

**Association Between Level of Functional Status and Sociodemographic Factors of  
Stroke Patients in a Tertiary Care Rehabilitation Centre**

**By**

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## Abstract

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**Purpose of the Study:** The overall aim of the study is to find out association between level of functional status and socio-demographic factor among the stroke patients.

**Methods:** The study was a cross-sectional study comprised 162 stroke patients who had completed at least two months of rehabilitation treatment from a tertiary care rehabilitation centre. During data collection a structure demographics questionnaire was used to find out the sociodemographic factors, Functional Independence Measure Scale (FIM) was used to measure the Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), Perceived Social Support from the Family Scale (PFS) to find out family support and Bangla Adapted Mini-mental State Examination (BMSE) was used for cognitive screening. Chi-square test used to find out the association with relative variables.

**Results:** In this study finding the most of participants were age range 40-59 (58.9%), male 121(74.9%), living in urban area, well-educated and high income category. The poor discharge ADLs / functional status in elderly patients with stroke are found in this study. This study showed that age and FIM score of self-care of the respondents are positively associated. Subjects are more dependent on others with the increase in age. The relationship is statistically tested and found to be significant at 5% level. Statistically significant association also showed in case of age with FIM score of sphincter control, transfers, locomotion is found. FIM score of communication and social cognitive are independent of age. Statistical significant association is found between literacy level and FIM score of locomotion. It was also found that statistical significant association is between place of residence and FIM score of selfcare. But there were no significant association found between place of residence and FIM score of sphincter control, transfers, communication and social cognition. It is also found that statistically insignificant association of marital status, employment, monthly income, number of people residing with the patient, level of carer education and family support with the functional status of stroke patients.

**Conclusion:** In this study it is found that there are association and influence of age in functional status. Which can make the health professionals to take measures about the age during treatment to get a good functional outcome. Suggesting for applying a proper compensatory ability in case elderly stroke patients. During rehabilitation it need to focus on ADL and compensatory approach rather than the recovery of neurological status.