Background
The muscle spasticity is a consequence of traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries, stroke, cerebral paralysis and multiple sclerosis. Intrathecal baclofen administration is an option to reduce spasticity.

Aim
Evaluate the long-term efficacy on the decrease of the spasticity of this approach and improving the quality of patients' life treated by the CTO's Neurosurgery of Naples until September 2020.

Method
It was made an analysis of the patients medical records treated until September 2020. To evaluate the spasticity it was used the Ashworth scale, starting from grade 0 (no increase of tone) up to grade 5 (rigid limb in flexion and extension). To measure the patient's ability during personal care activities it has been submitting the Care and Comfort Caregiver survey.

Results
The Neurosurgery treated 91 patients, including 39 women and 52 men with an average age of 42 years old. Patients received a daily baclofen dosage ranging from 40 µg to 1.350 µg. Ashworth's score gained after the follow-up is decreased by an average of 2.5 points with a consequent improvement of the quality of life, confirmed by the results of the questionnaire administered.

Discussion and Conclusions
Intrathecal administration of baclofen, in the light of the analyzed results, represents an effective system in the treatment of spasticity and has a positive impact on improving the quality of life.