

Author Year Country Research Design Sample Size	Methods	Outcomes
Moerman et al., (2011) USA Case Series N=106	<p>Population: Mean age=46 yr; Gender: males=6, females=0; Level of injury: C2 to C7-T1; Severity of injury: average Injury Severity Score (ISS)=50 (21-75).</p> <p>Intervention: Retrospective review of cervical SCI patients from a trauma center registry to assess those necessitating cardiac pacemaker placement.</p> <p>Outcome Measures: Incidence of bradycardia; Resolution of bradyarrhythmias/asystolic events.</p> <p>Chronicity: Time from admission to placement of cardiac pacemaker was 7-24 days (mean=11.5 days).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15 (14%) patients had bradycardia. Initial episodes of bradycardia occurred 3-9 days after admission (mean=5.7 days). 7 (47%) patients underwent pacemaker placement; 6 had reviewable data and were included in the study. Cardiac pacemaker placement led to resolution of all bradycardic episodes.
Franga et al., (2006) USA Case Series N=30	<p>Population: Mean age=38 yr; Gender: males=3, females=2; Level of injury: cervical, high (C1-C5) or low (C6-C7); Severity of injury: complete.</p> <p>Intervention: Retrospective review of cervical SCI patients from a trauma database who developed recurrent bradyarrhythmias requiring aggressive medical management and cardiac pacemaker implantation.</p> <p>Outcome Measures: Incidence of bradycardia; Resolution of bradyarrhythmias/asystolic events.</p> <p>Chronicity: Patients underwent pacemaker placement 16-36 days after injury.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 of 30 (17%) patients developed recurrent bradyarrhythmias and/or asystole and underwent cardiac pacemaker implantation. No symptomatic bradycardic/asystolic events were noted after successful pacemaker placement.