The consequences of traumatic brain injury and limitation of life of working age patients in developing countries.

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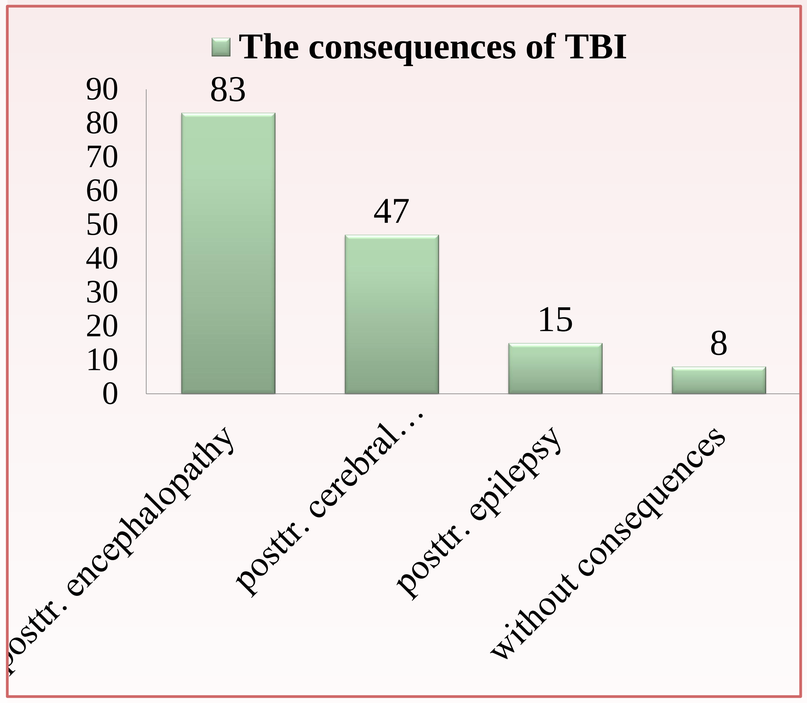
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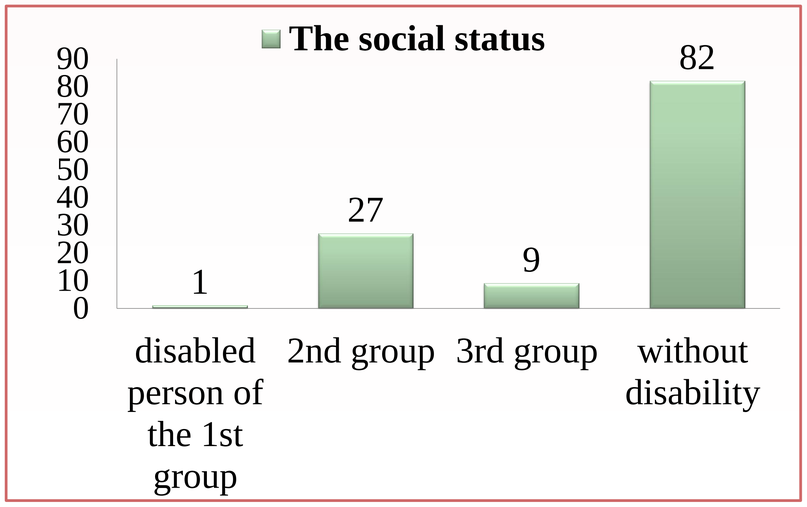
INTRODUCTION

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a nondegenerative, noncongenital insult to the brain from an external mechanical force, possibly leading to permanent or temporary impairment of cognitive, physical, and psychosocial functions. Every day 2200 people get TBI in the world, and every year 2.4 million people become disabled. TBI and its consequences occupy one of the leading places in the structure of neurological morbidity and disability.

RESULTS

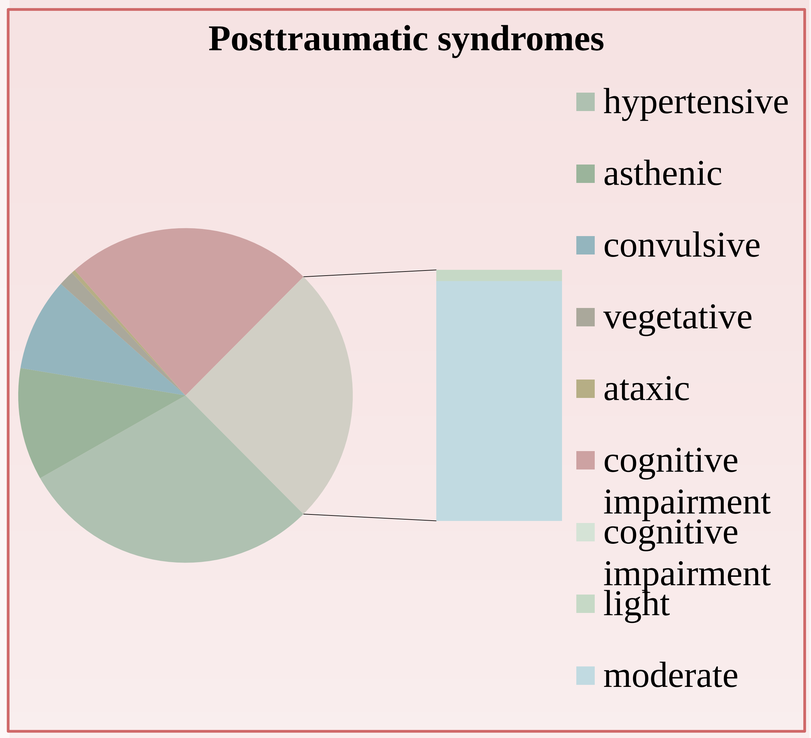
The consequences of TBI were: posttraumatic encephalopathy – 83, posttraumatic cerebral arachnoiditis – 47, posttraumatic epilepsy – 15, without consequences – 8. Leading syndromes were: hypertensive - 78, cognitive impairment – 64 (light - 3, moderate - 61), asthenic -29, convulsive -24, vegetative- 4, ataxic-1.

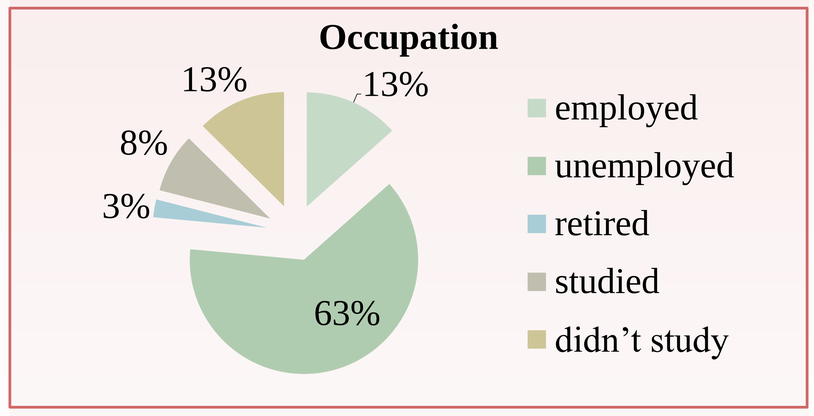




OBJECTIVES

To assess the severity of TBI's consequences and limitation of life of working age patients in developing countries on the example of Kyrgyzstan.





CONCLUSIONS

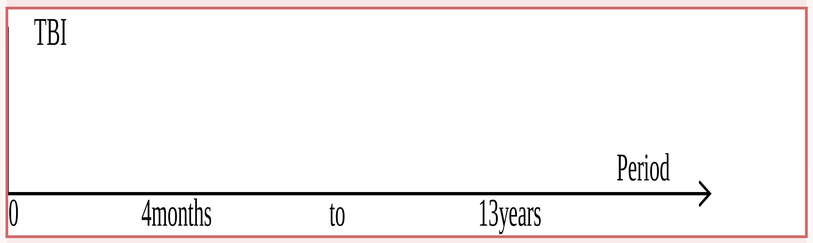
The main consequences of TBI were posttraumatic encephalopathy, arachnoiditis and epilepsy. Most of patients had hypertensive syndrome, cognitive impairment, with mostly moderate degree and asthenic with convulsive ones. The high degree of disability of persons of working age after brain injury can be judged by the degree of employment: 63,02% were unemployed, 12,6% didn't study and 31,09% were people with disability.

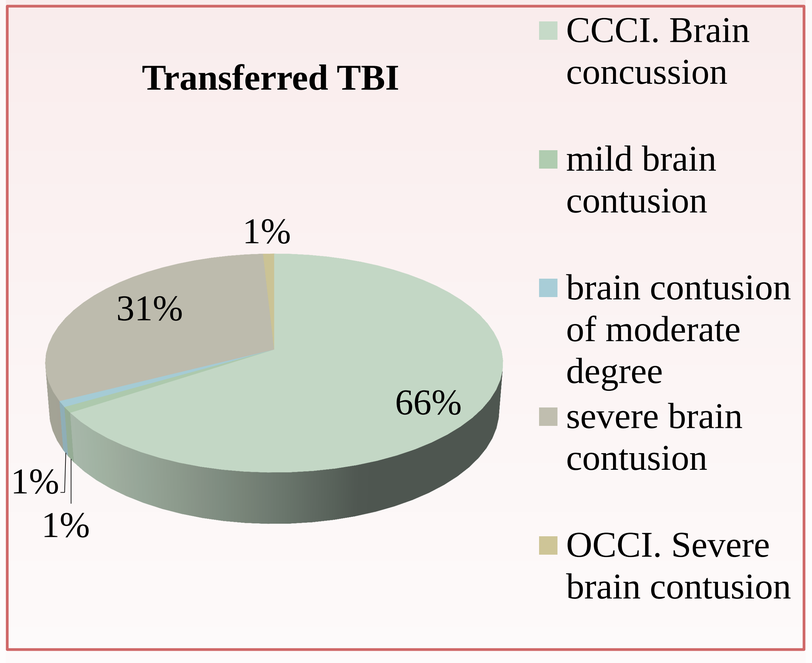
The high numbers of social constraints speak of improving the quality of rehabilitation measures in developing countries in order to improve the quality of life of such patients and reduce the economic burden of society.

MATERIALS and METHODS

The study has been conducted in Osh city clinical hospital in Kyrgyzstan, on patients that were hospitalized in for further diagnostic or readjustment of their medication between January 2015 and December 2018.

The study was performed on 119 patients with transferred craniocerebral injury with different severity, including 35 (29,41%) women and 84 (70,58%) men. The mean age of respondents was 34,88 (ranging from 15 to 60 years). The limitation period of TBI ranged from 4 months to 13 years.





BIOGRAPHY

Eralieva Elnura is a young scientist. She works as a neurologist and neurophysiologist (EEG) at Osh City Clinical Hospital in Department of Neurosurgery in Kyrgyzstan. Also, she is a third-year graduate student at Osh State University. Now she is working on her PhD thesis on "Cognitive impairment in patients with post-traumatic epilepsy in Kyrgyzstan". She is the author of 3 articles and 1 book. She took part at many conferences in Kyrgyzstan and at the First International Congress of Neurophysiologists in Kazakhstan.

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