

Author, Year Country Study Design Sample Size	Population Intervention Outcome Measure	Results
<p>(Vogel et al., 2002b) USA Observational N=216</p>	<p>Population: Age at injury: 14.1±4.0 yr; Age at interview: 28.6±3.4 yr; Gender: males=150, females=66; Time since injury: 14.2±4.6 yr; Level of injury: tetraplegia=123, paraplegia=93. Severity of injury: C1-4 ABC=41, C5-8 ABC=67, T1-S5 ABC=82, tetra/para D=26. Intervention: None. Survey. Outcome Measures: Prevalence of respiratory complications.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In total, 68 subjects experienced pneumonia at least once, and 17 had required temporary or chronic ventilation since their injury. 2. Of the 68 subjects who had pneumonia, 39 experienced 1 episode, 10 had 2 episodes, and 19 had 3+ episodes. 3. Of 71 individuals who experienced pneumonia or respiratory failure were older at follow-up (p=0.028) and had longer duration of SCI (p=0.002). 4. Those with pulmonary complications had significantly more severe neurologic impairments with lower ASIA Motor scores (p<0.001). 5. Individuals with tetraplegia were more likely than those with paraplegia to have respiratory complications (p=0.003). 6. In addition, respiratory complications most commonly affected those in the more severe injury groups (C1-8) compared with those with less severe injuries (T1-S5, tetra/para D) (p=0.005). 7. Those with respiratory complications had lower total (p=0.003) and motor (p=0.003) FIM scores. 8. A total of 59 subjects required hospitalizations within 3 yr of their interview and the most common reasons were respiratory disorders (N=13).