

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
<p>Xiong et al. 2015 China Case Series N=89</p>	<p><b>Population:</b> 89 SCI cases with bladder stones undergoing cystolitholapaxy 64 males, 25 females Mean (SD) age in years = 35.98 (8.17) Injury level: 57 subjects above T6</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> 48 with with spinal anesthesia, 26 with general anesthesia, 15 with local anesthesia</p> <p><b>Outcome Measures:</b> Presence of AD, stone size and number, length of surgery</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Of the 89 patients, 31 (34.83%) developed AD during the operation</li> <li>2. Patients with AD had larger stones (4.58+/-1.26 cm vs. 3.75+/-1.15cm) and a higher number of stones (2.29+/-0.86 vs. 1.74+/-0.81)</li> <li>3. 83.87% of patients with AD had lesion level at or above T6 vs. 41.38% in non AD group</li> <li>4. Operation time was longer in AD group vs. non AD group (60.65+/-17.78 min vs. 49.31+/-14.31 min)</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incidence rate of AD was highest in patients with local anesthesia (18/20, 90%), followed by general anesthesia (12/27, 44.44%) and spinal anesthesia (1/40, 2.5%)</li> </ol>