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Author reply

We would like to thank the authors for their comments on our article^[1] in which they highlighted the role of risky driving in the development of spinal cord injury (SCI). We acknowledge that "risky driving" increases the risk of motor vehicle crashes (MVC) and may result in subsequent SCI; however, we would like to point out that this topic was addressed in our review. In the last paragraph of page 313 and first of paragraph of page 314 we reviewed the role of so-called "risky driving" behaviors. Almost all activities characterized in the letter to the editor as risky behaviors with the exception of night driving and using a cell phone during driving have already been covered. It should be noted that in this article, we reviewed risk factors for SCI, not risk factors for MVC. Although it has been shown that risky driving increases the risk of MVC, no study has been performed to show an association between these

"risky driving" behaviors and SCI. Additionally, all types of MVCs do not significantly increase the risk of developing SCI. The probability of SCI increases considerably in specific types of MVCs and/or situations such as ejection from the vehicle,^[2] vehicle rollover^[3] and head-on collision.^[4]

Finally, it should be noted that this review article addresses SCI in children and adolescents. It is more likely that these cases are injured as either pedestrians or passengers rather than as drivers.

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