

## PHYSICAL THERAPY IN SURGICALLY TREATED PERTROCHANTERIC FRACTURES

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**Aim:** Pertrochanteric fractures are about four times more common in thigh fracture neck fractures and most commonly occur in patients older than 65 years. Geriatric patients have a higher mortality and morbidity rate than the young population, and this requires a different approach to treatment, which should reduce mortality and increase postoperative success. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effects of treatment and physical rehabilitation with kinesitherapy and magnetictherapy versus kinesitherapy and therapy with interference currents of patients with surgically treated pertrochanteric fracture with DHS, according to the protocol results monitoring.

**Material- Method:** The study represents a prospective randomized clinical trial . Include two cohorts, with 90 participants with surgically treated pertrochanteric fracture with DHS. Respondents are divided into two groups: Examined cohort - 45 patients is treated with kinesitherapy and magnetictherapy and control group - which has 45 patients treated with kinesitherapy and therapy with interference currents. Respondents were followed for one year, during which were performed three examinations, from the first review which is input for selected patients who meet the criteria for inclusion in research.

**Results:** For  $p < 0,05$ , in the examined group found a significant difference between Harris hip score in the three times of physical examination. Upon discharge, after 6 and 12 months, for  $p < 0,05$ , the analysis indicated a statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of Harris hip score.

	discharge	6 months	12 months
Mann- Whitney U	620	451	385
Z	(3.168)	(4.535)	(5.085)
Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002*	0.0001*	0.0001*

**Conclusions:** On physical examination after discharge, after 6 and 12 months, Harris hip score in the examined group with magnetic therapy was significantly greater and the condition of patients was significantly better compared, with the same, in the group treated with kinesitherapy and interference currents. It can be concluded that postoperative rehabilitation of pertrochanteric fractures with fixation of dynamic implant-DHS, therapy of choice is kinesiotherapy and magnetic therapy, from which there is an improvement both in functional status, in the stimulation of osteogenesis and quality of life in adult patients.