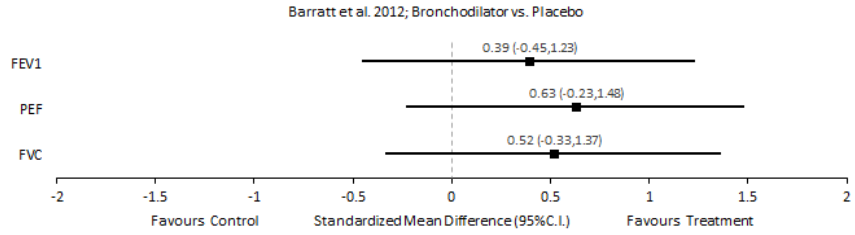
Author Year Country Research Design Score Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
Barratt et al. 2012 Australia RCT PEDro = 9 Level 1b N = 12	**Population:** Age range: 25-37 yr; Gender: male=9, female=3; Level of injury: C5-C7; Severity of injury: complete=10, incomplete=2; AIS A-B. **Intervention:** Patients were randomized to receive either bronchodilator therapy (inhaler, 100 µg salbutamol) or placebo (propellant only). **Outcome Measures:** The following at 10 minutes and 30 minutes after inhalation: FVC, FEV_1, and peak expiratory flow (PEF) rate. **Chronicity:** The median time since injury was 24 (18-35) days.	1. After 10 minutes, patients who received the bronchodilator therapy experienced a significant improvement in FVC ($p<0.05$), FEV_1 ($p<0.05$), and PEF ($p<0.05$) compared to patients who received the placebo. 2. After 30 minutes, patients who received the bronchodilator therapy experienced a significant improvement in FVC ($p<0.05$) and FEV_1 ($p<0.05$) compared to patients who received the placebo. There were no significant differences between groups with regard to PEF ($p>0.05$).
	Effect Sizes: Forest plot of standardized mean differences (SMD ± 95%C.I.) as calculated from pre- (baseline) and post-intervention (after 10 minutes) data. 	
Li et al. 2012 China RCT PEDro = 6 Level 1b N = 61	**Population:** Age range: 39-67 yr; Gender: male=40, female=21; Level of injury: cervical; Severity of injury: complete=27, incomplete=34 AIS A-B. **Intervention:** Patients were randomized to receive either high-dose ambroxol (990	1. Patients who received high dose ambroxol experienced significantly fewer episodes of pneumonia ($p=0.027$) and hypoxemia ($p=0.047$) than patients who received placebo. There were no significant differences with

	mg/day for 5 days) or placebo (5% glucose in 500 mL saline for 5 days) after spinal fixation surgery. **Outcome Measures:** The following during hospital stay: post-operative pulmonary complications in the form of pulmonary infection, atelectasis, and hypoxemia. The following after 3 and 5 days in the ICU: arterial blood gas analysis in the form of partial pressure of inspired oxygen in arterial blood (PaO_2), partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood ($PaCO_2$), and ratio of arterial oxygen partial pressure to fractional inspired oxygen. **Chronicity:** Time since injury not specified.	regards to atelectasis between groups (p=0.430). 2. After 3 days in ICU, patients who received high dose ambroxol had a significantly higher oxygenation index than patients who received placebo (p=0.049). There were no significant differences in PaO_2 (p=0.683) and $PaCO_2$ (p=0.847) between groups. 3. After 5 days in ICU, patients who received high dose ambroxol had a significantly higher oxygenation index than patients who received placebo (p=0.032). There were no significant differences in PaO_2 (p=0.193) and $PaCO_2$ (p=0.928) between groups.
	Effect Sizes: Forest plot of standardized mean differences (SMD ± 95%C.I.) as calculated from pre- and post-intervention data.