

Rehabilitation of Hemiplegia

Nam-Jong Paik, M.D., Ph.D.

Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine

- Abstract -

Stroke remains a leading cause of death and disability. New rehabilitation therapies and approaches hold the promise of reducing the disability caused by stroke. Following stroke, the pattern of deficits and recovery, associated medical problems, and psychosocial factors vary among individuals, and it becomes critical to individualize rehabilitation program. Awareness of the pathophysiology and recovery patterns following stroke and attention to detail in medical and rehabilitative management enhance current functional outcome.

The issues of when rehabilitation should begin, and what role rehabilitation should play acutely after stroke are changing rapidly. Based on studies demonstrating superior outcomes in programs that combine acute and rehabilitative care beginning immediately after stroke, many hospitals are developing practice protocols that require rehabilitation consultation and screening within 24 hours after stroke onset.

Key Words : Stroke, Hemiplegia, Rehabilitation, Functional recovery

가 가 ty) .
가 가 6 1
I.
II.
가 가 가 1970
가 (neuroplasticity) 1980 ,

(NDT)

1990

(stroke unit)
(stroke rehabilitation unit)

가

가

(functional electrical stimulation),
(EMG-EMS),
(partial weight bearing treadmill trainina),

2.

(extrapyramidal system)

가
(sitting bal-

50%
ance) 가

가
(force

plate) 가 Frenkel

III.

(anosognosia),
(perservation),
sivity), (ataxia),
(dyspraxia),
(impul-

3.

(proprioception)

73% 가

가

1.

4.

73% ~ 88%

(monosynaptic and multisynaptic spinal reflex)
(phasic) (tonic)

가
3 가 , 6
1

가 가

(synergy)

Ashworth

가

가 가

가

baclofen, tizanidine,

가 MRC 가 가
Brunnstrom 가 가

diazepam

:

(chemodenervation)

5. (dysarthria), (oral dyspraxia), (dysphonia)가 (Western aphasia battery) (Boston diagnostic aphasia examination)

(prosody)

dopamine, piracetam, bromocriptine

6.

(inattention)가 (hemi-neglect)가

(Albert) (line bisection test) 가 (optokinetic), (vestibular stimulation)

7.

tical motor association area)

(visuospatial perception disorder)

8.

40% 51 ~ 73% (silent aspiration)

(nasogastric tube) (gastrostomy tube), (oroesophageal tube) 가

(percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy)

가

9.

(emotional lability)

50%

methylphenidate donepezil

10.

(uninhibited type)

가

(timed voiding)
(urgency)
tolterodine

oxybutinin, propiverin,
가
가
1

가

(venous
duplex scanning)

11.

15.

6
70%

가

가

가

, 가

가

가

IV.

12.

가
phenobarbital
acid, gabapentine

phenytoin
carbamazepin, valproic

가

가

13.

(subacute inpatient rehabilitation),
(day rehabilitation),
(outpatient therapy), 가 (home therapy)

3 ~ 5%

(clinical path-
way)

가

가

가

가

, 가

가

가

14.

가

가

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