P161-e  Pathogens of urinary system infection in patients with spinal cord disorders: Their distribution and treatment
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Keywords: Spinal cord disorders; Infection; Pathogen; Drug-resistant spectrum

Introduction.—To study the distribution and drug-resistance of the pathogens of urinary system infection in patients with spinal cord disorders.

Methods.—Retrospective surveys of urinary system infection in 168 cases with spinal cord disorders were carried out in our hospital from Jan 2006 to Oct 2009. The pathogen analysis and the drug sensitivity test were done for these cases.

Results.—The total 221 strains of pathogen were identified from the patients’ urine specimens. The main pathogens were Gram-negative bacteria (73.76%). Among them, Escherichia coli were the highest (40.27%). The second one was Gram-positive cocci (19.00%). Among them, the Staphylococcus aureus was the highest (9.05%). Drug-resistant strains had increased.

Conclusions.—The main pathogens are Enterobacteriaceae which infect the urinary system in spinal cord disorders patients. The antibiotics should be used reasonably according to the test results of the pathogens sensitivity to drugs, which can reduce the development of drug-resistant strains.

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P162-e  Erection and ejaculation in patients with traumatic spinal cord injury
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Keywords: Spinal cord injury; Erection; Ejaculation

Introduction.—Erection and ejaculation are often impaired after spinal cord injury (SCI).

Material and methods.—Seventy-five traumatic SCI male patients were included in this study. Patients’ erection and ejaculation status were noted from their medical report.

Results.—Despite majority of the patients (81.3%) had erection function, only 20 of the patients (26.7%) said that they got good enough erection. Sixty percent of patients who maintained ejaculation got mixed type of erection, while 48.9% of patients who were unable to ejaculate had only RE.

Discussion.—Our results show that only presence of erection is not enough also erection duration and quality are important to have a healthy sexual intercourse. Presence of erection especially mixed type is worthy for ejaculation.

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P165-e  Assessment method validation and outcomes with interferential medium frequency electrical stimulation therapy for micturition (dis-)control in post spinal cord injury patients with neurogenic bladder
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Keywords: SCI; Neurogenic bladder; Micturition (dis-)control; Validation; Interferential medium frequency electric currents stimulation

Introduction.—Two non-urodynamic classifications were used to assess the efficiency of an IMFES standardized therapeutic method for micturition control (MC) rehabilitation in NB.

Methods.—Comparison of Bors-Comarr (BCCS) with an own classification (OCS) scale quantified scale (intrinsc and extrinsic validation) based on a related prospective study - 332 inpatients with NB at the P (neural-muscular) RM Clinic of our hospital-fulfilled between 2006–2011; the cases were divided in two lots: IMFES (162, mean 39.63 years, st.dev. 17.06) and control (170 cases, mean 39.96 years, st.dev 17.58), stratified by AIS sensory (SS) and motor (MS) scores.

Results.—BCCS/OCS intrinsic: sensibility (0.82/0.68), specificity (0.48/0.73), test efficiency (0.65/0.71) and extrinsic: Somers (0.921, 95% confidence interval [c.i.].0.909–0.933), Spearman (0.970, 95% c.i. 0.962–0.978), Cronbach (0.969, 95% c.i. 0.962–0.975), Kendall (0.921, 95% c.i. 0.909–0.933), Pearson (0.949,