

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
<p>Tate et al. 2016 North America Cross-sectional Level 5 N=291</p>	<p>Objective: Assess the factors associated with methods of bowel management and bowel-related complications; and (2) determine the risk factors associated with bowel complications and overall bowel dysfunction.</p> <p>Population: N=291 Level: Incomplete paraplegia: 12.7 Complete paraplegia: 32.0 Incomplete tetraplegia: 26.1 Complete tetraplegia: 29.2 Etiology: Traumatic Age: 50.7 +- 12.5 Time since injury: 20 +- 10.5 yrs Female: 26.1</p> <p>Treatment: N/A</p> <p>Outcome Measures: The Bowel and Bladder Treatment Index (BBTI), Fecal Incontinence Severity Index (FISI), Neurogenic Bowel Dysfunction Score (NBD) and self-report of constipation or incontinence, etc.</p>	<p>1. Having a history of bowel surgery (P<.05); using laxatives, medications, or both, as a main method (P<.0005); receiving caregiver services (P<.05); and experiencing more frequent abdominal pain (P<.005) were all associated with constipation.</p>
<p>Adriaansen et al. 2015 Netherlands Cross-sectional Level 5 N=258</p>	<p>Objective: To describe long-term bowel management and NBD in individuals who have been living with an SCI for at least 10 years in The Netherlands</p> <p>Population: N=258 Level (%): AIS A: 70% AIS B: 12%</p>	<p>1. The most commonly used defecation methods (as main or supplementary method) were digital evacuation (35%) and mini enemas (31%).</p>

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
	<p>AIS C: 9% AIS D: 9% Etiology: 90% traumatic Mean Age (range): 48 (29-65) Mean time since Injury (range): 24 (10-47) % Female: 27 (%) Study Duration: Nov 2011 - Feb 2014 Treatment: N/A Outcome Measures: 1. Bowel management and bowel problems using international SCI bowel function data set 2. Constipation (Rome III criteria) 3. Bowel management (spinal cord independence measure) 4. Satisfaction 5. NBD score</p>	
<p>Khadour et al. 2023 China Observational Level 5 N=294</p>	<p>Objective: This study aimed to describe the bowel programs utilized by people with SCI in China and the impact of bowel dysfunction on the quality of life (QoL). Population: The two questionnaires were sent to 413 SCI patients. Two hundred ninety-four participants (43.1±14.5 years of age; men, 71.8%) responded. Treatment: N/A Outcome Measures: A neurogenic bowel dysfunction (NBD) score is a</p>	<p>1. Most of the respondents performed their bowel movement daily 153 (52.0%), a defecation time was 31–60 min among 70 (23.8%) of them, 149 (50.7%) used medication (drops or liquid) to treat constipation, and 169 (57.5%) used digital stimulation more than once per week to boost the bowel evacuation.</p>

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
	<p>questionnaire developed to evaluate the severity of neurogenic bowel dysfunction. A Short Form-12 (SF-12) was designed to measure the quality of life in people with SCI. Demographic and medical status information was extracted from their medical records.</p>	