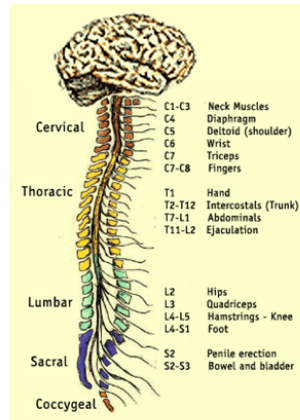


Spinal cord injury

The level of injury determines the impairment

- T1-T6 no useful sitting balance
- T3-T11 walking used only as therapy
- T7-L1 some useful sitting balance
- T12-L1 household ambulators
- L2 normal trunk control
- lower walk without assistance (except for braces)



Passive training for Spinal cord injury

Exercise for SCI patients important.

There is so many reasons In addition to reducing your risk for heart disease, research in the SCI population has shown that exercise improves respiration (breathing), muscle strength, circulation, body composition, self-esteem, self-confidence, depression, anxiety, and independence. It also helps to prevent secondary complications (such as urinary tract infections, pressure ulcers, and respiratory infections), reduce the risk for diabetes, improve immune system function, and reduce constipation.

The APT answering the training needs of the PCI patients

Spinal cord injury (including partial)

	Active	Passive	Assisted active
Contractures		★	
Spasms		★	★
Weight management	★		
Muscle atrophy	★		
Decrease in heart and circulatory efficiency	★		

Passive mode is essential for paraplegic patients