

<p>Kostovski et al. 2015 Norway Randomized controlled crossover trial Level 1 N=12</p>	<p>Population: 6 men with long-standing complete tetraplegia (C5-C8), 6 able-bodied men as control group</p> <p>Treatment: Capsules with placebo or 2mg melatonin given 4 days before taking a plasma sample. Able-bodied group received no intervention.</p> <p>Outcome measures: Hemostatic markers through 24 hour plasma profiles (i.e. Activated factor VII, free TPII antigen, von Willbrand factor, D-dimer), melatonin concentrations</p>	<p>1. Compared with able-bodied group, the tetraplegic groups with or without melatonin supplementation showed an apparent increase in the circadian variation of fragment 1+2. 2. There was no difference in the circadian pattern for D-dimer.</p>
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