



Short Communication

Rehabilitation in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Approaches and Future Prospects

Marco Orsini^{1*}, Monara Kedma Nunes², Lysnara Lial², Rayele Moreira², Victor Hugo Bastos^{2,3}, André Palma Matta¹, Mariana Cunha¹, Beny Smidh⁴, Pedro Ribeiro³, Bruna Velasques³, Silmar Teixeira⁵, Juliana Bittencourt⁶ and Acary Bulle Oliveira⁷

¹Department of Neurology, Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

²Brain Mapping Laboratory and Functionality - LAMCEF, Federal University of Piauí, Parnaíba, Brazil

³Brain Mapping Laboratory and Sensory-motor Integration, IPUB - Instituto de Psiquiatria da UFRJ, Psychiatric Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

⁴Department of Neurology, Federal University of São Paulo - UNIFESP, São Paulo, Brazil

⁵Mapping and Brain Plasticity Laboratory - LAPLACE, Federal University of Piauí, Parnaíba, Brazil

⁶Federal University of Rio de Janeiro-UFRJ - Brain Mapping Laboratory and EEG - IPUB, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

⁷Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Introduction

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is the most common form of motor neuron disease in adults with an estimated incidence of 1-2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, being the majority of sporadic type and 5-10% familiar. The progressive sign of weakness, and paralysis of the muscles of the upper and lower limbs, face and trunk observed in individuals with the disease results from the progressive loss of upper motor neurons, the corticospinal tract, bulb and spinal cord [1].

The disease is neurodegenerative in nature and inexorably leads to death within 5-10 years from the onset of symptoms, usually as a consequence of a progressive restrictive respiratory failure with diaphragmatic involvement, the main breathing muscle [2]. Because it is a rare pathology, the diagnosis takes about a year for spine forms and 4-6 months for the bulbar ones, and the later the diagnosis, the shorter survival [3]. There is no healing treatment, therefore, palliative

***Corresponding author:** Marco Orsini, Department of Neurology, Fluminense Federal University, Graduate Program in Rehabilitation Sciences, Praça das Nações, 34 - Bonsucesso, Rio de Janeiro - 21041021, Brazil, Tel: +55 (21) 984449832; E-mail: orsinimarco@hotmail.com

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measures are used in an attempt to ensure longevity of patients, quality of life and reduced costs [2,3].

The main therapeutic pillar in ALS is a trans-disciplinary approach, including health professionals, such as doctors, nurses, speech therapists, physiotherapists, nutritionists, psychologists and occupational therapists [4]. The natural history of the disease with variable evolution speed between patients prevents the protocol of activities/exercise therapy, although it is known that a metabolic overload on an already compromised system should be avoided [5,6] and management of muscle weakness/fatigue should include energy maintenance techniques, changes in lifestyle and regular periods of rest between activities. Proper nutritional support is essential, since about one-third of patients with ALS are found in state of malnutrition [7] and stretching techniques and the use of assistive devices are important to facilitate certain basic and instrumental activities of daily living [6].

Symptoms such as dyspnoea, dysphonia, and dysarthria are crucial for speech intelligibility [8] that decreases as the disease progresses. In neuromuscular affections, the pattern of musculature involves changes in vocal quality, resonance, breathing, articulatory precision, speech rate, prosody and pneumophonoarticulatory coordination. At this stage, the therapist, in order to guarantee the message transmission and a better understanding of the caller, encourages the patient to use resources such as syntactic reduction and the routine use of vocabulary, and graphical support [9].

At a more advanced stage of the disease, the patient needs maximum assistance since he is already being bedridden and dependent on invasive ventilatory support. At this time, passive and stretching exercises are indicated so as to delay the onset of contractures and deformities, or to prevent progression of existing liabilities, the use of invasive or noninvasive mechanical ventilation, tracheal aspiration, a nasogastric tube and psychological support [10].

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