Author Year		
Country		
PEDro Score		
Research	Methods	Outcomes
Design		
Sample Size		
Kendall et al. 2005 USA Cross-over RCT PEDro=9 N _{Initial} =9; N _{Final} =8	Population: Level of injury: C5/C6; Severity of injury: AISA A-C; Time since injury=16.5 yr. Intervention: Subjects were randomized into one of two groups receiving either 10 g creatine orally twice daily for six days, then maintained on 5 g daily until testing, or placebo. After a wash-out period they crossed over to the other arm. Outcome Measures: Grasp and Release Test (GRT) and Functional Independence Measure.	There were no significant between-group differences for GRT or FIM scores.
Jacobs et al. 2002	Population: Mean age=35.3 yr; Gender: males=16 females=0; Level of injury: tetraplegia; Mean weight=71.4 kg. Intervention: Individuals received 20 g of creatine monohydrate 4x/day mixed with 8 oz water or placebo powder for 1 wk. A washout period occurred for 3 wk and then individuals crossed over to receive the alternate treatment protocol. Outcome Measures: Power output, time to fatigue, heart rate (HR), oxygen uptake (VO ₂), minute ventilation (V _E), ventilatory frequency (V _F), respiratory exchange ratio (RER), tidal volume (V _T).	 No adverse effects were reported. There was no change in HR, RER and V_E, although there were significant difference in VO₂, VCO₂, V_F and V_T between trials (p<0.001). VO₂ increased by 18.6% with creatine treatment versus placebo. After creatine consumption, VO₂, VCO₂ and V_T reached their highest peak.
USA		differences (SMD ± 95%C.I.) as calculated from pre-
Cross-over	and post-intervention data.	
RCT PEDro=8	Jacobs et al. 2002; Creatine vs Maltodextrin	
N=16	TTF	0.05 (-0.64,0.75)
	HR —	0.03 (-0.67,0.72)
	PPO	0.01 (-0.68,0.70) 0.08 (-0.62,0.77)
	VO2	0.12 (-0.57,0.81)
	VCO2	0.09 (-0.60,0.78)
	RER -	0.04 (-0.65,0.73)
	VE ———	0.07 (₁ 0.62,0.77)
	TV	0.01 (-0.68,0.70)
	Vf	
	-2 -1.5 -1 -0.5	0 0.5 1 1.5 2
	Favours Control Standardized Mean Difference (95%C.I.) Favours Treatment	