E-Poster

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Neuropathic Pain in Spinal Cord Injured Patients : Prevalence and Predictive Factors Experience of the Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine Department at CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca. Morocco

Topic: Pain

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BACKGROUND

Spinal cord injury (SCI) results in severe functional impairment, reduced quality of life, and decreased life expectancy. Pain is a common complication post-SCI, with neuropathic pain (NP) being particularly debilitating. The International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) defines NP as pain caused by a lesion or disease affecting the somatosensory system. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and predictive factors of NP in SCI patients managed at the Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine Department of CHU Ibn Rochd, Casablanca. Morocco

METHODS

This retrospective descriptive study was conducted over a five-year period (January 2019 – January 2025). Data were collected from SCI patient records and analyzed using Epi-info software (version 7.2.3.1).

RESULTS

A total of 70 SCI patients were included, 70% of whom were male, with a mean age of 32 years. The most common age group was 20-40 years. The prevalence of neuropathic pain was 60% overall. Non-traumatic etiology was predominant, accounting for 60% of cases. The cervical lesion level (Tetraplegia) was the most frequent (44.29%). Among patients with traumatic SCI, 75% reported NP compared to 50% of those with non-traumatic SCI. Additionally, 67.57% of patients who underwent spinal surgery experienced NP. All patients aged 60-80 years reported NP. The American Spinal Injury Association (ASIA) A patients had a higher prevalence of NP (71.43%) compared to other ASIA classifications. Patients with cervical lesions had a higher rate of NP (50%) than those with lumbar (32.14%) or dorsal lesions (21.43%). Sublesional pain was reported in 55.88% of cases.

CONCLUSION

Neuropathic pain is a major complication following spinal cord injury, with a high prevalence among affected patients. Its evaluation remains complex, and its prediction remains a challenge due to varying influencing factors. Further prospective studies are needed to refine predictive models and optimize pain management strategies

Statement of Disclosures

None

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