**Importance Of CNS Examination In Spinal Cord Injury**

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1 *EMERGENCY AND TRAUMA HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH KLANG SELANGOR MALAYSIA*

2 *EMERGENCY AND TRAUMA HOSPITAL TUANKU FAUZIAH KANGAR PERLIS MALAYSIA*

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| **Introduction**  A traumatic spinal cord injury (SCI) occurs when the spinal cord is harmed as a result of events like vehicle accidents, falls, sports injuries, or acts of violence. This damage impairs the transmission of signals between the brain and the body, resulting in a partial or total loss of motor control, sensation, and autonomic functions below the location of the injury.  **Case Report**  We received a 62 years Indian male patient with underlying CVA. He complained of severe back pain after involved in alleged MVA (MB vs CAR) with unsure MOI. Upon arrival, his vital signs were BP: 136/78, PR: 74, SPO2: 98% RA, RR: 18, PS: 5/10 and GCS: 15/15 with good pulse volume, warm peripheries and CRT <2 seconds. This patient was triaged to yellow zone. Upon assessment, he was unable to move B/L LL and pain over cervical and right shoulder. The patient also stated the reduce of sensation from T10 and below and his anal tone was lax. He was then up triaged to red zone. His bedside scan was normal with no free fluid. This patient was put on cervical collar and IVD NS 1 pint over 1 hour. IV Tramal 50mg STAT was given for analgesic with IV Maxolon 10mg STAT and IV Dexamethasone 8mg STAT. He was then sent for CT brain and cervical, and for chest, thoracolumbar and lumbosacral x-ray. X-ray result came out with the finding of compression fractures over T12-L1 and L4-L5 and there was no evidence of ICB for his CT brain. This patient was treated as spinal cord injury TRO Cauda Equina Syndrome. This case was then referred to orthopaedic team to their expertise.  **Discussion**  Timely identification of SCI is essential for efficient treatment and enhanced results. Timely diagnosis enables prompt measures, such as stabilisation, administration of anti-inflammatory medicine, and early surgical interventions, which can help prevent additional harm. Identifying a condition at an early stage also allows for more effective preparation for extended medical assistance, maximising the chances of recuperation, and enhancing the general well-being of the individual.  **Conclusion / Learning Point**  Timely identification and treatment can greatly improve the preservation of neurological function, leading to a more favourable recovery and enhanced quality of life for persons affected by the condition.  Keywords: dexamethasone, spinal cord, Cauda Equina Syndrome |