

<b>Author, Year; Country Score Research Design Sample Size</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
de Groot et al. 2003; Netherlands PEDro = 7 RCT Level 1 N = 6	<b>Population:</b> 4 male, 2 female, C5-L1, AIS A ( $n = 1$ ), B ( $n = 1$ ), and C ( $n = 4$ ), age 36 yrs, 116 d post-injury. <b>Treatment:</b> Randomized to low-intensity (50%–60% HRR) or high-intensity (70%–80% HRR) arm ergometry; 20 min/d, 3 d/wk, 8 wks. <b>Outcome Measures:</b> lipid profiles including total cholesterol (TC), HDL, LDL, triglycerides (TG).	1. The TC/HDL ratio and triglycerides decreased significantly more in the high-intensity group.
Hooker & Wells 1989; USA Prospective controlled trial Level 2 N = 8	<b>Population:</b> Low-intensity group: $n = 6$ , 3 male, 3 female, C5-T10, age 26–36 yrs, 3 months to 19 yrs post-injury; moderate-intensity group: $n = 5$ , 3 male, 2 female, C5-T9, age 23–30 yrs, 2–19 yrs post-injury. <b>Treatment:</b> Wheelchair ergometry 20 min/d, 3 d/wk, 8 wks: low-intensity (50%–60% max HRR) and moderate intensity (70%–80% max HRR). <b>Outcome Measures:</b> total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides, HDL, LDL.	2. No change in lipid levels in low-intensity group. 3. Significant increases in HDL and decreases in triglycerides, LDL, and the TC/HDL ratio in the moderate intensity group.
El-Sayed et al. 2005; UK Pre-post Level 4 N = 12	<b>Population:</b> 5 SCI, lesion below T10, age 32 yrs; 7 AB controls, age 31 yrs. <b>Treatment:</b> Arm ergometry, 30 min/d (60%–65%VO <sub>2</sub> peak), 3 d/wk, 12 wks. <b>Outcome Measures:</b> VO <sub>2</sub> peak, peak HR, peak workload, total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides, HDL.	1. Training improved HDL but did not alter TC or triglycerides.
Stewart et al. 2004; Canada Pre-post Level 4 N = 9	<b>Population:</b> 8 male, 1 female, incomplete AIS C, C4-T12, 8.1 yrs post-injury. <b>Treatment:</b> Body-weight-supported treadmill training, 3 d/wk, 6 months. <b>Outcome Measures:</b> ambulatory capacity (Wernig Walking Scale), cholesterol, HDL, LDL, triglycerides.	1. There were significant reductions in TC (-11.2%), LDL (-12.9%), and TC/HDL (-19.8%).
Nash et al. 2001; USA Pre-post Level 4 N=5	<b>Population:</b> 5 males, complete lesions T6-L1, age 37.8 yrs, 4.8 yrs post-injury. <b>Treatment:</b> Circuit resistance training (50%–60%1 repetition maximum), 3 d/wk, 12 wks. <b>Outcome Measures:</b> VO <sub>2</sub> peak, time to fatigue, TC, triglycerides, HDL, LDL.	1. There were significant decreases in LDL, LDL/HDL, and TC/HDL after training.
Solomonow et al. 1997; USA Pre-post Level 4 N = 70/33	<b>Population:</b> All participants had paraplegia, no other details given. <b>Treatment:</b> Reciprocating gait orthosis powered with electrical muscle stimulation, 3 hr/wk, 14 wks. <b>Outcome Measures:</b> cholesterol, LDL, HDL	1. There were significant reductions in total cholesterol, LDL, LDL/HDL ratio, and TC/HDL ratio in 8 patients with initially high total cholesterol levels (>200 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup> ).

Note: AIS = ASIA Impairment Scale; d = day; HDL = high-density lipoprotein; hr = hour; HRR = heart rate reserve; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; min = minute; RCT = randomized controlled trial; TC = total cholesterol; wk = week; yrs = year.