Spontaneous Recovery

Functional brain map reorganisation
Use of pre-existing CC-connections, increased activity perilesional area
Nerve fibre sprouting & synaptogenesis
Increase synaptic efficacy
Increased activity in the undamaged ipsilateral hemisphere

Haematoma resorption
Elevation of diaschisis

True recovery
movement involves same muscles

Compensation
movement involves different muscles

Reversal of maladaptive biomechanical changes

Increase Joint ROM
Improve Coordination
Increase Muscle force

Stroke
Acute
Subacute
Chronic

Movement
Affected Arm and Hand