

## **Risk factors causing prolonged hospital stay in spinal cord injury patients attended at centre for the rehabilitation of the paralysed (CRP)**

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**Purpose:** Purpose of this study is to find out risk factors of prolonged hospital stay which act as barriers in successful rehabilitation phase. Those risk factors are pressure sore, respiratory complications, urinary incontinence, Depression, bowel control, etc. **Objectives:** To determine demographic information of the patients and to find out association between prolonged hospital stay and developed complications. To find out SCI complications in relation to prolonged hospital stay. **Methodology:** 1.1 Case control study was carried out to accomplish the research objectives. A total of 70 patients, 35 cases with delayed rehabilitation (<90 days), with 35 control with normal rehabilitation (>or=90 days) were taken as sample. Retrospective study was done to fill in the well structured questionnaire to, identify the possible risk factor. Odd ratio was calculated as a mode of association between exposure and outcome. **Results:** The mean age of the respondents was 33 years, 86.6% were male and 11.4% were female. 67.1% were married, majority of the respondent 44.3% had education below SSC. Risk factor of spinal cord injury includes gender ratio (OR=1, 95%CI=0.229-4.31). Smoking OR=2.69, 95%CI =0.23-4.36, Complete A level of injury OR=12.37, 95%CI=2.55-50.87, Pressure sore participants had OR=5.05, 95%CI=1.589-16.069. Grade 4 pressure sore OR=7.034, 95%CI=0.79-61.87, spastic muscle tone OR=2.087, 95%CI=0.79-61.87, Depression OR=7.035, 95 %CI=0.79-61.82, Urinary incontinence participant, OR=1.185, 95%CI=0.378-3.72, Type of surgical management OR=2.167, 95%CI= 0.788-5.957), **Conclusion:** Early transferring of patients to a multidisciplinary specialized center may decrease overall length of stay and mortality rates. Early preventative measures need to be promptly initiated to reduce number and severity of complications.

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