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**BOTULINUM THERAPY IN THE REHABILITATION OF POST-STROKE
PATIENTS WITH INCREASED SPASTIC TONE OF THE LIMBS:
ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS AND PROSPECTS FOR USE
ABSTRACT**

To evaluate the effectiveness of botulinum therapy type A in rehabilitation in post-insulin patients with spastic muscle tone of the limbs

Methods: As part of the study, botulinum toxin type A was administered to 57 patients suffering from the consequences of a stroke and having increased spastic tone in both the upper and lower extremities. The period after the stroke was at least 12 months. Of the 57 patients, 31 were men and 26 were women. The mean age of men was 54.1 ± 5.4 years, and the mean age of women was 58.3 ± 6.4 years. In patients with ischemic stroke it was 70.2%, and in those who suffered a hemorrhagic stroke it was 29.8%. Ultrasound navigation was used to accurately administer the drug.

After the use of botulinum toxin type A in patients with increased spastic tone of the limbs, a significant improvement in clinical parameters was noted. Using the Modified Ashworth Scale, a statistically significant decrease in the degree of spasticity in the upper and lower extremities was recorded from 3-4 points to 0-1 points. In addition, according to the Modified Rankin Scale, patients initially scoring 4-5 had a significant improvement in functional mobility to 2-3 during the follow-up period.

Data from the comparison group, which underwent similar rehabilitation measures, were also analyzed. Patients in this group did not show statistically significant changes in the degree of spasticity and functional mobility compared to those who received botulinum toxin therapy.

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