# Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury: Epidemiology

### Definition

Traumatic spinal cord injury (TSCI) is damage to the spinal cord caused by external physical impact, leading to partial or complete loss of motor, sensory, and/or autonomic function below the level of injury.

### **Global Incidence**

- Worldwide incidence: 10-80 cases per million population per year.
- Estimated annual cases: 250,000–500,000 globally (WHO).
- Data limitations: Underreporting is frequent, especially in low- and middle-income countries.

### Age and Gender Distribution

- Bimodal age peak:
  - 1. Young adults (15-29 years)
  - 2. Older adults (65+), often related to falls
- Gender: Predominantly affects males (~80% of cases)

### Causes

- Road traffic accidents (RTAs): 35-50%
- Falls: 20–30%, increasing in elderly populations
- Violence (gunshot, stab wounds): 10-15%
- Sports and recreation: 5-10% (e.g., diving, rugby, skiing)

## Level and Severity of Injury

- Cervical injuries: Most frequent; especially C5-C7
- Thoracic injuries: Higher likelihood of complete injury
- Lumbar injuries: Often involve cauda equina syndrome
- Severity:
  - 1. Complete (ASIA A): ~30-40%
  - 2. Incomplete (ASIA B-D): ~60-70%

## Mortality and Disability

- High early mortality in cervical and high thoracic injuries
- Leading cause of permanent disability in young adults
- Life expectancy:
  - 1. Reduced compared to the general population
  - 2. Improving with advances in acute and rehabilitative care

#### **Epidemiological Trends**

- Aging population: Rise in fall-related TSCI among the elderly
- Prevention efforts: Decline in RTA-related TSCI in high-income countries
- Technological advances: Better prehospital care and surgical management

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