

Table 27: Body Image and Acceptance

<b>Author, Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Results</b>
<p><a href="#">New 2018</a> Australia Cross-sectional Level 5 N=154</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> To study the sexual esteem and body esteem in people with spinal cord damage (SCD).  <b>Population:</b> N=154 (54F;100M), Mean age: 47.9,  <b>Methodology:</b> A comprehensive survey (August 2013–June 2014) was conducted of people with SCD (n=154) living in the community, Australia.  <b>Outcome Measures:</b> Physical disability Sexual and Body Esteem Scale (PDSBE) and Sexual and Body Esteem</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Age is significantly positively correlated to total PDSBE score and attractiveness to others (p&lt;0.04).</li> <li>2. Non-traumatic SCI are associated with total PDSBE (p =0.002), attractiveness subscale (p&lt;0.001), and body esteem subscale (p=0.03).</li> <li>3. Life satisfaction, physical health, and psychological health are positively associated with all domains of PDSBE (p&lt;0.05).</li> </ol>
<p><a href="#">Merghati-Khoei et al. 2017b</a> Iran Qualitative Study Level 5 N=53</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> To explore the understandings of Iranian adults with SCI about marriage  <b>Population:</b> 53 individuals with SCI; 41 men (mean age 24.4 ± 5.7 years) and 12 women (mean age 29.5 ± 8.3 years); duration of SCI for men (46.0 ±41.6 months) and for women (97.3 ± 99.6 months)  <b>Methodology:</b> Data were collected through semi-structured individual in-depth interviews  <b>Treatment:</b> None  <b>Outcome Measures:</b> Semi-structured Interview to understand how people with SCI understand marriage.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Attractiveness," "able body for breadwinning," "sexually active," and "reproduction" were dominant concepts ('outer' scenarios) for how Iranian adults with SCI understood marriage.</li> <li>2. The participants' inner scenarios (beliefs) revealed that marriage would be welcomed if a potential partner accepted them as a "whole person" regardless of their SCI condition.</li> <li>3. Adults with SCI do not ignore or reject marriage, however it was a lower life priority due to major health concerns that they had internalized.</li> </ol>
<p><a href="#">Bailey et al. 2015</a> Canada Observational/Qualitative Level 5</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> To explore positive body image experiences in people with spinal cord injury.  <b>Population:</b> 9 individuals (5 females &amp; 4 males, age range= 21-63 years), type of injury C3-T7 (AIS A-D, complete &amp; incomplete SCI), years post injury 4-36 years  <b>Treatment:</b> None</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The following main categories were found: body acceptance, body appreciation and gratitude, social support, functional gains, independence, media literacy, broadly conceptualizing beauty, inner positivity influencing outer demeanour, finding others who have a positive body image, unconditional acceptance from others, religion/spirituality,</li> </ol>

<b>Author, Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Results</b>
<p>N=9</p>	<p><b>Methodology:</b> Leisure Time Physical Activity Questionnaire for People with Spinal Cord Injury interview script was administered via telephone to gather information regarding participants' leisure time physical activity levels.</p> <p><b>Outcome Measures:</b> Interview consisting of open-ended questions to determine participants' overall body image, how participants themselves defined body image, positive body image, and negative body image.</p>	<p>listening to and taking care of the body, managing secondary complications, minimizing pain, and respect.</p> <p>2. Unique characteristics (i.e., resilience, functional gains, and independence) were also reported demonstrating the importance of exploring positive body image in diverse groups.</p>
<p><a href="#">Angel &amp; Kroll 2020</a> Ireland Qualitative Study N=10</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> This study aims to explore the experiences of sex life from the onset of spinal cord injuries to 10 years after</p> <p><b>Population:</b> N=12, N=10 (6F;6M) completed full study. Age at Time of Injury= 18–73 years, 10 had a partner</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This paper presents a secondary analysis [22] of ten participants' narratives over 10 years living with spinal cord injury [23–25]. The hermeneutic phenomenological approach builds on the work of the French philosopher Paul Ricoeur</p> <p><b>Outcome Measures:</b> Participant sexual experiences after SCI</p>	<p>1. The themes of re-establishing a sex life consisted of overcoming hindrances related to the body, the self, and the partner: (1) Handling physical impairment, (2) feeling attractive despite physical changes, (3) establishing and sustaining a sexual relationship, (4) regaining a sex life by finding new ways, (5) losing sex life and maybe also intimacy.</p>
<p><a href="#">McIntyre et al. 2022</a> Canada Meta-Synthesis of Qualitative Research N=22</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> The current study aimed to meta-synthesize all qualitative evidence on individuals' subjective experiences of sexual health following a SCI</p> <p><b>Database:</b> CINAHL, Cochrane, Medline/Pubmed, ProQuest Artis and Humanities, PsycINFO, and Web of Science (inception to December 31, 2021)</p>	<p>1. Themes identified in each study were positioned within the Sexual Rehabilitation Framework (Elliott 2017) composed of eight domains: sexual drive/interests, partnerships, self-image, bowel/bladder, sexual function, motor/sensory, fertility/contraception, and secondary complications</p>