



POSITIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF SPINAL SHOCK WITH
THE USE OF HERBS TINT IN ADDITION TO STANDARD MEDICINES IN CASE
OF MEDICAL SEVERE SPINAL INJURY AT THE L1 LUMBAR LEVEL

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Abstract: *This article presents the results of the analysis of the effectiveness of treatment measures with standard drugs and herbes tincture in cases of spinal shock with moderate spinal cord injury at the L1 lumbar level.*

Keywords: *spinal shock, creatinine, urea, hypoisostenuria, proteinuria, bacteriuria.*

Relevance: According to the latest WHO data, traumatic injuries are the third leading cause of death in the general population and the leading cause of death in working-age people under 45 years of age [4].

Most patients with spinal cord injury (SCI) have sensory and motor impairments below the injury site, and in 92% of cases, pelvic organ dysfunction is observed, which leads to permanent disability in working-age people [1]. Treatment of patients with spinal cord injury requires the cooperation of neurosurgeons, traumatologists, urologists, and neurologists [2,5]. The degree of occurrence of urological complications is largely determined by the nature and severity of the spinal cord injury. Patients with a lumbar injury usually present with acute urinary retention during the acute and subacute phases of the spinal cord injury. This condition occurs as a result of excessive stretching of the walls of the urinary bladder, which leads to prolonged retention of urine in it, the development of an infectious process, and ultimately the development of ulcerative hemorrhagic cystitis, as well as hydronephrosis and progressive renal failure [3].

However, despite the importance of this problem, in various literatures, not enough attention has been paid to the study and assessment of the dysfunction of the urinary system, especially the kidneys, in patients with spinal cord injury, therefore, this condition requires timely diagnosis, treatment and preventive measures for secondary renal complications after spinal cord injury.

Materials and methods: In this study, we conducted an analysis of the medical history of 12 patients with spinal cord injury in the Bukhara branch of the Russian State Institute of Neurological and Neurological Sciences. In order to assess the effectiveness of treatment with standard drugs and a decoction of barberry in patients with spinal cord injuries, the dynamics of clinical and functional changes in the kidneys as a complication of spinal shock before and after treatment was studied. In our study, biochemical blood analysis and the use of complex diagnostic methods allow us to determine the condition of patients, the nature of spinal cord and spinal cord injuries. This, in turn, indicates the optimal volume of measures for the treatment of complications in internal organs, depending on the level of the injured spinal cord. All results obtained during the study were recorded in a notebook for statistical analysis.



Results and Discussion: In order to assess the effectiveness of treatment, we conducted a retrospective analysis of only patients with moderate spinal cord and spinal cord injuries for our study.

In order to maximally analyze the neurological outcome of these patients with spinal cord and spinal cord injuries, the American Association of Spinal Cord Injury (ASIA) classification, adopted by the International Society of Paraplegia (IMSOP), was used. ISCSCI-92 - this classification is internationally recognized, and using the Kriviy classification, along with the international neurological and functional classification standards for spinal cord injuries, all patients were divided into the following groups and treated with standard drugs such as methylprednisolone, neuromidine, pentoxifylline for 10 days and with a decoction of barberry for 1 month (Table 1).

Biochemical analysis of blood and general urinalysis were performed in order to determine the complicated changes in the kidneys after the injury of the spine and spinal cord. All information obtained during the study was recorded.

Table 1

Groups of patients	Unstable function of vital organs and systems	Stable function of vital organs and systems	Total
A		1	1
B	2		2
C	6		6
D	3		3
Total	11	1	12

The relative density of urine, which varies from 1006 to 1008 according to the Zimnitsky method, indicates hypoisostenuria. The presence of protein and leukocyturia in the urine at different stages of spinal cord injury was also proven. Cylindruria was noted in 5 (41.67%) of the examined patients and bacteriuria in 7 (58.33%). Biochemical blood analysis revealed an increase in creatinine and urea.

After the treatment procedures received during our study, the results of biochemical analysis of urine and blood shifted to the positive side.

Thus, the effectiveness of positive changes in patients with spinal shock in patients with a clinically moderately severe spinal cord injury at the L1 lumbar level and receiving standard medications and a decoction of barberry was confirmed by laboratory indicators.

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