P18.02. A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF ATTENTION DEFICIT ON REHABILITATION FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES IN BRAIN TUMOR PATIENTS AND SUBACUTE STROKE PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the cognitive impairment of brain tumor and subacute stroke patients using computerized neuropsychological testing and determine the effects on functional outcomes of daily activity.

METHODS: From April 2008 to December 2012, 55 patients (29 brain tumor patients, 26 subacute stroke patients) were enrolled. All patients were assessed with a computerized neuropsychological test. Motricity Index, Korean-mini mental status exam, and Korean-modified Barthel index scores were assessed at the beginning and end of 4-week rehabilitation.

RESULTS: Functional outcomes of all patients significantly improved after rehabilitation therapy. In brain tumor patients, the initial Motricity Index, cognitive dysfunction, and visual continuous performance test correction numbers were strong predictors of initial daily activity function ($R^2 = 0.778$, $P < 0.01$). The final Motricity Index and word-black test were strong predictors of final daily activity function ($R^2 = 0.630$, $P < 0.01$). In patients with subacute stroke, the initial Motricity Index was an independent predictor of initial daily activity function ($R^2 = 0.245$, $P = 0.007$). The final Motricity Index and word-black test were strong predictors of final daily activity function ($R^2 = 0.630$, $P < 0.01$).

CONCLUSIONS: Objective evaluation of cognitive function and comprehensive rehabilitation should be performed in brain tumor patients.