

Author, Year Country Study Design Sample Size	Study Characteristics	Results
(McLean et al., 1999) USA Observational N=54	Population: <i>Temperature Instability</i> (n=12): Age: 11.9 (5.5-17.6) yr; Gender: males=11, females=1; Injury etiology: traumatic SCI; Time since injury: 7.3 months (10 days-11.5 mo); Level and severity of injury: paraplegia AIS A T5-6=2, tetraplegia AIS A=10. <i>Temperature Stability</i> (n=42): Age: 11.8 (2.4-20.3) yr; Gender: males=21, females=21; Etiology: traumatic SCI=37, tumour=4, meningitis=1, Coffin-Lowry Syndrome=1; Level and severity of injury: tetraplegia=38 (AIS A complete=36); Time since injury: 22.0 mo (13 days-160 mo). Intervention: None. Chart Review. Outcome Measures: Temperature.	1. Among 54 patients, 12 (22%) subjects endured 65 episodes of environmentally responsive hypothermia and 14 events of hyperthermia; one patient accounted for 34 episodes of hypothermia and 8 episodes of hyperthermia. 2. Average temperature of the hypothermic events was 35.28C, with a median temperature of 35.58C, and a range of 33.0±35.58 C. 3. The average temperature of the recorded hyperthermic events was 39.08 C, with a median temperature of 39.08 C, and a range of 38.0± 0.48 C. 4. The average duration of hypothermic events was 5.2 h, compared with an average duration of 8.5 h for the hyperthermic events. 5. Subjects in the temperature stability group had a greater duration of time since injury (p<0.001), and shorter rehabilitation length of stay (p<0.001).