

Stroke is a clinically defined syndrome of acute, focal neurological deficit attributed to vascular injury (infarction, hemorrhage) of the central nervous system. The aim of this case report is to treat the patient and focus on shoulder pain and sensory impairment. Mood/emotional changes as caregivers and support groups therapy may be helpful. (6) Shoulder pain The affected arm of stroke is at risk of damage during acute stage (flaccid stage) or sub-acute stage, and 5% of the stroke patient reported having persistent pain, its associated with an initial subluxation in shoulder (7) The Bobath approach, also known as neurodevelopmental treatment (NDT), is a widely used concept in the rehabilitation of stroke patients with hemiplegia in many countries. Intracerebral hemorrhages account for about 15% of all strokes, and subarachnoid hemorrhages make up the remaining 5% (5) Medical complications as Urinary incontinence: Exclude precipitating risk factors. Bobath textbooks published in 1970, 1985, and 1990 have mentioned developing, incorporating principles and techniques regarding new concepts and methods for motor improvement. Bowel incontinence: Review of medications, improving diet/fluid intake, Cognitive impairment: Control of risk factors to prevent recurrence. and for Hemiplegic shoulder pain: Proper handling and positioning, refer to physiotherapy, simple analgesic, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in selected patients. (8) The Bobath Concept is referred to as the neuro-developmental technique (NDT) worldwide. (1) .