Isco's Textbook on Comprehensive Management of Spinal Cord Injuries: A Comprehensive Guide to the Treatment and Management of Spinal Cord Injuries

A Comprehensive Guide to the Treatment and Management of Spinal Cord Injuries

Isco's Textbook on Comprehensive Management of Spinal Cord Injuries is the definitive resource for clinicians and researchers working with patients with spinal cord injuries (SCIs). This comprehensive textbook provides a comprehensive overview of the history, epidemiology, pathophysiology, assessment, and management of SCIs. It also covers the latest advances in research and treatment, including the use of stem cells and gene therapy.

History of Spinal Cord Injuries

The history of SCI dates back to ancient times. The first recorded case of a SCI is from the Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian medical document written around 1550 BC. The papyrus describes a case of a man who was paralyzed from the neck down after falling from a tree.

ISCoS Textbook on Comprehensive management of Spinal Cord Injuries by Kate Garbers

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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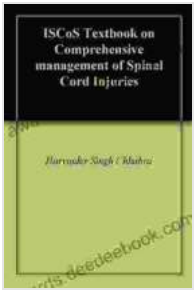

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In the Middle Ages, SCIs were often treated with amputation or immobilization. However, in the 19th century, the development of new surgical techniques led to a significant improvement in the survival rate of patients with SCIs.

In the 20th century, the field of SCI rehabilitation was born. The first rehabilitation center for patients with SCIs was established in the United States in 1944. Since then, rehabilitation has become an essential part of the treatment of SCIs.

Epidemiology of Spinal Cord InjuriesSCIs are a relatively rare occurrence, affecting about 1 in 100,000 people in the United States each year. However, SCIs can have a devastating impact on the lives of those who are affected.

The most common cause of SCI is motor vehicle accidents, followed by falls and sports injuries. Men are more likely to sustain a SCI than women, and the risk of SCI increases with age.

Pathophysiology of Spinal Cord Injuries The spinal cord is a long, thin bundle of nerves that runs from the brain down the back. The spinal cord

controls movement, sensation, and organ function.

SCIs can occur anywhere along the spinal cord. The most common type of SCI is a cervical SCI, which occurs in the neck. Cervical SCIs can cause paralysis of the arms, legs, and diaphragm.

Thoracic SCIs occur in the chest. Thoracic SCIs can cause paralysis of the legs and trunk.

Lumbar SCIs occur in the lower back. Lumbar SCIs can cause paralysis of the legs and feet.

Sacral SCIs occur in the pelvis. Sacral SCIs can cause paralysis of the legs, feet, and bowels.

The severity of a SCI depends on the location and severity of the injury. Complete SCIs result in a complete loss of function below the level of the injury. Incomplete SCIs result in a partial loss of function below the level of the injury.

Assessment of Spinal Cord Injuries

The assessment of a SCI begins with a thorough history and physical examination. The history should include questions about the mechanism of injury, the time of injury, and any symptoms that the patient is experiencing. The physical examination should include a neurological examination to assess motor, sensory, and reflex function.

Imaging studies, such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs, can be used to confirm the diagnosis of a SCI and to assess the extent of the injury.

Management of Spinal Cord Injuries

The management of a SCI depends on the location and severity of the injury. The goals of management are to prevent further injury, to promote healing, and to maximize function.

The initial management of a SCI includes immobilization of the spine, stabilization of the airway, and management of shock. Once the patient is stable, surgery may be necessary to remove any fragments of bone or other debris from the spinal canal.

After surgery, the patient will begin a course of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation includes physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and psychological counseling. The goal of rehabilitation is to help the patient to regain as much function as possible.

Advances in the Treatment of Spinal Cord Injuries

There have been significant advances in the treatment of SCIs in recent years. These advances include the use of stem cells and gene therapy.

Stem cells are cells that can develop into any type of cell in the body. Stem cells have the potential to repair damaged spinal cords and to restore function.

Gene therapy is a type of treatment that involves using genes to treat diseases. Gene therapy has the potential to treat SCIs by repairing damaged genes and by promoting the growth of new nerve cells.

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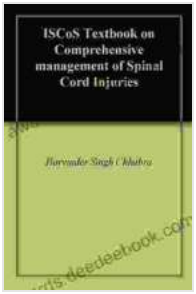
Isco's Textbook on Comprehensive Management of Spinal Cord Injuries is an essential resource for anyone who cares for patients with SCIs.



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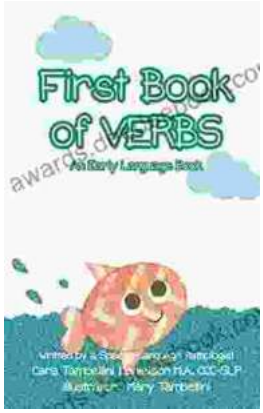

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