

Author, Year Country Research Design Total Sample Size Level of Evidence	Population (Inclusion and exclusion criteria)	Definition of cases (nominator) and source population (denominator) used to calculate incidence	Incidence / Prevalence (By Total Number of Cases / Injury Classification)
<p>Galvin et al. (2013) Australia Case Series N=103 Level of Evidence: 4</p>	<p>January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2010 SCD was identified using the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Edition, Australian Modification, diagnostic codes relating to initial onset of SCD for both traumatic and non- traumatic conditions RCH Trauma Registry was cross-checked to improve accuracy of case attainment</p>	<p>Non-traumatic v. traumatic cases / Total SCD cases</p>	<p>Most patients had a non-traumatic SCD (n = 68, 66%)</p> <p>n = 40, 59% result of neoplasm</p> <p>n = 15, 22% result of transverse myelitis</p> <p>n = 12, 18% result of other disease of the spinal cord</p> <p>Traumatic injury n = 35, 34%</p> <p>n = 19, 54% result of motor vehicle accidents</p> <p>n = 8, 23% result of sporting incidents</p> <p>n = 7, 20% result of falls from a height</p> <p>n = 1, 3% result of assault</p> <p>average incidence of traumatic SCD = 3.8 per million</p> <p>average incidence of non-traumatic SCD = 6.5 per million</p>