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A systematic review

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Background:Spinal cord injury (SCI) is a high cost disabling condition, which brings a huge number of changes in individual's life. A traumatic SCI is one of the most dramatic injuries a person may experience. Traumatic SCI has great influence on individuals' life and their families. Unfortunately, situation for Person living with SCI is not favorable in developing countries. Due to lack of basic health facilities in developing countries including Pakistan, no special considerations are given towards rehabilitation of physically disable people.

Purpose: is systematic review was carried out to identify and evaluate the factors associated with community reintegration of patients after Spinal cord Injury, to critically assess and evaluate the quality of included studies, to investigate and document the evidences related to the factors accountable for community reintegration after SCI and to make recommendation for the further improvement in practice area to handle the factors in unencing the community reintegration following SCI.

Methods:Databases including AMED, BIOMED central, Cochrane Library, Medline, Psycho INFO, PubMed, Science Direct, Scirus and Wiley Online Library were searched. The methodological quality of included studies was analyzed by using McMaster university tool and omas tool.

Results:11 articles that addressed the research questions were included in the study. The evidence extracted from included studies was classified into four groups; health related barriers or facilitators, environmental related barriers or facilitators, psychological barriers and social barriers that are associated with community reintegration of SCI individuals.

Conclusion: is review approves that there are more barriers in the form of health related issues, personal and environmental, psychological and social that hinder the community reintegration of SCI subjects as compared to facilitators. Most studies notified special challenges related to environment in the sense of accessibility of home and public buildings and transportation. Restraining barriers, which are related health, environment, and psychological and social factors, can enhance community reintegration of patients suffering from SCI.

Biography

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