Author Year Country Score Research Design Sample Size	Methods	Outcome	
Phillips et al. 2015 Canada PEDro = 9 RCT Level 1 N= 6	Population: N=6 males with complete, chronic SCI above T6 Mean (SD) age: 36.7 (4.8) years Mean (SD) time since injury: 139 (47.3) months ASIA A=3; ASIA B=1; ASIA D=2 Cause of SCI: MVA=3; Athletics=2; Fall=1 Treatment: Participants had 2 penile vibrostimulation (PVS) trials; one with prazosin, other with a placebo (sugar capsule) Outcome Measures: Cardiovascular parameters (HR and continuous beat-to-beat BP)	 All participants experienced AD during PVS regardless of treatment: BP increased in all patients but HR did not change On average, systolic BP was 44 mm Hg lower when prazosin was administered. SBP increased an average of 140 +/- 19 mm Hg with placebo, and increased only 96 +/- 14 mm Hg with prazosin Of the six participants, five had a mitigation of SBP increases when treated with prazosin compared to placebo (the remaining participant had no change in BP response) Prazosin had no effect on resting BP 	
	Effect Sizes: Forest plot of standardized mean differences (SMD ± 95%C.l.) as calculated from pre- and post-intervention data Phillips et al. 2015; Prazosin During Penile Vibrostimulation		
	SBP DBP MAP HR -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Difference (95%C.I.) Favours Treatment	
Krum et al. 1992 Australia PEDro=9 RCT	Population: Level of injury: T6 or above, at least 2 episodes of AD in last 7 days. Treatment: double-blind, randomized to Prazosin 3 mg	Prazosin was well tolerated and did not significantly lower resting BP. Compared to baseline, the Prazosin group had fewer severe	

Level 1 N=15	bid. (n=8) or placebo (n=7) for 2 weeks. Outcome Measures: frequency and severity of AD, blood pressure.		episodes of AD (reduced rise in BP, shorter symptom duration and less need for acute antihypertensive medication).
	2.	The severity of headache during individual AD episodes was also diminished with Prazosin therapy.	