



Sélection des revues systématiques : Issue 4, 2013

9 revues ont été sélectionnées qui concernent les domaines d'application de la physiothérapie suivants :

- Cardio Respiratoire (1)
- Ergonomie et santé du travail (0)
- Musculo squelettique (2)
- Neurologie (1)
- Oncologie (1)
- Orthopédie (1)
- Pédiatrie (1)
- Personnes âgées (0)
- Sports (1)
- Urologie et santé de la femme (0)
- Autres (1)

1. [Cognitive rehabilitation for executive dysfunction in adults with stroke or other adult non-progressive acquired brain damage](#)

Objectives

To determine the effects of cognitive rehabilitation on executive dysfunction for adults with stroke or other non-progressive acquired brain injuries.

Authors' conclusions

We identified insufficient high-quality evidence to reach any generalised conclusions about the effect of cognitive rehabilitation on executive function, or other secondary outcome measures. Further high-quality research comparing cognitive rehabilitation with no intervention, placebo or sensorimotor interventions is recommended.

discipline: Neurologie

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2. Conservative interventions for treating diaphyseal fractures of the forearm bones in children

Objectives

To assess the effects of different conservative interventions for diaphyseal forearm fractures in children, including adolescents.

Authors' conclusions

This review found no usable evidence from randomised trials to make recommendations concerning different conservative interventions for the treatment of diaphyseal fractures of the forearm bones in children. Publication in full of trials that have already been performed on this topic would be a useful start to changing this unsatisfactory situation.

discipline: Orthopedie

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3. Interventions for treating pain and disability in adults with complex regional pain syndrome

Objectives

To summarise the evidence from Cochrane and non-Cochrane systematic reviews of the effectiveness of any therapeutic intervention used to reduce pain, disability or both in adults with complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS).

Authors' conclusions

There is a critical lack of high quality evidence for the effectiveness of most therapies for CRPS. Until further larger trials are undertaken, formulating an evidence-based approach to managing CRPS will remain difficult.

discipline: Musculo-squelettique

4. [Massage for promoting mental and physical health in typically developing infants under the age of six months](#)

Objectives

The aim of this review was to assess whether infant massage is effective in promoting infant physical and mental health in low-risk, population samples.

Authors' conclusions

These findings do not currently support the use of infant massage with low-risk groups of parents and infants. Available evidence is of poor quality, and many studies do not address the biological plausibility of the outcomes being measured, or the mechanisms by which change might be achieved. Future research should focus on the impact of infant massage in higher-risk groups (for example, demographically and socially deprived parent-infant dyads), where there may be more potential for change.

discipline: Pédiatrie

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5. [Non-invasive ventilation for cystic fibrosis](#)

Objectives

To compare the effect of non-invasive ventilation versus no non-invasive ventilation in people with cystic fibrosis.

Authors' conclusions

Non-invasive ventilation may be a useful adjunct to other airway clearance techniques, particularly in people with cystic fibrosis who have difficulty expectorating sputum. Non-invasive ventilation, used in addition to oxygen, may improve gas exchange during sleep to a greater extent than oxygen therapy alone in moderate to severe disease. These benefits of non-invasive ventilation have largely been demonstrated in single treatment sessions with small numbers of participants. The impact of this therapy on pulmonary exacerbations and disease progression remain unclear. There is a need for long-term randomised controlled trials which are adequately powered to determine the clinical effects of non-invasive ventilation in cystic fibrosis airway clearance and exercise.

discipline: Cardio Respiratoire

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6. Physical exercise training interventions for children and young adults during and after treatment for childhood cancer

Objectives

This review aimed to evaluate the effect of a physical exercise training intervention (at home, at a physical therapy centre, or hospital based) on the physical fitness of children with cancer, in comparison with the physical fitness in a care as usual control group. The intervention needed to be offered within the first five years from diagnosis.

The second aim was to assess the effects of a physical exercise training intervention in this population on fatigue, anxiety, depression, self efficacy, and health-related quality of life and to assess the adverse effects of the intervention.

Authors' conclusions

The effects of physical exercise training interventions for childhood cancer participants are not yet convincing due to small numbers of participants and insufficient study methodology. Despite that, first results show a trend towards an improved physical fitness in the intervention group compared to the control group. Changes in physical fitness were seen by improved body composition, flexibility, and cardiorespiratory fitness. However, the evidence is limited and these positive effects were not found for the other assessed outcomes, such as muscle strength/endurance, the level of daily activity, health-related quality of life, and fatigue. There is a need for more studies with comparable aims and interventions, using higher numbers of participants and for studies with another childhood cancer population than ALL only.

discipline: Oncologie

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7. Physical tests for shoulder impingements and local lesions of bursa, tendon or labrum that may accompany impingement

Objectives

To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of physical tests for shoulder impingements (subacromial or internal) or local lesions of bursa, rotator cuff or labrum that may accompany impingement, in people whose symptoms and/or history suggest any of these disorders.

Authors' conclusions

We included 33 studies involving 4002 shoulders in 3852 patients. Although 28 studies were prospective, study quality was still generally poor. Mainly reflecting the use of surgery as a reference test in most studies, all but two studies were judged as not meeting the criteria for having a representative spectrum of patients. However, even these two studies only partly recruited from primary care.

The target conditions assessed in the 33 studies were grouped under five main categories: subacromial or internal impingement, rotator cuff tendinopathy or tears, long head of biceps tendinopathy or tears, glenoid labral lesions and multiple undifferentiated target conditions. The majority of studies used arthroscopic surgery as the reference standard. Eight studies utilised reference standards which were potentially applicable to primary care (local anaesthesia, one study; ultrasound, three studies) or the hospital outpatient setting (magnetic resonance imaging, four studies). One study used a variety of reference standards, some applicable to primary care or the hospital outpatient setting. In two of these studies the reference standard used was acceptable for identifying the target condition, but in six it was only partially so. The studies evaluated numerous standard, modified, or combination index tests and 14 novel index tests. There were 170 target condition/index test combinations, but only six instances of any index test being performed and interpreted similarly in two studies. Only two studies of a modified empty can test for full thickness tear of the rotator cuff, and two studies of a modified anterior slide test for type II superior labrum anterior to posterior (SLAP) lesions, were clinically homogenous. Due to the limited number of studies, meta-analyses were considered inappropriate. Sensitivity and specificity estimates from each study are presented on forest plots for the 170 target condition/index test combinations grouped according to target condition.

discipline: Musculo squelettique

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8. Swimming training for asthma in children and adolescents aged 18 years and under

Objectives

To determine the effectiveness and safety of swimming training as an intervention for asthma in children and adolescents aged 18 years and under.

Authors' conclusions

This review indicates that swimming training is well-tolerated in children and adolescents with stable asthma, and increases lung function (moderate strength evidence) and cardio-pulmonary fitness (high strength evidence). There was no evidence that swimming training caused adverse effects on asthma control in young people 18 years and under with stable asthma of any severity. However whether swimming is better than other forms of physical activity cannot be determined from this review. Further adequately powered trials with longer follow-up periods are needed to better assess the long-term benefits of swimming.

discipline: Sports

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9. Workplace pedometer interventions for increasing physical activity

Objectives

To assess the effectiveness of pedometer interventions in the workplace for increasing physical activity and improving subsequent health outcomes.

Authors' conclusions

There was limited and low quality data providing insufficient evidence to assess the effectiveness of pedometer interventions in the workplace for increasing physical activity and improving subsequent health outcomes.

discipline: Autres

Cette sélection a été réalisée par un groupe indépendant de kinésithérapeutes / physiothérapeutes.

Pour plus d'informations ou vous désabonner, allez sur le site du Centre Cochrane Français : <http://www.cochrane.fr/>