

## MRT-THE EXPERIENCE OF RECOVERY TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY IN THE MILITARY AND MEDICAL CLINICAL CENTER OF THE WESTERN REGION

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**Introduction.** The spinal cord injury is one of the most severe pathologies, which leaves a persistent neurological deficiency and requires considerable effort for the recovery of the functioning of patients.

**Purpose.** The purpose of the study was to evaluate the efficiency of recovery treatment for patients with the spinal cord injury.

**Method.** 52 patients, 6 women and 46 men with the spinal cord injury were involved in the study. The average age of patients was 35.3 years. The neurological level of injury was established according to the scale of the ASIA (American Spinal Injury Association) and evaluated the functional capabilities and motor activity according to the SCIM scale. Each patient was prescribed a supportive therapy and an individual program of rehabilitation according to the ASIA scale.

**Results.** According to the results of the study, 30 of 52 patients had complete spinal cord injury (ASIA A), injury at the C level – 9 patients, Th-17, L-4. Incomplete spinal cord injury (ASIA B) was in 6 patients (C – 1, Th – 2, L – 3). Six patients had incomplete spinal cord injury (ASIA C), injury at the C level – 5, L – 1. The incomplete spinal cord injury was in 10 patients (ASIA D), C – 5, Th – 2, L – 2. In all patients with all levels of neurological injuries, there was a significant positive dynamics according to the SCIM scores ( $p < 0.05$ ). Comparing the indicators among themselves, we obtained an average force correlation relationship between the level of neurological injury and functional capabilities according to the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and the motor activity according to the SCIM scores at admission as well as after conducted treatment. However, in studying the dependence of effective treatment (evaluated according to the SCIM scale) on the age, sex, time after injury to the beginning of rehabilitation, the presence or absence of complications, there was not found the significant dependence.

**Conclusions.** Regardless of the neurological level of injury and completeness of spinal cord injury, after conducting rehabilitation measures according to the individual program on the background of supportive therapy in all patients, there was a positive dynamics in the recovery of functional capabilities and motor activity; this provides the basis for better social adaptation of patients with the spinal cord injury.