

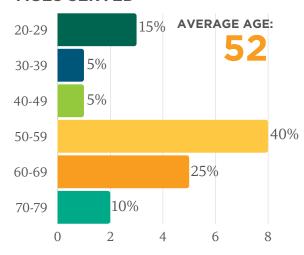
# **Post-Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation**

# SPINAL CORD

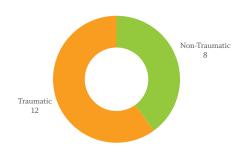




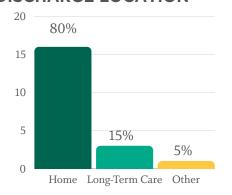
## **AGES SERVED**



#### TYPE OF INJURY



### **DISCHARGE LOCATION**



## **NEURO LEVEL AT ADMISSION**



# SPINAL CORD INDEPENDENCE **MEASURE**

The SCIM (Spinal Cord Independence Measure) is a tool to see how well someone with a spinal cord injury can do everyday tasks—like feeding themselves, getting dressed, or moving around. It helps track independence over time. It measures three main areas: self-care, respiration and sphincter management, and mobility.



# **MET SCIM MINIMALLY CLINICALLY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE\***

\*3 individuals excluded from this info

# **75** DAYS **AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**



# **GOALS MET**

### ASIA LEVEL AT ADMISSION

The ASIA measure (from the American Spinal Injury Association) is a way to describe how much movement and feeling a person has after a spinal cord injury. It helps track recovery and guide treatment.

- Grade A (Complete): No sensory or motor function preserved below the level of injury.
- Grade B (Incomplete): Sensory but not motor function preserved below the level of injury.
- Grade C (Incomplete): Motor function preserved below the level of injury, but most key muscles have a muscle grade of less than 3.
- Grade D (Incomplete): Motor function preserved below the level of injury, and most key muscles have a muscle grade of 3 or greater.

