The group with KOA (GOAJ) showed an average of 2,7 falls in the last twelve months, while the control group (GC) showed an average of 1,4 falls. There was a negative correlation between gait speed and sitting down/standing up time with the number of falls.
Conclusion: Women with KOA have decreased functional mobility, and this may contribute to a higher occurrence of falls in this population.
Implications: The study shows that women with KOA have decreased functional mobility, which can negatively affect the performance of activities of daily living and the quality of life of this population.
Keywords: Arthrosis, Physical Functional Performance, Biopsychosocial Factors

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgment: This study was achieved with the support of the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES).

Ethics committee approval: The research project was approved by the local ethics committee of Universidade Estadual Paulista, Marília Campus, opinion number 1.503.496/2015.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100780

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POSTURAL BALANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STATUS IN POST COVID-19 CONDITION IN NON-HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

Janice Regina Moreira Bastos[1], Izabella Bárbara de Araújo Paz Melo[1], Fabio Vieira dos Anjos[1]
[1] *Laboratory of Neurosciences in Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Sciences Post-Graduation Program, Augusto Motta University Centre (UNISUAM), Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Background: Individuals with post COVID-19 conditions risk to develop short and/or mid term neuromuscular sequels that may involve changes on balance control. The POST-COVID-19 Functional Scale (PCFS) has the potential to evaluate the general functional capacity, however, if the PCFS can also be used to measure the impact on the balance control over the post COVID-19 functionality, remains unclear.
Objectives: To investigate if COVID-19 may impact the balance control and if possible, changes are associated with the functional status of the individual estimated by PCFS.
Methods: 60 adults were spited into two groups: 30 patients on control group and 30 on post COVID-19 group. Both groups underwent clinical evaluation of balance control based on the following tests: Functional Reach Test (FRT), Berg Balance Scale (BBS), Time Up and Go (TUG), Tinetti Balance Test (TINETTI) and Mini-BESTest (MBT). Besides, the post COVID group answered the PCFS questionnaire. For data statistical analysis, it was used the Student's T Test, comparing the score found on groups' balance tests. The Pearson's correlation test was used to correlate the balance tests and PCFS. The multiple linear regression was used to identify which balance variable may play important role on PCFS' prevision, with significancy level of 5%.
Results: It wasn't found significative differences ($p>0,05$) between groups for: BBS (average ± control standard deviation and post COVID-19: 49.200±7.863 and 49.300±8.322 points); TUG (12.500± 4.925 and 11.033±5.109 seconds); TINETTI (24.467±4.890 and 25.633±3.873 points); and MBT (22.500±5.361 and 22.967±4.716 points). But, for FRT, there was significative difference (p=0,046) between groups post COVID-19 (31,333±6,563 cm) and control (28,083±5,748 cm). The balance variables showed significative correlation ($p<0,05$) and moderated with PCFS: TINETTI (r=0.584), FRT (r=±-0.542), MBT (r=-0.53), BBS (r=0.415) and TUG (r=0.368). TINETTI was the independent variable that significantly played important role on PCFS' determination (R^2 value was set from 0,368, p = 0.004).
Conclusion: The results showed that significative changes on postural stability wasn't observed among groups for most balance tests applied, except FRT. Both groups, however, presented reach on FRT above reference value, indicating low fragility and fall risk for the patients. Minor changes on functional status of post COVID-19 group (23 of 30 patients presented grade between 0 and 1) may explain similarities on body balance among groups. Moderated correlations were observed between PCFS and balance tests and, the TINETTI, seems to play important role on PCFS' determination.
Implications: In rehabilitation field, the research results indicate the PCFS' implementation to monitor functionality, covering changes on postural balance and other functional outcomes, aiming to improve evaluation methods and intervention on neuromuscular function rehabilitation on the context of post COVID-19.
Keywords: Postural balance, COVID-19, post COVID-19 condition, POST-COVID-19 Functional Scale

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgment: The authors wish to thank FAPERJ (grant number E-26/211.104/2021) and Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES, Finance Code 001, number 888817.708718/2022-00), Brasil

Ethics committee approval: Augusto Motta University Centre (UNISUAM), CAAE — 54483421.8.0000.5235

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100781

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POWERED MOBILITY FOR CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL ZIKA SYNDROME: LEARNING AND GOAL ATTAINMENT OUTCOMES

Jean Bendito Felix[1], Ana Carolina de Campos[2], Karol Souza Monteiro[2], Egmar Longo[3]
[1] *Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte/(UFRN), Faculty of Health Sciences of Trairi/FACISA. Santa Cruz, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil*
[2] *Department of Physical Therapy, University of São Carlos (UFSCar), São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil*
[3] *Department of Physical Therapy, Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB), João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil*

Background: Powered mobility training with modified ride-on cars is an innovative intervention option that aims to improve the body functions and participation of children with severe disabilities. In addition to enabling self-initiated mobility, training can result in learning gains in ride-on car use and attainment of rehabilitation goals. Due to their severe motor and cognitive impairment, children with Congenital Zika Syndrome (CZS) may benefit from interventions with modified powered ride-on cars, as such devices are more cost-effective when compared to motorized wheelchairs.
Objectives: To describe the results of a powered mobility intervention with modified motorized ride-on cars for children with CZS, considering the outcomes of goal attainment and mobility learning.
Methods: This is a pilot study with 12 weeks of intervention and 4 weeks of follow-up. The intervention was guided by a physiotherapist or occupational therapist and consisted of training sessions with modified ride-on cars, lasting 40 minutes, three times a week, at the Clínica Escola de Fisioterapia da Faculdade de Ciências da Saúde do Trairi (FACISA), in Santa Cruz-RN. The outcomes of interest were mobility learning, assessed using the "Assessment of the Use of