The Comparison Of Relationship Of Depression, Cognitive, Motor And Functional Deficities In Chronic Stroke Patients (A Pilot Study)

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Aim and background: One of the most important psychological disorders that arise after a stroke for people with subsequent depression, which leads to reduced quality of life, optimal rehabilitation failure, loss of cognitive tasks and decrease the recovery process. In this study communication patterns of depression with cognitive, motor and function deficits in people with chronic stroke has been studied.

Methods and materials: it is a pilot study of cross-sectional study, 40 patients with chronic stroke (more than 6 months) selected sampling method. depression (Beck Depression Inventory), cognition (attention test TMT-A & B and Wechsler memory), motor (Motorcity index), basic activities of daily living (Barthel scale) and instrumental activities of daily living (Lawton scale) were evaluated.

Results: The results of the study revealed a significant positive correlation between post stroke depression with verbal memory(r=.386, P<.05), attention(r=.549, P<.05), motor status(r=.550, P<.05) and independence in activities of daily living(r=.653, P<.05)

Conclusion: According to the findings, the study of factors affecting post stroke depression (PSD) clinical and practical aspects are necessary. Cognitive rehabilitation programs with motor rehabilitation can reduce depression in patients with stroke in the direction of independence in activities of daily living and greater participation in society.

Key words: depression, cognitive deficits, motor deficits, functional deficits, chronic stroke