classified based on the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS) into five levels. Patient history, clinical features related to cerebral palsy, and history of pregnancy and birth were analyzed to determine which factors were predictive for the severe motoric impairment.

Results: We identified 219 cases (age 5 to 13 years) of cerebral palsy. Thirty six (16.44%) patients were at GMFCS level IV and V. Significance difference identified in children with history of low birth weight (p<0.0001) and neonatal seizure associated with cerebral palsy (p<0.0001) but not at history of Toxoplasma, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, and Herpes (TORCH) infection during pregnancy (p=0.425) as well as multiple pregnancies (p=0.329).

Conclusion: Cerebral palsy patients with history low birth weight and neonatal seizure were more likely to present in severe motor impairment. Therefore in these groups of patients, early consideration for treatment is recommended.

Keywords: cerebral palsy, GMFCS, predictive risk factor

ILIZAROV FOR LEGG-CLAVE-PERTHES DISEASE

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Background: This study presents the results of prospective consecutive cohort of patient with Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease treated by Ilizarov technique between 1995 and 2014. The primary aim is to determine the maintenance of head coverage and joint congruity and functional outcomes of this Ilizarov technique.

Methods: 26 patients with a mean follow up of 12 years (range 4 to 12) were included.

Results: Cumulative maintenance of head coverage and joint congruity rate for all was (95%) at 12 years.

Conclusion: Articulated hinge distraction in LCPD gives satisfactory and reproducible long term clinical results.

Keywords: Keywords: Legg-Calvé-Perthes; Ilizarov; Radiographic results; Arthrosis; Hip rotation;

A NEW MOLECULE ENDOCAN COULD BE A BIOMARKER OF INJURY SEVERITY IN SPINAL CORD INJURY? AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN RATS.

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Aim: To determine whether the endocan level may be related to the severity of SCI and whether it may be used as a prognostic biomarker.

Material and Methods: Twenty-one male Sprague-Dawley weighing between 300-350 g were included in this study. They were randomly divided into three groups. Group I: the Only laminectomy was performed (Sham, n=7). Group II: Mild SCI was performed after laminectomy (n=7). Group III: Severe SCI was performed after laminectomy (n=7). At 48 hours after the injury, neurological status of all animals was evaluated according to the Tarlov method. After the neurological assessment, all animals were euthanized by decapitation under deep anesthesia and necropsied according to the Virchow technique. Five cc blood sample was drawn for biochemical analyzes, and spinal cord tissues were removed for histopathological examination.

Results: The differences between Tarlov Scores of three groups were not statistically significant (p>0.05). Differences between endocan levels of group I and group II, and group II and Group III were not statistically significant(p>0.05), but the difference between group I and Group III was statistically significant (p<0.05).There is also a moderate positive correlation between the severity of spinal cord injury and endocan level(r=0.59 p < 0.05).

Conclusion: Endocan level may be used as an indicator to determine the prognosis after spinal cord injury.

Keywords: Endocan; spinal cord injury; prognosis; incomplete injury