

Non Progressive Medical Conditions

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Session Objectives

- Defining what a non progressive condition is
- Diagnose examples include:
 - Presentation
 - *How it might appear on the person*
 - Etiology
 - *What is the cause of the condition*
 - Complications/Concerns



Non Progressive

- Non progressive conditions do not progressively worsen over time.
- May or may not be permanent
 - Symptoms can come and go intermittently or be exacerbated



Non
Progressive

Repetitive / Overuse conditions

- Lateral & Medial Epicondylitis
- Trigger Finger
- Carpal & Cubital Tunnel
- De Quervain's



Non
Progressive

Repetitive / Overuse conditions

- Painful movements
- Weakness
- Sensory disturbance



Non
Progressive

Repetitive / Overuse conditions

- May need to take more frequent rest breaks
- May need modifications or adaptations to the workspace
- May not have full sensation to detect dangerous conditions



Non Progressive

Amputations

- Types are labeled according to the level (location) on the limb
- Can be more than one body part(s) removed



Non Progressive

Amputations

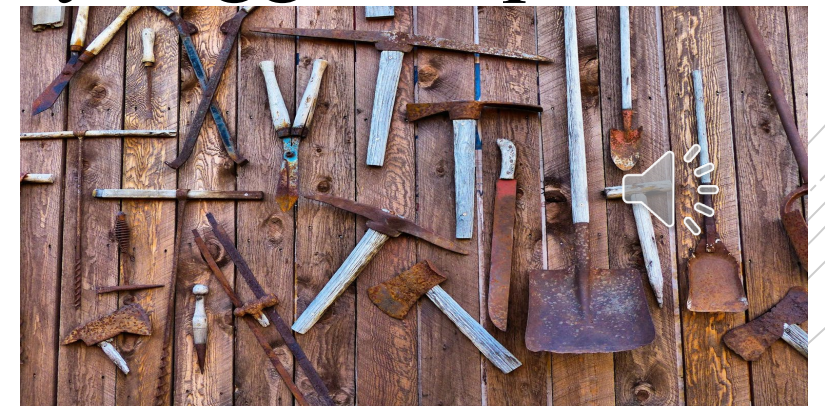
- Phantom pain/sensations
 - Real pain experienced in the absent body part area
- Hypersensitivity
- Balance disturbances
- Possible prosthetics (terminal device) or use of a wheelchair/crutches for mobility



Amputations

Non
Progressive

- May need to be trained with one handed or non dominant strategies in the upper extremity
- Sensitivity to temperatures and pressure that may trigger unpleasant responses



Amputations

Non
Progressive

- Prosthetics might be useful to manipulate tools, operate machinery, and/or getting from one place to another
- Environmental modifications to optimize routine for maximum safety and efficiency



Non Progressive

Spinal Cord Injury

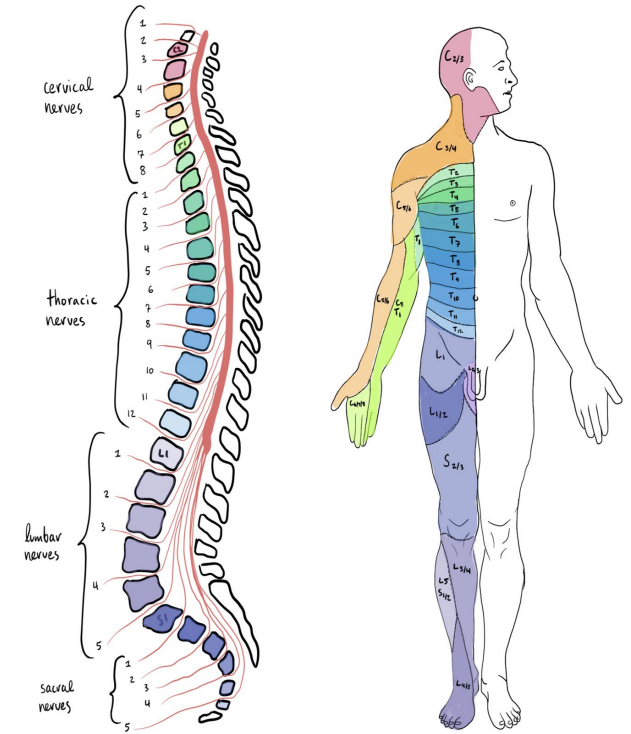
- Injury to the spinal cord
- Traumatic or non traumatic
 - *Traumatic* = fracture of vertebrae (fall or blow to the neck/back), overstretching of structures (whiplash)
 - *Non Traumatic* = infections, malalignment, tumors, congenital changes
- Complete or incomplete



Spinal Cord Injury

Non
Progressive

- Motor [output] and sensory [input] functions affected
- The level of injury is linked to the body parts and functions affected



Non Progressive

Spinal Cord Injury

- Life threatening changes in blood pressure
- Increase in response to stimulus (Need to sit upright, empty bladder, and CALL 911)
- Skin breakdown or injury due to lack of sensation



Non Progressive

Spinal Cord Injury

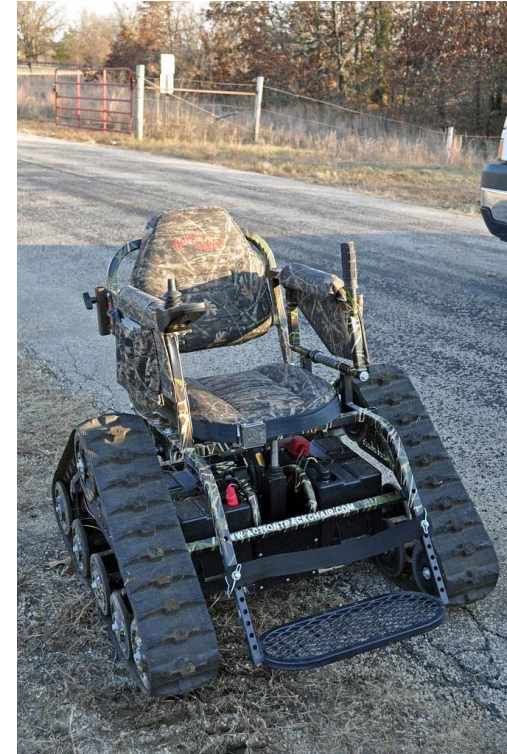
- May need schedule accommodations for bowel/bladder and skin check needs
- Regulation of body temperature, pain, and fatigue
- Musculoskeletal responses limited movement and range of motion
 - Spastic muscles, joint contractures

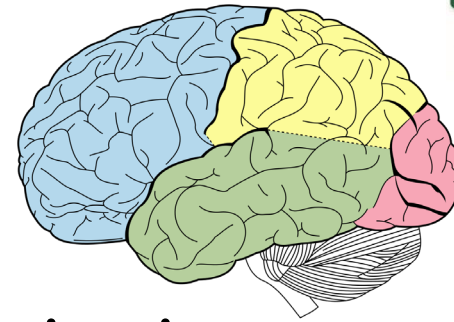


Spinal Cord Injury

Non
Progressive

- Environmental considerations
 - Ramps or terrain for wheelchair maneuvering
 - Levers or switches for doors, lights, equipment, tools





Brain Injury

Non Progressive

- Insult to brain tissue and structures
- Traumatic or non traumatic
 - *Traumatic* = blow to the head, quick deceleration (car accident), falls
 - *Non Traumatic* = infections, substance abuse, chemical exposure tumors, congenital changes



Non Progressive

Brain Injury

- Potential complex combinations of physical, mental, cognitive, and emotional changes.
- May have memory, attention, vision, speech and language challenges



Brain Injury

Non
Progressive

- Sensitivity to light and sound
- Headaches
- Safety awareness strategies
- Memory and attention tools
 - checklist, alarm reminders



References

Tamminga, S. (2023). *Complex injuries and amputation*. [PowerPoint Slides] OCTH 751 Evaluation and Intervention of Upper limb injuries. Davenport University MSOT.

Tamminga, S. (2024). *Spinal Cord Injury* [PowerPoint Slides] OCTH 778 Central Nervous System Injury and Disorders. Davenport University MSOT.

Tamminga, S. (2023). *Tendinopathies*. [PowerPoint Slides] OCTH 751 Evaluation and Intervention of Upper limb injuries. Davenport University MSOT.

Tamminga, S. (2024). *Traumatic brain injury* [PowerPoint Slides] OCTH 778 Central Nervous System Injury and Disorders. Davenport University MSOT.

