**The study of the effectiveness treatment hip joint using axial hoist at the early stage of a degenerative disease.**

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 Doctoral Dissertation – abstract

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**Introduction**

The computerization, automation of life is the reason why most actions are performed in static positions, which leads to hypokinesis. Increasingly less time is taken by locomotion based on physical effort.

**Aim**

The goal of this paper was the assessment of the effectiveness and permanence of the non-invasive treatment applied by applying a series of axial hoists of the hip joint.

**Material and Methods**

The clinical material formed a group of 40 patients (25 women and 15 men), in age of 43 - 79 years old, with the I and II degree of the degenerative disease.

In order to assess the treatment results, detailed clinical examinations were carried out during check-ups. For the radiological assessment, Altman scale was used and the position of the head of the thighbone was assessed.

Additionally, the functional efficiency of the hip joints was assessed according to the following scales: Harris and Merle d’Aubigne ones as modified by Postel.

The subjective assessment of the treatment result was done by using Tapper scale.

**Results**

* Non-invasive treatment in the form of axial hoists of the hip joint distances in time the need to perform alloplastics of the hip joint, improves the functional efficiency of the hip joint, directly influencing the quality of the lives of the patients under treatment.
* Both in the groups with the 1st and the 2nd degree degenerative changes the best therapeutically effects are obtained in the final treatment stage as well as 1 month after the end of the treatment. The permanence is considerably longer in the patients with the 1st degree degenerative changes than in the group with the 2nd degree.
* The permanence of the treatment applied remained substantially longer in the group of underweight patients and those with the proper weight of the body than in overweight patients as well as those with the 1st and the 2nd degree obesity.
* The shortest permanence of the treatment applied was recorded in patients with the 2nd degree obesity.
* Based on the analysis of functional scales, it can be concluded that in the women’s group the therapeutic effect was considerably higher and the permanence of the treatment was considerably longer than in the men’s group.
* We can conclude that the 60- group reacted substantially better to the treatment in relation to the 60+ group.