

RECOVERY OF MOTORIC ACT BY TRANSFER FUNCTIONAL OF STABILITY AND POSTURAL ORIENTATION TO THE POST-STROKE PATIENTS

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Abstract

Coordination abilities are manifested in different forms, one being the ability to balance, the decisive role in the static, walking, the daily activities of persons after stroke. The study aims to highlight the benefits that can offer an appropriate and judicious use equipment to recover people after stroke, both to assess the balance with electronic baropodometriei and training (recovery) of physiotherapy devices using the MBT their doctoral theses: „Functional recovery after stroke in persons transfer the instructional program.”

1. Introduction

Balance is a component of coordination abilities, which, Blume (1981), quoted by R. Mano (1992), are arranged in the system.

The ability of an individual's balance, and coordination abilities component is conditional on how the peripheral sensory receptors continuously transmit information on the environment, the position of body segments to the entire body[Sbenghe,2002, p.376].

Postural control is achieved using three primary sources of information: somatic-sensory receptors, visual receptors and vestibular receptors.

The stability of a body depends on factors such as the projection center of gravity position to the surface, weight and height of center of gravity to the supporting surface[Hay, 1980, pg.154].

Stability can be enhanced through exercises designed both for this purpose, and transfer (induction) through the use of exercises used for purposes other than improving balance.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of MBT as a therapeutic device for training of postural control in patients after stroke.

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