TREATMENT ADHERENCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY ARTHRITIDES TREATED WITH BDMARDs: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY USING I-CQRS QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS DATABASE

Letizia Molinò,1 Desireé Bastarol1, Cristina Viscerini2, Francesca Ometto1, Ernesto De Menis3, Cecilia Giron4, Costantino Botsios3,4.

Conclusion: The study showed that IA patients treated with bDMARDs 72%. The agreement between high adherence, measured with I-CQR5 and the hospital administrative claims database. Agreement between the I-CQR5 and MPR definition of high adherence rate measured with I-CQR5: lower educational status (lower primary or secondary school, and those with a higher educational level are more adherent to physician prescription, as assessed by I-CQR5. I-CQR5 might overestimate adherence compared to MPR. In our study, the high adherence rate measured with I-CQR5 was higher compared with a report from a large outpatient clinic in the same area, which was limited to RA patients (85% vs 40.1%). Our study may suggest that adherence benefits more from a close and stable relationship with the health care practitioner, such as in our centre, which is smaller than large outpatient clinics in which patients are followed by a health care professionals equipe rather than a single physician.

REFERENCES

Disclosure of Interests: None declared

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE AMOUNT OF DIASTASIS RECTI ABDOMINIS AND THE STRENGTH OF ABDOMINAL MUSCLES IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Gülbişte Naci1, Türkan Akbayrak1, Gamze Nalan Çınar1, Esra Üzümpaşaoğlu1, Emine Baran1, Ceren Öran1, Serap Özgel1, Mehmet Sinan Beksaçoğlu2, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Ankara, Turkey; 2Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey

Background: Diastasis recti abdominis (DRA) is a common musculoskeletal problem, which is defined as a separation of the inter-recti distance between the two bellies of the rectus abdominis muscle at the linea alba.1 Due to the hormonal, postural and musculoskeletal changes, and mechanical strain, the anterior abdominal wall becomes stretched and elongated during pregnancy. Studies have shown that DRA may occur between 27% and 100% in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy2. Although it has been reported that imbalance in the strength of the abdominal wall muscles altered with the facial tension, the role of abdominal muscle strength on DRA has not been clarified yet.

Objectives: The present study assessed the relation between the severity/amount of DRA and the degree of abdominal muscle (rectus abdominis (RA), external and internal oblique muscles) strength in pregnant women.

Methods: A total of 153 pregnant women between 14 and 35 weeks of singleton pregnancy were included in the present study. The finger width method was used to measure the amount of DRA. The amount of separation was determined by the palpation of the medial sides of RA at three reference points: on the umbilicus, 4.5 cm above and 4.5 cm below of the umbilicus. After the subject contracts RA in hook lying position, the size of the diastasis was measured by the number of finger.3 The strength of abdominal muscles was assessed by the manual muscle test in supine hook lying position. The correlation between the amount of DRA and the degree of abdominal muscle strength was analyzed by the Spearman’s correlation.

Results: The mean age was 28.40±3.69 years, mean Body Mass Index was 27.01±1.26 kg/m², and mean gestational age was 28.12±5.03 weeks. The strength of abdominal muscles was analyzed by the Spearmans correlation.

Conclusion: Based on the findings of the present study, the separation of RA on the lower level of umbilicus may be negatively associated with the strength of abdominal muscles. Therefore, to decrease the severity of DRA, abdominal strengthening programs should be provided to pregnant women.

REFERENCES


Disclosure of Interests: None declared