

Comment of Article

The Effect of Different Occupational Therapy Techniques on Post-stroke Patients

The article describes two methods of modern rehabilitation after stroke and compares the effects of occupational therapy using these two methods within the evidence-based medicine.

Constraint-induced movement therapy is recommended for paresis, which is retained partial mobility of affected extremities. Now it is proven to have a therapeutic effect after 30 min of treatment per day (compared with the previous 20 to 22 hours of therapy per day) [1].

Mirror therapy is a simple, excellent therapeutic method. It is a new rehabilitation strategy that has been proposed as a means therapy of stroke. Mirror therapy is also suitable for patients with total plegia limbs. It is a neuro-rehabilitation technique designed to remodulate cortical brain mechanisms. With this technique, patients per-

form movements using the unaffected limb whilst watching its mirror reflection superimposed over the (unseen) affected limb. This creates a visual illusion and provides positive feedback to the motor cortex that movement of the affected limb has occurred. The approach is thought to offer potential to improve function through the visual dominance upon motor and sensory processes [2].

Mirror therapy is recommended in both acute and chronic phases of rehabilitation after stroke [3]. Mirror therapy offers an easy-to-use, very effective and low-cost adjuvant therapeutic rehabilitation technique.

References

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