E-Poster

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Impact of Pleuresia on Domestic, Professional and Sports Acivities in Patients Monitored at the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Center (MPR); From November 2017 TO July 2018

Topic: Health Conditions (Nervous System, Musculoskeletal System, Cardiopulmonary System)

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BACKGROUND

Pleurisy in Africa is characterized by the predominance of an infectious etiology, late treatment, and the ineffectiveness of physiotherapy. The objective of our study was to determine the impact of pleurisy on the domestic, professional and sporting activities of patients.

METHODS

We conducted a prospective, cross-sectional study in the MPR department of Fann University Hospital, Dakar, Senegal from November 10, 2017 to July 30, 2018. All patients presenting pleurisy with or without parenchymal involvement were included. Psychiatric status was assessed by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) scale. Data processing was carried out by Epi Info software version 3.5.3. A p less than 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Our study population consisted of 25 patients. The average age was 37.4 years, with a median of 30 years and extremes of 18 years and 75 years. The sex ratio (M/F) was 2.1. Our patients were married in 40% of cases, single (48%). The informal sector (housewives, retirees, hairdressers and street vendors) was more represented (72%). Forced labor was practiced in 60% of cases. The average duration of development of pleurisy was 10 months and 24 days. Cough, decreased vocal vibrations and dullness were each found in 68% of cases. Pain and dyspnea were noted in 44% and 60% of cases, respectively. The secondary deficiencies found were amyotrophy of the shoulder girdle (32%), a reduction in thoracic expansion (4%). We found 92% anxiety, 24% of which were severe. Depression was found in 92% of patients, including five severe. Sleep disorders such as difficulty falling asleep (28%), multiple nocturnal awakenings (56%), snoring (24%), daytime sleepiness (40%) were noted. Rehabilitation was carried out in five cases, two of which had more than 10 sessions. An impact on domestic activities (76%); professional (48%); and sports (76%) was noted. Return to work was noted in 32% of patients.

CONCLUSION

Pleurisy has repercussions on activities of daily life but the only area significantly impaired is return to work. Rehabilitation is rarely carried out here for financial reasons, hence the need to strengthen the self-rehabilitation protocol of the pulmonology department at CHU Fann.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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