E-Poster

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Clinical and Demographic Profile of Patients With Spinal Injury Followed in a Public Rehabilitation Service

Topic: Disability Studies

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BACKGROUND

Describe the sociodemographic profile of patients affected by spinal cord injury (SCI) followed by a rehabilitation service between January 2022 and December 2023 and the main characteristics related to SCI (etiology, level, classification, comorbidities, complications and their management).

METHODS

This is a descriptive, quantitative, observational, cross-sectional study, in which medical records of 263 patients over 18 years old with SCI were included.

RESULTS

161 patients were male, and 102 were female. The average age was 50.1 years, with two distribution peaks: 41-50 years (55 cases) and 61-70 years (53 cases). 123 patients were married, 107 single, 17 widowed and 16 divorced. Educational data show that 37 patients completed primary education, 94 patients completed secondary education, 15 completed higher education and only 1 patient declared himself illiterate. 221 had incomplete SCI and 42 had complete SCI; 181 had non-traumatic SCI (NTSCI) and 82 had traumatic SCI (TSCI). The most prevalent level of spinal cord injury was thoracic (112 cases). Tumors were the main cause of NTSCI (63 casses) TSCI occurred in 82 patients and the main causes were falls, traffic and firearms accidents, and diving in shallow waters. The distribution by the level of the TSCI showed a predominance of the thoracic region. 90% of TSCI cases occurred in males and trauma was the main cause of SCI in patients between 21 and 60 years old. Regarding the ASIA Impairment Scale, 19 patients were classified as A, 6 as B, 13 as C, 35 as D and 9 as E; 92% of the patients maintained the AIS classification and only 8% evolved with a change. The main complications were neuropathic pain, neurogenic bladder and intestine, spasticity, urinary tract infection, pressure injuries, depression, erectile dysfunction, chronic kidney disease and thrombosis. Among the most common comorbidities, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, osteoporosis, dyslipidemia and smoking stand out. 223 patients used a walking device (such as wheelchair, walker and cane) or orthosis – 131 patients used only walking and mobility aids, 12 patients used only orthosis, and 80 patients used both. Spasticity treatment (oral medication, TBA and Phenol) was indicated for 78% of patients.

CONCLUSION

In the ISCMSP Spinal Cord Injury clinic, the prevalence of people affected by spinal cord injury is: male patients are more affected, the average age is 50 years, age group in the productive phase, medium level of education and the main etiology is non-traumatic.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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