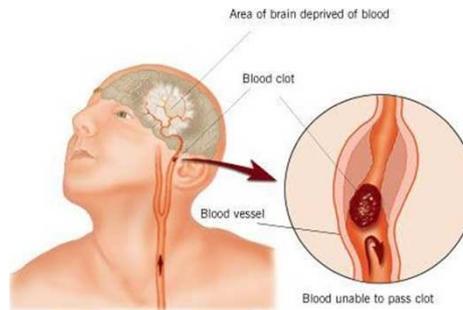
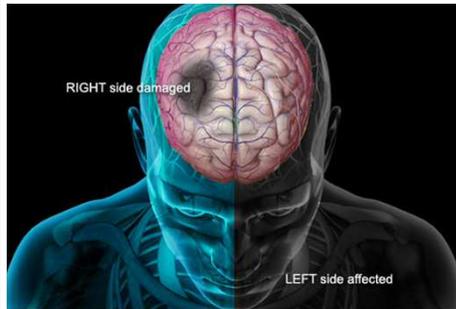


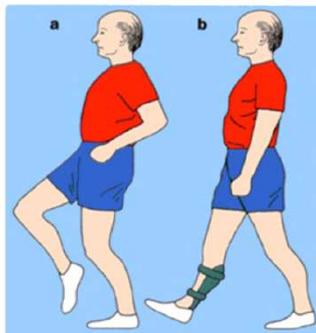
# La journée de l'AVC

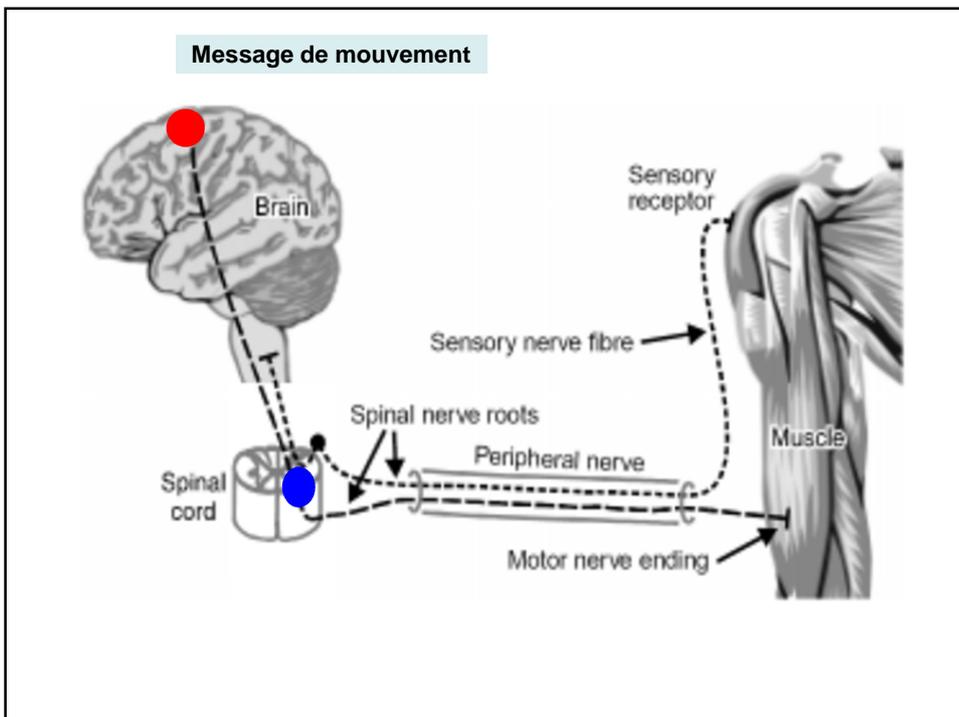
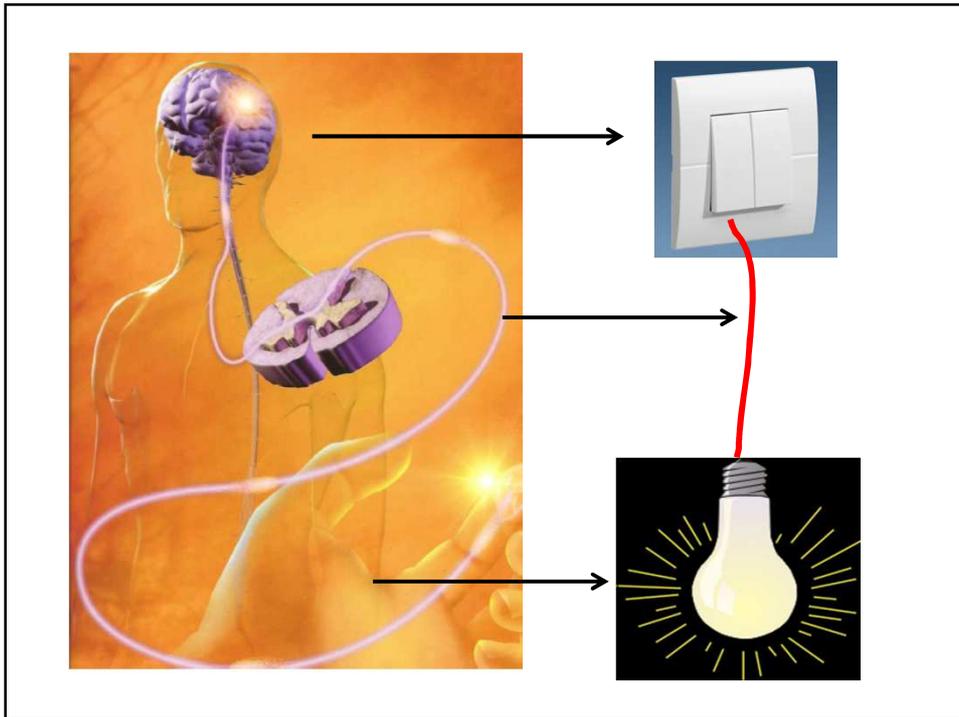


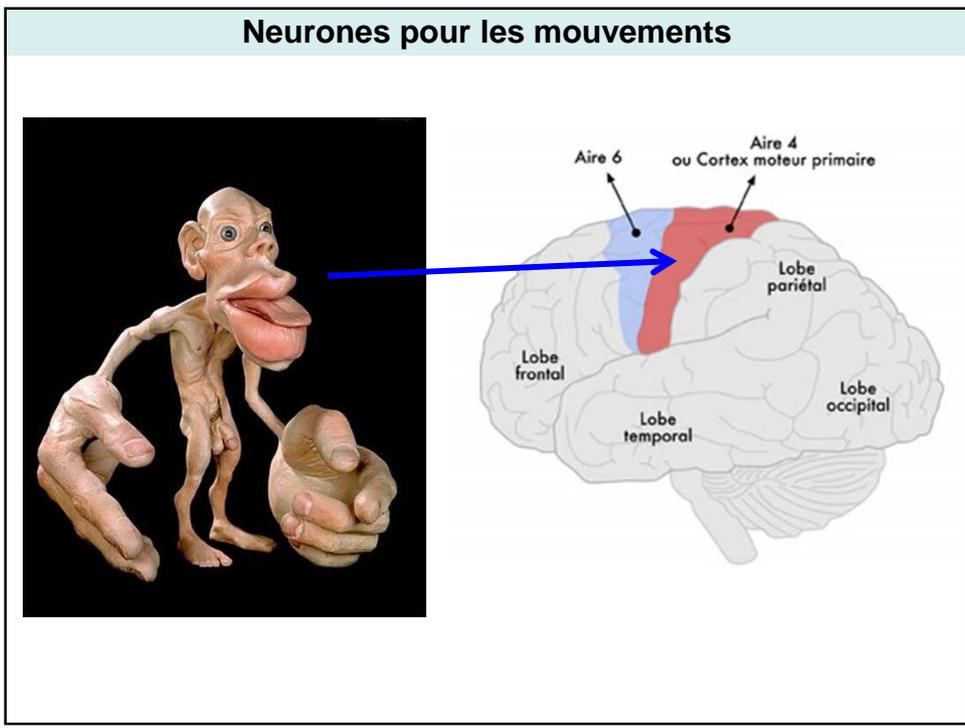
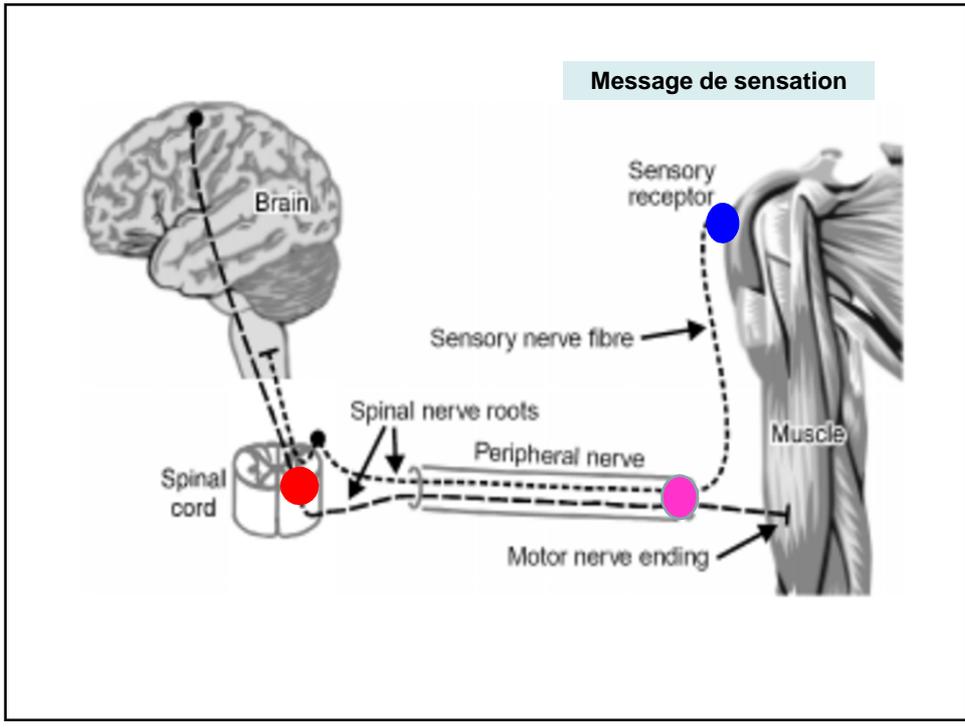
Delire Ralph

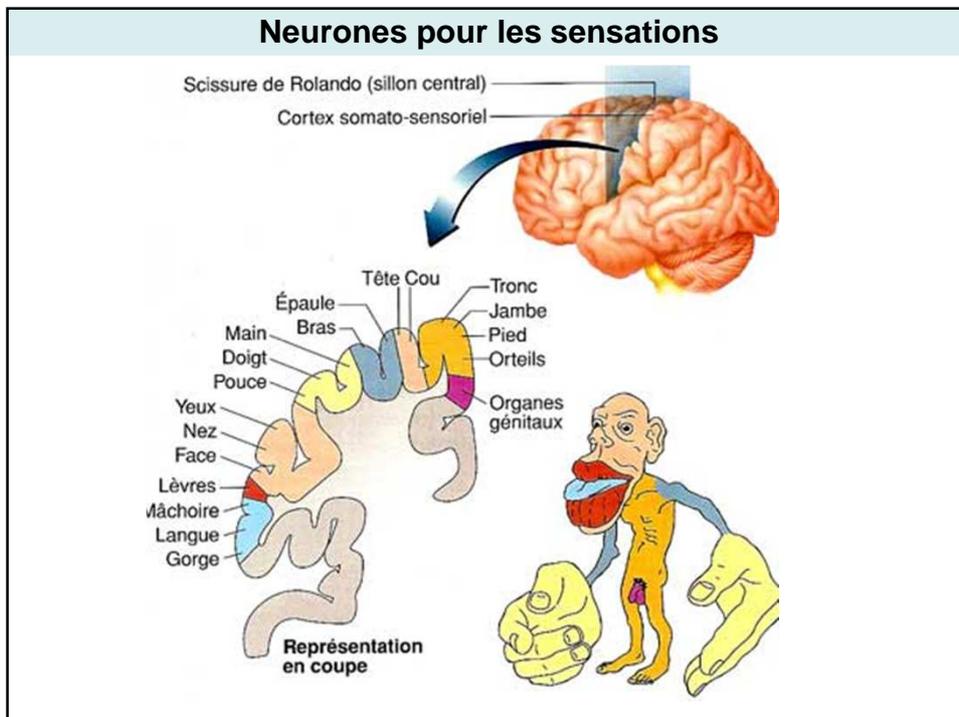
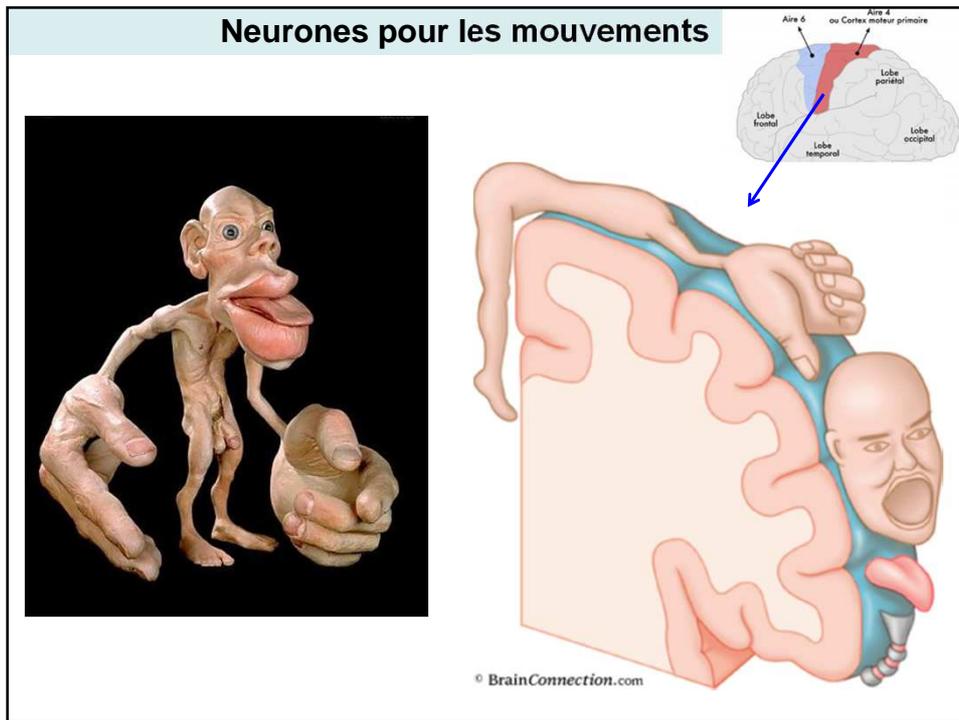


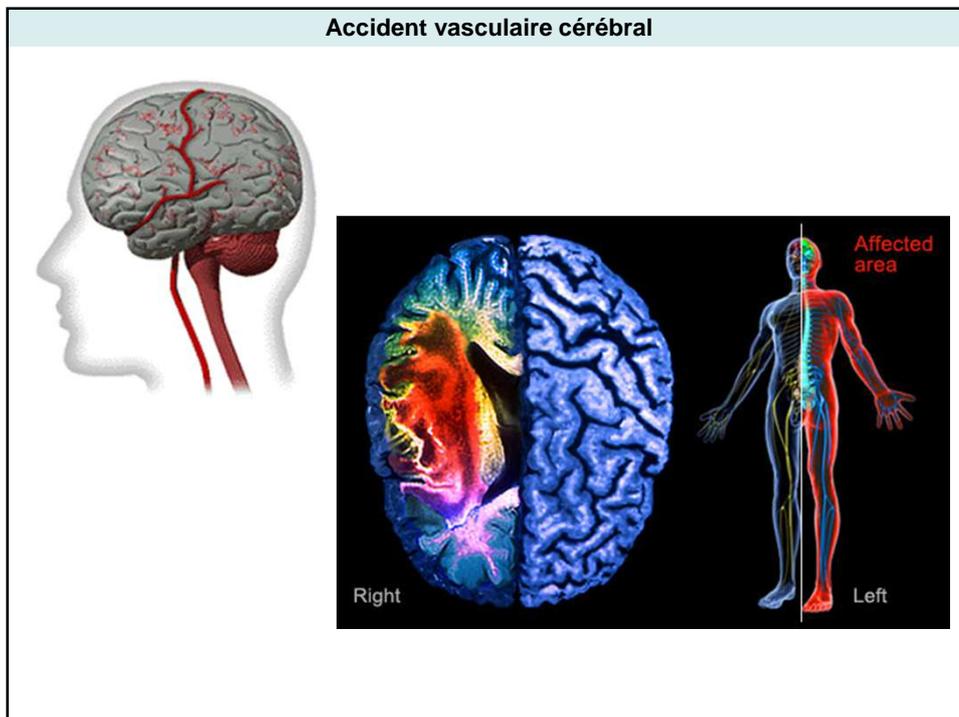
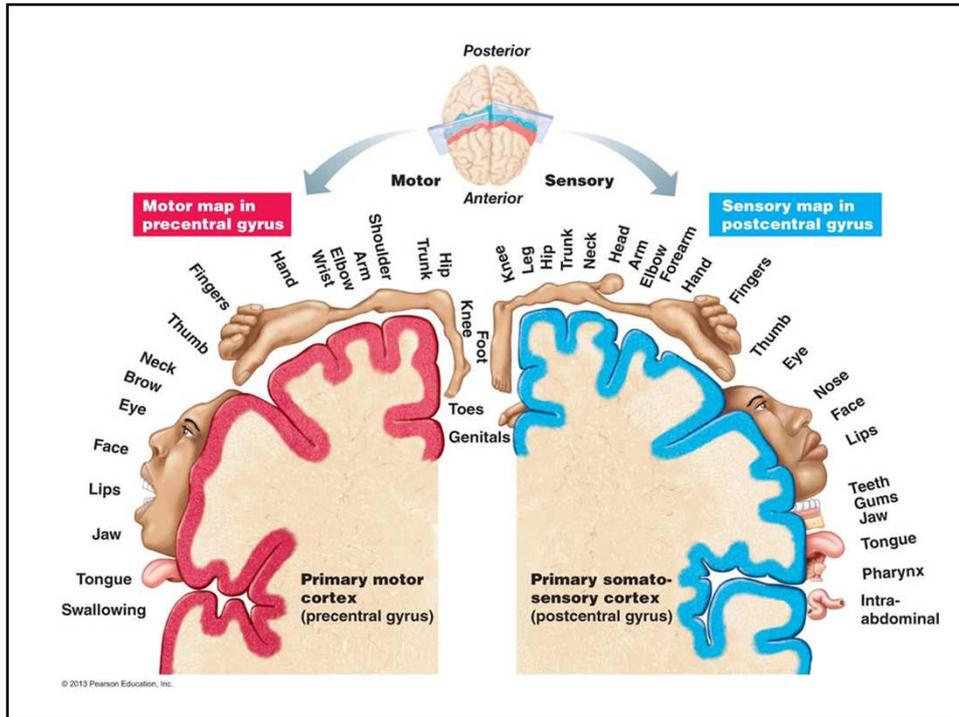
## Accident vasculaire cérébral= population hétérogène





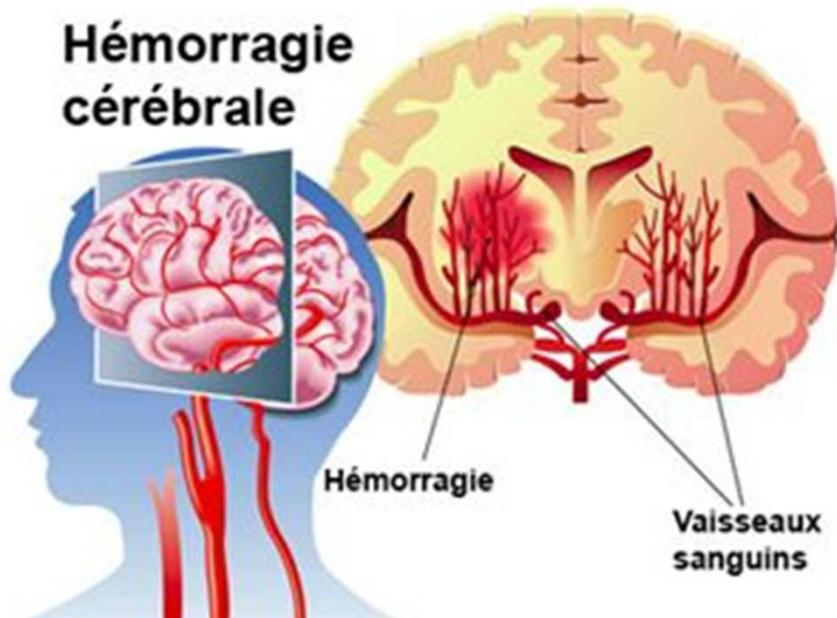




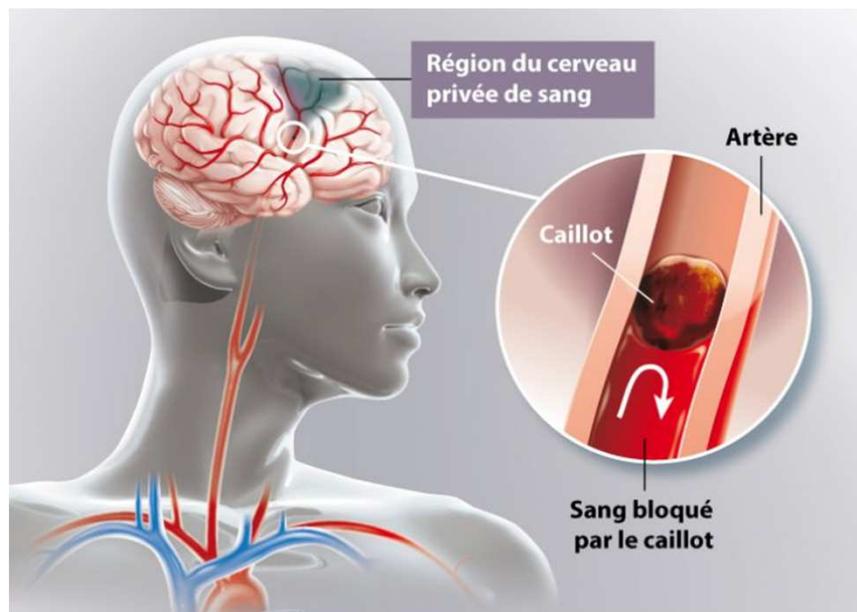


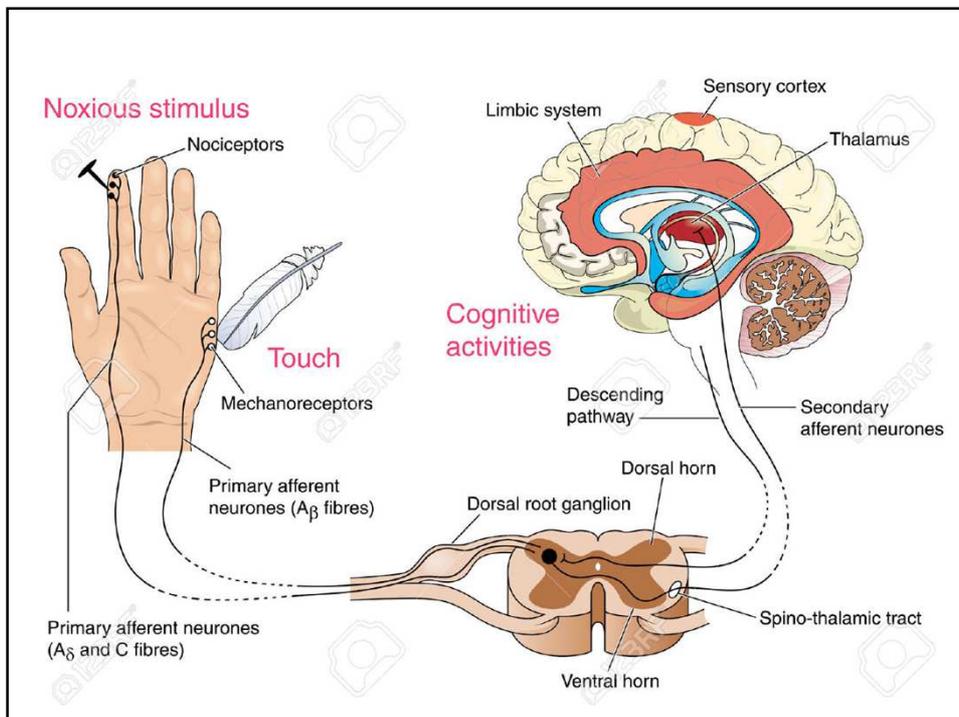
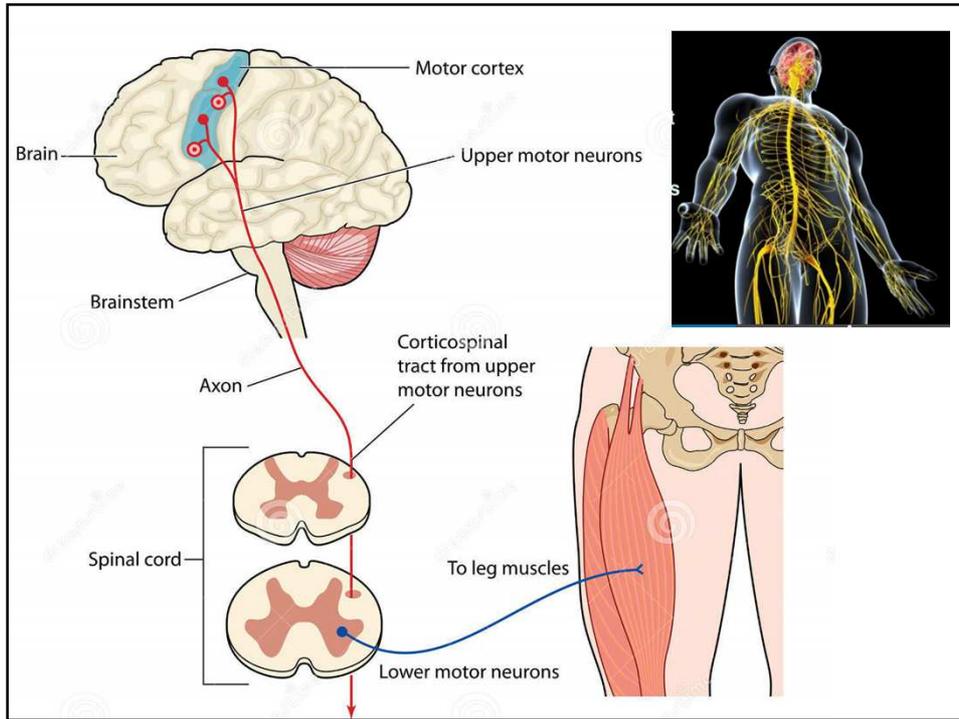
Différents types d'AVC : ischémique ou hémorragique

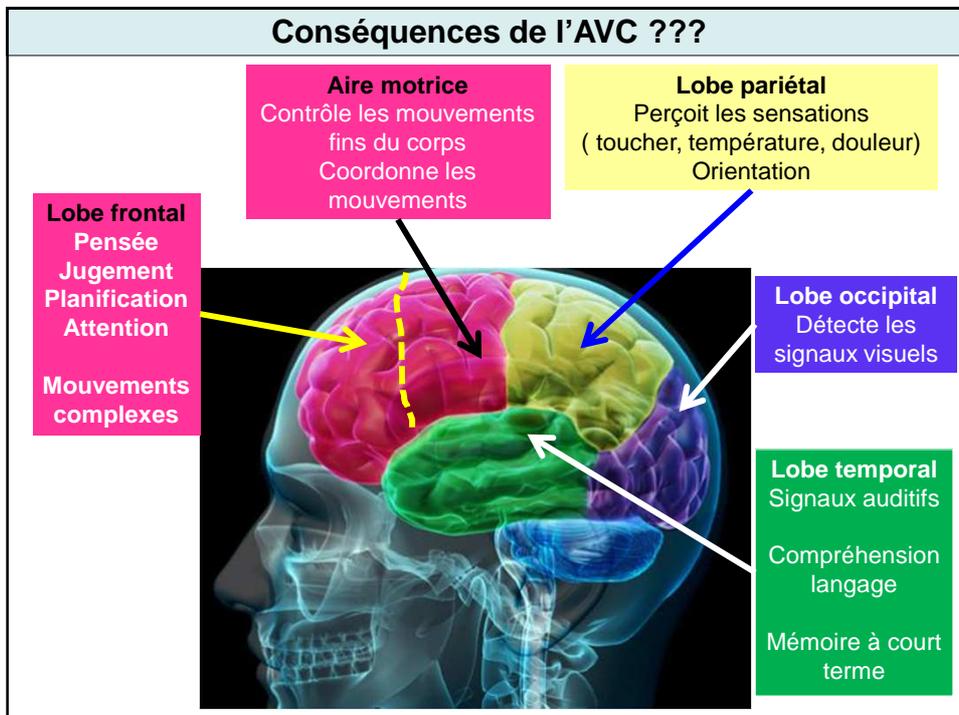
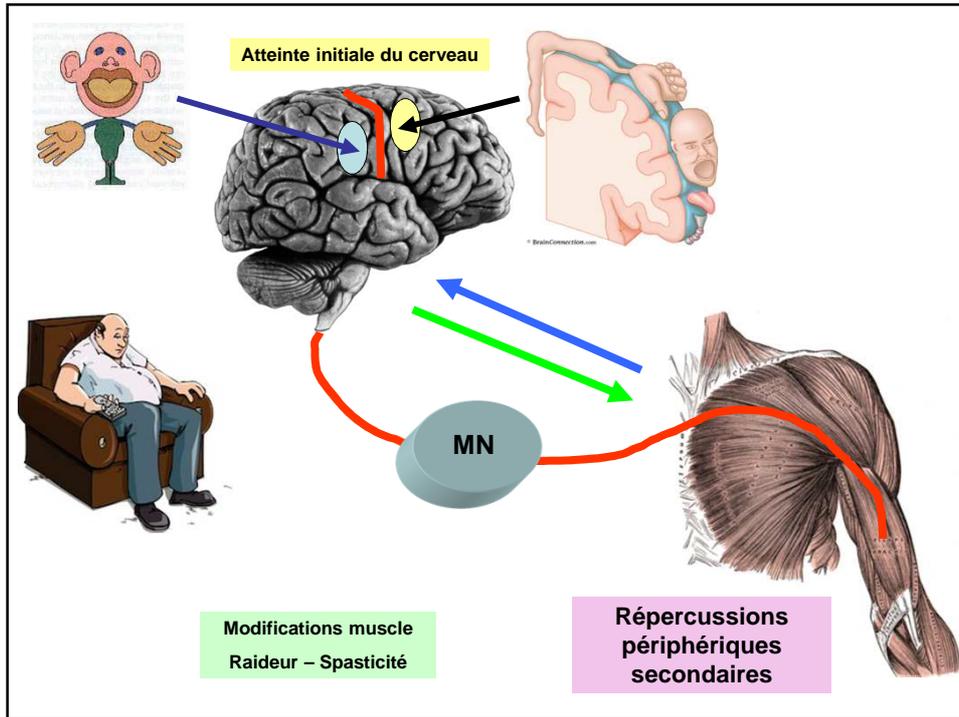
### Hémorragie cérébrale

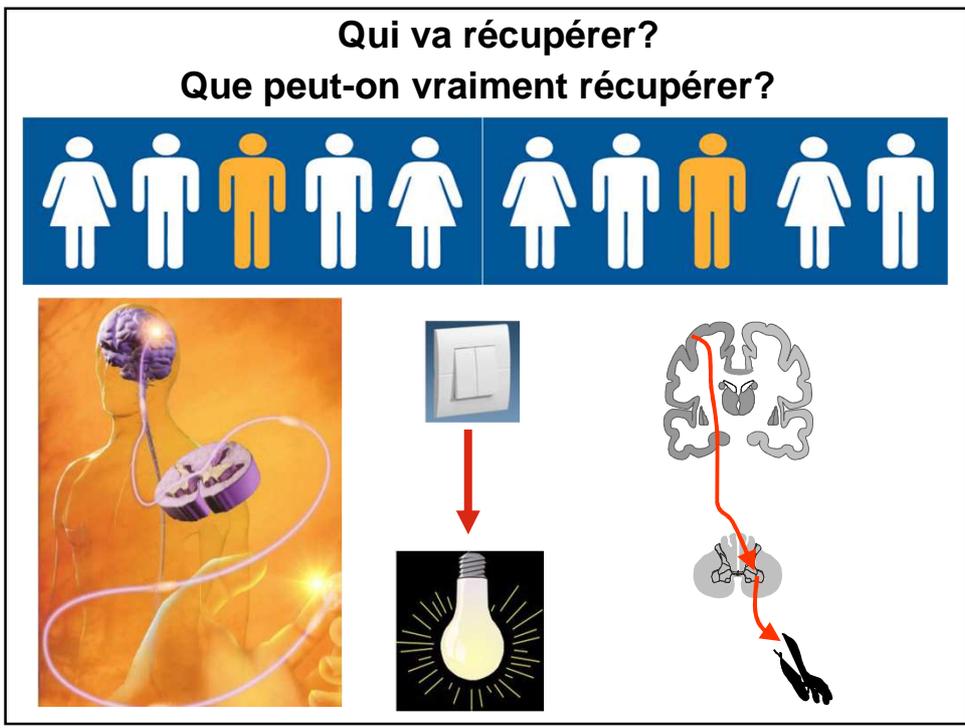
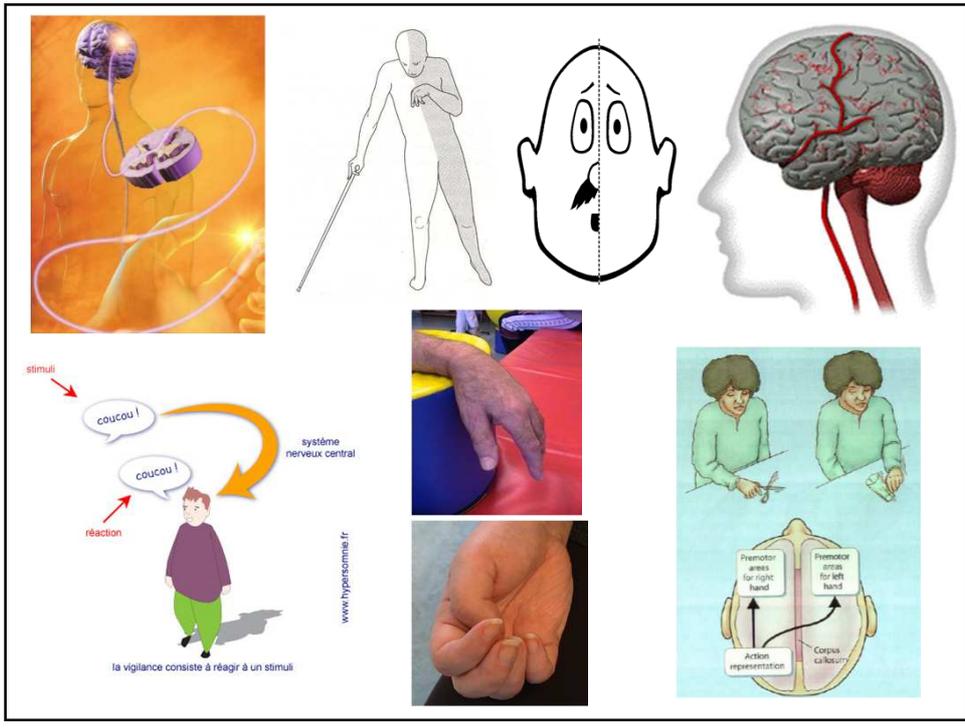


Différents types d'AVC : ischémique ou hémorragique





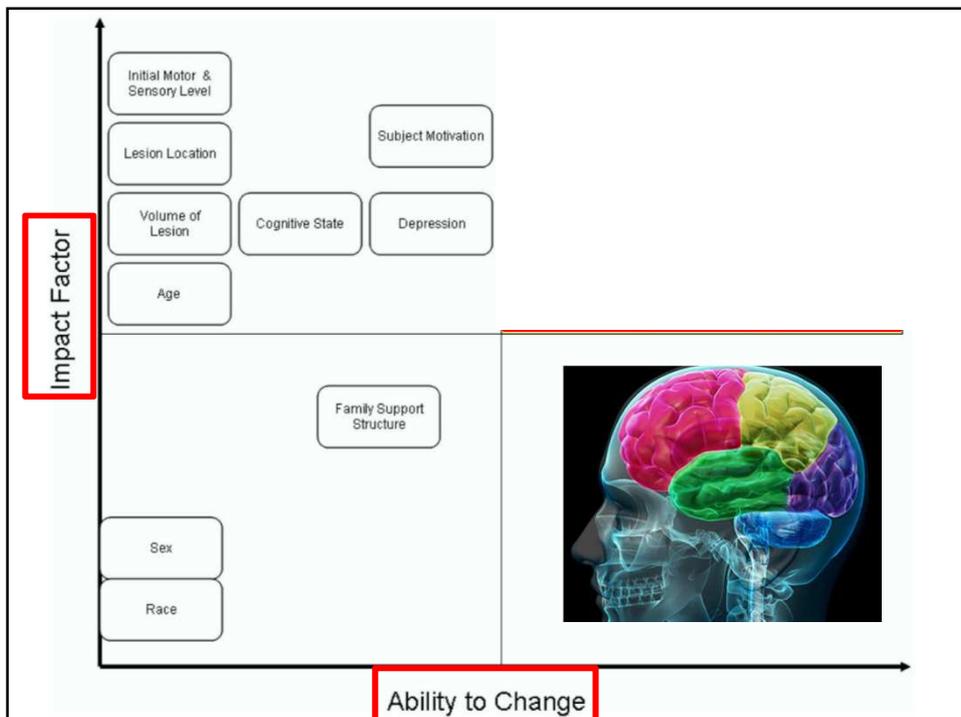
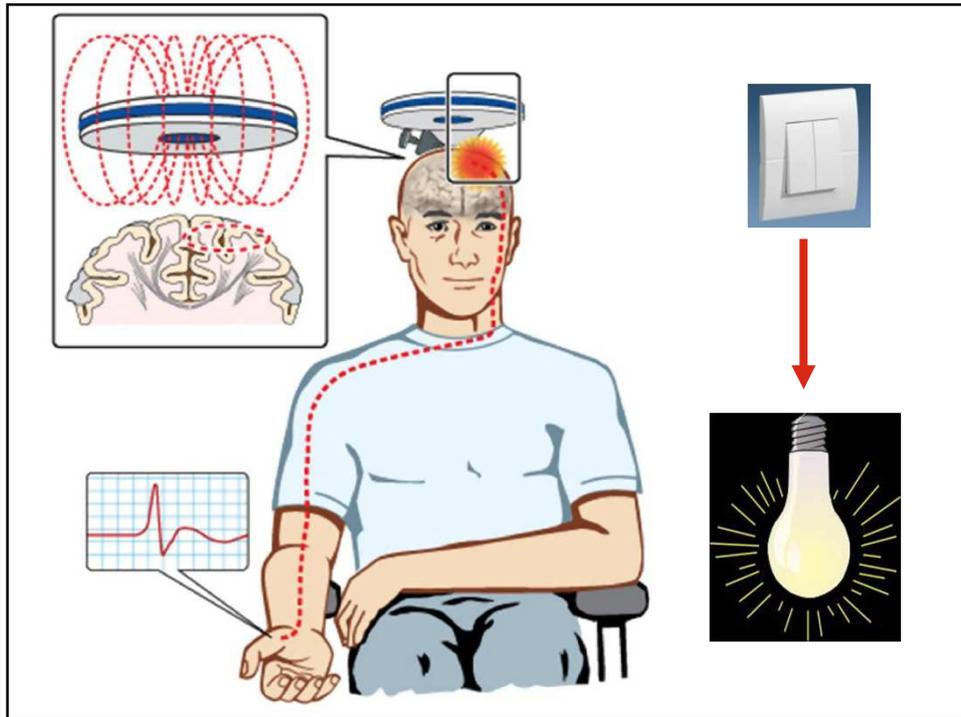






**Age de la maison  
Localisation de l'incendie  
Qualité des matériaux**

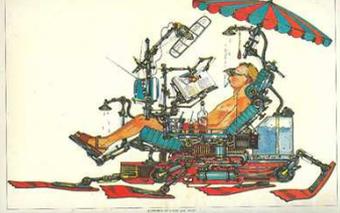
**Age du sujet  
Localisation de la lésion  
Capacités motrices et  
sensitives du sujet**



### Contenu de la séance de rééducation

**Passives**

Absence de participation active



Séance de rééducation

0 100 %

Passif <<< actif

Passif

**Actif**

0 100 %



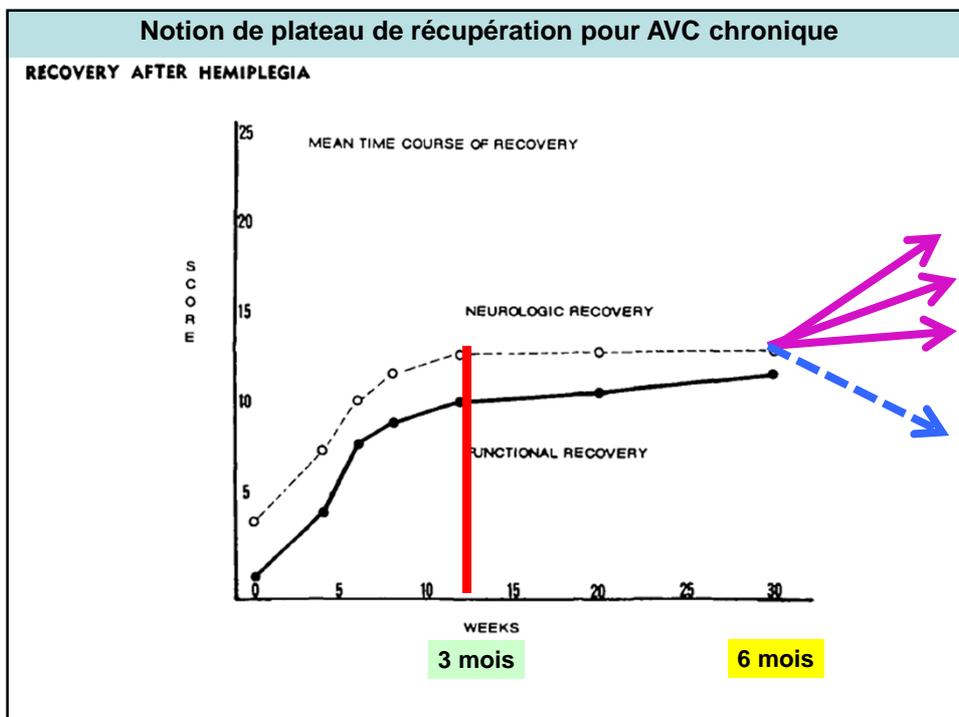
**Activo-passives**

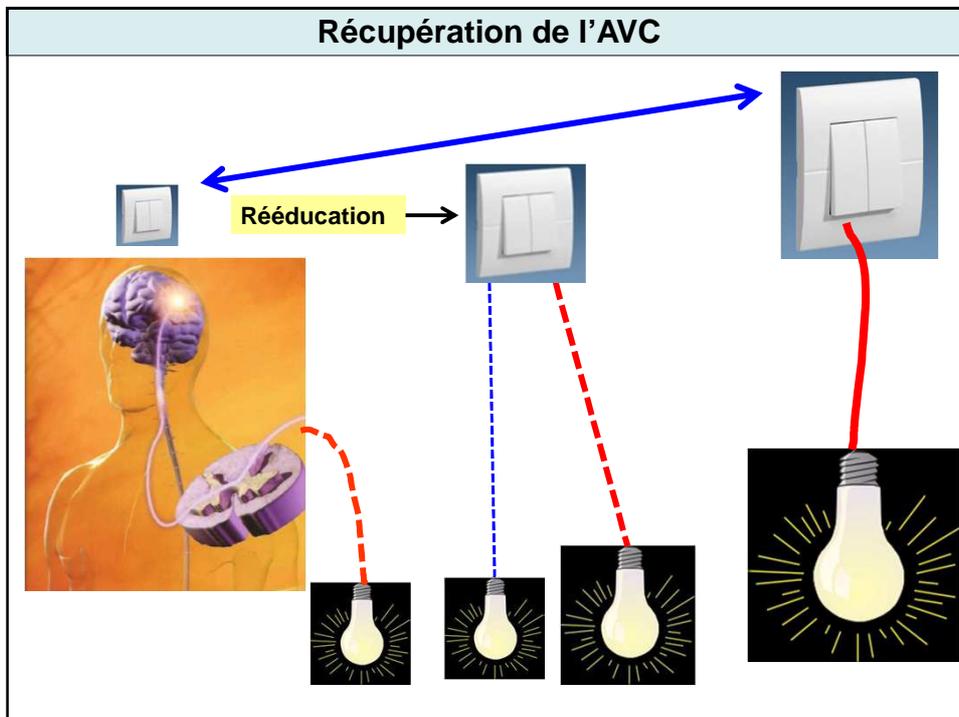
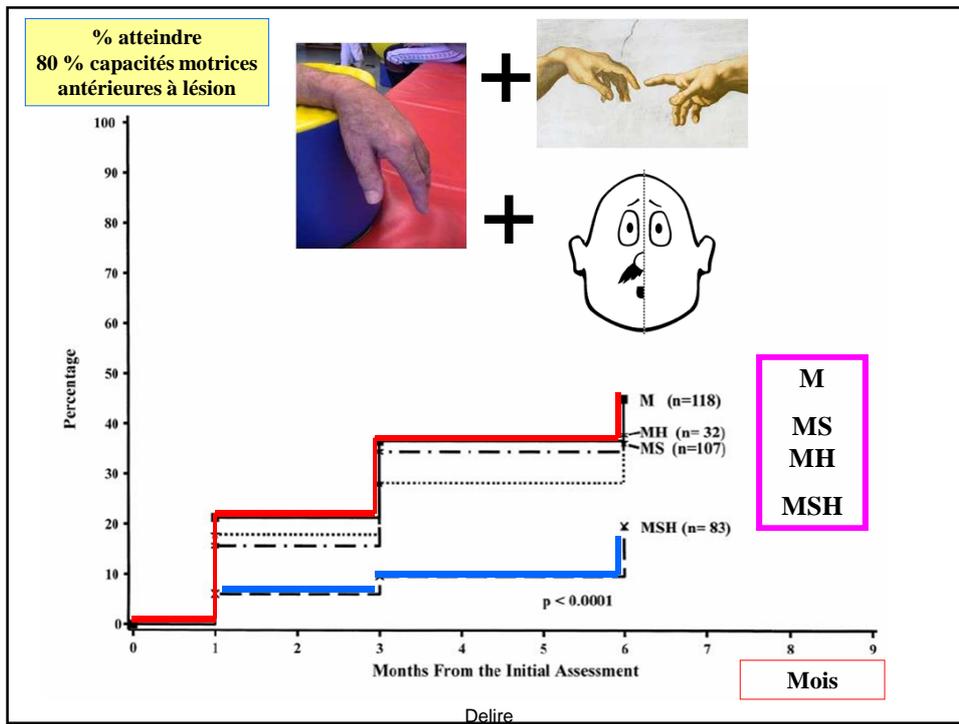
Participation active

Reposent sur la production de mouvement

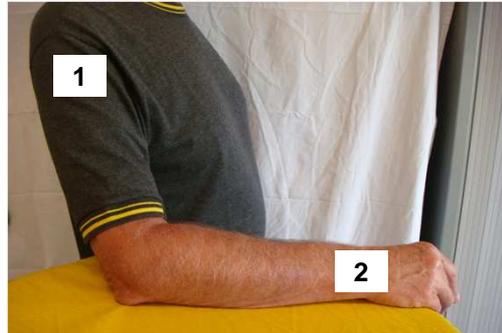
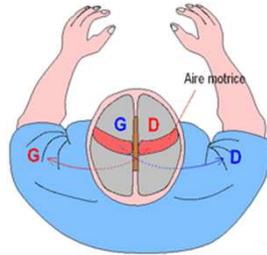


**Actives**

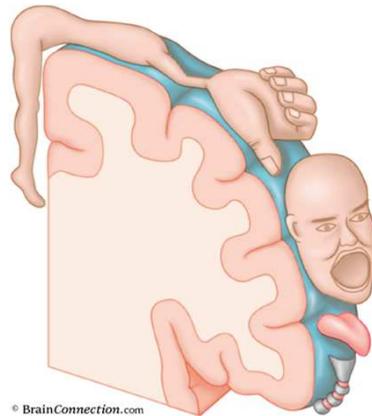
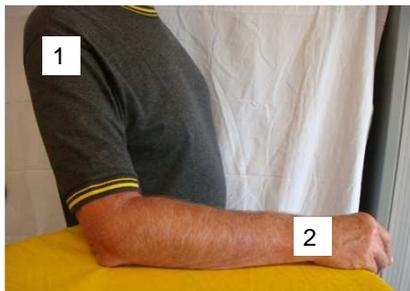




## Récupération membre supérieur

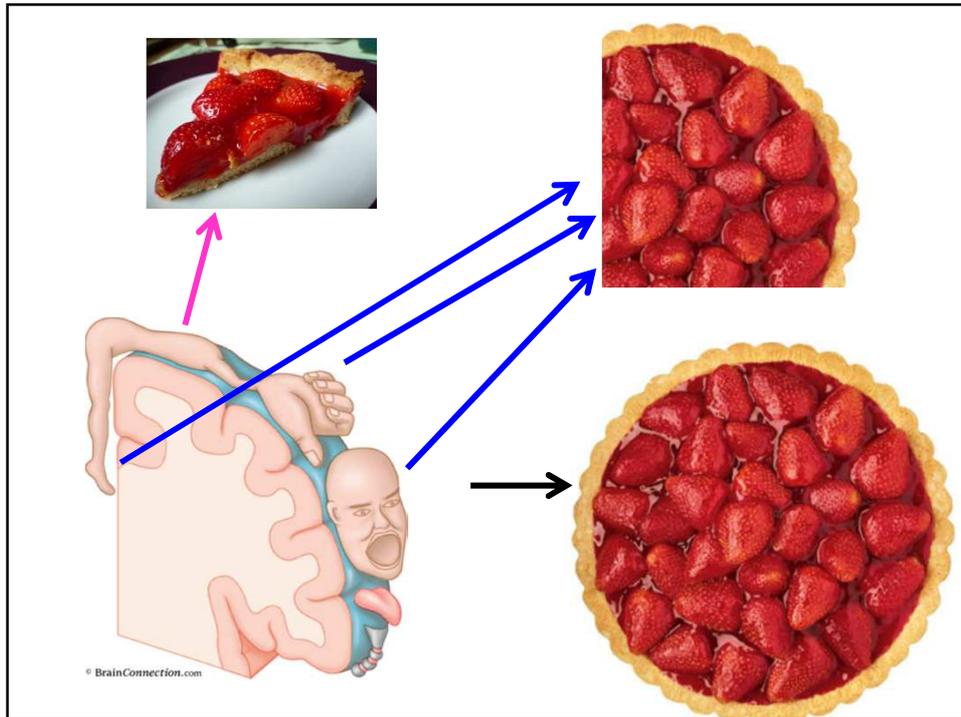


## Récupération épaule >>> main



**Somatotopie**  
**Anatomie**  
**Contrôle neurologique**  
**Compensation**  
**Influence de la rééducation**

33



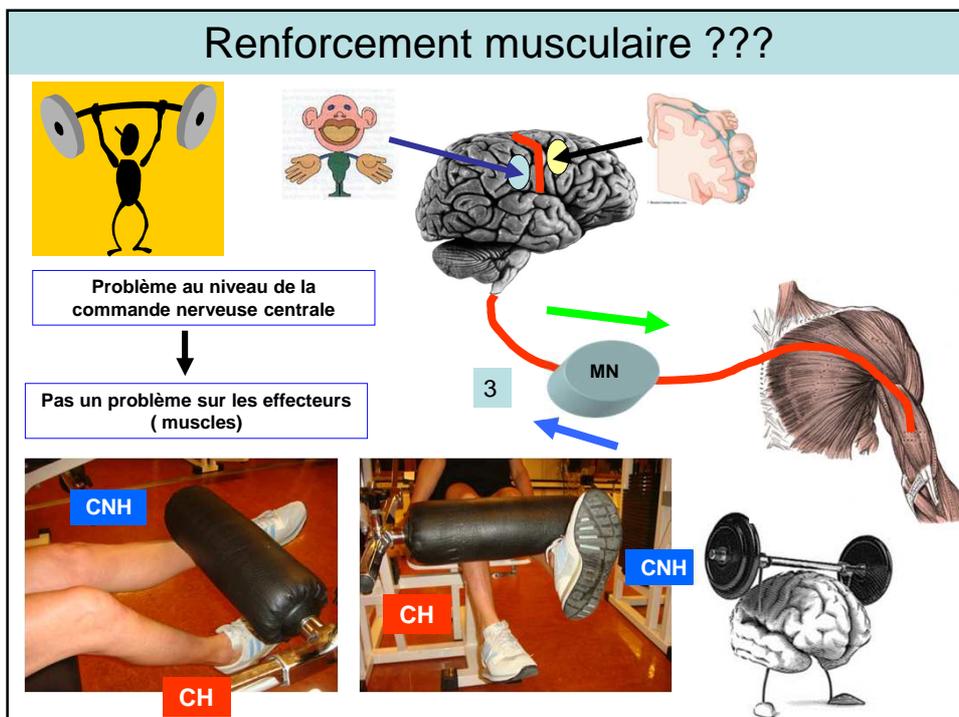
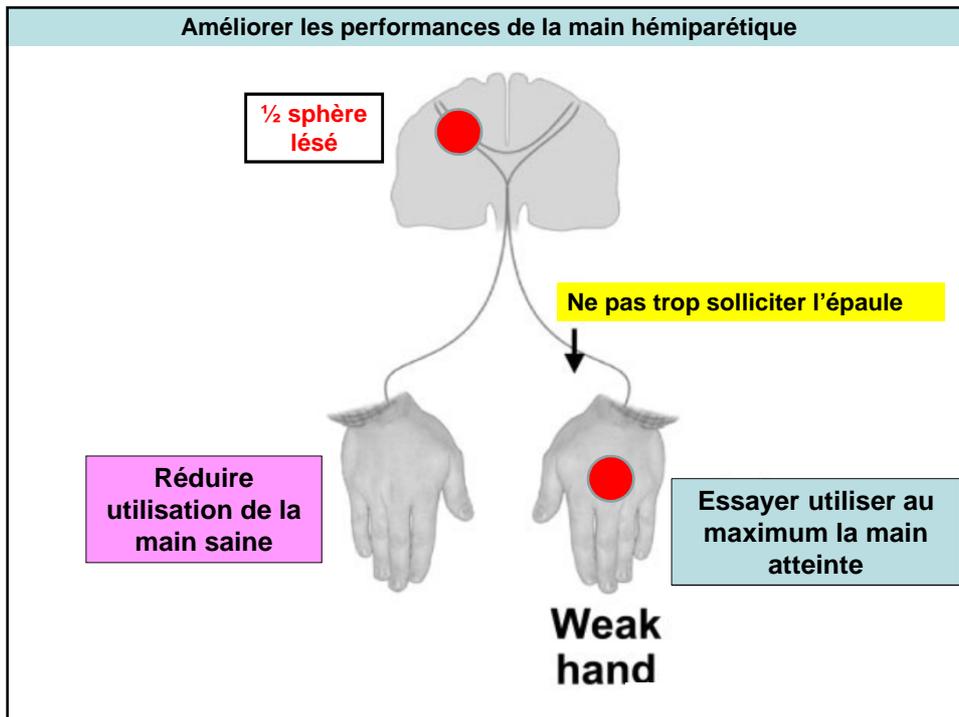
## Récupération

**Représentation motrice**  
Grand nombre de neurones si complexité de mouvement

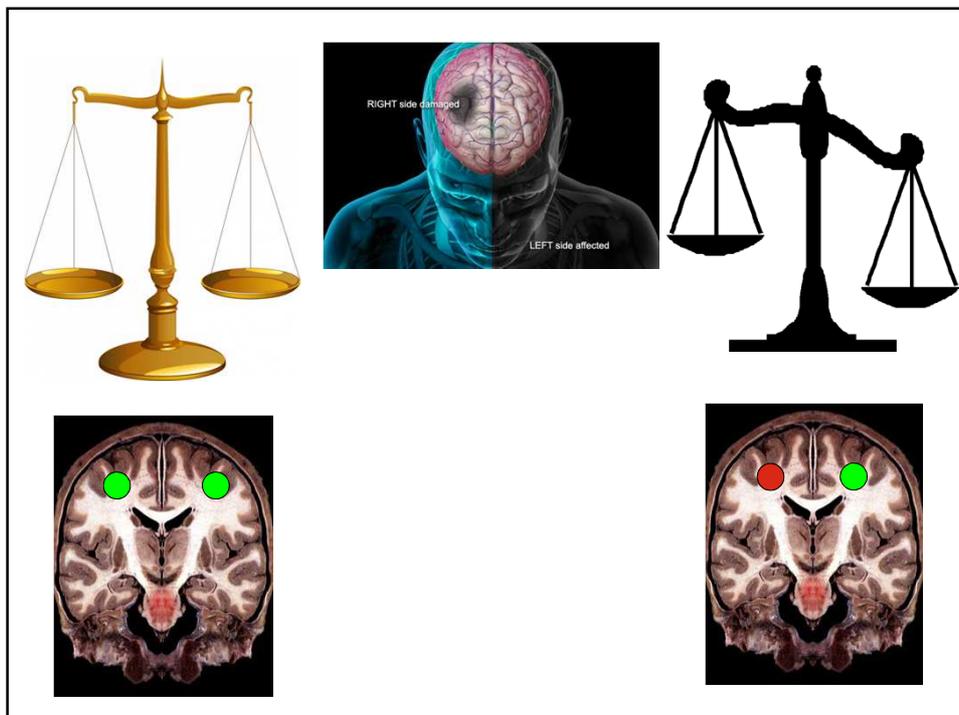
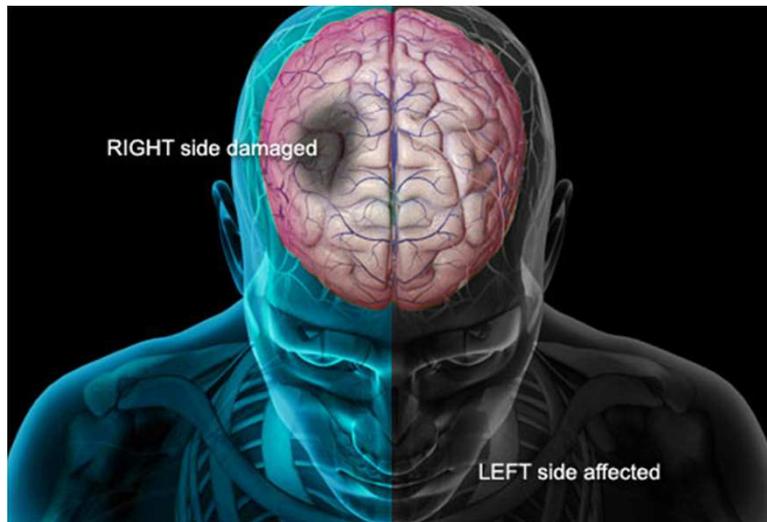
**Récupération motrice**  
plus importante si mouvement peu complexe

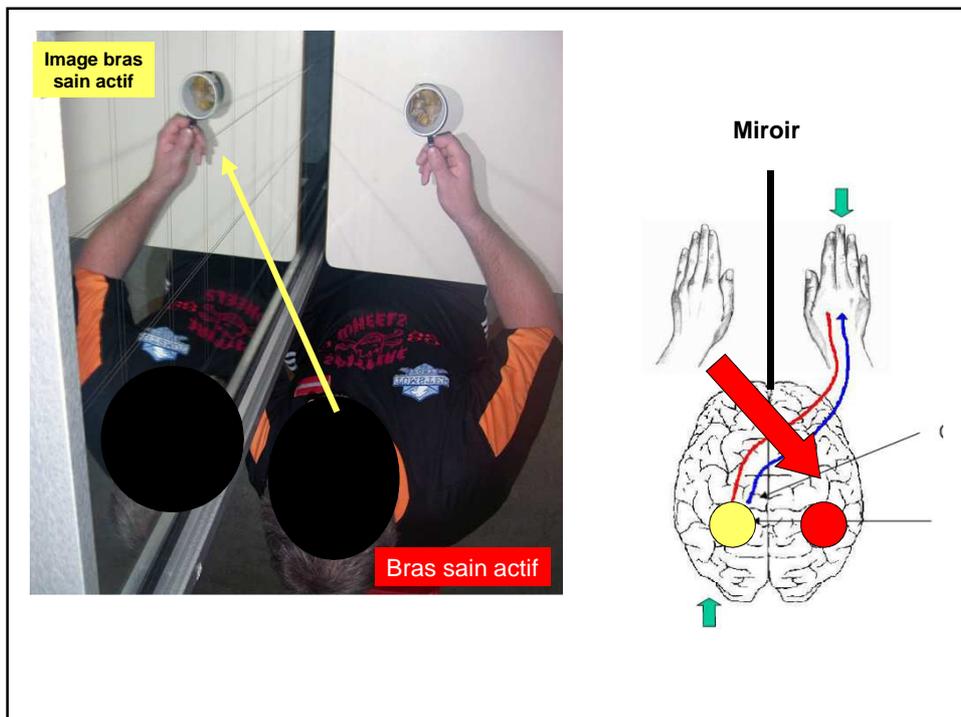
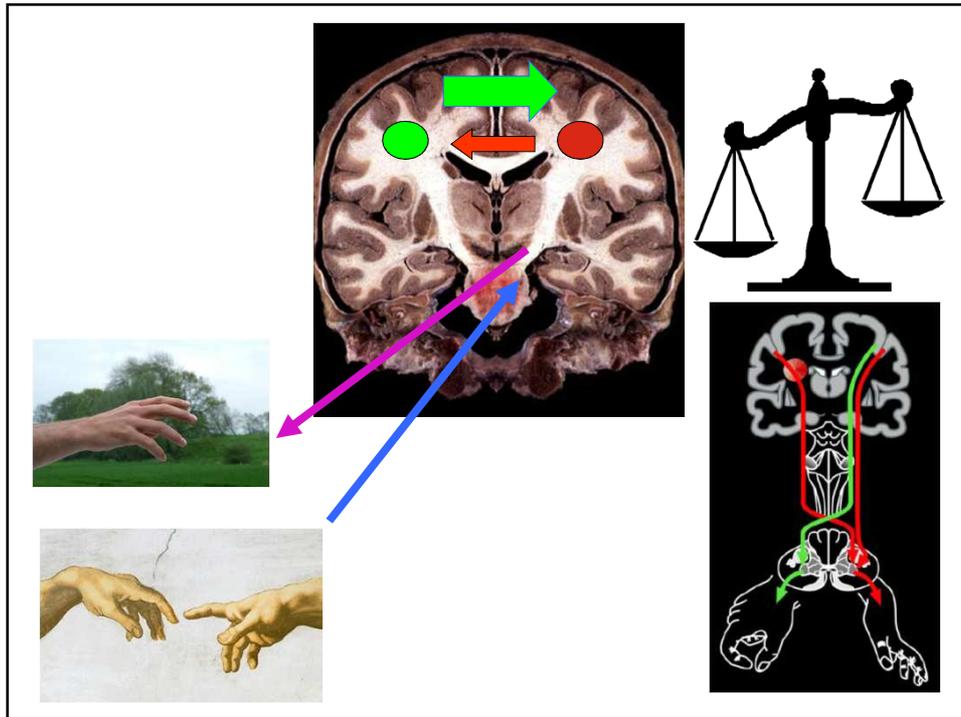
**Récupération épaule et hanche >> main et pied**

© BrainConnection.com



## Rôle de l'hémisphère sain





### Le caractère transitif ou intransitif de l'action observée

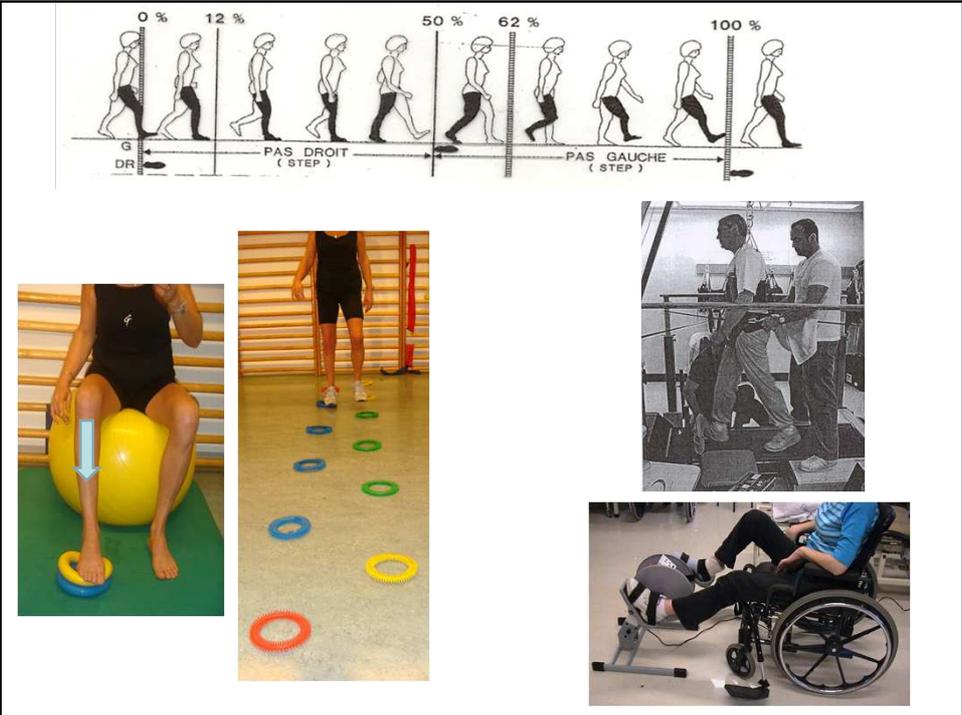
(Buccino et al. 2001)

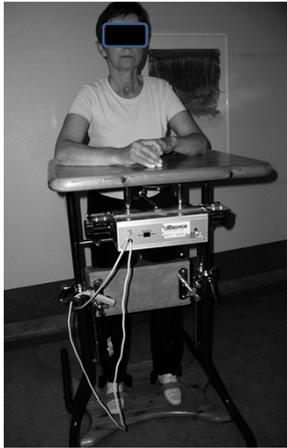
Effecteur

Objet

42

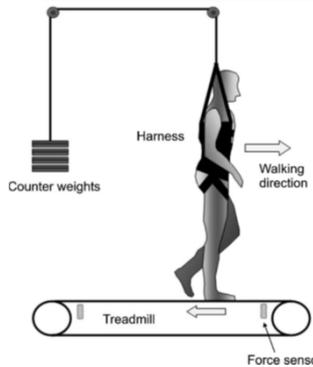
### Bloquer les segments corporels similaires au mouvement recherché côté atteint





Modern concepts of motor learning, however, favor a task-specific repetitive training :  
**“The best way to improve walking is to walk.”**

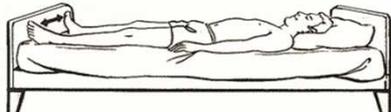
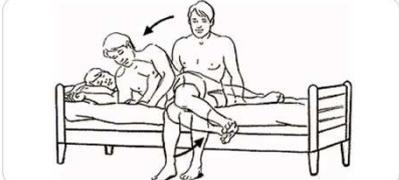
### Activités cycliques

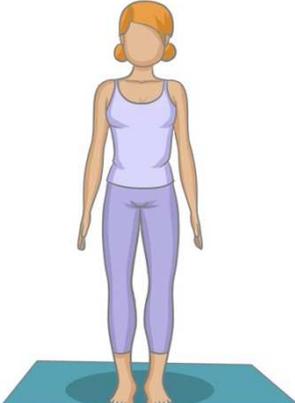


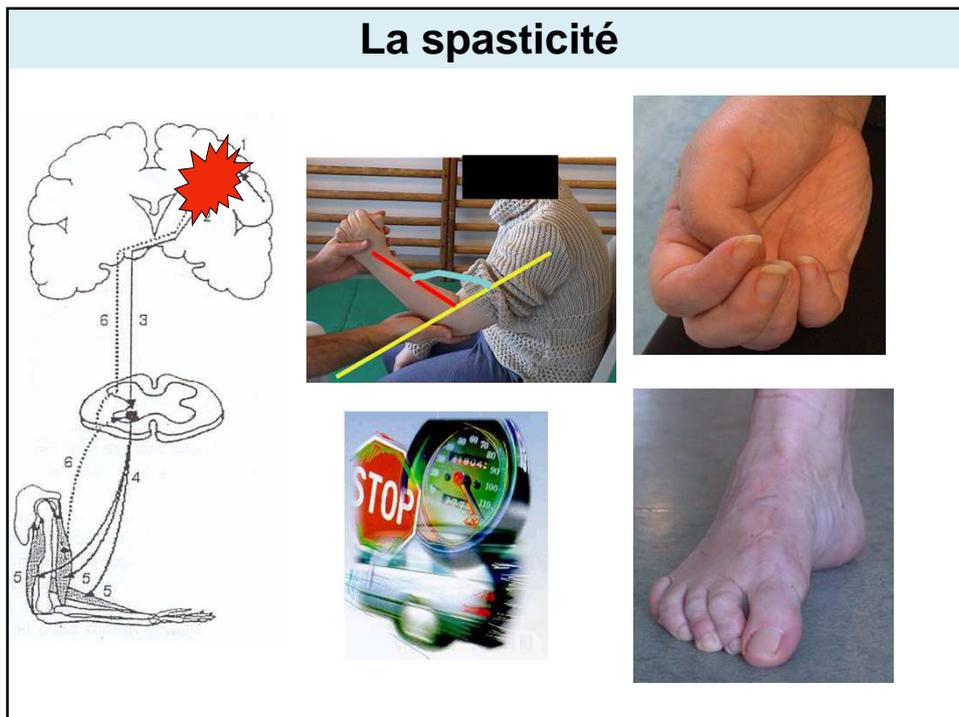
### Qui peut le plus ... peut le moins

<b>500 m</b>	400 m	120 m	25 m
<b>50 m</b>	<b>30 m</b>	10 m	5 m




  
↓  


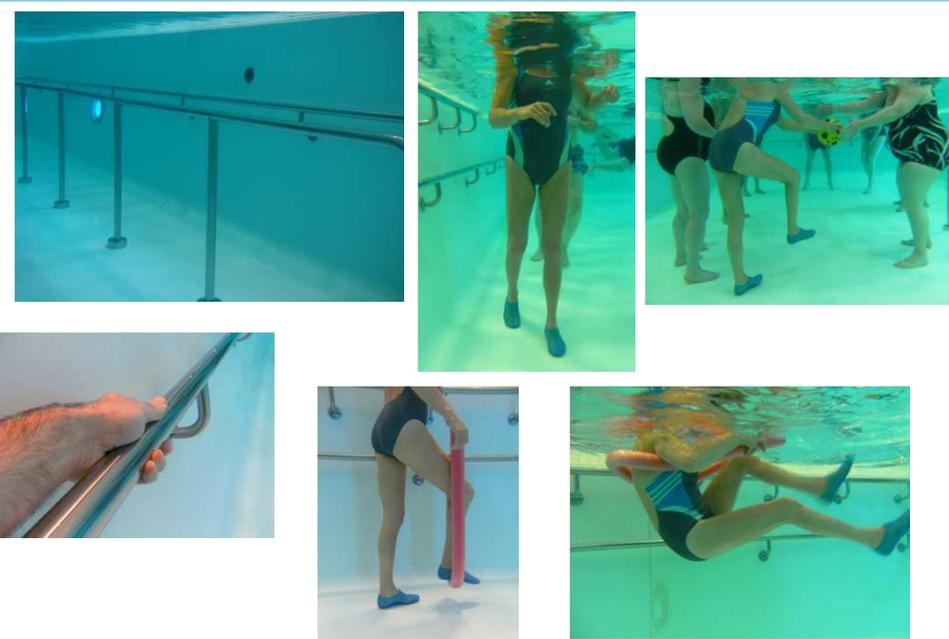


**Stretching pour soulager les raideurs**



The collage consists of five images: a close-up of a hand being pulled back to stretch the fingers; a close-up of a foot being pulled back to stretch the toes; a person's legs with a cane; and an elderly woman in a pink shirt and floral skirt stretching her right arm against a signpost.

**Activité en piscine**



The collage consists of six images: a pool with metal railings; a person in a black swimsuit underwater; a group of people in a pool; a hand holding a metal railing; a person in a black swimsuit and blue shoes standing in a pool with a red cane; and a person in a black swimsuit and blue shoes underwater with a red cane.

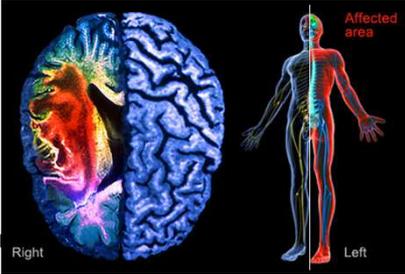


**Conséquence de l' AVC = hémiplégie**



**Cérébrolésion**

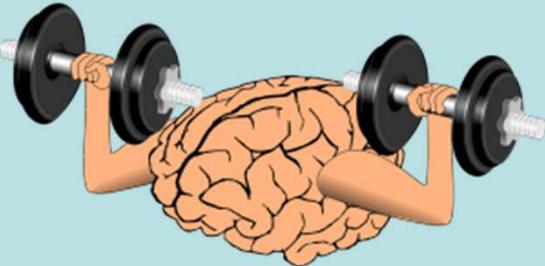
- = lésion unilatérale ( répercussions bilatérales)
- = accident unique
- = évolution « positive »
- = dégâts corticaux et répercussions périphériques
- = séquelles selon l'endroit de la lésion
- = troubles du tonus ( spasticité)
- = troubles associés ( mémoire, parole,...)
- .....



**Quelques « techniques » « efficaces »**

Etre spécifique  
à la tâche recherchée





**Effet de l'entraînement non définitif**  
**Répétition des séances ( en continu ou par bloc)**



**Blötz a.s.b.l.**  
Lëtzebuerger Associatioun fir Betroffener vun engem Gehirnschlag



**Blötz**  
a.s.b.l.

Delire Ralph	<a href="mailto:rdelire@ulb.ac.be">rdelire@ulb.ac.be</a>
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