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Poster Presentation

Epidemiologic Data of Spinal Cord Injury Due to Auto Accident

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Abstract

Spinal cord injuries (SCI) are highly disabling and injuries. This study aims to describe the demographic and epidemiologic data on auto accident patients who were admitted at Khatam Alanbia hospital. The results obtained from 73 SCI patients treated on the SCI inpatient units of the Khatam Alanbia Hospital (from March 2009 to March 2013) were evaluated retrospectively. Then patient gender, age at time of injury and etiology of injury, neurologic level, and movement status were analyzed. The study sample was limited patients with a history of motor vehicle collisions. In total, 69 (94.52%) of the patients were male and 4 (5.48%) were female. The mean age at time of injury was 25.8 ± 7.84 years. In all, the level of injury of 13 (17.8%) of the patients were cervical, 44 (60.3%) thoracic, 12 (16.4%) lumbar and 4 (5.5%) thoracolumbar. 58 (79.5%) of patients were wheelchair bound, 4 (5.5%) moved by using cane and 11 (15.1) needed help to move. The findings showed SCI because of road traffic accident is more common in early age and majority of them became wheelchair bound. Thoracic level is the most injured level. Further research to establish the protective interventions is required.

Keywords: Spinal Cord Injury, Road Accident, Road Safety.

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