Cognitive Functioning of Adults with Lower Limb Amputation in Rehabilitation: A Comprehensive Neuropsychological Assessment Approach

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Abstract

Objective: To establish a comprehensive profile of cognitive functioning in people engaged in lower limb amputation (LLA) rehabilitation.

Design: Cross-sectional study as part of a longitudinal prospective cohort.

Setting: A national, tertiary, rehabilitation hospital.

Participants: Adult volunteer participants (N=87) referred for comprehensive rehabilitation for major LLA were sampled from 207 consecutive admissions. Participants with both vascular (n=69) and non-vascular (n=18) LLA aetiologies were included.

Interventions: Not applicable

Main Outcome Measure(s): Demographic and health information, and a battery of standardised neuropsychological assessments

Results: Compared to normative data, impairment was evident in overall cognitive functioning ($p \le .003$). Impairment was also evident in particular areas, including reasoning, psychomotor function, information processing, attention, memory, language/naming, visuospatial functions, and executive functions (all $p \le .003$ Holm-corrected). There were also higher frequencies of impaired functions across most aspects of functioning in this group, compared to expected frequencies in normative data ($p \le .003$ Holm-corrected). There were no significant differences in cognitive functioning between participants of vascular and non-vascular LLA aetiology.

Conclusions: Findings support the need for cognitive screening at rehabilitation admission regardless of aetiology. Administration of comprehensive neuropsychological assessment with a battery sensitive to vascular cognitive impairment is recommended in some cases, to generate an accurate and precise understanding of relative strengths and weaknesses in cognitive functioning. Cognitive functioning is a potential intervention point for improvement of rehabilitation outcomes for those with LLA and further research is warranted in this area.

Key Words: Amputation; cognition; lower extremity; neuropsychology; rehabilitation research