Author Year; Country Score Research Design Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
Lindan et al. 1985 USA Pre-post Level 4 N=12	**Population:** 12 participants with tetraplegia **Treatment:** phenoxybenzamine (10 mg bid) and nifedipine (20 mg bid) for 4 days prior cystometry **Outcome Measures:** blood pressure during cystometry.	1. Neither drug effectively prevented AD secondary to bladder filling and a significant number of patients developed troublesome hypotension. 2. Sublingual dose of nifedipine (10 mg) was effective in managing acute attacks of AD.
McGuire et al. 1976 USA Case series Level 4 N=9	**Population:** 9 individuals with SCI and severe AD. **Treatment:** 6 patients treated daily with phenoxybenzamine (alpha-sympatholytic agent) in doses ranging from 10 to 20 mg. **Outcome Measures:** blood, bladder and urethral pressures.	1. Hypertension, headache and anxiety of AD could no longer be provoked with bladder filling but sweating continued to occur. 2. Mean resting urethral pressure (based on 30 cc bladder volume) decreased after treatment with phenoxybenzamine from 40.6 to 34.0. 3. Mean maximum urethral pressure change with filling decreased after the treatment from +20cmH2O to -30cmH2O.