



EJPRM systematic continuous update on Cochrane reviews in rehabilitation: news from February 2011 to April 2011

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Aim. Since 2007 we focused our attention as EJPRM to the best available clinical evidence as offered by the Cochrane Collaboration. Due to the absence of a specific Rehabilitation Group, only a Field exists, reviews of PRM interest are in different groups and not easy to find. Consequently, the EJPRM offer the service of listing and presenting all these reviews systematically. The aim of the present paper is to systematically review all the new rehabilitation papers published from February 2011 up to April 2011 from the Cochrane Library in order to provide to physicians involved in the field a summary of the best evidence nowadays available.

Methods. The authors systematically searched all the new papers of rehabilitative interest in the 2nd of February 2011 to the 22nd of April 2011 in the Cochrane Library. The retrieved papers have been then divided in subgroups on the base of the topic and the Cochrane Groups.

Results. The number of included papers was 5, 3 new reviews and 2 updates reviews. Three reviews deals with neurological rehabilitation, 2 with musculoskeletal disorders and one with orthoses.

Conclusion. The Cochrane Collaboration and his product, the Cochrane Library, are really relevant instruments to improve EBM in medical practice and thus also in the Rehabilitation Field. The present paper can help Rehabilitation Specialists to easily retrieve the conclusions of the most relevant and updated reviews in order to change their clinical practice in a more rapid and effective way.

KEY WORDS: Rehabilitation - Musculoskeletal diseases - Evidence-based medicine.

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Knowledge and papers about rehabilitation topics are growing up quite quickly during the last years. Sometimes results are discordant, other times are based on small population, thus limiting the strength of the findings. The best way to obviate to these problems and to synthesize results driving clinical indications is to perform systematic reviews on high interest topic. This is the main aim of the Cochrane Collaboration, so that today the Cochrane reviews are considered the most reliable instruments of synthesis. In order to present to our readers the best available evidence in the field of Rehabilitation, we continuously perform systematic reviews of the articles regularly published in the Cochrane Library.

In the present article readers can find a list of papers of rehabilitative interest systematically researched and reviewed published from the beginning of September 2010 to the end of January 2011 in the Cochrane Library. In the end of the paper, a list of all the existing systematic reviews of rehabilitation interest is reported.

Materials and methods

The authors systematically searched all the new papers of rehabilitative interest in the 2nd of February 2011 to the 22nd of April 2011 in the Cochrane Library. The retrieved papers have been then divided in subgroups on the base of the topic and the

Cochrane Groups. We also continue the update of the list of reviews of interest for PRM specialists in Appendix 1 that was first published in 2007.¹ All new papers have been added to the list of Cochrane reviews of PRM interest, while the withdrawn reviews have been cancelled.

Results

The number of included papers was 5, 3 new reviews and 2 updates reviews. 3 reviews deals with neurological rehabilitation, 2 with musculoskeletal disorders and one with orthoses.

The reader will find the main results of each single review in the following paragraphs, being the reviews divided according to the topic and the Cochrane Group.

New reviews

Stroke

COCHRANE STROKE GROUP

Non-pharmacological interventions for perceptual disorders following stroke and other adult-acquired, non-progressive brain injury.

The authors included six single-site trials in rehabilitation settings, involving 338 participants.² Four trials included people with only stroke. All studies provided sensory stimulation, sometimes with another intervention. Sensory stimulation typically involved practising tasks that required visuo-perceptual processing with occupational therapist assistance. Repetition was never used and only one study included functional training. No trials provided data on longer term improvement in ADL scores. Only three trials provided any data suitable for analysis. Two of these trials compared active to placebo intervention. There was no evidence of a difference in ADL scores at the scheduled end of intervention: mean difference (95% confidence interval (CI)) was 0.9 (-1.6 to 3.5) points on a self-care ADL scale in one study and odds ratio (95% CI) was 1.3 (0.56 to 3.1) for passing a driving test in the other, both in favour of active intervention. The trial that compared two active interventions did not find evidence of difference in any of the review outcomes.

There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the view that perceptual interventions are effective.

Future studies should be sufficiently large, include a standard care comparison and measure longer term functional outcomes. People with impaired perception problems should continue to receive neurorehabilitation according to clinical guidelines

COCHRANE NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASE GROUP.

Treatment for ulnar neuropathy at the elbow.—

The authors identified 1 461 papers and selected six randomised controlled clinical trials with moderate quality evidence.³ The sequence generation was not adequate in one study and not described in two studies. The authors performed two meta-analyses to evaluate the clinical and neurophysiological outcomes of simple decompression versus decompression with submuscular or subcutaneous transposition. The authors found no difference between simple decompression and transposition of the ulnar nerve for both clinical improvement. risk ratio [RR] 0.93, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.08) and neurophysiological improvement. RR 1.47, 95% CI -0.94 to 3.87). Transposition showed a higher number of wound infections. RR 3.10, 95% CI 1.18 to 8.15). In one trial the authors compared medial epicondylectomy with anterior transposition and found no difference in the clinical and neurophysiological outcomes. One trial assessed conservative treatment in clinically mild or moderate ulnar neuropathy at the elbow. The authors found that information on avoiding prolonged movements or positions was effective in improving subjective discomfort. Night splinting and nerve gliding exercises in addition to the information did not produce further improvement.

The available evidence is not sufficient to identify the best treatment for idiopathic ulnar neuropathy at the elbow on the basis of clinical, neurophysiological and imaging characteristics. We do not know when to treat a patient conservatively or surgically. However, the results of this meta-analysis suggest that simple decompression and decompression with transposition are equally effective in idiopathic ulnar neuropathy at the elbow, including when the nerve impairment is severe. In mild cases, evidence from one small randomised controlled trial of conservative treatment showed that information on movements or positions to avoid may reduce subjective discomfort.

Treatment for postpolio syndrome.—Nine pharmacological (modafinil, intravenous immunoglobulin, pyridostigmine, lamotrigine, amantadine, prednisone) and three non-pharmacological (muscle strengthening, rehabilitation in a warm climate *i.e.* temperature ± 25 °C, dry and sunny) and a cold climate *i.e.* temperature ± 0 °C, rainy or snowy), static magnetic fields) studies were included in this review.⁴ None of the included studies was completely free from any risk of bias and the most prevalent risk of bias was lack of blinding.

There is moderate quality evidence that intravenous immunoglobulin has no beneficial effect on activity limitations and there is inconsistency in the evidence for effectiveness on muscle strength and pain. Results of one trial provide very low quality evidence that lamotrigine might be effective in reducing pain and fatigue, resulting in fewer activity limitations. Data from two single trials suggest that muscle strengthening of thumb muscles (very low quality evidence) and static magnetic fields (moderate quality evidence) are beneficial for improving muscle strength and pain, respectively, with unknown effects on activity limitations. Finally, there is evidence varying from very low quality to high quality that modafinil, pyridostigmine, amantadine, prednisone and rehabilitation in a warm or cold climate are not beneficial in PPS.

Due to insufficient good quality data and lack of randomised studies it is impossible to draw definite conclusions on the effectiveness of interventions for PPS. Results indicate that IVIG, lamotrigine, muscle strengthening exercises and static magnetic fields may be beneficial but need further investigation.

Update

Musculoskeletal rehabilitation

BONE, JOINT AND MUSCLE TRAUMA GROUP

Interventions for improving mobility after hip fracture surgery in adults.—The 19 included trials (involving 1 589 older adults) were small, often with methodological flaws. Just two pairs of trials tested similar interventions.⁵ Twelve trials evaluated mobilisation strategies started soon after hip fracture surgery. Single trials found improved mobility from, respectively, a two-week weight-bearing programme, a quadriceps muscle strengthening exer-

cise programme and electrical stimulation aimed at alleviating pain. Single trials found no significant improvement in mobility from, respectively, a treadmill gait retraining programme, 12 weeks of resistance training, and 16 weeks of weight-bearing exercise. One trial testing ambulation started within 48 hours of surgery found contradictory results. One historic trial found no significant difference in unfavourable outcomes for weight bearing started at two versus 12 weeks. Of two trials evaluating more intensive physiotherapy regimens, one found no difference in recovery, the other reported a higher level of drop-out in the more intensive group. Two trials tested electrical stimulation of the quadriceps: one found no benefit and poor tolerance of the intervention; the other found improved mobility and good tolerance. Seven trials evaluated strategies started after hospital discharge. Started soon after discharge, two trials found improved outcome after 12 weeks of intensive physical training and a home-based physical therapy programme respectively. Begun after completion of standard physical therapy, one trial found improved outcome after six months of intensive physical training, one trial found increased activity levels from a one year exercise programme, and one trial found no significant effects of home-based resistance or aerobic training. One trial found improved outcome after home-based exercises started around 22 weeks from injury. One trial found home-based weight-bearing exercises starting at seven months produced no significant improvement in mobility.

There is insufficient evidence from randomised trials to establish the best strategies for enhancing mobility after hip fracture surgery.

Vestibular disorders

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISORDERS GROUP.

Vestibular rehabilitation for unilateral peripheral vestibular dysfunction.—The authors included 27 trials, involving 1668 participants, in the review.⁶ Trials addressed the effectiveness of VR against control/sham interventions, medical interventions or other forms of vestibular rehabilitation (VR). Individual and pooled data showed a statistically significant effect in favour of VR over control or no intervention. The exception to this was when movement-based VR was compared to physical manoeuvres for benign

paroxysmal positional vertigo.BPPV), where the latter was shown to be superior in cure rate in the short term. There were no reported adverse effects.

There is moderate to strong evidence that VR is a safe, effective management for unilateral peripheral vestibular dysfunction, based on a number of high quality randomised controlled trials. There is moderate evidence that VR provides a resolution of symptoms and improvement in functioning in the medium term. However, there is evidence that for the specific diagnostic group of BPPV, physical.repositioning) manoeuvres are more effective in the short term than exercise-based vestibular rehabilitation; although a combination of the two is effective for longer-term functional recovery. There is insufficient evidence to discriminate between differing forms of VR.

Conclusions

The Cochrane Collaboration and his product, the Cochrane Library, are really relevant instruments to improve EBM in medical practice and thus also in the Rehabilitation Field. The present paper can help Rehabilitation Specialists to easily retrieve the conclusions of the most relevant and updated reviews in order to change their clinical practice in a more rapid and effective way.

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APPENDIX I

Acute respiratory infections group:

Chest physiotherapy for bronchiolitis in children aged 0-24 months

Airways group:

Educational interventions for asthma in children.⁷
Exercise and physical therapy for asthma.5 reviews).⁸⁻¹²

Oxygen therapy during exercise training in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.¹³

Physical training for bronchiectasis.¹⁴

Physical training for interstitial lung disease.¹⁵

Physical therapy and pulmonary rehabilitation for BPCO.2 reviews).^{16, 17}

Back group:

Antidepressants for non-specific low back pain.¹⁸

Back school, traction, exercise, massage, neuroreflexotherapy, spinal manipulation and heat or cold therapy for non specific low back pain.7 reviews).¹⁹⁻²⁵

Behavioural treatment for chronic low-back pain.²⁶

Braces for idiopathic scoliosis in adolescents.²⁷

Botulinum toxin injections as a treatment for low-back pain and sciatica.²⁸

Electrotherapy for neck pain.²⁹

Exercise, manipulation, massage, multidisciplinary rehabilitation and work conditioning for neck disorders.5 reviews).³⁰⁻³⁴

Individual patient education for low back pain.³⁵

Insoles for prevention and treatment of back pain.³⁶

Manipulation or mobilisation for neck pain.³⁷

Mechanical traction for neck pain with or without radiculopathy.³⁸

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation for sub acute low back pain.1 review).³⁹

Neuroreflexotherapy for non-specific low-back pain.²²

Patient education for low-back pain.1 review).⁴⁰

Prolotherapy injections for chronic low-back pain.⁴¹

Rehabilitation after lumbar disk surgery.1 review).⁴²

Bone, joints and muscle trauma group:

Antibiotics for treating chronic osteomyelitis in adults.⁴³

Biosychological rehabilitation for repetitive upper limb injuries.1 review).⁴⁴

Conservative interventions for treating middle third clavicle fractures in adolescents and adults.⁴⁵

Exercise for anterior cruciate ligament injuries.1 review).⁴⁶

Exercise for treating anterior cruciate ligament injuries in combination with collateral ligament and meniscal damage of the knee in adults.⁴⁷

Exercise for improving balance in older people.⁴⁸

Foot orthoses for patellofemoral pain in adults.⁴⁹

Interventions for improving mobility after hip fracture surgery in adults.⁵

Interventions for preventing falls in older people in nursing care facilities and hospitals.⁵⁰

Interventions for preventing falls in older people living in the community.⁵¹

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation and mobilisation for hip fractures.⁵²

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation programmes following joint replacement at the hip and knee in chronic arthropathy.⁵³

Prosthesis after limb amputation.⁵⁴

Rehabilitation after surgery for flexor tendon injuries in the hand.⁵⁵

Rehabilitation for ankle fractures in adults.⁵⁶

Rehabilitation for distal radial fractures.⁵⁷

Rehabilitation interventions for improving physical and psychosocial functioning after hip fracture in older people.⁵⁸

Stretching to prevent or reduce muscle soreness after exercise.⁵⁹

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.(TENS) for chronic low-back pain.⁶⁰

Breast cancer group:

Physical therapy for limphoedema.1 review).⁶¹

exercise for women receiving adjuvant therapy.1 review).⁶²

Cystic fibrosis and genetic disorders group:

Chest physiotherapy and physical training for cystic fibrosis.4 reviews).⁶³⁻⁶⁶

Dementia and cognitive impairment group:

Cognitive rehabilitation for Alzheimer disease.1 review).⁶⁷

Light therapy, music therapy, reminiscence therapy, snoezelen, massage and touch, TENS, validation therapy for dementia.7 reviews).⁶⁸⁻⁷⁴

Physical activity and enhanced fitness to improve cognitive function in older people without known cognitive impairment.⁷⁵

Physical activity programs for persons with dementia.⁷⁶

Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Group

Intervention for childhood apraxia of speech.⁹

Intervention for dysarthria associated with acquired brain injury in children and adolescents.⁷⁷

Personal assistance for adults.19-64) with physical impairments.⁷⁸

Personal assistance for adults.19-64) with both physical and intellectual impairments.⁷⁹

Personal assistance for children and adolescents.0-18) with both physical and intellectual impairments.⁸⁰

Personal assistance for children and adolescents.0-18) with intellectual impairments.⁸¹

Personal assistance for children and adolescents.0-18) with physical impairments.⁸²

Personal assistance for adults.19-64) with both physical and intellectual impairments.⁷⁹

Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders Group:

Vestibular rehabilitation for unilateral peripheral vestibular dysfunction.⁶

Eyes and vision group:

Orientation and mobility training and reading aids for people with low vision.2 reviews).^{83, 84}

Heart group:

Exercise for coronary heart disease.⁸⁵

Home-based versus centre-based cardiac rehabilitation.⁸⁶

Promoting patient uptake and adherence in cardiac rehabilitation.⁸⁷

HIV/AIDS group:

Aerobic exercise and progressive resistive interventions.2 reviews).^{88, 89}

Incontinence Group.

Botulinum toxin injections for adults with overactive bladder syndrome.⁹⁰

Pelvic floor muscle training for prevention and treatment of urinary and fecal incontinence in antenatal and postnatal women.⁹¹

Pelvic floor muscle training *versus* no treatment, or inactive control treatments, for urinary incontinence in women.⁹²

Injuries group:

Interventions for apathy after traumatic brain injury.⁹³

Locomotor training for walking after spinal cord injury.⁹⁴

Pharmacological interventions for spasticity following spinal cord injury.⁹⁵

Sensory stimulation for brain injured individuals in coma or vegetative state.⁹⁶

Spinal injuries centre for people with acute traumatic spinal cord injuries.⁹⁷

Multi-disciplinary rehabilitation for acquired brain injury in adults of working age.⁹⁸

Pharmacological treatment for agitation and aggression on people with acquired brain injuries.⁹⁹

Workplace interventions for preventing work disability.¹⁰⁰

Metabolic and endocrin disorder group

Exercise and Group based training for self-management strategies for type 2 diabetes mellitus.2 reviews).^{101, 102}

Exercise for overweight or obesity.¹⁰³

Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group

Exercise for vasomotor menopausal symptoms.¹⁰⁴

Movement disorder group

Botulinum toxin type A and B for cervical dystonia.4 reviews).¹⁰⁵⁻¹⁰⁸

Botulinum toxin type A for lower and upper limb spasticity in cerebral palsy.2 reviews).^{109, 110}

Bromocriptine versus levodopa in early Parkinson's disease.¹¹¹

Occupational therapy for Parkinson's disease.¹¹²

Physiotherapy for Parkinson's disease. 2 reviews).^{113, 114}

Speech and language therapy for Parkinson's disease and cerebral palsy. 3 reviews) (¹¹⁵⁻¹¹⁷)

Non-pharmacological therapies for dysphagia in Parkinson's disease (¹¹⁸)

Pimozide for tics in Tourette's syndrome.¹¹⁹

Therapeutic interventions for disease progression in Huntington's disease.¹²⁰

Therapeutic interventions for symptomatic treatment in Huntington's disease.¹²¹

Treadmill training for patients with Parkinson's disease.¹²²

Multiple Sclerosis Group

Anti-spasticity agents for multiple sclerosis.¹²³

Exercise therapy, Occupational therapy for multiple sclerosis. 2 reviews).^{124, 125}

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation for adults with multiple sclerosis.¹²⁶

Oral versus Intravenous Steroids for Treatment of Relapses in Multiple Sclerosis.¹²⁷

Treatment for ataxia in multiple sclerosis.¹²⁸

Musculoskeletal Group

Alendronate for the primary and secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women.¹²⁹

Balance training, proprioceptive training) for patients with rheumatoid arthritis.¹³⁰

Balneotherapy, Occupational therapy, Splints and Orthosis for rheumatoid arthritis. 3 reviews).¹³¹⁻¹³³

Balneotherapy for osteoarthritis.¹³⁴

Bisphosphonate therapy for children and adolescents with secondary osteoporosis.¹³⁵

Braces and orthoses, Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, Therapeutic ultrasound for treating osteoarthritis of the knee. 3 reviews).¹³⁶⁻¹³⁸

Continuous passive motion following total knee arthroplasty.¹³⁹

Corticosteroid injection for de Quervain's tenosynovitis.¹⁴⁰

Custom-made foot orthoses for the treatment of foot pain.¹⁴¹

Deep transverse friction massage for treating tendinitis.¹⁴²

Electrical stimulation, Low level laser therapy. Classes I, II and III), Thermotherapy, Therapeutic ultrasound for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (143-146). 4 reviews)

Electromagnetic fields, Thermotherapy for the treatment of osteoarthritis. 2 reviews).^{147, 148}

Exercise for acutely hospitalised older medical patients.¹⁴⁹

Exercise for osteoarthritis of the hip or knee.¹⁵⁰

Exercise for preventing and treating osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.¹⁵¹

Exercise for osteoarthritis of the hip.¹⁵²

Exercise therapy in juvenile idiopathic arthritis.¹⁵³

Glucosamine therapy for treating osteoarthritis.¹⁵⁴

Home versus center based physical activity programs in older adults.¹⁵⁵

Intensity of exercise for the treatment of osteoarthritis.¹⁵⁶

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation for fibromyalgia and musculoskeletal pain in working age adults.¹⁵⁷

Non-surgical interventions for paediatric pes planus.¹⁵⁸

Orthotic devices, Shock wave therapy for lateral elbow pain. 2 review).^{159, 160}

Patient education for adults with rheumatoid arthritis.¹⁶¹

Physiotherapy interventions for ankylosing spondylitis.¹⁶²

Physiotherapy interventions for shoulder pain.¹⁶³

Stretch for the treatment and prevention of contractures.¹⁶⁴

Therapeutic ultrasound for treating patellofemoral pain syndrome.¹⁶⁵

Transcutaneous electrostimulation for osteoarthritis of the knee.¹⁶⁶

Topical glyceryl trinitrate for rotator cuff disease.¹⁶⁷

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. (TENS) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in the hand.¹⁶⁸

Neonatal group

Chest physiotherapy for preventing morbidity in babies being extubated from mechanical ventilation.¹⁶⁹

Chest physiotherapy for reducing respiratory morbidity in infants requiring ventilatory support.¹⁷⁰

Neuromuscular Disease Group

Acupuncture for Bell's palsy.¹⁷¹

Exercise for people with peripheral neuropathy.¹⁷²

Multidisciplinary care for Guillain-Barré syndrome.¹⁷³

Physical therapy for Bell's palsy. idiopathic facial paralysis).¹⁷⁴

Rehabilitation interventions for foot drop in neuromuscular disease.¹⁷⁵

Strength training and aerobic exercise training for muscle disease.¹⁷⁶

Therapeutic exercise for people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or motor neuron disease.¹⁷⁷

Treatment for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.¹⁷⁸

Treatment for idiopathic and hereditary neuralgic amyotrophy.brachial neuritis).¹⁷⁹

Treatment for meralgia paraesthetica.¹⁸⁰

Treatment for postpolio syndrome.⁴

Treatment for spasticity in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/motor neuron disease.¹⁸¹

Treatment for swallowing difficulties.dysphagia) in chronic muscle disease.¹⁸²

Treatment for ulnar neuropathy at the elbow.³

Pain, Palliative and Supportive Care Group

Antidepressants for neuropathic pain.¹⁸³

Antipsychotics for acute and chronic pain in adults.¹⁸⁴

Cyclobenzaprine for the treatment of myofascial pain in adults.¹⁸⁵

Exercise for the management of cancer-related fatigue in adults.¹⁸⁶

Music for pain relief.¹⁸⁷

Non-invasive brain stimulation techniques for chronic pain.¹⁸⁸

Non-invasive physical treatments for chronic/recurrent headache.¹⁸⁹

Pregabalin for acute and chronic pain in adults.¹⁹⁰

Psychological therapies for the management of chronic pain.excluding headache) in adults.¹⁹¹

Topical rubefaciants for acute and chronic pain in adults.¹⁹²

Touch therapies for pain relief in adults.¹⁹³

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for acute pain.¹⁹⁴

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.TENS) for chronic pain.¹⁹⁵

Peripheral Vascular Diseases Group

Exercise for intermittent claudication.¹⁹⁶

Low molecular weight heparin for prevention of venous thromboembolism in patients with lower-leg immobilization.¹⁹⁷

Pregnancy and Childbirth Group

Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.TENS) for pain relief in labour.¹⁹⁸

Stroke Group

Acanthopanax for acute ischaemic stroke.¹⁹⁹

Acupuncture for stroke rehabilitation.²⁰⁰

Acupuncture for dysphagia in acute stroke.²⁰¹

Circuit class therapy for improving mobility after stroke.²⁰²

Cognitive rehabilitation for attention deficits, memory deficits, spatial neglect following stroke.3 reviews).²⁰³⁻²⁰⁵

Electrical stimulation and Supportive devices for preventing and treating post-stroke shoulder pain and subluxation.2 reviews).^{206, 207}

Electromechanical-assisted training for walking after stroke.²⁰⁸

Electromechanical and robot-assisted arm training for improving arm function and activities of daily living after stroke.²⁰⁹

Electrostimulation for promoting recovery of movement or functional ability after stroke.²¹⁰

EMG biofeedback for the recovery of motor function after stroke.²¹¹

Force platform feedback for standing balance training after stroke.²¹²

Information provision for stroke patients and their caregivers.²¹³

Interventions for apraxia of speech following stroke.²¹⁴

Interventions for dysphagia in acute stroke.²¹⁵

Interventions for motor apraxia following stroke.²¹⁶

Interventions for post-stroke fatigue.²¹⁷

Interventions for sensory impairment in the upper limb after stroke.²¹⁸

Stroke liaison workers for stroke patients and carers: an individual patient data meta-analysis.²¹⁹

Mailuoning for acute ischaemic stroke.²²⁰

Music therapy for acquired brain injury.²²¹

Non-pharmacological interventions for perceptual disorders following stroke and other adult-acquired, non-progressive brain injury.²

Occupational therapy for cognitive impairment in stroke patients.²²²

Occupational therapy for patients with problems in activities of daily living after stroke.²²³

Organised inpatient.stroke unit) care for stroke.²²⁴

Overground physical therapy gait training for chronic stroke patients with mobility deficits.²²⁵

Physical fitness training for stroke patients.²²⁶

Physiotherapy treatment approaches for the re-

covery of postural control and lower limb function following stroke.²²⁷

Speech and language therapy for aphasia and dysarthria due to non-progressive brain damage.2 reviews),^{228, 229}

Stroke liaison workers for stroke patients and carers: an individual patient data meta-analysis.²¹⁹

Therapy-based rehabilitation services for stroke patients at home.²³⁰

Therapy-based rehabilitation services for patients living at home more than one year after stroke.²³¹

Treadmill training and body weight support for walking after stroke.²³²

Water-based exercises for improving activities of daily living after stroke.²³³

Wounds Group

Honey as a topical treatment for wounds.²³⁴

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