

Method for predicting the rehabilitation time of patients based on endocrinological indicators, which relies on an electrical model that receives a voltage as input. The electrical voltage is proportional to the regression of the i -th previously predicted endocrinological indicator, amplified by a gain coefficient equal to the value of a two-factor regression calculated using a training sample of measurement results for this indicator across a specific number of patients. The resulting value consists of a voltage equal to the constant term of the determined regression, resulting in a voltage proportional to the predicted rehabilitation time for patients.