

March on soil rehabilitation for individuals with chronic sequelae of stroke [Rehabilitación de marcha sobre suelo para sujetos con secuelas crónicas de accidente cerebrovascular]

Aguilera-Eguía R.

Ibacache-Palma A.

Roco-Videla Á.

Objective: To assess the validity and applicability of the results regarding the effectiveness of the rehabilitation of gait in subjects with stroke surface and answer the following question; In subjects with chronic sequelae of stroke rehabilitation on Is the surface can increase the functionality of the march? **Methods:** The article "Gait training on surface in individuals with chronic stroke," Cochrane systematic review of States et al. (2009) were analyzed. **Results:** The Rehabilitation march on soil does not produce significant changes in relation to the functionality of the progress in subjects with chronic sequelae of stroke (more than six months, presenting a standardized mean difference (SMD) 0.19, (95% - from 0.05 to 0.43). However, the gait training could generate statistically significant changes in relation to their performance, presenting a mean difference (MD) of 26.06 [7.14 to 44.97] in the amount of meters back tours rehabilitation. **Conclusion:** Despite the methodological limitations and the low number of studies included in the systematic review analyzed is reasonable to recommend the rehabilitation of surface march on chronic stroke patients with motor sequelae as an adjunct to standard therapy kinésica as, although no statistically significant differences in gait functionality, significant changes are reported in their performance, resulting in clinically relevant changes for the affected individual. © 2017, Universidad del Norte. All rights reserved.

Gait training

Physical therapy

Rehabilitation

Stroke

