

Author Year Country Research Design PEDro Sample Size	Methods	Outcomes
Bracken et al. (1990) USA RCT PEDro=10 N=487	<p>Population: Age range=13-34 yr; Gender: not specified; Level of injury: not specified; Severity of injury: complete= 60%, incomplete=40%.</p> <p>Treatment: Patients were randomized to receive either naloxone (25 mg/mL), methylprednisolone (MP; 62.5 mg/mL) or placebo. Both drugs were administered as a 15 minute loading dose followed by a 23 hr maintenance dose.</p> <p>Outcome Measures: The following after 6 weeks and 6 months: motor function, sensory function (pinprick and light touch), adverse event outcomes.</p> <p>Chronicity: Individuals were randomized to study groups within 12 hr of sustaining injury.</p>	<p>Overall Analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There were no significant improvements in motor function or sensory function in patients who received either naloxone or MP compared those who received placebo 6 weeks and 6 months after injury ($p>0.05$). 2. There were no significant differences in adverse event outcomes during hospitalization between those who received naloxone, those who received MP, and those who received placebo ($p>0.05$).