



P 146 HİPERMOBİLİTE SENDROMUNDA EL KAVRAMA GÜCÜ

Pelin Yazgan, Tomris Duymaz

İstanbul Bilim Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yüksekokulu, İstanbul

Amaç: Kas gücü, bir dirence karşı kuvvet uygulamak için gereken kas veya kas grubu yeteneği olarak tanımlanabilir. El kavrama gücü, total kas gücünü gösteren iyi bir belirleyici olarak kabul edilmektedir ama kavrama gücü kişinin gün içindeki fonksiyonel durumu ve otonomisine göre de fizyolojik değişkenlik göstermektedir. Eklem hipermobilité sendromu; eklem esnekliđi, hipermobilité ve yorgunlukla karakterize sık görülen bir kalıtsal bađ dokusu hastalıđıdır. Hipermobilitéde görülen ligament esnekliđi kas gücünü negatif etkileyebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Jamar el dinamometre kullanarak, Benign Eklem Hipermobilité Sendromu (BJH) olan gençlerde kas gücünün etkilenip etkilenmediđini arařtırmaktır.

Gereç-Yöntem: Çalışmaya multidisipliner yaklaşımla BJH tanısı almıř, 38 kiři katıldı. Kiřiler Beighton kriterlerine göre BJH tanısı dođrulanmıř bireylerdi. kontrol grubu 36 sađlıklı yetiřkin kadından oluřuyordu. Kalça fleksör, abdúktör ve diz ekstansör kas gücünü kontrol etmek için manuel kas testi kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Hasta ve kontrol grubu arasında; yař, cinsiyet ve BMI farkı yoktu. Her iki grubunda sađ ve sol ellerinin kavrama gücü benzerdi. Her iki elin ortalama kavrama gücü kontrol grubuna göre hipermobil grupta anlamlı düşük bulundu. (24.2±6.03, 32.9±11.5 p=0.0001 sađ el, 22.6±7.7, 31.03±10.9, p=0.05 sol hand). Her iki grubunda alt ekstremite kas gücü arasında fark yoktu p>0.05

Sonuç: Ligaman gevřekliđi hipermobilitéde kas zayıflıđının önemli bir nedeni olabilir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipermobilité, el kavrama gücü, Jamar dinamometre

GRIP STRENGTH İN HIPERMObILITY SYNDROME

Pelin Yazgan, Tomris Duymaz

İstanbul Bilim University, Health School, İstanbul

Objective: Muscle strength can be defined as the ability of a muscle or muscle group to exert force against a resistance. Manuel gripping strength has been referred to as being a good indicator of total muscle strength but this is an indispensable physiologic variable for the performance of day to day tasks, maintenance of functional independence and autonomy. Joint hypermobility is a common and heritable connective tissue disorder that mainly characterized by joint hypermobility, joint instability and fatigue. Laxity of ligaments may negatively affect muscle power in hypermobility. The objective of this study using Jamar hand held dynamometer was to assess muscle strength in young people with benign joint hypermobility syndrome (BJH). The purpose of this study; young people with BJH is to investigate whether the affected muscle using Jamar hand dynamometer.

Materials-Methods: We studied 38 female participants, evaluated in a multidisciplinary outpatient clinic dedicated to BJH. Subjects were selected on the basis of clinically confirmed diagnosis of BJH, diagnosis was established on Beighton criteria. A group composed by 36 healthy female adults was included as control group. Manuel muscle test was used for checking strength of hip flexor muscles, hip abductor muscles and knee extensor muscles. Hand grip strength was assessed by Jamar hand dynamometer.

Results: There were no difference gender age and BMI between patients and control groups. Both groups were similar in the right and left hand grip strength. The mean grip strength of both hands was significant lower in hypermobile group than control group (24.2±6.03, 32.9±11.5 p=0.0001 right hand, 22.6±7.7, 31.03±10.9, p=0.05 left hand). There were no difference global lower extremity muscle powers in both groups p>0.05.

Conclusion: Ligament laxity can be a major cause of muscle weakness in hypermobility

Keywords: Hypermobility, hand grip strength, Jamar dynamometer