E-Poster

EP-489

Retrospective Study of Botulinum Toxin Treatment for Acquired Deforming Hypertonia in Older Patients in a Clinical Gerontology Department in France

Topic: Complications/Sequelae (ie Spasticity, Immobilization and Frailty)

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BACKGROUND

Acquired Deforming Hypertonia (ADH) significantly impacts daily care of institutionalized older patients. Botulinum Toxin Injections (BTxi) remain an unfamiliar treatment option. This study aimed to describe BTxi practice in an older population for ADH management.

METHODS

A retrospective study was conducted on 41 patients over 70 years, naive to toxin treatment, who underwent BTxi for ADH at Saint-Étienne University Hospital's geriatrics department between January 2018 and December 2021. Clinical characteristics, ADH types, injection modalities, and treatment goals using Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) were recorded. A prospective questionnaire assessed injection benefits and side effects. The study was approved by the hospital's Ethics Committee (IRBN 1682021/CHUSTE).

RESULTS

The study population was predominantly highly dependent (58% ≤ GIR 2) and institutionalized (66%), with significant morbidity and mortality (37% mortality within a year post-injection). Main injection objectives were pain reduction (29.6%), facilitation of hygiene and dressing care (24%), and prevention of skin lesions (17.5%). Goal Attainment Scaling scores showed a median improvement of 1 ($p < 0.001$), achieving objectives in 43.5% of cases. No complications were recorded.

CONCLUSION

Botulinum Toxin Injections for ADH in the older people often involves highly dependent, institutionalized individuals with multiple comorbidities. The treatment appears well-tolerated and effective in improving comfort care, achieving set objectives in a significant proportion of cases.

Statement of Disclosures

Authors received meeting sponsorship and compensation for consulting from Ipsen Pharma (H.B., E. O., R.D.), Merz (HB, EO, RD, PG) and Abbvie (EO, RD) not connected with this study. EO received through his institution a research support grant from Merz in 2016. The other authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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Doi: 10.5606/archisprm.2026.EP-489