



ATLETISMO



BADMINTON



BASQUETE EM CADEIRA DE RODAS



BOCHA



CANOAGEM



CICLISMO



ESGRIMA EM CADEIRA DE RODAS



HALTEROFILISMO



HIPISMO



NATAÇÃO



REMO



RÚGBI EM CADEIRA DE RODAS



TÊNIS DE MESA



TÊNIS EM CADEIRA DE RODAS



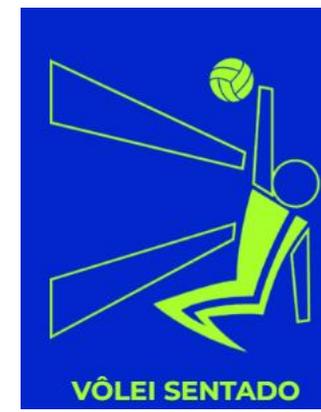
TIRO COM ARCO



TIRO ESPORTIVO



TRIATLO



VÔLEI SENTADO

LESÃO MEDULAR

Implicações para a prática esportiva

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Mestre em Ciências pela EEFE-USP

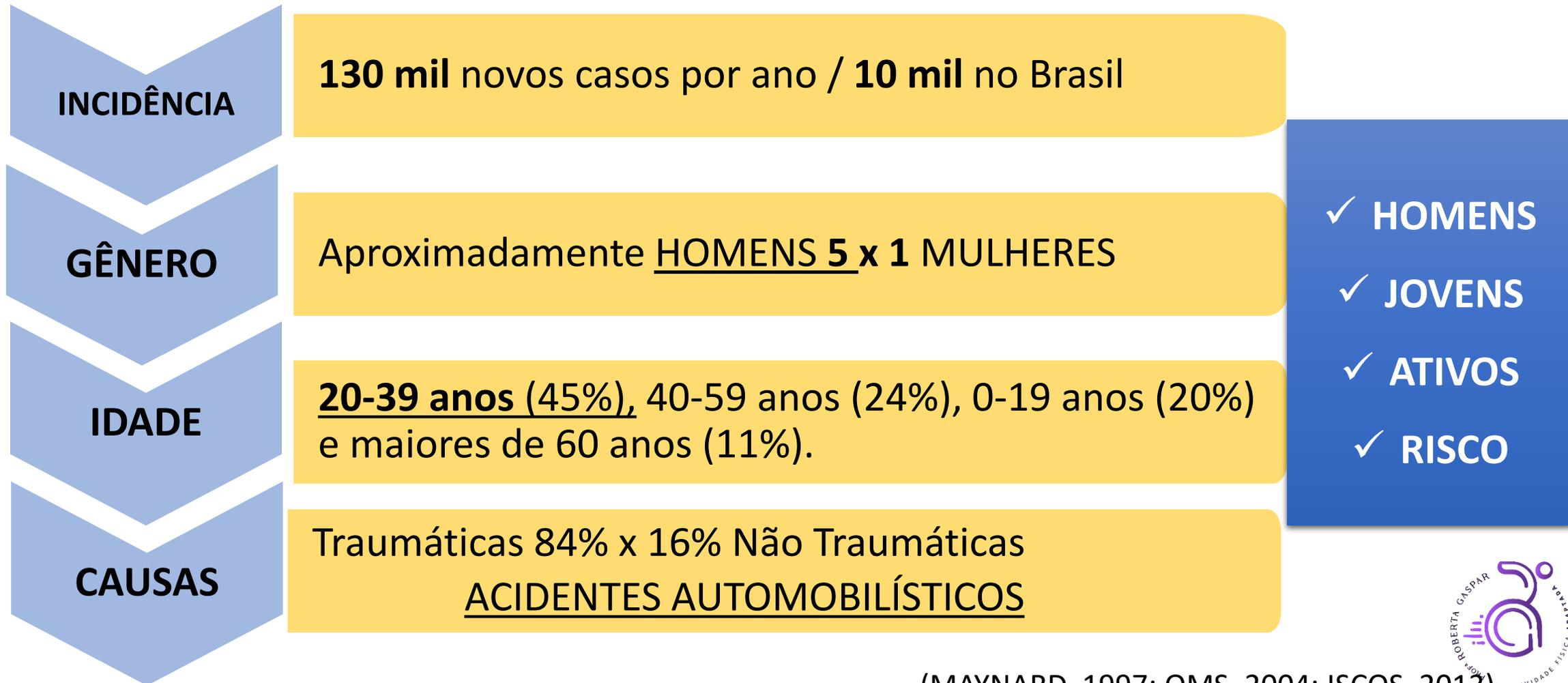
Bacharel em Educação Física

DEFINIÇÃO

Diminuição ou perda da função motora e/ou sensorial, devido a lesões dos elementos neurais dentro do canal medular, comprometendo a função da medula espinal em graus variados de extensão.



POPULAÇÃO



(MAYNARD, 1997; OMS, 2004; ISCOS, 2013)



ETIOLOGIA

TRAUMÁTICA

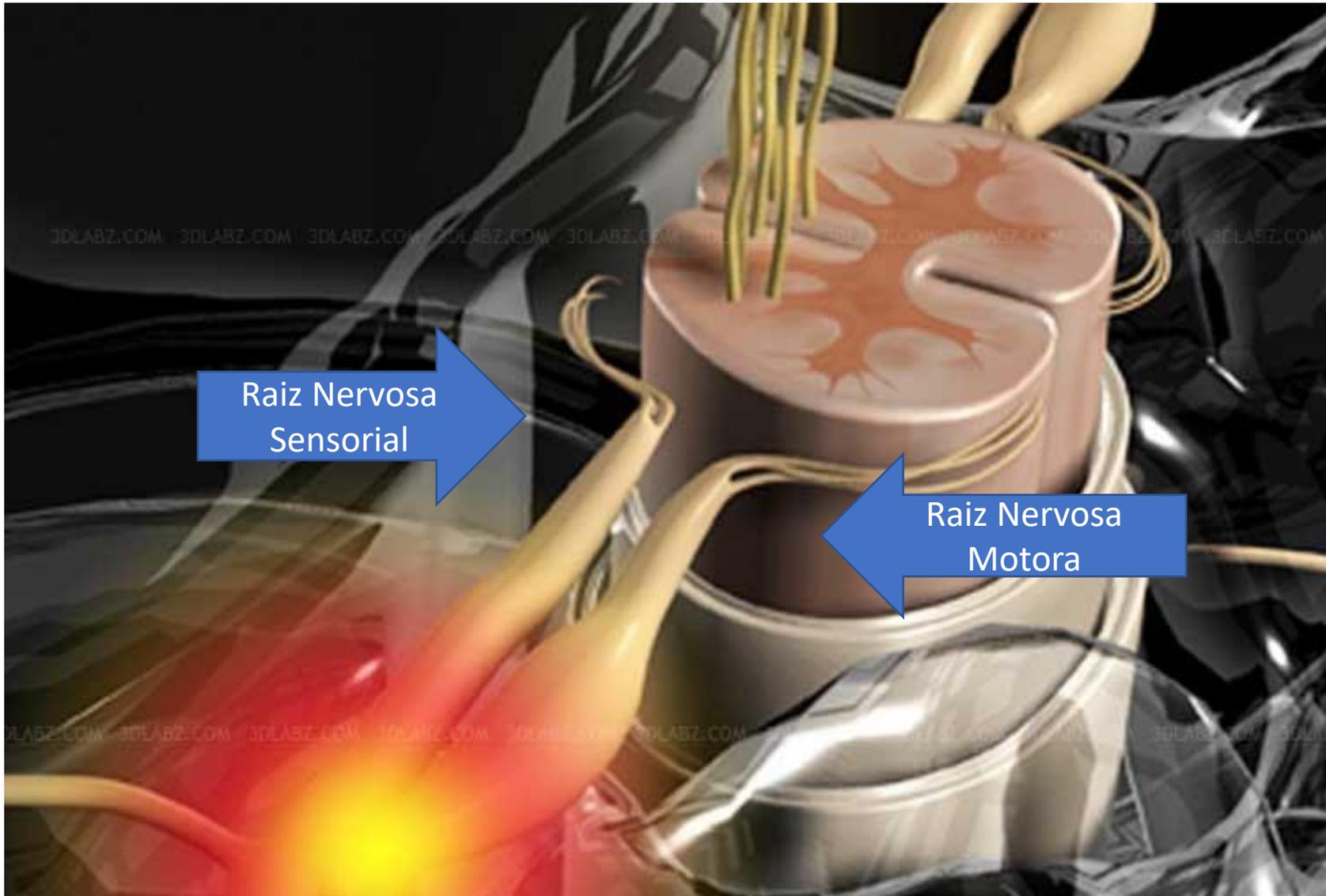


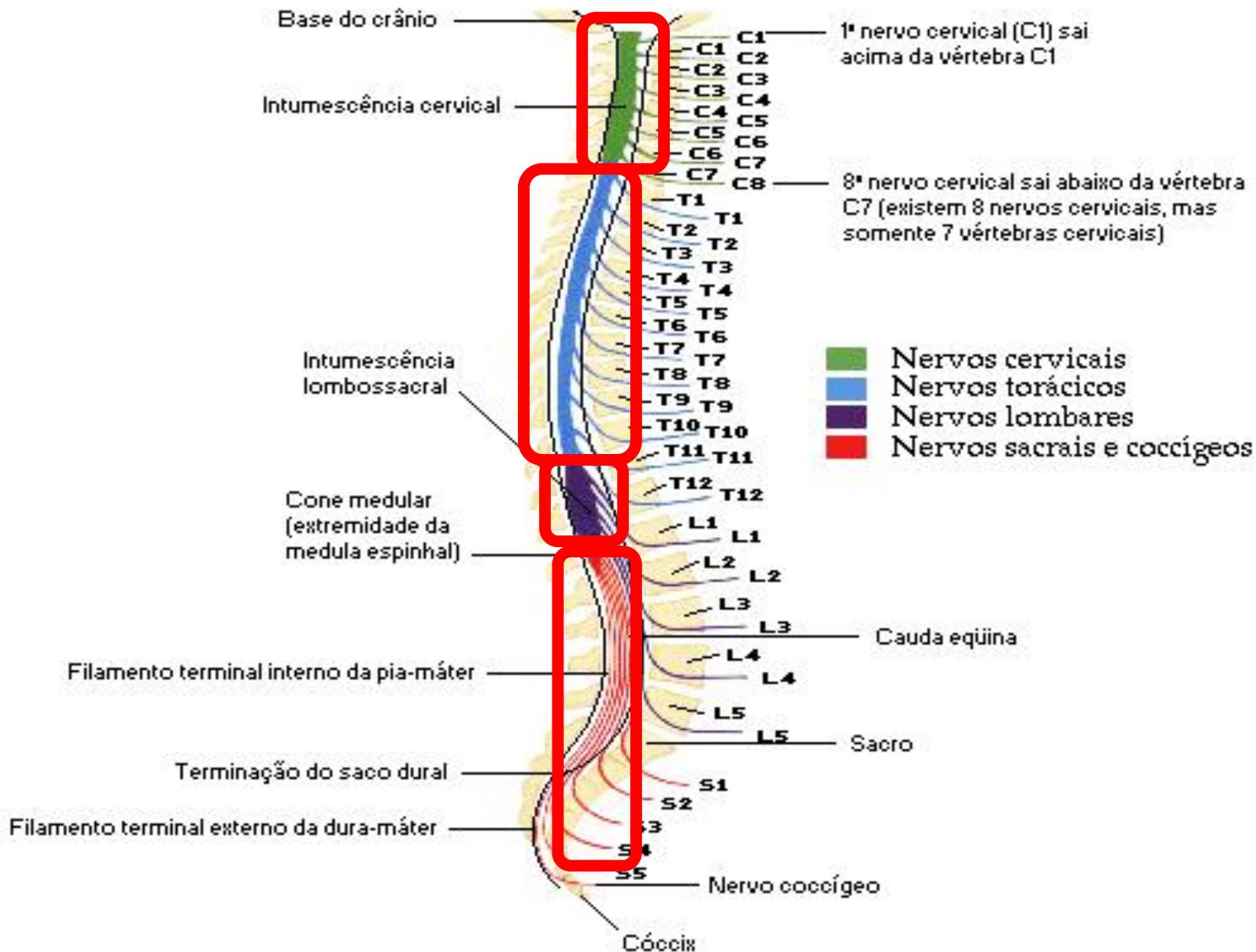
NÃO-TRAUMÁTICA



ANATOMIA

TRATOS





COMPROMETIMENTOS

A lesão medular interrompe as vias axonais e os circuitos segmentares da medula espinal produzindo abaixo do nível da lesão, comprometimentos :

- Motores
- Sensoriais
- Autonômicas

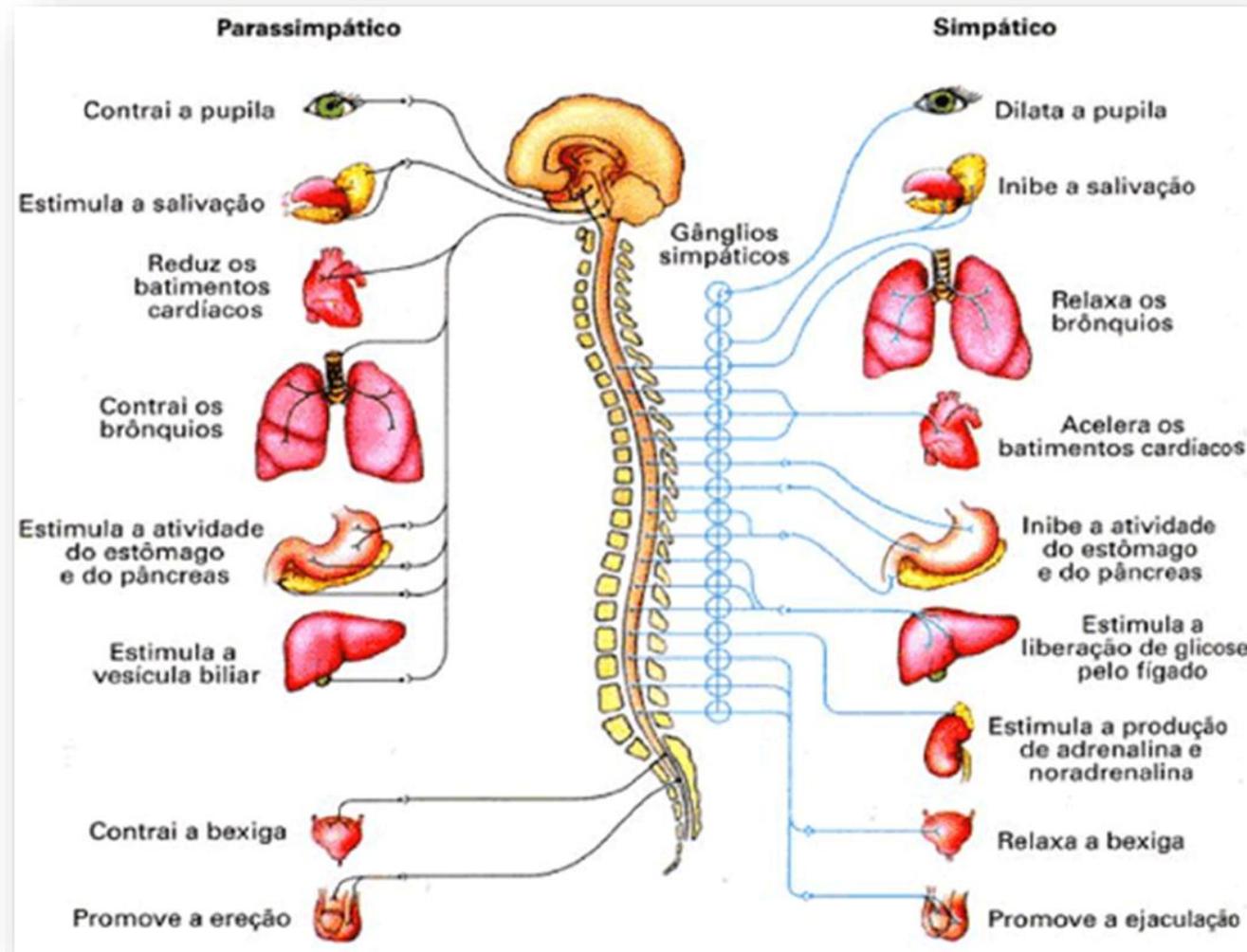
(LYNSKEY et al, 2008)



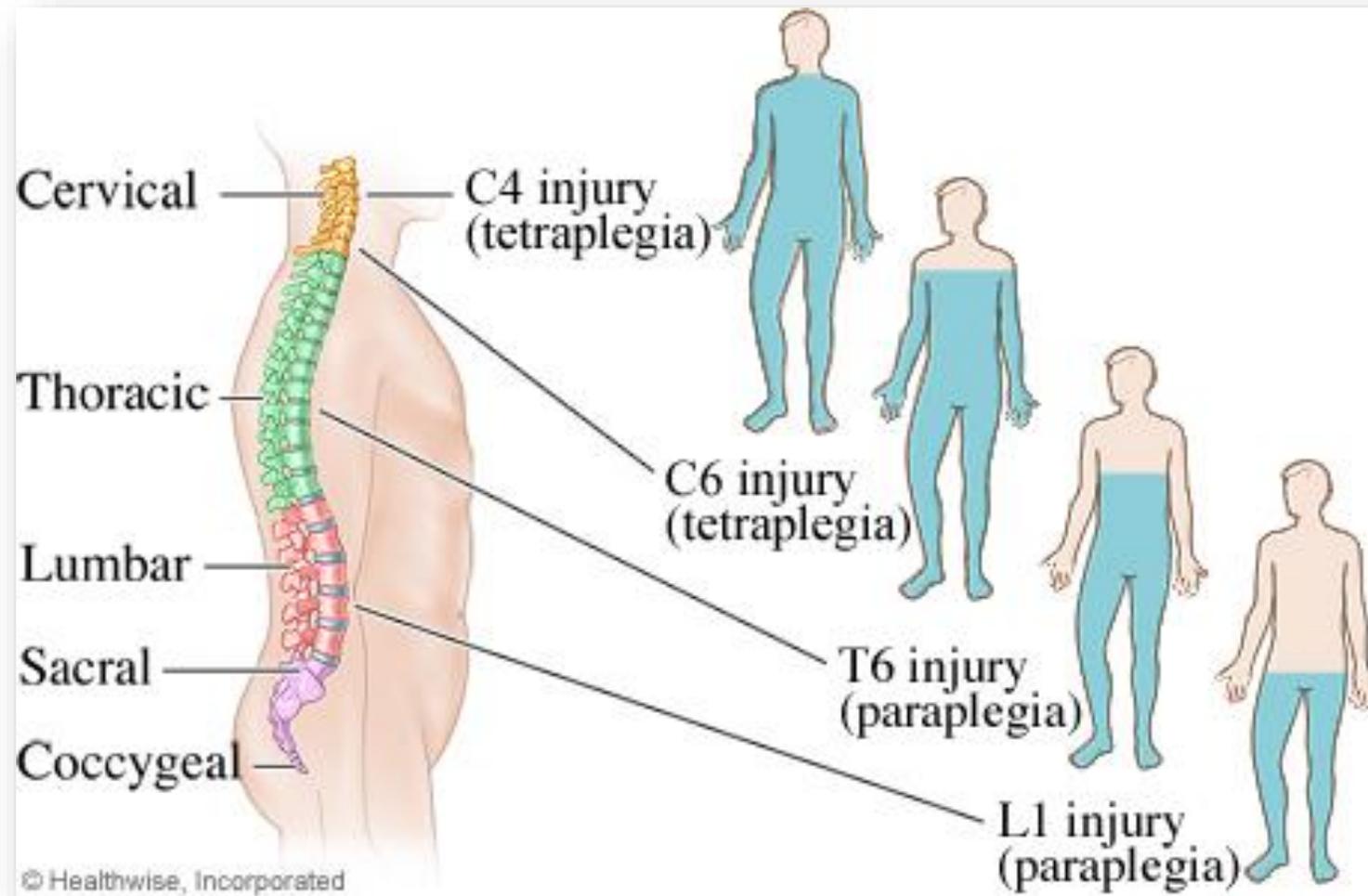
FUNÇÕES AUTONÔMICAS

S.N. Simpático

T1 a L2



NÍVEIS DE LESÃO X FUNÇÃO



CLASSIFICAÇÃO



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR NEUROLOGICAL
CLASSIFICATION OF SPINAL CORD INJURY
(ISNCSCI)



RIGHT		MOTOR KEY MUSCLES	SENSORY KEY SENSORY POINTS		SENSORY KEY SENSORY POINTS		MOTOR KEY MUSCLES	LEFT	
			Light Touch (LTR)	Pin Prick (PPR)	Light Touch (LTL)	Pin Prick (PPL)			
		C2					C2		
		C3					C3		
		C4					C4		
		C5					C5	Elbow flexors	
		C6					C6	Wrist extensors	
		C7					C7	Elbow extensors	
		C8					C8	Finger flexors	
		T1					T1	Finger abductors (little finger)	
UER (Upper Extremity Right)								UEL (Upper Extremity Left)	
Comments (Non-key Muscle? Reason for NT? Pain? Non-SCI condition?):		T2					T2	MOTOR (SCORING ON REVERSE SIDE)	
		T3					T3	0 = Total paralysis 1 = Palpable or visible contraction 2 = Active movement, gravity eliminated 3 = Active movement, against gravity 4 = Active movement, against some resistance 5 = Active movement, against full resistance NT = Not testable 0*, 1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, NT* = Non-SCI condition present	
		T4					T4	SENSORY (SCORING ON REVERSE SIDE)	
		T5					T5	0 = Absent 1 = Altered 2 = Normal NT = Not testable 0*, 1*, NT* = Non-SCI condition present	
		T6					T6		
		T7					T7		
		T8					T8		
		T9					T9		
		T10					T10		
		T11					T11		
		T12					T12		
		L1					L1		
		L2					L2	Hip flexors	
		L3					L3	Knee extensors	
		L4					L4	Ankle dorsiflexors	
		L5					L5	Long toe extensors	
		S1					S1	Ankle plantar flexors	
		S2					S2		
		S3					S3		
		S4-5					S4-5		
(VAC) Voluntary Anal Contraction (Yes/No) <input type="checkbox"/>								(DAP) Deep Anal Pressure (Yes/No) <input type="checkbox"/>	
RIGHT TOTALS (MAXIMUM)			(50)	(56)	(56)		LEFT TOTALS (MAXIMUM)		
MOTOR SUBSCORES		SENSORY SUBSCORES							
UER <input type="checkbox"/> + UEL <input type="checkbox"/> = UEMS TOTAL <input type="checkbox"/> MAX (25) (25) (50)		LER <input type="checkbox"/> + LEL <input type="checkbox"/> = LEMS TOTAL <input type="checkbox"/> MAX (25) (25) (50)		LTR <input type="checkbox"/> + LTL <input type="checkbox"/> = LT TOTAL <input type="checkbox"/> MAX (56) (56) (112)		PPR <input type="checkbox"/> + PPL <input type="checkbox"/> = PP TOTAL <input type="checkbox"/> MAX (56) (56) (112)			
NEUROLOGICAL LEVELS Steps 1-6 for classification as on reverse		1. SENSORY R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> 2. MOTOR R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/>		3. NEUROLOGICAL LEVEL OF INJURY (NLI) <input type="checkbox"/>		4. COMPLETE OR INCOMPLETE? <input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete = Any sensory or motor function in S4-5		5. ASIA IMPAIRMENT SCALE (AIS) <input type="checkbox"/>	
						6. ZONE OF PARTIAL PRESERVATION Most caudal levels with any innervation		R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> SENSORY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

FORÇA

Grau de FM 0-5: conhecer potencial motor de músculos parcialmente preservados.

0= ausência de contração

1= esboço de contração

2= força muscular que não vence a gravidade

3= força muscular que vence a gravidade

4= força muscular que vence resistência leve-moderada

5= força muscular vence resistência moderada-forte (NORMAL)

CLASSIFICAÇÃO



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR NEUROLOGICAL
CLASSIFICATION OF SPINAL CORD INJURY
(ISNCSCI)



RIGHT		MOTOR KEY MUSCLES	SENSORY KEY SENSORY POINTS		SENSORY KEY SENSORY POINTS		MOTOR KEY MUSCLES	LEFT		
			Light Touch (LTR)	Pin Prick (PPR)	Light Touch (LTL)	Pin Prick (PPL)				
UER (Upper Extremity Right)	Elbow flexors	C5					C5	Elbow flexors	UEL (Upper Extremity Left)	
	Wrist extensors	C6					C6	Wrist extensors		
	Elbow extensors	C7					C7	Elbow extensors		
	Finger flexors	C8					C8	Finger flexors		
	Finger abductors (little finger)	T1					T1	Finger abductors (little finger)		
	Comments (Non-key Muscle? Reason for NT? Pain? Non-SCI condition?):		T2					T2		MOTOR (SCORING ON REVERSE SIDE) 0 = Total paralysis 1 = Palpable or visible contraction 2 = Active movement, gravity eliminated 3 = Active movement, against gravity 4 = Active movement, against some resistance 5 = Active movement, against full resistance NT = Not testable 0*, 1*, 2*, 3*, 4*, NT* = Non-SCI condition present
			T3					T3		
			T4					T4		
			T5					T5		
			T6					T6		
			T7					T7		
			T8					T8		
		T9					T9			
		T10					T10			
		T11					T11			
		T12					T12			
LER (Lower Extremity Right)	Hip flexors	L2					L2	Hip flexors	LEL (Lower Extremity Left)	
	Knee extensors	L3					L3	Knee extensors		
	Ankle dorsiflexors	L4					L4	Ankle dorsiflexors		
	Long toe extensors	L5					L5	Long toe extensors		
	Ankle plantar flexors	S1					S1	Ankle plantar flexors		
			S2					S2		
			S3					S3		
			S4-5					S4-5		
	(VAC) Voluntary Anal Contraction (Yes/No)									(DAP) Deep Anal Pressure (Yes/No)
	RIGHT TOTALS (MAXIMUM)			(50)	(56)	(56)		LEFT TOTALS (MAXIMUM)		
	MOTOR SUBSCORES UER <input type="text"/> + UEL <input type="text"/> = UEMS TOTAL <input type="text"/> MAX (25) (25) (50)		SENSORY SUBSCORES LTR <input type="text"/> + LTL <input type="text"/> = LT TOTAL <input type="text"/> MAX (56) (56) (112)		PPR <input type="text"/> + PPL <input type="text"/> = PP TOTAL <input type="text"/> MAX (56) (56) (112)					
	NEUROLOGICAL LEVELS Steps 1-6 for classification as on reverse		1. SENSORY <input type="text"/> R <input type="text"/> L <input type="text"/> 2. MOTOR <input type="text"/> R <input type="text"/> L <input type="text"/>		3. NEUROLOGICAL LEVEL OF INJURY (NLI) <input type="text"/>		4. COMPLETE OR INCOMPLETE? <input type="text"/> (In injuries with absent motor OR sensory function in S4-5 only) Incomplete = Any sensory or motor function in S4-5			6. ZONE OF PARTIAL PRESERVATION <input type="text"/> R <input type="text"/> L <input type="text"/> Most caudal levels with any innervation



Completa

sem função motora e/ou sensorial
preservada nos segmentos sacrais

ASIA A

ASIA IMPAIRMENT SCALE

A = Complete: No motor or sensory function is preserved in the sacral segments S4-S5.

B = Incomplete: Sensory but not motor function is preserved below the neurological level and includes the sacral segments S4-S5.

C = Incomplete: Motor function is preserved below the neurological level, and more than half of key muscles below the neurological level have a muscle grade less than 3.

D = Incomplete: Motor function is preserved below the neurological level, and at least half of key muscles below the neurological level have a muscle grade of 3 or more.

E = Normal: motor and sensory function are normal

Incompleta

preservação parcial da função

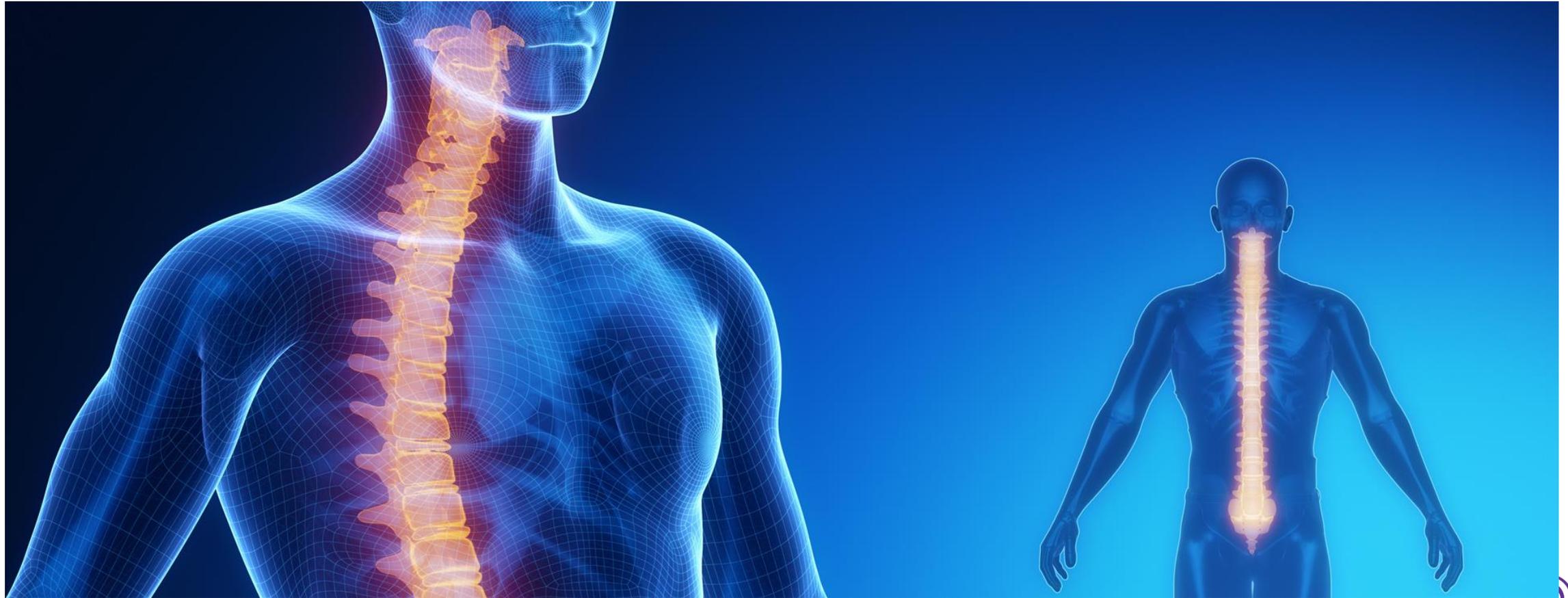
sensitiva e/ou motora abaixo do nível
neurológico, incluindo segmento sacral
mais baixas

ASIA B, C, D ou E

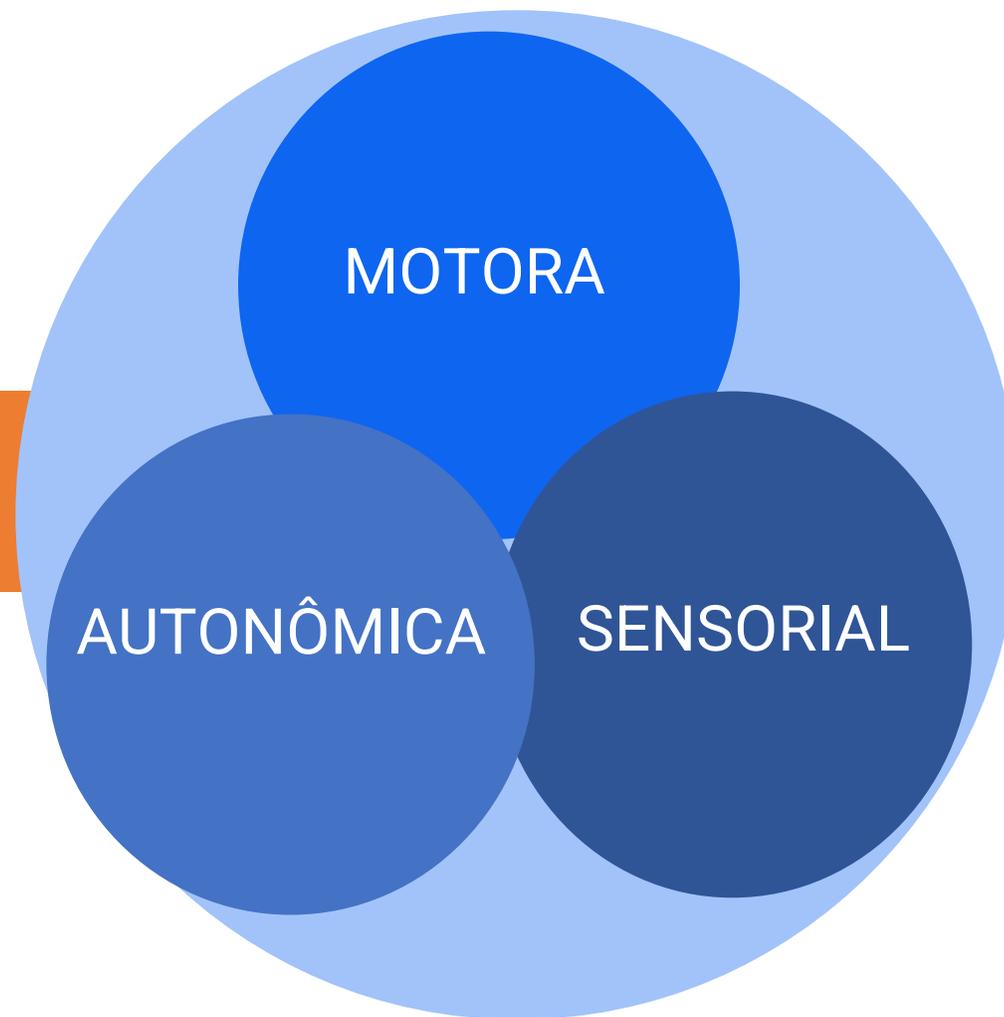
ZPP

A zona de preservação parcial (ZPP) é usada quando a LM é classificada como completa e incompleta e refere-se aos segmentos abaixo do nível neurológico de lesão, onde há alguma preservação da função motora ou sensorial diferente da do segmento sacral.

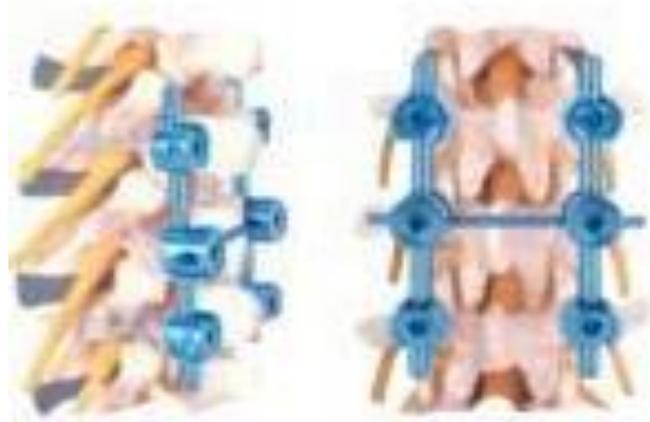
COMPLICAÇÕES DIRETAS



COMPLICAÇÕES DIRETAS



FIXAÇÃO/ ESTABILIZAÇÃO



ATROFIA MUSCULAR

Muscle Nerve 40: 499–519, 2009

MUSCLE AFTER SPINAL CORD INJURY

BO BIERING-SØRENSEN, MD,^{1,2} IDA BRUUN KRISTENSEN, MD,¹
MICHAEL KJÆR, MD, DMSc,^{3,4} and FIN BIERING-SØRENSEN, MD, DMSc^{1,4}

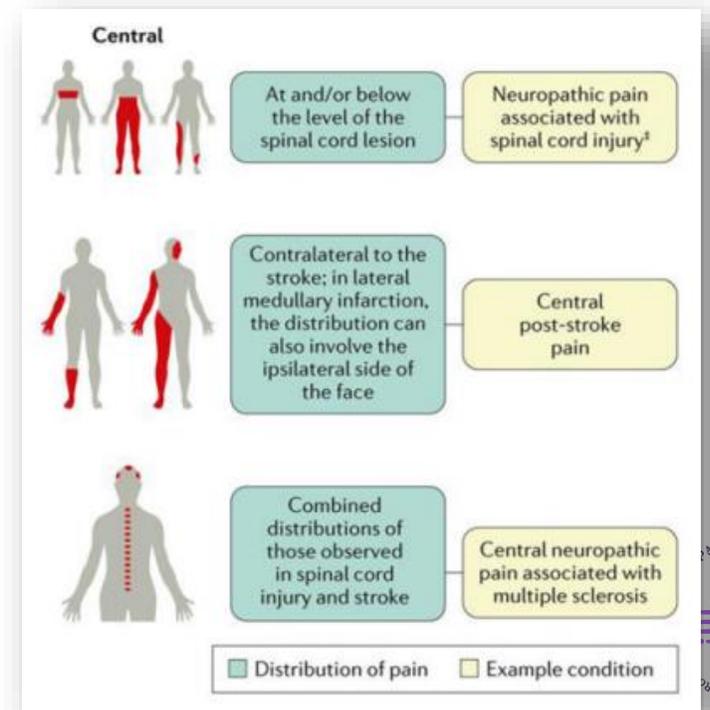
- Redução da secção transversa das fibras musculares e uma transição de tipo de fibra quase completa no sentido de fibras tipo I e IIA para o tipo IIX.
- Transição começa de 4–7 meses após a LM e atinge um novo estado estacionário por volta de 20 a 70 meses após a lesão.

ESPASTICIDADE

Desordem motora que ocorre devido a lesão de motoneurônio superior, caracterizada pelo aumento **do tônus**, dos **reflexos** de estiramento e dependente da **velocidade**. (Lance,1980 e The SPASM Consortium, 2006)

DOR NEUROPÁTICA

- Lesões das vias aferentes, caracterizada por dor no nível ou abaixo da lesão, comumente descrita em choque, fisgada, pontadas, formigamento, etc.
- Comunicação anormal entre os nervos que foram danificados pela lesão na medula espinal e do cérebro.
- Acomete entre 30% e 90% das pessoas com LM.
- 1/3 descrevem a dor como **grave e debilitante.**



COMPLICAÇÕES AUTONÔMICAS

- Lesões acima de T6: perda total ou parcial da inervação excitatória ao coração e vasos sanguíneos. = ↓F.C e ↓P.A de repouso.
- Lesões abaixo de T6: Inervação autonômica cardíaca preservada.
- Comprometimento circulatório decorrente do controle vasomotor alterado e das complicações secundárias à lesão, resultando em redução da pré-carga cardíaca.

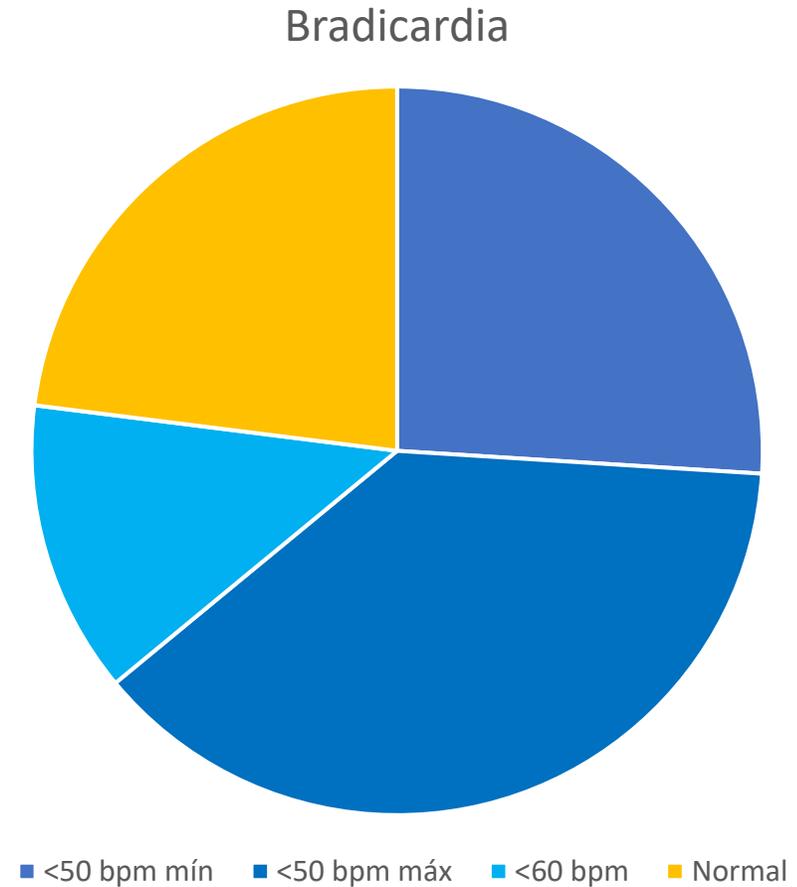
BRADICARDIA



Indivíduos com LM cervical

77% → FC basal < 60bpm

26 - 64% → FC basal < 50bpm



(Hector et al., 2013)

COMPLICAÇÕES AUTONÔMICAS

- Alterações morfológicas das câmaras cardíacas: atrofia e redução do volume.
- Provavelmente decorrente da denervação e das alterações de pré-carga e pós carga.

HIPOTENSÃO POSTURAL

73,6% das LM cervicais ou torácicas altas:

*“Diminuição \geq a **20mmHg** na **PAs** e/ou \geq a **10mmHg** na **PAd**, 3 minutos após a mudança da posição de decúbito para a posição ortostática, independentemente de ser ou não sintomática.”*

(Consensus Committee of the American Autonomic Society and the American Academy of Neurology)



HIPOTENSÃO POSTURAL

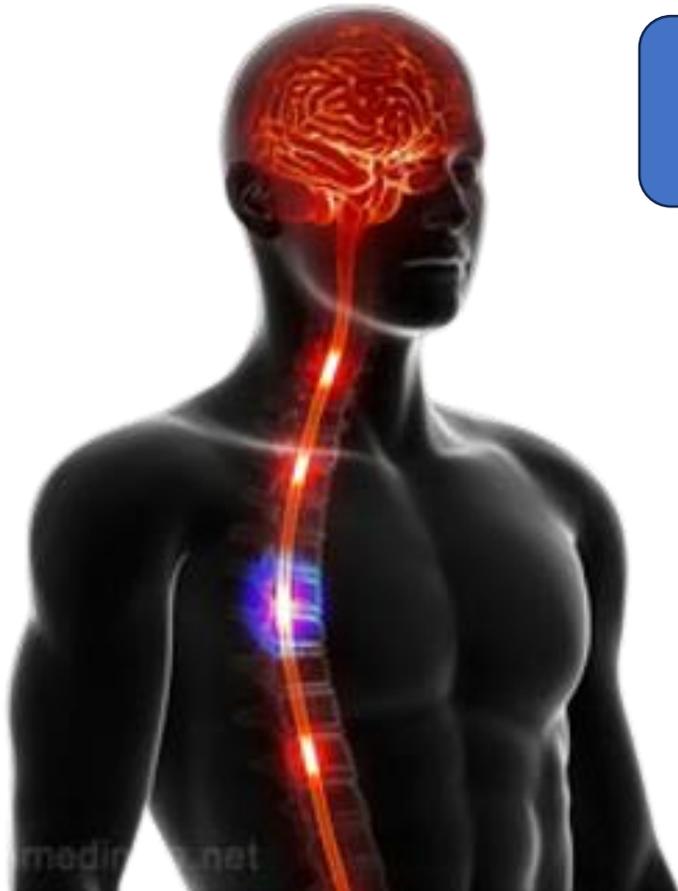
- Mecanismos Compensatórios (crônicos)
 - Sistema renina angiotensina- aldosterona.

- Controle da PA é extremamente dependente de elevados níveis plasmáticos de renina.

(Claydon et al 2006)



DISREFLEXIA AUTONÔMICA



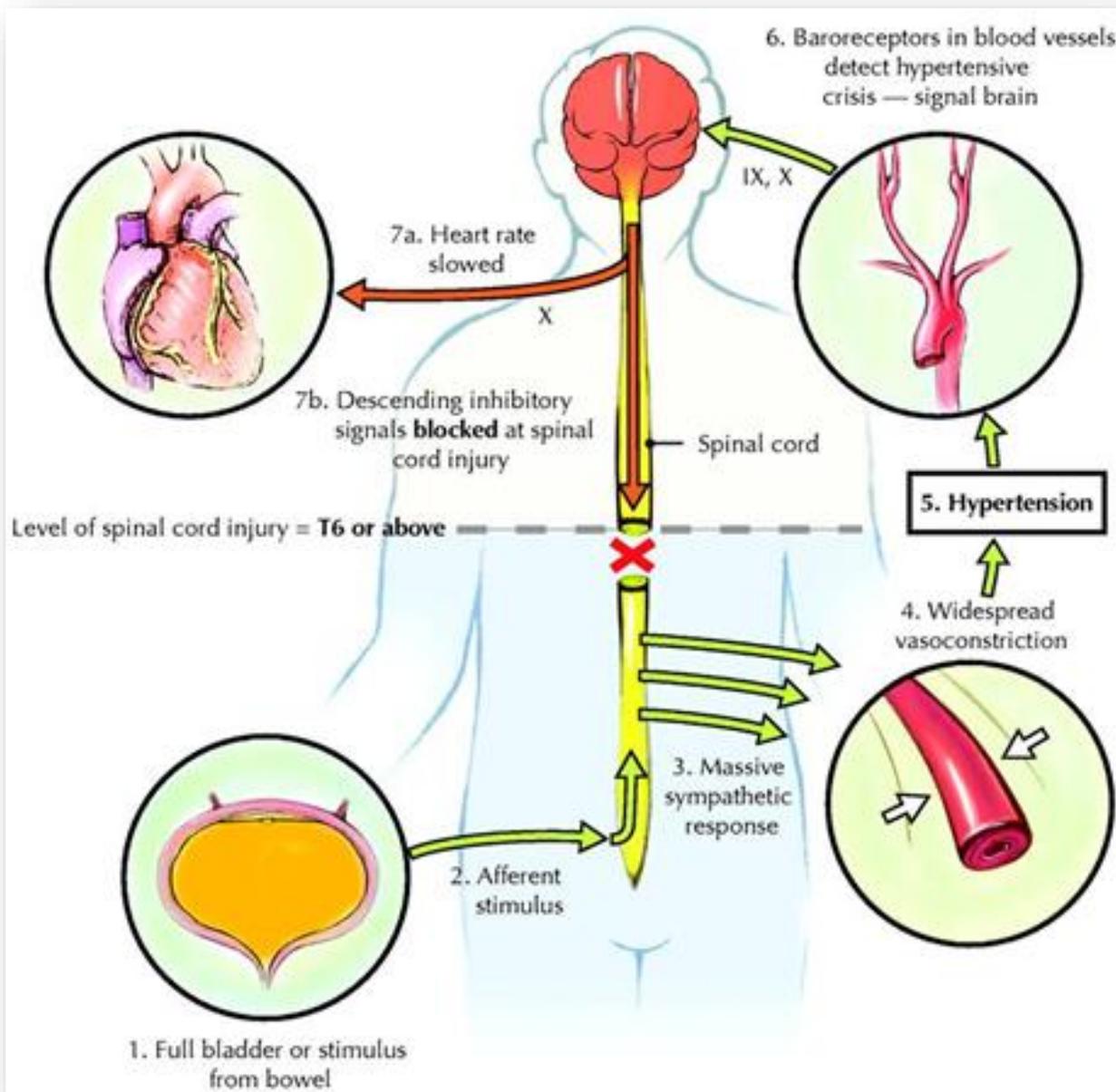
48 a 90% das LM acima de T6.

50% Lesões completas (AIS A)

27% lesões incompletas (AIS B a D).

(Curt et al., 1997 ; Ackery et al., 2007; Phillips et al, 2015)

Sintomas: sudorese, dor de cabeça, pilo ereção, manchas vermelhas na pele ao redor do pescoço



Aumento ≥ 20 mmHg na PAS acompanhado ou não de bradicardia.

Resposta autonômica exagerada à **dor abaixo do nível da lesão**

(Curt et al., 1997 ; Ackery et al., 2007; Phillips et al, 2015)

TERMOREGULAÇÃO

- Comunicação entre receptores periféricos e hipotálamo.
- LM acima de T6 → disfunção térmica é grave.
- LM abaixo de T6 → disfunção térmica é leve/moderada.
- Hiperhidrose x hipohidrose/anidrose



AUTONOMIC STANDARDS ASSESSMENT FORM

Patient Name: _____

General Autonomic Function

System/Organ	Findings	Abnormal conditions	Check mark
Autonomic control of the heart	Normal		
	Abnormal	Bradycardia	
		Tachycardia	
		Other dysrhythmias	
Unknown	Unable to assess		
Autonomic control of blood pressure	Normal		
	Abnormal	Resting systolic blood pressure below 90 mmHg	
		Orthostatic hypotension	
		Autonomic dysreflexia	
Unknown	Unable to assess		
Autonomic control of sweating	Normal		
	Abnormal	Hyperhidrosis above lesion	
		Hyperhidrosis below lesion	
		Hypohidrosis below lesion	
Unknown	Unable to assess		
Temperature regulation	Normal		
	Abnormal	Hyperthermia	
		Hypothermia	
	Unknown	Unable to assess	
Autonomic and Somatic Control of Broncho-pulmonary System	Normal		
	Abnormal	Unable to voluntarily breathe requiring full ventilatory support	
		Impaired voluntary breathing requiring partial vent support	
		Voluntary respiration Impaired does not require vent support	
Unknown			

Date of Injury _____

Date of Assessment _____

Examiner _____

This form may be freely copied and reproduced but not modified (Sp Cord, 2009, 47, 36-43)

This assessment should use the terminology found in the International SCI Data Set (ASIA and ISCoS - <http://www.asia-spinalinjury.org/bulletinBoard/dataset.php>)

Anatomic Diagnosis: (Supraconal , Conal , Cauda Equina)

Lower Urinary Tract, Bowel and Sexual Function

System/Organ	Score
Lower Urinary Tract	
Awareness of the need to empty the bladder	
Ability to prevent leakage (continence)	
Bladder emptying method _____ (specify)	
Bowel	
Sensation of need for a bowel movement	
Ability to Prevent Stool Leakage (Continence)	
Voluntary sphincter contraction	
Sexual Function	
Genital arousal (erection or lubrication)	Psychogenic
	Reflex
Orgasm	
Ejaculation (male only)	
Sensation of Menses (female only)	

2 = Normal function, 1 = Reduced or Altered Neurological Function
0 = Complete loss of control NT = Unable to assess due to preexisting or concomitant problems

Urodynamic Evaluation

System/Organ	Findings	Check mark
Sensation during filling	Normal	
	Increased	
	Reduced	
	Absent	
	Non-specific	
Detrusor Activity	Normal	
	Overactive	
	Underactive	
	Acontractile	
Sphincter	Normal urethral closure mechanism	
	Normal urethral function during voiding	
	Incompetent	
	Detrusor sphincter dyssynergia	
	Non-relaxing sphincter	

COMPLICAÇÕES SECUNDÁRIAS

MUSCULOESQUELÉTICAS

- Dor em MS afeta cerca de 70% de pessoas com LM.
- Sendo dor no ombro a dor mais relatada.
- Nos primeiros 6 meses de LM:
 - 78% de tetraplégicos e 35% de paraplégicos

METABÓLICAS

- ↓ 45% na AST muscular de MMII, após 6 meses de lesão.
- 29-31% massa gorda em grupos de tetraplégicos. (Neto, et.al., 2011)
- Taxa metabólica basal 14-27% menor. (Buchholz et.al., 2004)
- Diabetes tipo 2: Prevalência 4 x maior em LM. (Bauman, 2004)
- Risco de desenvolver DCV 60% maior. (Dearwater et.a., 1986)

AVALIAÇÃO



TESTES DE PISTA

Ex: 6 min push test

Testes específicos das modalidades



AVALIAÇÕES DE ATIVIDADE E PARTICIPAÇÃO

Spinal Cord Independence Measure- III Edition (SCIM III)

Cuidados Pessoais (0-20)

Respiração e Controle do Esfíncteres (0-40)

Mobilidade (quarto e banheiro) (0-40)

Total (0-100)

Base de dados Avaliações



PRESCRIÇÃO

DIRETRIZES



Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

journal homepage: www.archives-pmr.org

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 2015;96:1749-50



ORGANIZATION NEWS

Information/Education Page

Exercise Recommendations and Considerations for Persons With Spinal Cord Injury



Increasing activity and exercise is essential for health and quality of life for people living with spinal cord injury (SCI). Obesity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes are 2 to 4 times higher for people with SCI compared to the general population. This is due, in part, to low levels of activity, limited access and opportunities to participate in exercise, as well as changes in muscle and heart function that are common after injury. Exercise is necessary to improve fitness and reduce long-term health complications after SCI. Below are exercise recommendations for improving cardiovascular health, muscular strength and endurance, and flexibility for people with SCI.

Exercise Guidelines



	Cardiovascular Health*	Muscle Strength and Endurance*	Flexibility and Range of Motion
Frequency	Minimum 2 days/week	Minimum 2 days/week	Daily
Intensity	Moderate to vigorous†	8–10 repetitions	30–60 seconds/stretch; gentle, slow, pain free
Duration	20–30 minutes/session	3 sets; 1–2 minutes rest between sets (30–60 minutes total)	2 sets; 5–15 minutes
Activities	Wheeling, arm cycle, sports, recumbent stepper, aquatics, cycling, circuit training, functional electrical stimulation	Free weights, elastic resistance bands, cable pulleys, weight machines, functional electrical stimulation	Standing in standing frame (if medically cleared); passive and active static stretching

* These cardiovascular and muscular strength/endurance recommendations are adapted with permission from SCI Action Canada (www.sciactioncanada.ca/guidelines accessed August, 2014).

† *Moderate intensity*: somewhat hard but can be sustained for long periods without experiencing excessive fatigue; *Vigorous intensity*: very hard, close to maximum and cannot be sustained for long without experiencing excessive fatigue.

OBRIGADA!

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