

P-909 - CORRELATING THE PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE STATUS AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH POLY-TRAUMA HISTORY >TWO YEARS AND WITH CHRONIC PAIN

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Objectives were to determine the psychosocial stress (PSS) due to pain-related impairments (PRI) of individuals with polytrauma (PTM) history >two years and chronic pain (CP) using the *Psychosocial Distress Status* (PDS) sub-construct of the Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ), from the AMA Guides 6th Edition.

A retrospective study was done in an outpatient rehabilitation clinic on 34 subjects with PTM & CP identified by the Self-Administered Co-Morbidity Questionnaire. PDQ, divided into Functional Status (FS) versus PDS, rated the PRI, and the Physical Performance Tests (PPT) were: Berg Balance Scale (BBS) and 6-Minute Walk Test (6MWT). Pearson correlation coefficients (r) examined PDS and PPT association with alpha of .01 used for statistical tests.

Total PDQ outcomes were: 27% mild; 38% moderate; 29% severe; and, 6% extreme PRI. PDQ-PDS ranged 8-55 points, averaging 37 of 60. Statistically significant negative correlation was found between Total PDQ score and: BBS ($r=-.577$, $p=.005$), distance ($r=-.468$, $p=.005$), metabolic equivalents METs ($r=-.482$, $p=.004$), & speed ($r=-.447$, $p=.008$). PDQ-PDS also had a statistically significant negative correlation with BBS ($r=-.472$, $p=.005$), while PDQ-FS was negatively correlated with: BBS ($r=-.596$, $p=.001$), distance ($r=-.539$, $p=.001$), METs ($r=-.545$, $p=.001$), and speed ($r=-.527$, $p=.001$).

Most Poly-Trauma subjects had moderate PRI, fair dynamic gait, and mild balance deficits, which was negatively affected by PSS. Findings suggest that the self-reported PDQ-PDS reliably indicates physical performance of PTM subjects with CP, and would be helpful as a PPT alternative in a clinical practice. Further research into its application amongst other patient populations would be beneficial.