

<b>Author Year; Country</b> <b>Dates included in the review</b> <b>Total sample size</b> <b>Level of evidence</b> <b>Type of study</b> <b>Score</b>	<b>Methods</b> <b>Databases</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
<p>Cramp et al. 2014 Canada Systematic Review AMSTAR= N=40</p>	<p><b>Methods:</b> The first search used the following search terms “spinal cord injury, women, and sexuality”. Articles were included if they were published in 1990 or more recently, had a term related to sexuality or sexual function in the title, were written in English, and were available in full text. Forty articles were accepted and are included in this review. <b>Databases:</b> PubMed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A woman’s relationships, sexual desires, frequency of participation in sexual activities, the types of sexual activities she participates in, stimulation and arousal, orgasm and sexual satisfaction, as well as psychological influences on image and esteem have all been shown to be affected by SCI</li> <li>2. Spinal cord injury and its related consequences have a greater effect on the marital status of women than men and the marriage rate is considerably lower for women with SCI than for men with SCI.</li> <li>3. Women’s sexual desire and the frequency of sexual activity has been found to decrease after SCI</li> <li>4. The ability for a woman with SCI to become sexually aroused and to experience orgasm seems to occur less frequently after injury, but also seems to depend on the lesion level and completeness and on the type of stimulation that is used to induce the response.</li> <li>5. Women with SCI will typically experience a decrease in sexual satisfaction after injury.</li> <li>6. Having an active and satisfying sexual life after injury is associated with improved quality of life.</li> <li>7. After SCI, two types of neurogenic bladder exist, those being overactive and hypotonic bladders</li> </ol>