworth Scale; **BoNT-A** = botulinum toxin type A; **CI** = confidence interval; **FEV₁** = forced expiratory volume in 1 second; **GAS** = Goal Attainment Scale; **HDA** = hemidiaphragm assay; **MIP** = maximal inspiratory pressure; **REPAS** = resistance to passive movement scale; **SES** = safety evaluation set; **TOWER** = Titration Study in Lower and Upper Limb Spasticity.



Figure 1 Study design



*If a dose of 800 U was not justified for clinical or safety reasons, a lower dose of 600-800 U could be administered as an exception. TC = telephone contact; V = visit.



Table 1 Patient demographics and baseline characteristics	
	Patients (n = 155)
Male, n (%)	104 (67.1)
Age, y, mean (SD)	53.7 (13.1)
Race, n (%)	
Caucasian	129 (83.2)
Black/African American	4 (2.6)
Other	3 (1.9)
Missing	19 (12.3)
Causes of spasticity, n (%)	
Stroke	132 (85.2)
Ischemic	87 (56.1)
Hemorrhagic	45 (29.0)
Other causes	23 (14.8)
Traumatic brain injury	11 (7.1)
Brain tumor	4 (2.6)
Cerebral palsy	2 (1.3)
Other cerebral vascular disorders	6 (3.9)
Time since diagnosis of event leading to spasticity, mo, median (range)	
Right body side (n = 68)	46.5 (3.7-372.8)
Left body side (n = 81)	61.4 (2.8-428.9)

Table 2 Summary of adverse events by injection cycle

	Overall (n = 155)	Cycle 1 (n = 155)	Cycle 2 (n = 152)	Cycle 3	
				All doses (n = 140)	800 U dose (n = 116)
Any treatment-related AE	17 (11.0)	7 (4.5)	8 (5.3)	4 (2.9)	3 (2.6)
Any AESI	19 (12.3)	6 (3.9)	8 (5.3)	7 (5.0)	6 (5.2)
Any treatment-related AESI ^a	8 (5.2)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.6)	3 (2.1)	3 (2.6)
Any serious AE	17 (11.0)	4 (2.6)	11 (7.2)	3 (2.1)	3 (2.6)
Any treatment-related serious AE	0	0	0	0	0
Any AE leading to discontinuation ^b	5 (3.2)	1 (0.6)	4 (2.6)	0	0
Any treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation	4 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	3 (2.0)	0	0

Abbreviations: AE = adverse event; AESI = adverse event of special interest.

Values represent n (%) of patients.

Table 3 Incidence of most frequent adverse events per injection cycle^a

	Overall (n = 155)	Cycle 1 (n = 155)	Cycle 2 (n = 152)	Cycle 3	
				All doses (n = 140)	800 U dose (n = 116)
Fall	12 (7.7)	5 (3.2)	2 (1.3)	8 (5.7)	8 (6.9)
Arthralgia	10 (6.5)	4 (2.6)	2 (1.3)	5 (3.6)	5 (4.3)
Diarrhea	10 (6.5)	1 (0.6)	5 (3.3)	6 (4.3)	5 (4.3)
Nasopharyngitis	10 (6.5)	4 (2.6)	5 (3.3)	3 (2.1)	3 (2.6)
Musculoskeletal pain	8 (5.2)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.9)	4 (3.4)
Headache	7 (4.5)	4 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)
Fatigue	6 (3.9)	3 (1.9)	1 (0.7)	3 (2.1)	2 (1.7)
Contusion	5 (3.2)	3 (1.9)	0	2 (1.4)	2 (1.7)
Convulsion	5 (3.2)	2 (1.3)	3 (2.0)	0	0
Dysphagia	5 (3.2)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.7)
Edema peripheral	5 (3.2)	5 (3.2)	0	0	0
Hyperpyrexia	5 (3.2)	0	3 (2.0)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.7)

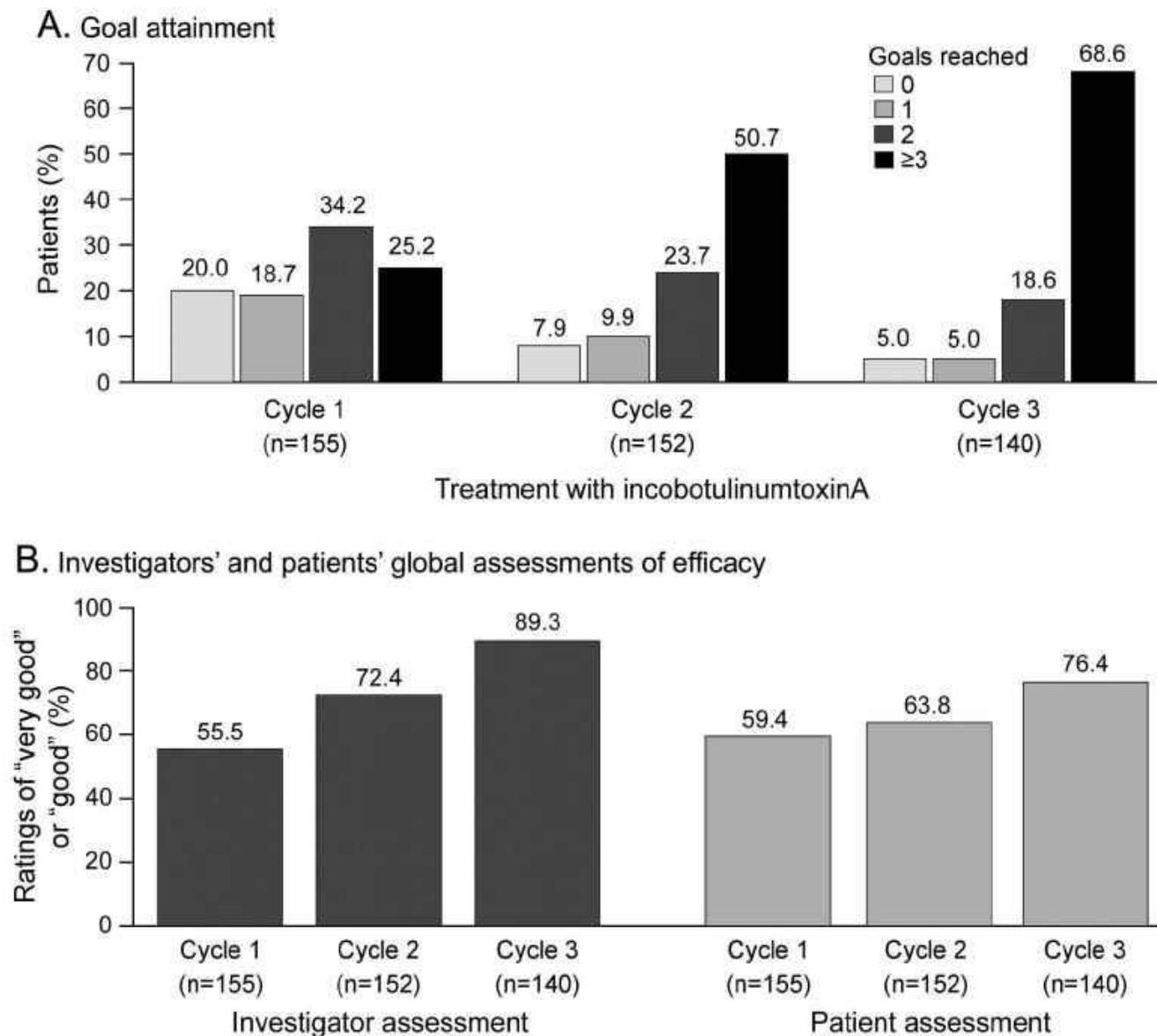
Values represent n (%) of patients.

^a Adverse events reported by ≥ 5 patients overall.

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Figure 2 Efficacy outcomes

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(A) Each patient and health care team identified 2 realistic treatment goals per limb (1 active and 1 passive) at each injection visit. Goal attainment for each injection cycle was rated at the next injection visit or the end of study visit. (B) The proportions of patients with a rating of very good or good are shown. Possible ratings were 1 = very good, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor.

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИ СОХРАНЕНИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Conclusion: Escalating incobotulinumtoxinA doses (400 U up to 800 U) did not compromise safety or tolerability, enabled treatment in a greater number of muscles/spasticity patterns, and was associated with increased treatment efficacy, improved muscle tone, and goal attainment.

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01603459.

Classification of evidence: This study provides Class IV evidence that, for patients with limb spasticity, escalating incobotulinumtoxinA doses (400 U up to 800 U) increases treatment efficacy without compromising safety or tolerability. *Neurology*® 2017;88:1321-1328



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A Screening Tool to Identify Spasticity in Need of Treatment

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Objective: To develop a clinically useful patient-reported screening tool for health care providers to identify patients with spasticity in need of treatment regardless of etiology.

Design: Eleven spasticity experts participated in a modified Delphi panel and reviewed and revised 2 iterations of a screening tool designed to identify spasticity symptoms and impact on daily function and sleep. Spasticity expert panelists evaluated items pooled from existing questionnaires to gain consensus on the screening tool content. The study also included cognitive interviews of 20 patients with varying spasticity etiologies to determine if the draft screening tool was understandable and relevant to patients with spasticity.

Results: The Delphi panel reached an initial consensus on 21 of 47 items for the screening tool and determined that the tool should have no more than 11 to 15 items and a 1-month recall period for symptom and impact items. After 2 rounds of review, 13 items were selected and modified by the expert panelists. Most patients ($n = 16$ [80%]) completed the cognitive interview and interpreted the items as intended.

Conclusions: Through the use of a Delphi panel and patient interviews, a 13-item spasticity screening tool was developed that will be practical and easy to use in routine clinical practice.

TABLE 1. Delphi panel demographics (N = 11)

Characteristic	
Sex, n (%)	
Female	1 (9)
Male	10 (91)
Specialty, n (%)	
Neurology	5 (45)
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	5 (45)
Physical therapy	1 (9)
Years treating spasticity patients, mean \pm SD (range)	17 \pm 9 (3–30)
No. spasticity patients treated per month, ^a mean \pm SD (range)	35 \pm 26 (0–80)
Academic affiliation with a university, n (%)	10 (91)

^aOne panelist saw patients only for research studies.

Instructions: Please answer the following questions thinking about your muscle stiffness, tightness, or spasms over the past 1 month

Item #	Question
1	How bad is the stiffness or tightness of your muscles, either at rest, when you move, or are being moved? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: I don't have stiffness or tightness <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little stiff or tight <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat stiff or tight <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very stiff or tight <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely stiff or tight
2	How difficult is it for you to straighten, bend, or flex your limb(s) (leg[s] or arm[s]) due to stiffness or tightness in your muscles? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: I am unable to straighten, bend, or flex my limbs
3	How bad are your spasms that occur unpredictably or are caused by movement? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: I don't have spasms <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little bad <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat bad <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very bad <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely bad
4	Are any of the above stiffness, tightness, or spasms associated with pain? Please specify the location of the pain: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 0: No, I don't have any pain <input type="checkbox"/> 1: Yes, a little bit of pain <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Yes, some pain <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Yes, quite a bit of pain <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Yes, a lot of pain
5	Over the past month, how often was your sleep disrupted because of stiffness, tightness, or spasms in your muscles? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Never <input type="checkbox"/> 1: Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Often <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Every night
6	Over the last month, how bothersome was your muscle stiffness, tightness, or spasms? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not bothersome at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little bothersome <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat bothersome <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very bothersome <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely bothersome

Upper Limb Specific

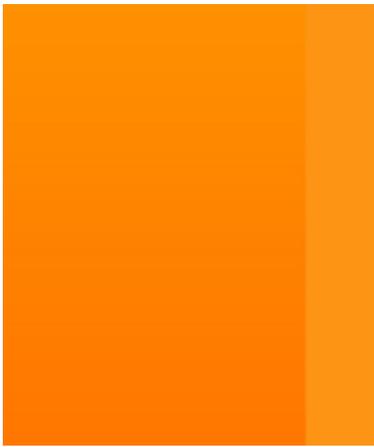
7	How bad is your hand clenching on its own? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: I don't have any hand clenching <input type="checkbox"/> 1: It clenches a little <input type="checkbox"/> 2: It clenches somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> 3: It clenches quite a bit <input type="checkbox"/> 4: It clenches all the way
8	How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to clean the <u>palm of your hand</u> or <u>between the fingers</u> due to the tightness or clenching of the thumb, fingers, or hand? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely difficult
9	How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to clean your armpit due to stiffness or tightness in your arm? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely difficult
10	How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to put your arm through the <u>sleeve of your coat</u> or <u>shirt</u> due to stiffness or tightness in your arm? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely difficult

Lower Limb Specific

11	How bad is your foot and/or toes <u>pulling in</u> , <u>curling</u> , <u>sticking up</u> , or otherwise <u>getting</u> stuck on their own when you try to move? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: My foot and/or toes do not pull in, curl, stick up or otherwise get stuck on their own <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little bad <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat bad <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very bad <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely bad
12	How difficult is it to walk or move your leg(s) due to stiffness or tightness in your leg(s)? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: I am unable to walk or move my legs
13	How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to put on your pants or your shoes due to stiffness or tightness in your leg(s) or feet? <input type="checkbox"/> 0: Not difficult at all <input type="checkbox"/> 1: A little difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 2: Somewhat difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 3: Very difficult <input type="checkbox"/> 4: Extremely difficult



Upper Limb Specific

- 7 How bad is your hand clenching on its own?
- ₀ *I don't have any hand clenching* ₁ *It clenches a little* ₂ *It clenches somewhat* ₃ *It clenches quite a bit* ₄ *It clenches all the way*
-
- 8 How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to clean the palm of your hand or between the fingers due to the tightness or clenching of the thumb, fingers, or hand?
- ₀ *Not difficult at all* ₁ *A little difficult* ₂ *Somewhat difficult* ₃ *Very difficult* ₄ *Extremely difficult*
-
- 9 How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to clean your armpit due to stiffness or tightness in your arm?
- ₀ *Not difficult at all* ₁ *A little difficult* ₂ *Somewhat difficult* ₃ *Very difficult* ₄ *Extremely difficult*
-
- 10 How difficult is it for you or your caregiver to put your arm through the sleeve of your coat or shirt due to stiffness or tightness in your arm?
- ₀ *Not difficult at all* ₁ *A little difficult* ₂ *Somewhat difficult* ₃ *Very difficult* ₄ *Extremely difficult*
- 

However, further validation work is needed to assess the psychometric properties of the screening tool (eg, positive and negative predictive values, sensitivity, and specificity) in different etiologies. Once finalized and fully validated, this tool may be used routinely in general and specialist clinical practices. Such a tool may be used by any family member or health care provider (paramedical or medical) to maximize identification of this undertreated disorder. Additionally, finalization of the screening tool will allow for its clinical use to be assessed by evaluation of its impact on health care resource use and patient outcomes. A validation framework is provided in the online supplemental digital content (Appendix A, <http://links.lww.com/PHM/A317>).

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