SCENAR therapy efficiency in combined treatment of the pain syndrome in children with cortical bone fractures.

The analysis of public health in the Russian Federation shows that traumatism is really a topical issue. Traumatism remains an important socio-hygienic issue which significantly influences health of all social groups. Over the last years we can note stabilization of traumatism level among adults and children (0-14 years). However, among teenagers (15-18 years) we see growth of traumatism of 1,5% a year. Traumas as a result of traffic accidents take the leading place as the cause of death rate and incapacitation of teenagers.

Modern traumatological aid is impossible without the newest scientific developments of native scientists, adequate hardware of diagnostics and treatment process.

In recent years modern medical technologies are introduced into medical practice for treating complex traumatic injuries. In some traumotological and orthopedic wards SCENAR therapy is introduced.

In traumotological and orthopedic ward of the Rostov city hospital №20 more than 2000 children with different traumas are treated annually. Among them 160-180 have cortical bone fractures.

Clinical presentation of a fracture is always accompanied by a severe pain syndrome, often by a pain shock. Injection of analgesics, which includes narcotic analgesics is necessary which prevents in some cases severe hemodynamic pathogenic mechanisms.

Medical staff injects analgesics immediately at the first contact with the injured and from then on depending on the pain severity.

At the average a child gets analgesics during 5-6 days.

As a rule a medicine is injected parenterally which increases emotional and psychological stress on children.

Trauma severity of different kind increases annually due to high energy injuries at traffic accidents make the issue of anaesthesia in teenage period traumatology topical.

The research we are conducting on efficiency research of SCENAR therapy of cortical bone fractures and on application of some analgetic methods (starting with admissions offices) allows to decrease the strength and duration of pain syndrome. Thanks to the SCENAR therapy we can decrease the rate of injection of analgesics (i.e. we decrease pharmacological load) and the time spent by the patient on hospital bed. Positive influence of SCENAR therapy on reparative processes in musculoskeletal system really helps it which was shown by us earlier.

As a result of analgetic SCENAR therapy the need for analgesics has decreased on the average by 1/3. The injection duration of medications has decreased from 5,6 days to 3,8 days.

Thus we see feasibility of including SCENAR technology in the treatment of children with cortical bone fractures.