CONCLUSION
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The present study was carried out on 28 spinal cord injury patients including 16 males, 12 females, 15 paraplegics and 13 quadriplegics. One hundred and twenty three age and sex matched, neurologically intact, hospitalized individuals including 54 males and 69 females served as controls reported by Kampmann and Associates (1974).

The age (years), height (cm), weight (kg), urinary volume (ml) and urinary & serum creatinine (mg%) were taken in each individual of study group.

The creatinine production in study group was obtained with the help of urine volume, urinary creatinine and weight. And in control group, it was considered as such as reported by Kampmann & Associates (1974).

In study group, the measured creatinine clearance was calculated by serum and urinary creatinine (mg%) and urine volume (ml). The predicted creatinine clearance was estimated by nomograms reported by Kampmann & Associates.

Following conclusions could be drawn from the study:

1. The difference in creatinine production (mg/kg/day) in between study and control group males and females both were statistically significant.
2. The difference in creatinine production (mg/kg/day) in males and females spinal cord injury patients in matching age groups was not significant (p > 0.05).

3. The difference in creatinine production (ml/kg/day) in paraplegics and quadriplegics was also not significant (p > 0.05).

4. The age and interval since injury in spinal cord injury patients were inversely proportional to creatinine production.

5. The difference in predicted and measured creatinine clearance (ml/min) in males was highly significant (p < 0.001). The predicted values exceeded by 26.64% than measured values.

6. The difference in predicted and measured creatinine clearance (ml/min) in females was (p < 0.01) statistically significant and predicted values were exceeded by 30.19% than measured.

7. The difference in measured creatinine clearance in males and females was highly significant (p < 0.001).

8. The difference in predicted creatinine clearance in males and females was highly significant (p < 0.001).
9. The difference in measured creatinine clearance in paraplegics and quadriplegics was not statistically significant ($p > 0.2$).

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