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Constraint-induced movement therapy combined with botulinum-A toxin injection as a novel rehabilitation approach for patients after stroke: Strategy and mechanism

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Stroke is considered as one of the main causes of adult disability and the second most serious cause of death worldwide. Combination between constraint-induced movement therapy (CIMT) and botulinum toxin type A (BTX) injection emerged as a highly efficient intervention for rehabilitation patients after stroke. This is owing to their unique ability onto simultaneous improvement of motor function along with less tendency to spasticity. However, utilization of CIMT with BTX injection in rehabilitation and/or their mechanism hadn't been hitherto highlighted. This review presents a comprehensive study of this area of research including definition, mechanism, therapeutic effects and combination evidence which can consequently be a strong road-map for policy-makers, Researchers, and Physicians.

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