# 27 - THE PERCEPTION, PRÓTESIS RECEIVED FOR, THE CENTER OF REHABILITATION OF FAG

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## INTRODUCTION

This work was to study the object of prostheses provided to users of the Unified Health System, through the Centre for Rehabilitation of FAG. The study considered the views of users for prostheses received.

According to the World Programme for People with Disabilities of the UN "the rehabilitation is a process of limited duration and with the goal set in order to enable a disabled person to reach the level physical, mental and / or social functioning great.

The Center for Rehabilitation of FAG serves on the Unified Health System since February 2006, is accredited as a high level of complexity in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, works with a multidisciplinary team in the rehabilitation of their patients, performing the dispensing of prostheses, and means orthesis Auxiliary of locomotion. It is important to know the views of users in relation to the prosthesis received for the development of rehabilitation and suitability of the Centre for Rehabilitation. The perception that the user has of his prosthesis, should be taken into account, because it depends on the success of rehabilitation.

## METHODOLOGY

Search qualitative, quantitative and subjective, possessing characteristics of users prothetizades in search of field so direct, explanatory, cross section of data collection and participatory. The study aimed to verify the perception of users for prostheses received from the Center for Rehabilitation of FAG.

The research was conducted at the Center for Rehabilitation FAG in the city of Cascavel, the days between 18/04/2008 to 30/06/2008, with 51 users interviewed prothetizades, who received their prostheses of the Center for Rehabilitation of FAG, chosen randomly. The sample was composed of members who make use of the prosthesis, which signed the end of free and informed consent. The inclusion criteria for the search were: users who received prostheses of the Centre for Rehabilitation of FAG and are adapting to their use,the exclusion criteria were thatusers are not using the prosthesis.

Data collection was done through a questionnaire, composed of sixteen questions, developed by the researcher responsible.

## THEORY

Rehabilitation can be defined as the development of a person until its full potential more physical, psychological, vocational, educational and fun, falling within its physiology or weakening its anatomical and environmental constraints.( `YOUNG et.al 2000).

The purpose of a rehabilitation program is to help the patient adjust to their disabilities, promote their functional recovery, motor and neuropsychological, and promote their integration family, social and professional. (Fernandes et al, 2007).

The rehabilitation is the practice of scientific concepts aimed at the development of the functionality of the individual, calling for their inclusion. The quality of social inclusion that the individual will have is related to their greater or lesser independence both physical and emotional. (BORGNETH, 2004).

The Ministry of Health in the use of their powers create legal mechanisms for the organization and deployment of networks of State Disability Assistance Bearer of Physics, and the need to organize assistance to the person being disabled by physical hierarchical and regional services and as the basis of principles of universality and comprehensiveness of the shares of health. Creating ways to ensure people with physical disability assistance at various levels of complexity, through multidisciplinary team, using methods and techniques specific therapeutic. The Network of State Assistance to Person Bearer of Physical Disabilities will be integrated by: Department of Physical Rehabilitation - First Degree of Reference Intercity Service, Physical Rehabilitation - Intermediate Level Service, Reference in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Beds in General Hospital or Specializes. (MANUAL OF HEALTH LEGISLATION IN THE PERSON OF DISABILITY EARER, 2003).

The Centers for Rehabilitation should establish mechanisms for prescription, evaluation, fitness, training, monitoring and dispensing orthesis, prostheses and Means Auxiliary of Locomotion. The control of the assistance given to the person being disabled physically, requiring a specialized structure and hierarchy of low, medium and high complexity, with adequate physical area, equipment and human resources specialist, qualified professionals and support of auxiliary services for diagnosis and therapy. (DISPENSAÇÃO MANUAL OF ÓRTESES, PRÓTESES AND MEANS OF AUXILIARY LOCOMOTION, 2005).

The rehabilitation centers, in addition to the technical infrastructure work have a multidisciplinary team and multidisciplinary. (Fernandes et al, 2007).

The centers of rehabilitation work with patients with physical disabilities, including amputation of members is a deficiency which is one of the focuses of attention, because beyond rehabilitation, is the dispensing of prostheses.

The approach of the patient rehabilitative amputee to be early, aiming more than the adaptation of a prosthesis, a functional recovery conditions for providing vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration.(BARROS et.al 2006).

The rehabilitation of a lower limb amputee patient has goals as the acquisition of functional independence in activities of daily life and locomotion and promotion of social inclusion full. (GUARINO et.al 2007).

It is important not to confuse the rehabilitation of amputee patient with the rehabilitation of the patient amputee prosthesis. The prosthesis will always be considered desirable, but is not indicated in all cases.(LIANZA, 2001).

It is necessary that the patient is informed about the type of prosthesis that will use, what are their chances their difficulties."Prosthesis is any part or equipment to replace part of the body that was lost." (BOCOLINI, 2000).

Theoretically, a prosthesis can be made for any level of amputation, but could not meet the desired function. The success of a prothetization successful will depend on the conditions of the stump, a good technical knowledge of these appliances and the professional capacity to see the potential engine of the amputee. (FERNANDES and cols.2007).

The Assis Gurgacz Fundation(FAG), Cascavel a rehabilitation center is accredited by the Ministry of Health as a Centre of reference in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, high level of complexity. Besides the treatment of the rehabilitation FAG holds the supply of ortheses, prostheses and auxiliary means of locomotion, linked to the release of funds by the Ministry of Health

In the work of the Center for Rehabilitation of FAG, has been special attention to rehabilitation and dispensing prosthesis to the user of the SUS.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The study found that the 51 who participated in the sample, 76% are male and 24% female. It was found that 100% of users who have participated in the sample of lower limb amputations and unilateral.

According Ritsuko, 2007 at the Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the Hospital das Clinicas in Sao Paulo from 1999 to 2003 it was found that 92.4% of patients have amputation in the lower limbs, which is similar to results found in our research.

In our study as the process of adapting to users prosthesis, it was observed that 75% of users reported having carried out the process properly and 25% did not have the adaptation process.

In the study by Cassefo and cols.2003, which examined the epidemiological profile of patients amputees of the Home School San Francisco, it was found that the average time of pre-prosthetic training was 6.7 months and prosthetic training was 4 , 8 months and the average time high of a rehabilitation centre was 13 months for amputees transfemorals and 11 months for amputees transtibials.

In a study done by Gleiser, 1996 examined the adaptation of the prosthesis in immediate post operative, were assessed in 13 patients who have prosthesis immediately after the amputation and 20 patients who went through the conventional rehabilitation and then were protetizades. Among the complications encountered in the immediate group of prostheses, there was permanent pain, swelling and depressed in the stump, with the need for withdrawal of the prosthesis.

In our study there was still that of users who received the prosthesis 67% continued to do rehabilitation in FAG, and 33% not continued, and users who have made the process of adaptation to the prosthesis, 54.9% continued to make the rehabilitation .

In research done by Cassefo and cols.2003, which is considered the epidemiological profile of 262 patients amputees, it was found that 32.4% of patients left the rehabilitation, which is similar to the results of our work.

In the present study found that, of 51 users of the sample 67% reported being adapted to the prosthesis and 33% reported not be suitable. Involving up the issues of the adaptation process and users who are already adapted the prosthesis, showed that it is the significant number of users who have made the process of adapting the prosthesis and adapted to the same (56.9% p = 0 , 00).

According Baraúna and cols.2006, after the amputation the use of a prosthesis offers a normal body image, helping the individual to develop greater confidence and physical skills and improving their quality of life.

According to Abotec (Brazilian Association of Technical Orthopedics), 60% of patients leaving the prostheses of external use, mainly for arms and legs, why not adapt to them. (COLUCCI, 2008).

According Ritsuko, 2007 apud Gauthier-Gagnon et.al, 1998 evaluated 396 patients with unilateral amputation of lower limb, the result showed that 85% of patients were using the prosthesis weekly, with 53% for activities within the home and 64% for activities outside the home, 15% of respondents were not using the prosthesis. For adapt the prosthesis were correlated to the active use of the prosthesis inside and outside the home.

A study conducted by Luccia and cols.1985 where the authors evaluated 51 patients amputees by peripheral arterial disease, showed that 88% of patients reached the march with prosthesis after rehabilitation, which was considered a success by the authors of rehabilitation.

In other work done by Chamlian and cols.2007 noted that the predictive factors in the acquisition of running with prosthesis, were evaluated 40 patients and amputees protetizades unilaterally, met at the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP). Of the patients 60% acquired march with functional prosthesis and 40% of patients not acquired march with functional prosthesis.

In this study got out that the 51 users interviewed, 61% reported that it received the prosthesis is adequate, and 39% that it was not appropriate. Do not be appropriate according to reports from users meant that the prosthesis was hurting, the plug was inappropriate, and the prosthesis weak, short, tight or that the prosthesis could be more lenient.

In work done by Guarino et al. 2007 on the return to work in lower limb amputees, it was found that 35.9%, reported having problems adapting to the prosthesis and comfort with the same. Result that is compatible with that of our research.

In work done by Chan and Tan 1990 on the use of the prosthesis in elderly amputee, a questionnaire was used modified the Barthel's index and found that 30% is not adapted to the use of the prosthesis, due to inadequate fit, loose, ulcers, pressure and psychological factors. Comparing these studies with this work, it was possible to see that the main problems reported by amputees in the adequacy of the prosthesis, sensory and factors are related to improper fit of the prosthesis.

In this work was also examined the daily use of the prosthesis, 78% of users reported using the prosthesis every day and not the 22% used daily. Still got out that 82% of users held their AVD'S with the prosthesis and 18% not held.

In a study done by Ritsuko, 2007 apud JONES et al.1993, amputees were interviewed 52 patients with at least one year after discharge and found that 94% of these people used the prosthesis, of which 72% all that dias. Result goes meeting with in our survey.

Hagberg and Branemark, 2001, evaluated 97 patients with amputation transfemural, 95% of patients wore prostheses and 82% used the prosthesis daily.

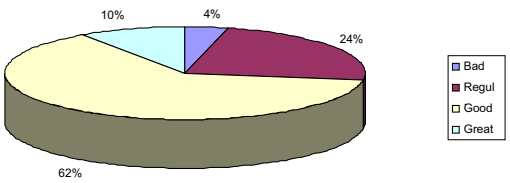
According Benedetto, 2002 when the patient amputee incorporates the prosthesis to his body scheme, using it becomes an automatic way so much more effective, thus helping the rehabilitation process.

Debastiani, 2005 assessed 6 amputees of the lower limbs and rehabilitated prothetizade, on the balance and functionality, and found that 76% of respondents reported achieving its AVD´S with the prosthesis.

In this study it was found the views of users on the rehabilitation centre of the FAG, 61% of users reported that the rehabilitation centre of the FAG is good, 33% which is great and 6% who said be regular.

**Chart**

**As the patient qualifies his prosthesis**



In this chart is considered the perception that users have their prosthesis, the alternatives were: bad, regular, good and great.The sample obtained is that 4% of users reported that the prosthesis is bad, 24% which is regular, 62 % consider that the prosthesis is good and 10% qualified as great a prosthesis.

The welfare belongs in the subjective experience of private, measures include both its overall assessment ratings as individuals listed on areas such as physical health and cognitive, social relationships, family relationships and spirituality. (CROSARA, 2007).

Assessing the well-being - subjective users in relation to the prosthesis, the respondents chose one of the alternatives respectively. Regarding received prosthesis you are happy, 24% chose this alternative, is satisfied with the prosthesis 16%, is disappointed 0%, think that the prosthesis could be better 29%, the prosthesis is great and surpassed the expectatives12%, the prosthesis 2% is terrible and another 18%, which most are users who reported that the prosthesis good.

In work done by Diogo, 2003 which is estimated to overall satisfaction with life, by the Barthel index, 40 were selected elderly people with lower limb amputation attending the university hospital in Campinas, Sao Paulo. The results showed that participants of the survey showed a high level of overall satisfaction with life (average of 7.1; median of 7, 5, and standard deviation of 2.73).

**CONCLUSION**

Upon the results from this study it appears that the majority of users of the center prothetizades rehabilitation of FAG, has a good understanding of the prosthesis received. Most users are satisfied with the prosthesis, and use every day doing their AVD `s with it.

Individuals who have made the process of adapting the prosthesis, are adapted her, this process is directly related to the adjustment of the patient prosthesis. Finally, it was observed that users consider that the rehabilitation center of the FAG is good, and after having received the prosthesis continued to rehabilitation.

There are some variables in our research that may have influence in the search results, as the level of amputation, age, physical ability and psychological factors. However, it is suggested that the results obtained in our research, are made further work to address other aspects related to that theme.

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**THE PERCEPTION, PRÓTESIS RECEIVED FOR, THE CENTER OF REHABILITATION OF FAG**

**SUMMARY**

The rehabilitation center of the Faculdade Assis Gurgacz (FAG) since 2006 serves as a service of high complexity in rehabilitation, through the Unified Health System (SUS), in the city of Cascavel, Parana, given the population with multidisciplinary rehabilitation and making dispensing prostheses.This search have as objective to identify the users' perception of the SUS, on the prosthesis received by the centre for rehabilitation of FAG, to verify as is dispensing prostheses and rehabilitation of users. The survey involved a sample of 51 amputees of the lower limbs prothetizade who responded to a questionnaire. The survey was conducted among dias18/04/2008 to 30/06/2008, all respondents were chosen randomly and signed the free end of informed consent. According to the results it was verified that 75% of users have made the process of adapting the prosthesis, and 67% are adapted to it. The sample was also found that 78% of users use the prosthesis daily and 82% have their AVD `s with a prosthesis. The views of users in the centre of rehabilitation of FAG showed that 6% consider the regular, 61% good and 33% expressed the view that the rehabilitation center is great. With the results of this study you can see that most users have a good perception of the prosthesis and rehabilitation offered.

Key words: prostheses, users, rehabilitation

**LA PERCEPTION, CONCERNANT LES PROTHÈSES REÇUES, DU CENTRE DE RÉHABILITATION DE LA FAG**

**RÉSUMÉ**

Le centre de réhabilitation de la Faculté Assis Gurgacz (FAG) agit depuis 2006 comme service de haute complexité dans réhabilitation, à travers du Système Unique de Santé (SUS), dans la ville de Cascavel, au Paraná, en faisant attention à la population avec réhabilitation multiprofissional et multidisciplinaire et en faisant la dispense de prothèses. Cette recherche a eu comme objectif identifier la perception des utilisateurs du SUS, sur la prothèse reçue par le centre de réhabilitation de la FAG, pour la vérification de comme est la dispense de prothèses, ainsi que la réhabilitation des utilisateurs. La recherche a compté avec un échantillon de 51 amputés de membres inférieurs qui portent des prothèses qui ont répondu à un questionnaire. La recherche a été réalisée entre les jours de 18, avril à trente, juin de 2008, tous les interviewés ont été choisis et ont aléatoirement signé le terme d'assentiment libre éclairci. Conformément aux résultats obtenus cela a été possible de vérifier que 75% des utilisateurs ont fait le processus d'adaptation de la prothèse, et 67% sont adaptés Avec l'échantillon a été encore constaté que 78% des utilisateurs utilise la prothèse quotidiennement et 82% réalise leur AVD`s avec la prothèse. L'opinion des utilisateurs concernant le centre de réhabilitation de FAG a montré que 6% le considère réglementer, 61% bon et 33% a pensé que le centre de réhabilitation est magnifique. Avec les résultats de cette étude il se peut observer que la majorité des utilisateurs a une bonne perception de la prothèse et de la réhabilitation offerte.

Mots-clé : Prothèses, utilisateurs, réhabilitation

**LA PERCEPCIÓN,EM RELACIÓN A LA PROTESIS RECEBIDAS,DEL CENTRO DE REHABILITACIÓN FAG.**

**RESUMEN**

El centro de rehabilitación de la Facultad Assis Gurgacz(FAG) actua desde 2006 funciona como un servicio de alta complejidad en materia de rehabilitación, a través del Sistema Unificado de Salud (SUS), en la ciudad de Cascavel, Paraná, atendiendo a la polupación com rehabiliación multiprofissional e multidisciplinar y hacendo la dispensación de las protesis.Esta pesquisa tuve como objetivo identificar La percepción de los usuários del SUS sobre La protesis recebida por lo cientro de rehabilitación de La FAG, para La verificación de como está La dispensación de protesis, bien como, La rehabilitación de los usuários. La pesquisa conto com uma amuestra de 51 amputados de miembros inferiores protetizados que respondieron a un cuestionario. La encuesta se realizó entre dias18/04/2008 al 30/06/2008, todos los encuestados fueron elegidos al azar y firmado el extremo libre del consentimiento informado. De acuerdo a los resultados se comprobó que el 75% de los usuarios han realizado el proceso de adaptación de la prótesis, y el 67% se adapten a ella. La muestra también se encontró que el 78% de los usuarios el uso diario de la prótesis y el 82% tienen sus AVD `s con una prótesis. Las opiniones de los usuarios en el centro de rehabilitación de FAG puso de manifiesto que el 6% de los entrevistados considera regular, el 61% buena y 33% expresaron la opinión de que el centro de rehabilitación es grande. Con los resultados de este estudio se puede ver que la mayoría de los usuarios tienen una buena percepción de la prótesis y la rehabilitación que ofrece.

Palabra llave: prótesis, usuarios, rehabilitación.

**A PERCEPÇÃO, EM RELAÇÃO ÀS PRÓTESES RECEBIDAS, DO CENTRO DE REABILITAÇÃO DA FAG**

**RESUMO**

O centro de reabilitação da Faculdade Assis Gurgacz (FAG) atua desde 2006 como serviço de alta complexidade em reabilitação, através do Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), na cidade de Cascavel, Paraná, atendendo à população com reabilitação multiprofissional e multidisciplinar e fazendo a dispensação de próteses. Essa pesquisa teve como objetivo identificar a percepção dos usuários do SUS, sobre a prótese recebida pelo centro de reabilitação da FAG, para a verificação de como está a dispensação de próteses, bem como a reabilitação dos usuários. A pesquisa contou com uma amostra de 51 amputados de membros inferiores protetizados que responderam a um questionário. A pesquisa foi realizada entre os dias18/04/2008 à 30/06/2008, todos entrevistados foram escolhidos aleatoriamente e assinaram o termo de consentimento livre esclarecido. De acordo com os resultados obtidos foi possível verificar que 75% dos usuários fizeram o processo de adaptação à prótese, e 67% estão adaptados à mesma. Da amostra ainda foi constatado que 78% dos usuários usam a prótese diariamente e 82% realizam suas AVD`s com a prótese. A opinião dos usuários em relação ao centro de reabilitação da FAG mostrou que 6% o consideram regular, 61% bom e 33% opinaram que o centro de reabilitação é ótimo. Com os resultados desse estudo pode-se observar que a maioria dos usuários tem uma boa percepção da prótese e da reabilitação oferecida.

Palavras chave: Próteses,usuários,reabilitação