

Rehabilitation After Stroke: Exploring Physical Therapy Characteristics to Predict Outcome Measure Improvements at Discharge

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Introduction

Background: Stroke is the third-leading cause of disability worldwide.¹ Improving post-stroke rehabilitation to restore functional mobility remains a topic of great interest.

Current Need:

- While previous studies indicate high-dosage and high-intensity therapy during stroke rehabilitation results in more favorable outcomes, the amount and structure of therapy vary widely between patients and institutions. ^{2,3,4}
- Limited evidence on how therapy is tailored to individual needs and impairments to improve functional outcomes at discharge from inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs). 2,3,4

Aim: To assess the relationship between therapy characteristics and functional outcomes at discharge from Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (IRFs) in patients with acute or subacute stroke.

Methods

Participants

Type of Stroke

Study Population: Mean (SD, Range) Characteristic 57.9 (12.6, 39-85) 12 (54.5%) Sex: female, n (%) 21.1 (8.9, 10-56) **Length of Stay (days): Days from Stroke to Admission:** 9.8 (4.1, 2-18) Paretic Side: Right, n (%) 11 (50%)

Ischemic, Hemorrhagic, n (%) **Outcome Measure Scores (Adm, Dis)**

22.8 (15.9, 3-52), 34.7 (15.7, 7-53) 6MWT (m) 116.4 (104.9, 0-345.1), 198.62 (127.1, 23.9-411.1) 10MWT (m/s) 0.36 (0.30, 0-0.89), 0.59 (0.35, 0.07-1.07)

Abbreviations: SD, Standard Deviation; BBS, Berg Balance Scale; 6MWT, 6-Minute Walk Test; 10MWT, 10-Meter Walk Test (Self-Selected Velocity); m, meters; m/s, meters/second; Adm, Admission; Dis. Discharge

Therapy Characteristics and Outcome Measures

Table 1. Demographics of the 22 Study Participants from Admission to Discharge

Table 2. Therapy Characteristics and Outcome Improvement Representations Investigated **Therapy Characteristics Outcome Measures** 10MWT Improvements at Discharge (m/s) Total Walking Distance (m) 10MWT Improvements Absolute Value at Discharge (m/s) Time in Treadmill Intervention (min) 10MWT Improvement Percentage at Discharge (%) Max Speed in Treadmill Intervention (mph) 6MWT at Discharge (m) **Total Session Number** Total Number of Stairs Ambulated 6MWT Improvements at Discharge (m) 6MWT Improvement Percentages at Discharge (%) Walking Distance per Session (m) BBS at Discharge (Out of 56) Time in Treadmill Intervention per Session (min) Number of Stairs Ambulated per Session **BBS** Improvements at Discharge Walking Distance per Hospitalization Days (m/days)

Time in Treadmill Intervention per Hospitalization Days

Number of Stairs Ambulated per Days

Abbreviations: m, meters; min, minutes; mph, miles per hour; m/day, meters per day; 10MWT, 10-Meter Walk Test (Self-Selected Velocity); 6MWT, 6-Minute Walk Test; BBS, Berg Balance Scale

Results

- 17 of 88 therapy-outcome measure combinations across all time frames satisfied the criteria of $R^2>0.4$ and p<0.05.
- Maximum speed achieved during treadmill training was most predictive of improvements in 10MWT ($R^2 = 0.542$) and BBS ($R^2 = 0.613$) scores at Dis within 15 days post-Adm, and 6MWT ($R^2 = 0.624$) at Dis within 7 days post-Adm.

Figure 1. Correlation Heatmap of All Pairwise Combinations of Therapy Characteristics and Outcome Measures **Across Analysis Windows**



Figure 2. Scatterplot of BBS Result and Max Speed on Treadmill STARS001 $R^2 = 0.613$ p-value = 0.00012

Figure 3. Scatterplot of 6MTW Result and Max Speed on Treadmill

Max Speed on Treadmill (mph)

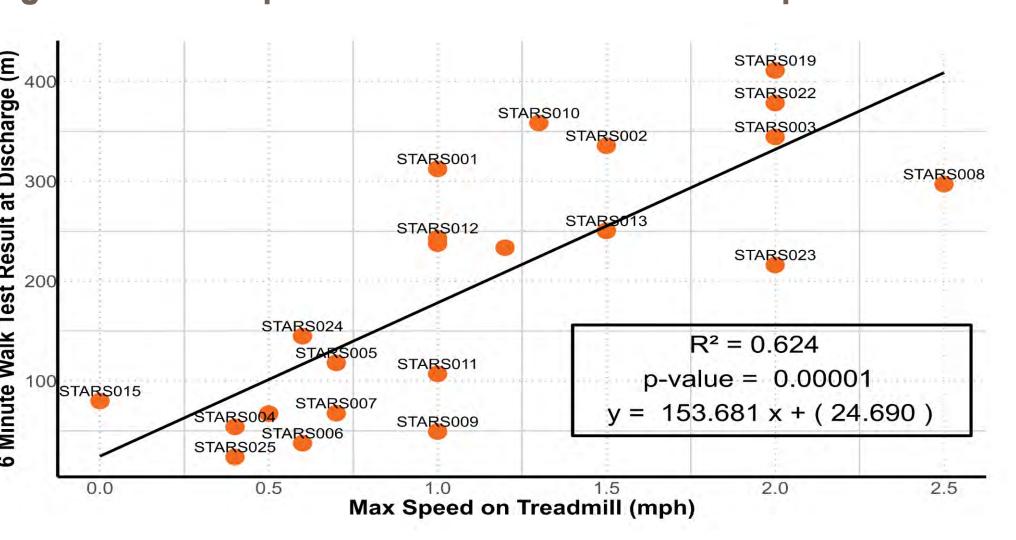
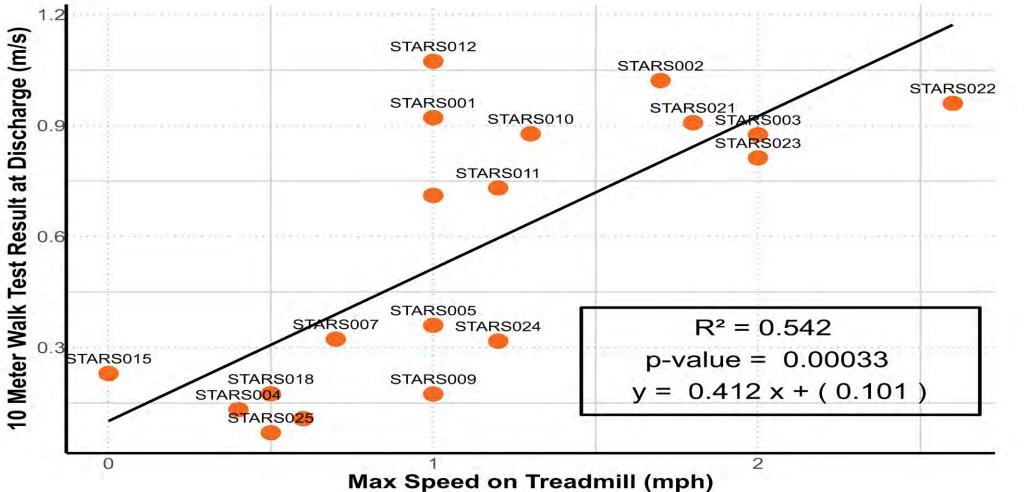


Figure 4. Scatterplot of 10MWT Result and Max Speed on Treadmill



Conclusions

Interpretations: Maximum treadmill speed was strongly associated with improvements in walking speed, endurance, and balance, and may serve as a proxy for anticipatory dynamic balance, which is a critical component for improvements in gait post-stroke.

Future Investigations:

- Inclusion of larger sample sizes to assess the reliability and validity of current results.
- Exploration of specific cut-offs for therapy characteristics that correlate with improvements in outcome measures at discharge.

Limitations

- Current findings are restricted by the type of therapy provided by SRAlab.
- **Different experiences among raters** (two PT students, and a practicing PT).
- Due to the small sample size, considerations for minimally detectable change or minimum clinically important difference were not included.

Acknowledgments

0.2

0.0

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References

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15 (68.2%), 7 (31.8%)

^{*:} Average of all participants' total duration of hospitalization