Table 25. Parenthood With SCI

Author Year; Country **Dates included in the review** **Total sample size** **Level of evidence** **Type of study** **Score**	**Methods**	**Results**
Van den Borne et al. 2018 Netherlands Cross-sectional Study Level 5 N=255	**Objective:** To determine the prevalence of parenthood in long-term wheelchair-dependent persons who sustained a spinal cord injury (SCI) during their reproductive years. Secondary aims were to (1) explore patient-specific and disease-related factors associated with parenthood after SCI; and (2) quantify fertility aids used by men with SCI. **Population:** N=255 (65F;190M), Mean age: 48, Mean age at injury: 23, 91% Traumatic, 41% Tetraplegia, 69% Complete **Methodology:** Questionnaires and physical examination were applied in 255 persons with SCI. Prevalence rates of parenthood among the general Dutch population were used for comparison. Logistic regression analyses were used to explore factors associated with parenthood after SCI **Outcome Measures:** Parenthood Prevalence, Fertility Aids	1. Male participants with complete injuries are associated with not having children after SCI (p=0.02). 2. Male participants with less severe bowel dysfunction are associated with having children after SCI (p<0.01). 3. Female participants with traumatic injuries are significantly associated with not having children after SCI (p<0.05). 4. Partnership is significantly associated with having children after SCI (p<0.05). 5. Common male reproductive techniques are none used (41%), electroejaculation (29%), and PVS (23%). 6. Common female fertilization techniques are ICSI (23%), unknown (21%), and home insemination/other (18%).
Walker et al. 2021 USA Pre-post Level 4 N=10	**Objective:** To develop and implement the Parenting Self-Management Program with people with SCI/D and evaluate the potential impact on knowledge, self-efficacy, and participation. **Population:** N=10 parents with SCI (6F;4M), Mean age: 37, 1 Paraplegia, 1 Tetraplegia, 1 Unknown, 3 MS, 1 Other **Methodology:** A mixed-methods approach with two phases was used to develop, implement, and evaluate the Parenting Self-Management Program for parents with SCI/D. Phase 1 included the development portion of the project, and Phase 2	1. Significant increases (p<0.05) in perceived knowledge were found for the topics of emergency preparedness, home modifications, adapted equipment, fatigue management, pain management, and community resources among Phase 2 participants.

	was the implementation pilot study. **Outcome Measures:** General Self-Efficacy Scale, Modified Version of the Participation Survey/ Mobility, Open Ended Questions	
Brennan & Swords 2021 Ireland Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies N=8 studies	**Objective:** A significant gap in the literature is the synthesis of qualitative studies exploring experiences of parenting with a spinal cord injury (SCI). **Databases:** PsycINFO, Science Direct, PubMed, CINAHL, and Web of Science. Up to January 2021	1. Three key themes were identified as pertinent factors that impact parents' experiences: (1) parenting amplifying the disability, (2) experiencing and challenging negative social attitudes, and (3) continuities and change in the parenting role. 2. Kaiser et al. (2012) - Most parents found parenting to be "rewarding" and "exciting"; however, it also brought about feelings of "frustration," being "overwhelmed," and a magnification of their disability issues. 3. "It's just hard to bend down and get her. It just makes me really nervous, so I do not bathe the baby. My husband does that or my mother will do that" 4. Increasing amount of stigma, negative perception, and generalization in parenthood with SCI