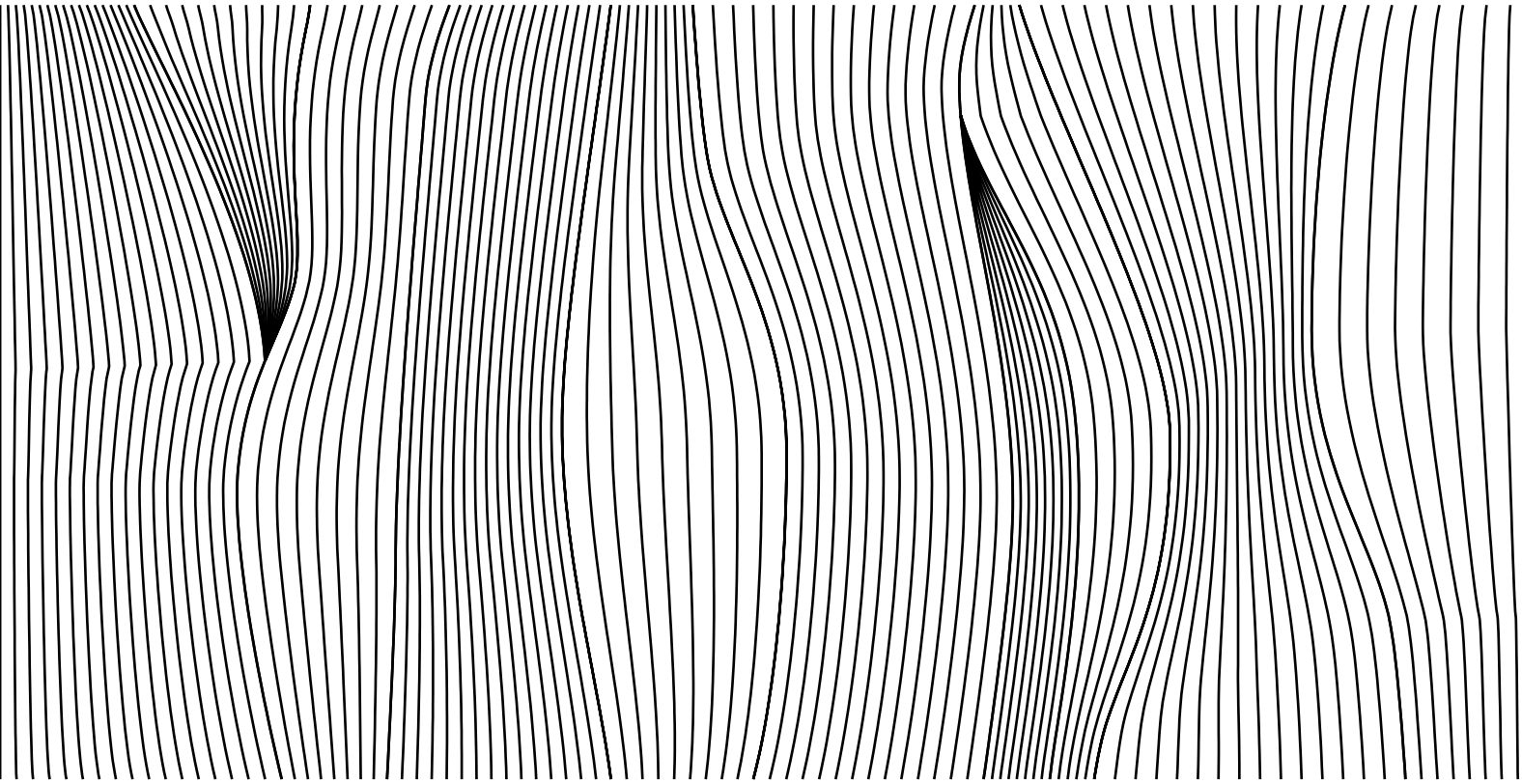
e-ISSN 2656-0895

SPMRJ

Surabaya Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Journal

Issue 02 Volume 02 Year 2020

EDITORIAL TEAM



REVIEWER

EDITORIAL NOTE

Stroke is a disabling disease. Today, stroke is the leading cause of disability worldwide and the second leading cause of death, but almost all strokes could be prevented. Most of the stroke survivors have at least an impairment, either in mild or in severe condition. A comprehensive post-stroke rehabilitation is very important to improve the outcomes of patient. The various current approaches of rehabilitation following stroke have been published, from the simple rehabilitation, such as modality and strengthening exercise, to an advance technology, such as virtual and robotic exercise program. Virtual reality-based exercises (Computerized Cognitive Training) on everyday life activities may be a useful cognitive rehabilitation to the stroke patient. The efficacy of Weight Supported Balance Therapy (WSBT) in acute stroke patients has been published in the last five years and become the newest rehabilitation program. Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) and Cognitive Therapeutic Exercise (CTE) are commonly used as physical therapy programs. In addition, The Non-invasive Brain Stimulation (NIBS), which encompasses repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) and transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), has shown increasing promise in modulating the brain activity and improving motor function after stroke. Finally, by proper rehabilitation management, we hope that we can prevent the recurrence of stroke, in accordance to the themes of the world stroke day in this year that extend global attention to the urgent need for all us to take action on stroke prevention.

Regards,

EDITOR

e-ISSN 2656-0895

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