Abstract

Introduction
Spinal cord injuries and strokes are frequent causes of motor deficit in patients of all ages, with complex family and social consequences (through sensitivity and movement disorders). On the other hand, toxic-nutritional abuses (especially ethanol consumption) cause morphophysiological changes throughout the body, with frequent consecutive neuro-psychic manifestations, followed by (potentially) various traumatic injuries. Therefore, the biological and scientific clinical follow-up of traumatized vertebromedullary patients is of particular importance.

Materials and method
With the approval of the Bioethics Commission of the Bagdasar Arseni Emergency Clinical Hospital (TEHBA) Bucharest (number 9181 dated April 11, 2018), we will present the special case of a patient admitted to the Neuromuscular Recovery Clinic of THEBA for incomplete tetraplegia motor deficit AIS/Frankel D, with neurologic level C6 after a vertebral-medullary trauma (produced in conditions of ethanol abuse) and with parieto-occipital ischemic vascular accident produced simultaneously.

Results
The peculiarities of this case are the possible (but less common) immediate consequences of vertebral-medullary traumas: paravertebral nervous ganglion lesions; arterial (carotid / vertebral) dissections, which can cause ischemic lesions, all requiring appropriate clinical and therapeutic management.

Conclusions
Spinal cord injuries can be favored by toxic-nutritional abuse and may have immediate, late, and permanent morphophysiological consequences. However, sometimes the clinical evolution and prognosis are surprisingly positive.