

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
<p>Borsh et al. 2019 USA Cohort Level 2 N=52</p>	<p>Objective: To establish a neurogenic bowel program after SCI in the acute care setting, examine clinician knowledge and ability to deliver the NB program, and evaluate patient knowledge satisfaction and QOL</p> <p>Population: N=52 Age at injury: mean 39.3 ± 17.4 y 37% paraplegia 63% tetraplegia Level - 62% cervical 27% thoracic 12% lumbar 40% ASIA A 10% ASIA B 25% ASIA C 13% ASIA D 2% ASIA E 10% unknown</p> <p>Outcome Measures: Pre- and post-education surveys were given to health care providers and patients to measure change in knowledge of NB. Patient survey also included satisfaction and quality of life questions related to health, pain, and self-care taken from the Quality of Life Index-SCI version III. Demographic information, injury characteristics, and bowel medication lists which</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 77 nurses/patient care technicians and 19 PTs and OTs completed the post-education survey, which reported that knowledge of CPGs improved for all questions after the education in-service. Patient knowledge increased significantly from pre-education to post-education including understanding what a SCI is (p=0.02), level of injury (p=0.016), use of suppositories (p=0.008), and digital stimulation (p=0.001).

	<p>were extracted from the medical record.</p>	
<p>Cabigon et al. 2019 USA Cross-sectional Level 5 N=27</p>	<p>Objective: The aim of the study was to illustrate how interprofessional collaboration led to utilizing resources of the inpatient rehabilitation facility's peer mentor program and incorporating peer mentors into bowel education for persons with SCI.</p> <p>Population: People with SCI who have issues with bowel management N=27 out of 28 responded to the survey</p> <p>Outcome Measures: 8-item Likert scale evaluation survey with three open-ended questions to assess the utility of incorporating peer mentors into bowel education</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Results showed that the education program was useful, should be continued, and include the peer mentors. 2. Responses from open-ended questions included themes related to knowledge, adherence, and taking charge of one's own care. Interprofessional collaboration and involvement of peer mentors as co-presenters in SCI bowel education were feasible. 3. Majority of individuals reported it helped them understand the importance of following a program.