E-Poster

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Association Between DUKE-UNC-11 Functional Social Support Questionnaire (FSSQ11) and Functional Independence Measure (FIM™-WeeFIM™) Before a Rehabilitation Treatment

Topic: Miscellaneous

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BACKGROUND

Disability, due to any etiology, is a devastating condition that not only affects the patient, but also imposes physical, social and emotional strain on the family and caregivers. This information is necessary to establish intervention objectives for the patient, families and caregivers when an individual rehabilitation treatment is designed. The degree of functional compromise has been reported as one of the factors that increase caregiver overload, but there are no reports of our local population. Therefore, the aim is to establish the association of the caregiver´s perception of social support with the FSSQ1 and the disabled-persons´ functional independence scale (FIM™-WeeFIM™) before starting interdisciplinary rehabilitation process (PIR®) at Clínica Universidad de La Sabana.

METHODS

This study is a prospective cohort of 351 patients (adults and childs), and their caregivers, who were evaluated before PIR® started, from January-2023 to December-2024.

RESULTS

The PIR®´s patients were classified, according to FIM™-WeeFIM™, as independent in 22% (77/351) of the cases, 61% (210/351) were in condition of modified dependence and 13% (45/351) were totally dependent. Patient age median (IQR) was 21 (6-58), 54% (190) were male. The most common diagnosis were cerebrovascular disease 11% (38), neurodevelopmental disorders 19% (65), attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder 7% (22) traumatic brain injury 5% (17), spinal cord injury 5% (18), polineuropathy 4% (13), chronic pain 6% (20), degenerative diseases 6% (23), and cerebral palsy 4% (11); other less frequent pathologies were amputated patients 1% (3), multiple sclerosis 1% (3), cognitive disorders 2% (5) and others 21% (76). The median score for the caregiver's burnout scale was 44 (37-50) and 74 (261) of cases were classified as having standard support while 26% (90) as insufficient support. When evaluating the association between initial FIM™ or WeeFIM™ classification with FSSQ11, there was a higher probability that caregivers of totally dependent patients had lower FSSQ11, suggesting they need more support and recognition (OR = 1.18 95% CI 0.98-1.2, p = 0.16); on the other hand, caregivers of independent patients were less likely to have higher Duke scores (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.94-1.02, p = 0.12)

CONCLUSION

The caregiver overload seems to be directly related to the functional compromise of the disabled person they care for, making necessary to offer support and social integration to caregivers who participate in rehabilitation programs.

Statement of Disclosures

Not applicable

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