

# **Richtlijn Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen**

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## **Colofon**

RICHTLIJN RADIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTIEK BIJ DE ACUTE TRAUMA-OPVANG VAN KINDEREN

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## Algemene inleiding

### Aanleiding voor het maken van de richtlijn

De onderliggende reden voor deze richtlijn voor radiologische diagnostiek bij acute trauma-opvang van kinderen met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel, is het feit dat er bij het groeiende kind met letsel andere fysiologische en anatomische kenmerken een rol spelen bij de opvang dan bij volwassenen. Het zijn deze kenmerken die benadrukken dat er op de kinderleeftijd andere beslisregels gelden voor de radiologische beeldvorming.

Bovendien is van groot belang om de hoeveelheid ioniserende straling op jonge leeftijd tot een minimum te beperken volgens het ALARA (As Low As Reasonable Achievable) principe. Omdat er vanuit het veld behoeft bestaat aan een richtlijn voor minimale beeldvorming bij trauma bij kinderen, en om protocollen te uniformeren om zo daarbij stralingsdosis zo laag als redelijkerwijs mogelijk te houden, is deze richtlijn ontwikkeld. Dit is gedaan in samenwerking met alle betrokken specialismen.

Bij de opvang van kinderen na een trauma wordt veelal gebruikt gemaakt van de ATLS/APLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support/ Advanced Pediatric life support), of afgeleiden hiervan. De opvang met bijbehorende diagnostiek is erop gericht om zo snel mogelijk potentieel levensbedreigende posttraumatische letsel op te sporen en te behandelen. Het principe hierbij is ‘treat first what kills first’. Deze richtlijn geldt als handvat om beeldvorming bij de opvang van kinderen te stroomlijnen en op deze manier zo efficiënt mogelijk tot een diagnose en behandeling te komen, met hierbij een zo laag mogelijke dosis. Inzet van beeldvorming is afhankelijk van het traumamechanisme, triagesystemen, de klinische toestand van het kind, laboratoriumwaarden en inschatting van het behandelend team. In toepassing van het ALARA principe moet de redelijkheid nadrukkelijk in acht worden genomen. Dosisbesparing mag spoedige detectie van afwijkingen niet in de weg staan. aavull

### Doel van de richtlijn

Dit project had als doel het ontwikkelen van een multidisciplinaire richtlijn radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel. Door het ontbreken van een multidisciplinaire richtlijn is er in de huidige praktijk sprake van variatie bij de inzet van beeldvorming bij kinderen in de acute traumasetting. Deze praktijkvariatie kan leiden tot suboptimale diagnostiek, zoals onderdiagnostiek of verlate diagnostiek doordat niet de juiste protocollen of modaliteiten gekozen worden, maar ook tot overdiagnostiek en hogere stralingsdosis bij de opvang, door bijvoorbeeld onnodige inzet van CT of standaard gebruik van multifase CT-protocollen. In de richtlijn wordt aandacht besteed aan welke radiologische technieken wanneer geïndiceerd zijn bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen. Daarnaast gaat de richtlijn in op optimalisering van de gebruikte protocollen bij radiologische diagnostiek. Een uniforme strategie bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen zal bijdragen aan een optimale inzet en uitvoering van beeldvorming.

De richtlijn is gericht op gebruik in alle centra in Nederland en niet specifiek voor de level 1 traumacentra. Het aanbod van traumata en de ernst hiervan zullen verschillend zijn per centrum. De werkgroep heeft beoogd om een voor alle centra praktisch bruikbare richtlijn op te stellen, die zal leiden tot uniformiteit in handelen. Hierbij zal beeldvorming voor de juiste indicaties gebruikt worden, volgens duidelijke protocollen, om zo optimale radiologische zorg te bieden met vroege detectie van afwijkingen en een zo laag als redelijkerwijs mogelijke (ALARA) stralingsdosis. Dit zal bijdragen aan een betere kwaliteit van zorg.

## **Beoogde gebruikers van de richtlijn**

De richtlijn is multidisciplinair ontwikkeld. Beoogde gebruikers van de richtlijn zijn alle leden van beroepsgroepen die betrokken zijn bij de opvang van pediatrische traumapatiënten, waaronder radiologen, kinderartsen, (kinder-)ic-artsen, traumachirurgen, plastisch chirurgen, spoedeisende hulpartsen, orthopedisch chirurgen, (kinder-)chirurgen, (kinder-)anesthesiologen, (kinder-) neurologen, (kinder-)neurochirurgen, opleidingsassistenten en ondersteunend personeel.

## **Afbakening van de richtlijn**

### Om welke patiëntengroep gaat het?

Kinderen < 16 jaar, welke gepresenteerd worden op de eerste hulp na potentieel meervoudig levensbedreigend letsel en die acute zorg nodig hebben, waarbij initiële beeldvorming wordt verricht om (levensbedreigende) afwijkingen te diagnosticeren. Patiënten van 16 tot 18 jaar zijn in principe volgroeid en vallen daarom onder de richtlijn voor volwassenen.

Potentieel meervoudig levensbedreigend letsel wordt hieronder gedefinieerd aan de hand van het traumamechanisme, hoogenergetisch trauma en ernst van het trauma op basis van triagesysteem (zie onder “*ingangseisen voor beeldvorming*”).

De rol van MRI bij de initiële trauma-opvang valt buiten deze richtlijn omdat op dit moment de duur van een MRI onderzoek relatief lang is en de beschikbaarheid van MRI scanners in de acute setting beperkt is. Bij een update van de richtlijn in de toekomst is het wellicht relevant om hier een uitgangsvraag over op te nemen.

Fracturen van ledematen vallen buiten de primaire opvang. Er wordt aangeraden deze in het scanvlak mee te nemen uit overwegingen van beeldkwaliteit, artefacten en dosis. Wanneer ledematen zoals pols of hand door omstandigheden wél in het scanvlak van CT vallen, strekt het tot de aanbeveling om deze te reconstrueren uit de beschikbare data. Dit om te voorkomen dat bijvoorbeeld traumata aan ledematen op CT over het hoofd gezien worden en hiermee behandelvertraging opleveren. De fracturen aan ledematen, en met name ook aan hand en pols, vallen verder niet binnen de primaire opvang en vallen dan ook buiten deze richtlijn. Hiervoor wordt verwezen naar de richtlijn “*Fracturen bij kinderen*”.

Voor het verrichten van beeldvorming bij de primaire opvang is geen noodzaak tot sedatie. De eventuele sedatie, bijvoorbeeld bij geïntubeerde patiënten wordt bepaald door het klinisch beeld en behandelend traumateam. Hierbij is sedatie geen belemmering voor beeldvorming. Zie hiervoor ook de richtlijn “*PSA bij Kinderen op locaties buiten de OK*”.

### Wat zijn de mogelijke (diagnostische) testen?

- Conventioneel onderzoek (X-thorax/ X-bekken/ X-CWK).
- e-FAST (extended Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) (echografie).
- CT-onderzoek van hoofd, thorax, abdomen en skelet, waarbij verschillende protocollen worden bekeken.

## **Ingangseisen voor beeldvorming**

### Welke trauma(mechanismen) zijn ingangseisen voor beeldvorming?

Voor de exacte beantwoording van deze vraag is weinig literatuur gevonden om een goed onderbouwd antwoord hierop te kunnen geven. Aan de hand van de beschikbare literatuur en pre-hospitale triage systemen worden hieronder trauma(mechanismen) en ernst van

trauma beschreven waarvan de werkgroep van mening is dat dit ingangseisen zijn voor beeldvorming bij trauma opvang:

Voor trauma(mechanismen) bestaan 3 overwegingen om als ingangseis voor beeldvorming te gelden (zie Tabel 1).

- De eerste overweging is of het trauma(mechanisme) leidt tot specifieke traumata welke middels beeldvorming uitgesloten dienen te worden.
- De tweede overweging beschrijft of het mechanisme dusdanig veel energie creëert dat het geldt als HET (zie definities en begrippen).
- Op basis van triagesysteem: Pediatric EMV score < 13 (Glasgow Coma Scale, zie bijlage).

*Trauma(mechanismen) die als ingangseis voor beeldvorming gelden:*

- Hoofd- en nekletsel  
Voor hoofdletsel hebben wij in Nederland de richtlijn “licht traumatisch hoofd/hersenletsel”. Hierin zijn specifieke indicaties voor beeldvorming (CT-hersenen) omschreven per leeftijdscategorie, (zie bijlage). Bij verdenking nekletsel is beeldvorming gericht op het aantonen van fracturen en ligamentair letsel. Hiervoor is bij acute opvang conventioneel onderzoek aangewezen, eventueel aangevuld door MRI.
- Penetrerend letsel/ Steekverwondingen  
Beeldvorming is hierbij met name gericht op het uitsluiten van (occulte) bloedingen of perforatie van organen. Met name bij kinderen kan de beoordeling van hemodynamische staat misleidend zijn, derhalve kan bij dit type verwonding direct gekozen worden voor beeldvorming. Te verwachten afwijkingen hierbij kunnen zijn (actieve) bloedingen, pneumothorax, perforatie van darmen.
- Stomp trauma van borstkas en abdomen  
Dit wordt beschouwd als mechanisme waarbij beeldvorming van belang is om (occulte) bloedingen, laceratie, of perforatie van organen uit te sluiten. Hierbij dient ook te worden overwogen of het trauma voldoende energie heeft om schade aan te richten. Aanwijzingen hiervoor kunnen zijn seatbelt signs, handlebar injuries, pijnlijk, gespannen abdomen, tekenen van shock/ hypovolemie en/of bloedverlies uit mond/tube of rectum. Het kinderskelet heeft de neiging om te buigen in plaats van te breken (Negus, 2014).
- Decelererend trauma  
Hierbij is een patiënt (al dan niet in/op een voertuig), die met hoge snelheid beweegt, acuut tot stoppen gebracht. Dit valt in verschillende classificaties onder stomp trauma, maar er is voor gekozen om dit separaat te benoemen omdat dit geassocieerd is met significant letsel.
- Crush letsel  
Hierbij is de hoeveelheid energie waaraan het lichaam blootgesteld wordt slecht in te schatten en is de kans op (occulte) bloedingen en laceratie aanwezig.
- Inhalatie trauma  
Dit is een indicatie voor beeldvorming van de borstkas. Dit om een inschatting te maken van de ernst van inhalatie of aspiratie.

- Inhalatie van rook of gassen  
Ter beoordeling van aangedaan longweefsel en/of complicaties hierbij. Bij onduidelijkheid van eventueel begeleidend trauma ter uitsluiting van posttraumatische afwijkingen.
- Verdrinking  
Beeldvorming ter beoordeling van aangedaan longweefsel en/of complicaties hierbij. Bij onduidelijkheid van eventueel begeleidend trauma ter uitsluiting van posttraumatische afwijkingen.
- Post reanimatie:  
Bij (traumatische) reanimatie waarbij verdenking op bijvoorbeeld thoracaal letsel of intra-abdominaal letsel kan overwogen worden aanvullende beeldvorming in te zetten ter uitsluiting van deze letsen, zoals laceratie van organen of pneumothorax. Ook bij onduidelijke oorzaak voor de reanimatie kan worden overwogen beeldvorming in te zetten ter nadere analyse.

*Traumamechanismen die geclassificeerd worden als HET bij kinderen:*

De definitie voor HET bij kinderen is niet goed gedefinieerd. Veelal wordt een afgeleide gebruikt van een definitie zoals bij volwassenen. Echter zoals eerder besproken is de fysiologie van kinderen anders en verschillen de traumamechanismen en impact hiervan ten opzichte van volwassenen. Daarom proberen we hier zo goed mogelijk een sluitende definitie te creëren voor HET.

Traumata welke geclassificeerd worden als HET bij kinderen:

- Uit de auto geslingerd.
- Ongeval waarbij voertuig over de kop is gegaan.
- Auto-ongeval met snelheid hoger dan > 65 km/u.
- Deformiteit van het voertuig (> 50 cm korter, > 35 cm aan zijde inzittende, > 50 cm aan andere kant, vervorming stuurkolom of intrusie passagierscompartiment).
- Betrokken bij ongeval met dodelijke slachtoffers.
- Auto versus fietser.
- Auto versus voetganger > 10 km/u.
- Motorongeval > 35 km/u.
- Extricatie (beknelling) > 20 minuten.
- Val van hoogte > 3 m/ > 2 keer eigen lengte.
- Ongeval tegen trein/tram/vrachtwagen/bus/schip.
- Trauma waarbij een (enkel- of dubbelzijdige) femurfractuur optreedt.

*Scoring ernst trauma/ triagesystemen*

De verschillende prehospitalaire triage systemen zijn in eerste instantie ontwikkeld voor volwassenen en zijn niet altijd even goed toepasbaar op kinderen. Gezien de fysiologische verschillen en de verschillen in traumamechanismen is een directe vertaling niet wenselijk. Daarbij onderstreept literatuur de gevoeligheid van kinderen voor straling met het risico op het ontwikkelen van met name leukemie, schildklierkanker en hersentumoren (Miglioretti, 2013). Argumenten voor beeldvorming en manieren van beeldvormen bij kinderen verschillen dus van volwassen trauma-opvang. Daarnaast zijn de verschillende triage systemen vaak niet heel praktisch in gebruik en blijft het ingewikkeld om voor kinderen een accurate inschatting te maken of ze al dan niet een ernstig trauma hebben doorgemaakt (Borgman, 2011; Brown, 2011; Marcin; 2002; Negus, 2014; Saladino, 1991).

Het enige triagesysteem dat op dit moment gebruikt wordt bij de trauma-opvang van kinderen is de Pediatricische EMV score, waarbij een score < 13 ingangseis is voor beeldvorming (Glasgow Coma Scale, zie bijlage).

**Tabel 1 Indicaties voor beeldvorming**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Trauma(mechanismen)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hoofd en nek letsel (criteria richtlijn)</li> <li>○ Stomp thoracaal of abdominaal trauma</li> <li>○ Decelererend trauma</li> <li>○ Val van hoogte (&gt; 3 meter, of &gt; 2 x eigen lengte)</li> <li>○ Hoge snelheid impact (snelheid &gt; 20 km/u)</li> <li>○ Crush letsel</li> <li>○ Penetrerend letsel</li> <li>○ Inhalatie</li> <li>○ Verdrinking</li> <li>○ Na reanimatie</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Hoog energetisch trauma</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uit de auto geslingerd.</li> <li>○ Ongeval waarbij voertuig over de kop is gegaan.</li> <li>○ Auto-ongeval met snelheid hoger dan &gt; 65 km/u.</li> <li>○ Deformiteit van het voertuig (&gt; 50 cm korter, &gt; 35 cm aan zijde inzittende, &gt; 50 cm aan andere kant, vervorming stuurkolom of intrusie passagierscompartment).</li> <li>○ Betrokken bij ongeval met dodelijke slachtoffers.</li> <li>○ Auto versus fietser.</li> <li>○ Auto versus voetganger &gt; 10 km/u.</li> <li>○ Motorongeval &gt; 35 km/u.</li> <li>○ Extricatie (beknelling) &gt; 20 minuten.</li> <li>○ Val van hoogte &gt; 3 m / &gt; 2 keer eigen lengte.</li> <li>○ Ongeval tegen trein/tram/vrachtwagen/bus/schip.</li> <li>○ Trauma waarbij een (enkel- of dubbelzijdige) femurfractuur optreedt.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Triage systeem</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pediatricische EMV score &lt; 13 (<i>Glasgow Coma Scale, zie bijlage</i>)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

### **Hemodynamische stabiliteit/hemodynamische instabiliteit**

Hemodynamische instabiliteit kan zorgen voor wijzigingen in beleid ten aanzien van aanvullend radiodiagnostisch onderzoek en/of operatief ingrijpen. De definitie van hemodynamische instabiliteit voor kinderen is geen vast omschreven feit en vergt met name een klinische beoordeling van de aanwezigen in het traumateam. Het blijft een beslissing aan het traumateam dat betrokken is bij de opvang van het kind om te beoordelen of een kind voldoende stabiel is voor verder aanvullend onderzoek, dan wel te instabiel is en verdere resuscitatie of operatief ingrijpen behoeft. Standaard monitoring, zoals hartfrequentie en bloeddruk, kunnen onvoldoende zijn om een verandering in hemodynamiek te bemerken. De waarden die bij volwassenen vaak bepalen dat er sprake is van hemodynamische instabiliteit (hypotensie en zo mogelijk oligurie) gaan bij kinderen waarschijnlijk pas een rol spelen als er een verlies is van ongeveer 45% van het circulerend volume. Vanuit de literatuur zijn tachycardie en perifeer koud aanvoelen de beste voorspellers voor hemodynamische instabiliteit en hypovolemie in kinderen (Turner, 2017; Wang, 2006). Het bewustzijnsniveau geeft informatie over de mate van cerebrale hypoperfusie, mits er geen neurotrauma is. Ook een abnormale ademfrequentie kan duiden op hemodynamische instabiliteit.

### **Gebruik van ioniserende straling**

Bij diagnostiek van acute traumatologie wordt onder anderen gebruik gemaakt van conventionele röntgenopnames en CT-scans. Het gebruik van ioniserende straling redt levens, maar ook de lage stralingsdosis bij pediatricische beeldvorming resulteert in een verhoogd risico op de ontwikkeling van kanker. Dit risico is bij een gelijke dosis voor

kinderen groter dan voor volwassenen (Beir, 2006). Om de risico's te beperken worden in de stralingshygiëne bij medische diagnostiek twee principes toegepast: rechtvaardiging en optimalisatie.

### Rechtvaardiging

Het gebruik van ioniserende straling voor diagnostiek is een voorbehouden handeling voor (tand-)artsen. Rechtvaardiging (of justificatie) is de afweging tussen het risico van de ioniserende straling die gebruikt wordt voor de diagnostiek en de baten van de diagnostiek, met alternatieve methoden in overweging genomen.

Generieke rechtvaardiging is geen sinecure, vooral omdat de dosis per onderzoek afhankelijk is van patiëntfactoren en instituut/scannerprotocol. Daarnaast zijn er veel onzekerheden in de vertaling van een bepaalde dosis naar gezondheidsrisico's van ioniserende straling. Omdat een indruk van de ordegrootte van de dosis en de bijbehorende risico's de rechtvaardiging kan ondersteunen volgt desalniettemin een voorbeeld: Volgens de WHO is de typische effectieve dosis voor een kind van 5 jaar oud bij een X-thorax 0,02 mSv, en bij een CT-thorax 3 mSv (WHO, 2016). Het additionele risico op premature incidentie van kankerontwikkeling veroorzaakt door ioniserende straling bij een 5-jarige is 0,18 tot 0,34% per 10 mSv (Beir, 2006). Voor het ontwikkelen van deze solide tumoren ten gevolge van straling wordt aangenomen dat het 15 tot 20 jaar duurt.

Bij levensbedreigende traumata is de rechtvaardiging niet ingewikkeld. De baten van het beeldvormend onderzoek voor het klinisch proces zijn bij dergelijke casuïstiek duidelijk groter dan het risico van de ioniserende straling. Wanneer beeldvorming ontrecht achterwege wordt gelaten loopt de patiënt risico op onderbehandeling of behandelvertraging, met mogelijk ernstige afloop. Echter voor elk onderzoek bestaat een indicatie. De inzet van ioniserende straling dient te gebeuren voor de juiste indicatie.

Op basis van literatuur en richtlijnen wordt de medisch specialist ondersteund in de rechtvaardiging, echter zal die altijd voor iedere patiënt individueel moeten worden uitgevoerd. Onder rechtvaardiging valt ook de keuze voor *plaats* en *tijdstip* van het vervaardigen van een CT. Het komt bijvoorbeeld voor dat een CT vervaardigd wordt in het centrum van primaire opvang, welke bij verwijzing naar een ander centrum voor behandeling niet voldoende goed te beoordelen blijkt voor inschatting voor de behandeling. In het verwijscentrum wordt vervolgens de CT herhaald, volgens protocol waarop behandeling gepland kan worden. De patiënt heeft dan dus een dubbele dosis gehad en de eerste scan was eigenlijk overbodig. Ook wanneer een beoordelend radioloog zich niet ervaren genoeg vindt om een CT te beoordelen, dient de scan eigenlijk in het ontvangend centrum te gebeuren, zodat deze volgens een optimaal protocol gescand en beoordeeld kan worden. Dit voorkomt herhalen van CT-onderzoeken en voorkomt onnodige blootstelling aan straling.

**Indien er een CT bij primaire opvang gedaan wordt, strekt het tot de aanbeveling om deze bij verwijzing naar een ander centrum direct beschikbaar te stellen zodat ook omwille van ontbreken van diagnostische beelden een CT niet herhaald hoeft te worden. Indicaties en moment van scannen bij trauma kunnen van tevoren overlegd worden met het centrum waarnaar verwezen wordt, eventueel direct bij opvang. Daarnaast strekt het tot de aanbeveling om een kinderprotocol beschikbaar te hebben in de scanner. Indien niet voorhanden kan dit natuurlijk met het centrum waar de patiënt naar verwezen wordt overlegd worden.**

### Optimalisatie

Optimalisatie heeft als doel de stralingsdosis van de reeds gerechtvaardigde blootstelling zo laag als redelijkerwijs mogelijk te maken. Met de huidige apparatuur is optimalisatie bij de voor deze richtlijn relevante modaliteiten (CT en conventionele radiologie) geborgd wanneer het juiste acquisitieprotocol gebruikt worden, en hoeft hier geen aanvullende aandacht voor te zijn bij het uitvoeren van een individueel onderzoek. Door gebruik te maken van specifieke kinderprotocollen wordt de dosis beter afgestemd op de patiënt, en waar mogelijk dienen voor pediatrische radiologie altijd kinderprotocollen te worden gebruikt. Voor optimalisatie van de protocollen dient periodiek beeldkwaliteit en dosis beoordeeld te worden door een multidisciplinair team van medisch deskundige, klinisch fysicus en radiodiagnostisch laborant. Indien beschikbaar moet bij deze dosisevaluatie en - optimalisatie gebruik worden gemaakt van 'diagnostische referentieniveaus (DRN's).

Ten slotte dragen de keuze en kwaliteitsborging van de gebruikte apparatuur bij aan optimalisatie.

### Afkortingen/begrippen

|                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Standaard trauma workup (ATLS)</b> | X-thorax en e-FAST                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Afleidend letsel</b>               | Hier bestaat geen eenduidige definitie voor. Bedoeld wordt dermate pijnlijk letsel, dat dit betrouwbare beoordeling van andere letsel belemmert.                                                                                     |
| <b>ATLS</b>                           | Advanced Trauma Life Support                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>APLS</b>                           | Advanced Pediatric Life Support                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>AUC</b>                            | Area Under Curve                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>CTA</b>                            | Computed Tomography Angiography (ter beoordeling vasculaire anatomie en – letsel).                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>BCVI</b>                           | Blunt Cerebrovascular Injury                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>CT split bolus</b>                 | CT waarbij in één acquisitie twee contrastfases tegelijk gescand worden, met dientengevolge stralenreductie                                                                                                                          |
| <b>DPL</b>                            | Diagnostische Peritoneal Lavage                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>FAST</b>                           | Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma; detectie van vrij vocht intra-peritoneaal en detectie van pericardvocht                                                                                                                |
| <b>e-FAST</b>                         | Extended FAST (FAST inclusief echografie van de thorax); aanvullend aan de FAST wordt ook de thorax geëvalueerd voor het aantonen dan wel uitsluiten van een pneumothorax, en zo mogelijk ook detectie van pleuravocht/hematothorax. |
| <b>RCT</b>                            | Randomized Controlled Trial                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>SR</b>                             | Systematic Review                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Total body CT (TBCT)</b>           | CT van hersenen, CWK, thorax en abdomen, inclusief thoracolumbale wervelkolom en bekken                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>EMV</b>                            | Eye opening, best Motor response, best Verbal response                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>CHIP/NICE/NEXCUS criteria</b>      | CT in Head Injury Patients<br>National Institute for Health and Care Excellence<br>National Emergency X-Radiography Utilization Study                                                                                                |

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## Bijlage Pediatriche EMV score

| Pediatriche EMV score           |                            |                            |                                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                 | > 1 jaar                   | < 1 jaar                   | Score                                        |
| <b>Ogen open</b>                | Spontaan                   | Spontaan                   | 4                                            |
|                                 | Bij aanspreken             | Bij geluid maken           | 3                                            |
|                                 | Bij pijnprikkel            | Bij pijnprikkel            | 2                                            |
|                                 | Geen reactie               | Geen reactie               | 1                                            |
| <b>Motorische reactie</b>       | Opdrachten uitvoeren       | Spontaan bewegen           | 6                                            |
|                                 | Lokaliseren van pijn       | Lokaliseren van pijn       | 5                                            |
|                                 | Buigen/terugtrekken (pijn) | Buigen/terugtrekken (pijn) | 4                                            |
|                                 | Pathologisch buigen (pijn) | Pathologisch buigen (pijn) | 3                                            |
|                                 | Strekken (pijn)            | Strekken (pijn)            | 2                                            |
|                                 | Geen                       | Geen                       | 1                                            |
| <b>Verbale reactie</b>          | > 5 jaar                   | 2 tot 5 jaar               | 0 tot 23 maanden                             |
|                                 | georienteerd               | Adequate woorden/zinnen    | Lacht adequaat, adequate geluiden of woorden |
|                                 | Gedesorienteerd/verward    | Inadequate woorden         | Huilen waarbij te troosten                   |
|                                 | Inadequate woorden         | Aanhoudend huilen/gillen   | Aanhoudend afwijkend huilen/gillen           |
|                                 | Onverstaanbaar/kreunen     | kreunen                    | Kreunen/geagiteerd/rusteloos                 |
|                                 | Geen geluid                | Geen geluid                | Geen geluid                                  |
| <b>Totale EMV score (3-15):</b> |                            |                            |                                              |

## **Verantwoording**

### **Autorisatie en geldigheid**

|                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Autorisatiedatum:                               | (datum)                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Eerstvolgende beoordeling actualiteit           | 2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Geautoriseerd door:                             | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Radiologie<br>(NVvR), initiatiefnemer<br>(Vereniging 2), etc.<br>(alle overige verenigingen en (patiënt)<br>organisaties noemen die de richtlijn hebben<br>geautoriseerd of geacordineerd) |
| Belangrijkste wijzigingen t.o.v. vorige versie: | n.v.t. (nieuwe richtlijn)                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Herbevestiging:                                 | n.v.t. (nieuwe richtlijn)                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Regiehouder(s):                                 | Nederlandse Vereniging voor Radiologie                                                                                                                                                                                 |

*Bovenstaande wordt toegevoegd na de autorisatiefase.*

### **Leeswijzer**

Deze verantwoording zal op de Richtlijnendatabase (Richtlijnendatabase.nl) bij elk van de in deze richtlijn opgenomen modules worden geplaatst.

### **Algemene gegevens**

De ontwikkeling/herziening van deze richtlijnmodule werd ondersteund door het Kennisinstituut van de Federatie Medisch Specialisten ([www.demedischspecialist.nl/kennisinstituut](http://www.demedischspecialist.nl/kennisinstituut)) en werd gefinancierd uit de Stichting Kwaliteitsgelden Medisch Specialisten (SKMS). De financier heeft geen enkele invloed gehad op de inhoud van de richtlijnmodule.

### **Samenstelling werkgroep**

Voor het ontwikkelen van de richtlijnmodule is in 2019 een multidisciplinaire werkgroep ingesteld, bestaande uit vertegenwoordigers van alle relevante specialismen (zie hiervoor de Samenstelling van de werkgroep) die betrokken zijn bij de radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen.

### **Belangenverklaringen**

De Code ter voorkoming van oneigenlijke beïnvloeding door belangenverstrengeling is gevold. Alle werkgroepleden hebben schriftelijk verklaard of zij in de laatste drie jaar directe financiële belangen (betrekking bij een commercieel bedrijf, persoonlijke financiële belangen, onderzoeksfinanciering) of indirecte belangen (persoonlijke relaties, reputatiemanagement) hebben gehad. Gedurende de ontwikkeling of herziening van een module worden wijzigingen in belangen aan de voorzitter doorgegeven. De belangenverklaring wordt opnieuw bevestigd tijdens de commentaarfase.

Een overzicht van de belangen van werkgroepleden en het oordeel over het omgaan met eventuele belangen vindt u in onderstaande tabel. De ondertekende belangenverklaringen zijn op te vragen bij het secretariaat van het Kennisinstituut van de Federatie Medisch Specialisten.

**Overzicht van functies, nevenfuncties, eventuele belangen en ondernomen acties**

| Werkgroeplid      | Functie                                                                                                            | Nevenfuncties                                                                                                                                          | Gemelde belangen  | Ondernomen actie                            |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Schuppen          | Radioloog, Amsterdam UMC, locatie AMC                                                                              | - Lid bestuur sectie kinderradiologie NVvR<br>- Lid bestuur Stichting Bevordering Kinderradiologie (SBKR)                                              | Geen<br>6-5-2019  | Geen actie vereist, geen relevante belangen |
| Dremmen           | Radioloog, Erasmus MC (kinderradiologie)                                                                           | - 2 dagen cursus gegeven over kindertrauma (betaald)                                                                                                   | Geen<br>26-4-2019 | Geen                                        |
| Bruin, de         | Traumachirurg, UMC Utrecht                                                                                         | - ATLS instructeur<br>- Lid diverse beroepsverenigingen: NVvH, NVT, AO-trauma, ESTES, OTA                                                              | Geen<br>24-5-2019 | Geen                                        |
| Slaar             | Radioloog, Dijklander ziekenhuis, locatie Hoorn                                                                    | - Eigenaar <i>Diagnose in beeld</i> : 3-wekelijkse radiologische casuïstiek per app of per e-mail (onbetaald)                                          | Geen<br>24-4-2019 | Geen                                        |
| Scheerder         | Radioloog, Amsterdam UMC, locatie AMC                                                                              | - Voorzitter sectie Acute Radiologie Nederland (onbetaald)<br>- Voorzitter Richtlijn initiële radiodiagnostiek bij volwassen traumapatiënten (betaald) | Geen<br>1-5-2019  | Geen                                        |
| Bakx              | Kinderchirurg, Amsterdam UMC                                                                                       | - Bestuurslid SHK (onbetaald)<br>- APLS instructeur (onbetaald)<br>- Voorzitter richtlijnencommissie NVvH (onbetaald)                                  | Geen<br>4-6-2019  | Geen                                        |
| Hunfeld           | Neuroloog – kinderneuroloog, Erasmus MC – Sophia kinderziekenhuis                                                  | -                                                                                                                                                      | Geen<br>1-5-2019  | Geen                                        |
| Kempink           | Kinder-orthopaedisch chirurg – traumatooloog werkzaam in: Erasmus MC - Sophia Kinderziekenhuis (70%) en LUMC (30%) | -                                                                                                                                                      | Geen<br>9-5-2019  | Geen                                        |
| Wagenberg,<br>van | Anesthesioloog- kinderintensivist , Wilhelmina kinderziekenhuis                                                    | -                                                                                                                                                      | Geen<br>23-7-2019 | Geen                                        |
| Bel               | SEH-arts, Noordwest Ziekenhuisgroep                                                                                | -                                                                                                                                                      | Geen<br>8-7-2019  | Geen                                        |
| Hulsen            | Klinisch Fysicus, Jeroen Bosch Ziekenhuis                                                                          | - Externe promovendus, MUMC+ (onbetaald)<br>- Secretaris commissie stralingshygiëne, NVKF (onbetaald)                                                  | Geen<br>6-10-2019 | Geen                                        |
| Woensel, van      | Hoofd PICU Amsterdam UMC                                                                                           | -                                                                                                                                                      | Geen<br>9-6-2019  | Geen                                        |

## **Inbreng patiëntenperspectief**

Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis heeft input gegeven in de schriftelijke Invitational conference. De verkregen input is meegenomen bij het opstellen van de uitgangsvragen, de keuze voor de uitkomstmaten en bij het opstellen van de overwegingen (zie kop *Waarden en voorkeuren van patiënten*). De conceptrichtlijn is tevens voor commentaar voorgelegd aan Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis en de eventueel aangeleverde commentaren zijn bekeken en verwerkt.

## **Werkwijze**

### AGREE

Deze richtlijnmodule is opgesteld conform de eisen vermeld in het rapport Medisch Specialistische Richtlijnen 2.0 van de adviescommissie Richtlijnen van de Raad Kwaliteit. Dit rapport is gebaseerd op het AGREE II instrument (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research & Evaluation II; Brouwers, 2010).

### Knelpuntenanalyse en uitgangsvragen

Tijdens de voorbereidende fase inventariseerde de werkgroep de knelpunten bij de radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen. Tevens zijn er knelpunten aangedragen door: LNAZ, NAPA, NHG, NOV, NVK, NVKMA, NVN, NVNN, NVZ, NVvH, NVvR, Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis, V&VN, ZiNL en ZN via een schriftelijke knelpuntenanalyse. De aangedragen knelpunten (zie bijlage 1) is besproken in de werkgroep. Op basis van de verkregen input zijn door de werkgroep concept-uitgangsvragen opgesteld en definitief vastgesteld.

### Uitkomstmaten

Na het opstellen van de zoekvraag behorende bij de uitgangsvraag inventariseerde de werkgroep welke uitkomstmaten voor de patiënt relevant zijn, waarbij zowel naar gewenste als ongewenste effecten werd gekeken. Hierbij werd een maximum van acht uitkomstmaten gehanteerd. De werkgroep waardeerde deze uitkomstmaten volgens hun relatieve belang bij de besluitvorming rondom aanbevelingen, als cruciaal (kritiek voor de besluitvorming), belangrijk (maar niet cruciaal) en onbelangrijk. Tevens definieerde de werkgroep tenminste voor de cruciale uitkomstmaten welke verschillen zij klinisch (patiënt) relevant vonden.

### Methode literatuursamenvatting

Een uitgebreide beschrijving van de strategie voor zoeken en selecteren van literatuur en de beoordeling van de risk-of-bias van de individuele studies is te vinden onder ‘Zoeken en selecteren’ onder Onderbouwing. De beoordeling van de kracht van het wetenschappelijke bewijs wordt hieronder toegelicht.

### Beoordelen van de kracht van het wetenschappelijke bewijs

De kracht van het wetenschappelijke bewijs werd bepaald volgens de GRADE-methode. GRADE staat voor ‘Grading Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation’ (zie <http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/>). De basisprincipes van de GRADE-methodiek zijn: het benoemen en prioriteren van de klinisch (patiënt) relevante uitkomstmaten, een systematische review per uitkomstmaat, en een beoordeling van de bewijskracht per uitkomstmaat op basis van de acht GRADE-domeinen (domeinen voor downgraden: risk of bias, inconsistentie, indirectheid, imprecisie, en publicatiebias; domeinen voor upgraden: dosis-effect relatie, groot effect, en residuale plausibele confounding).

GRADE onderscheidt vier gradaties voor de kwaliteit van het wetenschappelijk bewijs: hoog, redelijk, laag en zeer laag. Deze gradaties verwijzen naar de mate van zekerheid die er

bestaat over de literatuurconclusie, in het bijzonder de mate van zekerheid dat de literatuurconclusie de aanbeveling adequaat ondersteunt (Schünemann, 2013; Hultcrantz, 2017).

| GRADE     | Definitie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hoog      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>er is hoge zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dicht bij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt;</li> <li>het is zeer onwaarschijnlijk dat de literatuurconclusie klinisch relevant verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd.</li> </ul> |
| Redelijk  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>er is redelijke zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dicht bij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt;</li> <li>het is mogelijk dat de conclusie klinisch relevant verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd.</li> </ul>                   |
| Laag      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>er is lage zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dicht bij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt;</li> <li>er is een reële kans dat de conclusie klinisch relevant verandert wanneer er resultaten van nieuw grootschalig onderzoek aan de literatuuranalyse worden toegevoegd.</li> </ul>                   |
| Zeer laag | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>er is zeer lage zekerheid dat het ware effect van behandeling dicht bij het geschatte effect van behandeling ligt;</li> <li>de literatuurconclusie is zeer onzeker.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                           |

Bij het beoordelen (graderen) van de kracht van het wetenschappelijk bewijs in richtlijnen volgens de GRADE-methodiek spelen grenzen voor klinische besluitvorming een belangrijke rol (Hultcrantz, 2017). Dit zijn de grenzen die bij overschrijding aanleiding zouden geven tot een aanpassing van de aanbeveling. Om de grenzen voor klinische besluitvorming te bepalen moeten alle relevante uitkomstmaten en overwegingen worden meegewogen. De grenzen voor klinische besluitvorming zijn daarmee niet één op één vergelijkbaar met het minimaal klinisch relevant verschil (Minimal Clinically Important Difference, MCID). Met name in situaties waarin een interventie geen belangrijke nadelen heeft en de kosten relatief laag zijn, kan de grens voor klinische besluitvorming met betrekking tot de effectiviteit van de interventie bij een lagere waarde (dichter bij het nuleffect) liggen dan de MCID (Hultcrantz, 2017).

#### Overwegingen (van bewijs naar aanbeveling)

Om te komen tot een aanbeveling zijn naast (de kwaliteit van) het wetenschappelijke bewijs ook andere aspecten belangrijk en worden meegewogen, zoals aanvullende argumenten uit bijvoorbeeld de biomechanica of fysiologie, waarden en voorkeuren van patiënten, kosten (middelenbeslag), aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie. Deze aspecten zijn systematisch vermeld en beoordeeld (gewogen) onder het kopje ‘Overwegingen’ en kunnen (mede) gebaseerd zijn op expert opinion. Hierbij is gebruik gemaakt van een gestructureerd format gebaseerd op het evidence-to-decision framework van de internationale GRADE Working Group (Alonso-Coello, 2016a; Alonso-Coello, 2016b). Dit evidence-to-decision framework is een integraal onderdeel van de GRADE-methodiek.

#### Formuleren van aanbevelingen

De aanbevelingen geven antwoord op de uitgangsvraag en zijn gebaseerd op het beschikbare wetenschappelijke bewijs en de belangrijkste overwegingen, en een weging van de gunstige en ongunstige effecten van de relevante interventies. De kracht van het wetenschappelijk bewijs en het gewicht dat door de werkgroep wordt toegekend aan de overwegingen, bepalen samen de sterke van de aanbeveling. Conform de GRADE-methodiek sluit een lage bewijskracht van conclusies in de systematische literatuuranalyse een sterke aanbeveling niet a priori uit, en zijn bij een hoge bewijskracht ook zwakke aanbevelingen mogelijk (Agoritsas, 2017; Neumann, 2016). De sterke van de aanbeveling wordt altijd bepaald door weging van alle relevante argumenten tezamen. De werkgroep

heeft bij elke aanbeveling opgenomen hoe zij tot de richting en sterkte van de aanbeveling zijn gekomen.

In de GRADE-methodiek wordt onderscheid gemaakt tussen sterke en zwakke (of conditionele) aanbevelingen. De sterkte van een aanbeveling verwijst naar de mate van zekerheid dat de voordelen van de interventie opwegen tegen de nadelen (of vice versa), gezien over het hele spectrum van patiënten waarvoor de aanbeveling is bedoeld. De sterkte van een aanbeveling heeft duidelijke implicaties voor patiënten, behandelaars en beleidsmakers (zie onderstaande tabel). Een aanbeveling is geen dictaat, zelfs een sterke aanbeveling gebaseerd op bewijs van hoge kwaliteit (GRADE-gradering HOOG) zal niet altijd van toepassing zijn, onder alle mogelijke omstandigheden en voor elke individuele patiënt.

| Implicaties van sterke en zwakke aanbevelingen voor verschillende richtlijngebruikers |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                       | Sterke aanbeveling                                                                                      | Zwakke (conditionele) aanbeveling                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Voor patiënten</b>                                                                 | De meeste patiënten zouden de aanbevolen interventie of aanpak kiezen en slechts een klein aantal niet. | Een aanzienlijk deel van de patiënten zouden de aanbevolen interventie of aanpak kiezen, maar veel patiënten ook niet.                                                                             |
| <b>Voor behandelaars</b>                                                              | De meeste patiënten zouden de aanbevolen interventie of aanpak moeten ontvangen.                        | Er zijn meerdere geschikte interventies of aanpakken. De patiënt moet worden ondersteund bij de keuze voor de interventie of aanpak die het beste aansluit bij zijn of haar waarden en voorkeuren. |
| <b>Voor beleidsmakers</b>                                                             | De aanbevolen interventie of aanpak kan worden gezien als standaardbeleid.                              | Beleidsbepaling vereist uitvoerige discussie met betrokkenheid van veel stakeholders. Er is een grotere kans op lokale beleidsverschillen.                                                         |

### Organisatie van zorg

In de knelpuntenanalyse en bij de ontwikkeling van de richtlijnmodule is expliciet aandacht geweest voor de organisatie van zorg: alle aspecten die randvoorwaardelijk zijn voor het verlenen van zorg (zoals coördinatie, communicatie, (financiële) middelen, mankracht en infrastructuur). Randvoorwaarden die relevant zijn voor het beantwoorden van deze specifieke uitgangsvraag zijn genoemd bij de overwegingen. Meer algemene, overkoepelende, of bijkomende aspecten van de organisatie van zorg worden behandeld in de module Organisatie van zorg.

### Commentaar- en autorisatiefase

De conceptrichtlijnmodule werd aan de betrokken (wetenschappelijke) verenigingen en (patiënt) organisaties voorgelegd ter commentaar. De commentaren werden verzameld en besproken met de werkgroep. Naar aanleiding van de commentaren werd de conceptrichtlijnmodule aangepast en definitief vastgesteld door de werkgroep. De definitieve richtlijnmodule werd aan de aan de werkgroep deelnemende (wetenschappelijke) verenigingen en aan Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis voorgelegd voor autorisatie en door hen geautoriseerd dan wel geacordeerd.

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## Module 1 Standaard beeldvorming

### Uitgangsvraag

Wat is de minimale standaard beeldvorming bij een kind met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel?

*De uitgangsvraag omvat de volgende deelvragen:*

- X-thorax: Wanneer is een X-thorax geïndiceerd?
- Abdomen: Wat zijn de indicaties voor een FAST/e-FAST?
- X-bekken: Wanneer is een X-bekken geïndiceerd?

### Inleiding

In de acute fase wordt veelal gebruik gemaakt van drie snelle beeldvormende modaliteiten: de X-thorax, X-bekken en de extended focused assessment with sonography in trauma (e-FAST). Bij vrijwel iedere hoogenergetische traumaopvang worden een X-thorax en X-bekken gemaakt. Er is praktijkvariatie bij het gebruiken van e-FAST, waarbij de aanvullende waarde onderwerp is van discussie. Wanneer blijkt dat er situaties (patiëntgroepen, type trauma) zijn waarin het initieel uitvoeren van e-FAST niet zinvol is, zou dit onder andere tijdwinst in een potentieel levensbedreigende situatie kunnen betekenen.

### Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

What is the additional value (diagnostic accuracy/effectivity) of initial trauma examination with FAST/e-FAST (chest X-ray, pelvic X-ray, FAST/e-FAST) in comparison with initial trauma examination without FAST/e-FAST in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries?

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>P:</b> patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                                                                |
| <b>I:</b> intervention    | trauma examination without FAST/e-FAST;                                                                                                                         |
| <b>C:</b> comparison      | trauma examination with FAST/e-FAST;                                                                                                                            |
| <b>R:</b> reference       | computed tomography (CT) or clinical follow-up;                                                                                                                 |
| <b>O:</b> outcome measure | mortality, morbidity, time to diagnosis, changes in clinical course, and diagnostic accuracy for the detection of free fluid and trauma related organ injuries. |

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered mortality, changes in clinical course, and diagnostic accuracy as critical outcome measure for decision making; and morbidity and time to diagnosis as an important outcome measure for decision making.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures listed above but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee used the standard minimal clinically (patient) important difference for the dichotomous outcome measure mortality of 10% (RR < 0.91 or > 1.10). For continuous outcome measures, a difference of 10% was considered clinically important.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase via Embase.com were searched with relevant search terms until 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 95 hits. Studies were selected

based on the following criteria: randomized controlled trials, comparative observational studies, or systematic reviews on the validity/accuracy of trauma examination with and without FAST/e-FAST in children with potential multiple trauma. In total, 22 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 19 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 3 studies were included.

## **Results**

In total, 1 systematic review and 2 additional observational studies were included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence tables. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias tables.

### **Summary of literature**

#### **Description of studies**

##### ***Systematic review***

The systematic review from Liang (2019) evaluated the utility of the focused assessment with sonography for trauma (FAST) examination for diagnosis of intra-abdominal injury in children presenting with blunt abdominal trauma. Medical literature published in PubMed, EMBASE, and Web of Science from January 1966 to March 2018 was evaluated for inclusion. Studies were included when they examined pediatric patients who underwent a FAST after blunt trauma, and if the FAST was completed and interpreted by a (pediatric) emergency medicine physician or surgical staff at the bedside. Narrative reviews, case-control studies, retrospective studies, case reports, and studies with FAST examinations performed by radiology staff were excluded. In addition, studies were excluded of patients who died in the emergency department, were hemodynamically unstable, or met the criteria for emergent surgical exploration. The methodological quality of the studies was assessed using the Quality Assessment Tool for Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (QUADAS-2). In total, 8 prospective studies were included encompassing 2,135 patients, of which 289 were diagnosed with intra-abdominal injury. All included studies diagnosed the presence or absence of intra-abdominal injuries with either CT-scans, laparotomy, hospital observation, and/or outpatient follow-up as a reference standard to confirm FAST results. The included studies had variable quality, with most at risk for partial and differential verification bias. A meta-analysis was performed to estimate the pooled diagnostic accuracy.

As the systematic review only reported the diagnostic accuracy, the individual studies were consulted for the remaining outcomes of interest. The studies that reported additional outcome measures are described below:

The RCT of Holmes (2017) determined whether FAST examination during initial evaluation of injured children improved clinical care. The study included 975 hemodynamically stable children and adolescents (< 18 years old) treated for blunt torso trauma in a level I trauma center. Patients were included when they presented to the emergency department within 24 hours of the traumatic event. Patients were excluded when they had hypotension, a Glasgow Coma Scale score < 9, an abdominal seat belt sign, penetrating trauma, when they were transferred from another hospital, or when they had a known disease resulting in intraperitoneal fluid (e.g. liver failure or ventriculoperitoneal shunts). Patients were stratified in three age categories (< 3 years, 3 to 9.99 years, ≥ 10 years) and randomized in blocks of 20 within these age cohorts. Patients were randomly assigned to standard trauma evaluation with FAST examination or to standard trauma evaluation alone. In total, 460 patients received standard trauma evaluation with FAST, and 465 received standard care alone. Data was collected from the electronic medical records from the hospitalized

patients. The guardians of patients who were discharged from the emergency department were contacted 1 week after the emergency department.

The prospective observational study of Calder (2017) investigated the role of FAST for intra-abdominal injury and intra-abdominal injuries that require acute intervention in children after blunt abdominal trauma. The study included all patients (< 16 years old) at pediatric trauma centers. Patients were excluded when they presented later than 6 hours after the injury, when they have had abdominal CT imaging before arrival to the pediatric trauma center, isolated head or extremity mechanism of injury, same level fall, and/or penetrating/bum/hanging mechanism. In total, 2,188 patients were included with a mean age of 7.8 years old. 829 of these children received FAST, while 1,359 children did not receive FAST. Follow-up was 30 days or time of discharge of the hospital.

The prospective observational study of Scaife (2013) investigated whether the use of FAST might decrease CT use. The study included all patients (< 18 years old) that required trauma team activation and had potential abdominal trauma. Patients were excluded when they had abdominal imaging (CT or FAST) from a referring hospital or when they had penetrating or open abdominal wounds. Furthermore, patients were excluded when assistance was provided to the surgeon as part of training opportunities, non-surgeon use of ultrasound, and equipment malfunction. In total, 88 patients were included with a median age of 7 years old. The follow-up time was not reported.

#### *Additional observational studies*

The retrospective study of Vasquez (2019) examined the sensitivity and specificity of one lung ultrasound methodology (single-point anterior exam) as an extension of the FAST in the pediatric trauma population, compared to chest radiography or CT. The study included children (< 18 years old) identified in the trauma registry who received a lung US exam in conjunction with a FAST scan and treated between May 1, 2016 and Sept 21, 2017. The study excluded all patients that did not have complete data in the dataset or did not have confirmatory chest radiography or CT-scans. In total, 226 pediatric were included with a mean age of 9.4 years old. The chest radiography or CT-scans were used as the gold standard for diagnosis. The follow-up time was not reported.

The retrospective study of Zeeshan (2019) determined if the combination of physical examination, serum transaminases along with FAST would effectively rule out major hepatic injuries after blunt abdominal trauma in hemodynamically stable pediatric patients. The study included all pediatric patients (< 18 years old) with a blunt abdominal injury who were evaluated with CT-scans and underwent FAST on admission. The study excluded all patients who were transferred from other hospitals or dead on arrival. In total, 423 patients were included with a mean age of 11 years old. The study compared the diagnostic accuracy of physical examination and serum transaminases (AST and ALT) with and without FAST. The CT scan was used as the gold standard for diagnosis. The follow-up time was not reported.

## Results

### *Mortality (crucial)*

None of the studies reported a comparison of the mortality for trauma examination with and without e-FAST.

### *Changes in clinical course (crucial)*

The outcome changes in clinical course was reported in three studies (Calder, 2017; Scaife, 2013; Vasquez, 2019).

The study of Vasquez (2019) reported that all true positive findings, but none of the false negatives on FAST had pulmonary contusions. None of the false negatives on FAST required intervention. When FAST was incorporated in trauma examination, no changes in clinical course were identified in comparison with chest radiography or CT.

The study of Calder (2017) reported a slightly lower CT scan utilization after the use of FAST (41%) in comparison to those who did not receive FAST (46%). However, this difference was not considered clinically relevant. Among the 27 patients with true positive FAST examinations, 12 patients received intervention. These patients all had an abnormal abdominal examination and therefore, no changes in clinical course were identified when FAST was incorporated in trauma examination for intra-abdominal injuries.

The study of Holmes (2017) reported the changes in clinical course due to the introduction of FAST and the amount of abdominal CT scans that were performed with and without the usage of FAST during trauma management. Physicians documented changes in their plans to order CTs for 25 patients after FAST examinations. In 13 cases, physicians decided not to perform a planned abdominal CT following the FAST examination, and none were diagnosed with intra-abdominal injuries. In 12 cases, physicians decided to obtain an abdominal CT when this was originally not planned. One was diagnosed with an intra-abdominal injury. In this case, the FAST examination demonstrated intraperitoneal fluid in the Morison pouch. After the development of peritonitis, the patient was found to have a jejunal injury. This indicates that changes do occur due to the addition of FAST to standard trauma evaluation. However, the proportion of patients with abdominal CT-scans was 241 of 460 (52.4%) in the group who received FAST and 254 of 465 (54.6%) in the group of patients who received standard care without FAST. The difference was 2.2% (95%CI -0.6% to 1.2%). This difference in the amount of abdominal CT-scans was not considered clinically relevant.

The study of Scaife (2013) reported the amount of cancelled CT-scans after FAST. The study reported that surgeons would have elected to cancel the abdominal CT in 42 (48%) of the cases. The FAST was negative in 40 of these cases (95%). The FAST was positive in 1 of the cases, but this patient was directly transported to the operating room and therefore CT was omitted. This difference of 48% less CT-scans after the introduction of FAST was considered clinically relevant.

#### *Diagnostic accuracy (crucial)*

The outcome diagnostic accuracy were reported in 3 studies (Liang, 2019; Vasquez, 2019; Zeeshan, 2019). The systematic review of Liang (2019) reported the pooled values of the diagnostic accuracy of detecting intra-abdominal injuries with e-FAST (Table 1.1). The overall sensitivity of their analysis was 35% (95% confidence interval (CI) 29% to 40%) and the pooled specificity was 96% (95%CI 95% to 97%).

**Table 1.1 The diagnostic accuracy of FAST examination**

| Studies                      | Sample Size | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Specificity (95% CI) |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Thourani et al <sup>28</sup> | 192         | 80% (44%-97%)        | 100% (98%-100%)      |
| Corbett et al <sup>29</sup>  | 47          | 75% (43%-95%)        | 97% (85%-99%)        |
| Suthers et al <sup>30</sup>  | 118         | 70% (50%-86%)        | 100% (96%-100%)      |
| Fox et al <sup>31</sup>      | 357         | 20% (13%-30%)        | 98% (95%-99%)        |
| Scaife et al <sup>9</sup>    | 74          | 36% (17%-59%)        | 77% (63%-87%)        |
| Tummers et al <sup>32</sup>  | 75          | 50% (19%-81%)        | 100% (94%-100%)      |
| Calder et al <sup>33</sup>   | 816         | 29% (20%-39%)        | 96% (95%-98%)        |
| Holmes et al <sup>34</sup>   | 456         | 25% (10%-47%)        | 93% (91%-95%)        |
| Heterogeneity ( $I^2$ )      |             | 84%                  | 89%                  |
| Pooled values                | 2135        | 35% (29%-40%)        | 96% (95%-97%)        |

### **Source: Liang (2019)**

The study of Vasquez (2019) reported the diagnostic accuracy of using single-point exam anteriorly positioned as an extension of the FAST for trauma exam, for the detection of pneumothoraces. The sensitivity of the FAST was 45.5% (95%CI 16.8 to 76.6%), the specificity was 98.6% (96.0% to 99.7%). The positive predictive value was 62.5% (31.3% to 85.9%) and the negative predictive value was 97.3% (95.4% to 98.4%).

The study of Zeeshan (2019) compared the diagnostic accuracy of trauma examination with and without FAST to detect liver injuries. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of physical examination and serum transaminases without FAST were 84%, 63%, 44%, and 97% respectively, whereas this was 97%, 95%, 87%, and 98% when FAST was included in the trauma examination. This means that the diagnostic accuracy to detect liver injuries was improved when FAST was included. The improvement for the sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value was considered clinically relevant.

### *Morbidity (important)*

None of the studies reported the outcome measure morbidity.

### *Time to CT*

The outcome time to CT was reported in the study of Holmes (2017). The mean time to CT was 2.65 hours (95%CI 2.44 to 2.86) in the group that received FAST, compared to 2.54 hours (95%CI 2.32 to 2.76) in the group that received standard care alone. The difference was 0.11 hours (95%CI -0.20 to 0.42). This difference was not considered clinically relevant.

### Level of evidence of the literature

#### *Mortality and morbidity*

The level of evidence could not be graded for these outcome measures, as they were not reported in the included studies.

#### *Changes in clinical course*

The level of evidence regarding the changes in clinical course started low. The level of evidence regarding the changes in clinical course was downgraded by two levels because of study limitations (risk of bias due to no adjustment for potential confounders, 1 level) and because of imprecision (low number of events or included patients, 1 level). Therefore, the level of evidence was graded very low.

#### *Diagnostic accuracy*

The level of evidence regarding the diagnostic accuracy started high. The level of evidence regarding the diagnostic accuracy was downgraded by two levels because of study limitations (risk of bias due to limitations in flow and timing) and because of inconsistency (heterogeneity in study results). Therefore, the level of evidence was graded low.

### *Time to CT*

The level of evidence regarding the changes in clinical course started low. The level of evidence regarding the changes in clinical course was downgraded by 1 level because the null value was present within the confidence interval (imprecision, 1 level). Therefore, the level of evidence was graded very low.

## Conclusions

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -<br><b>GRADE</b>         | <b>Mortality</b><br>Due to the lack of studies reporting the outcome measure mortality, it was not possible to draw a conclusion for this outcome.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Changes in clinical course</b><br>It remains unclear whether initial examination with FAST/e-FAST changes the clinical course in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries in comparison with initial trauma examination without FAST/e-FAST.<br><br><i>Sources: (Calder, 2017; Scaife, 2013; Vasquez, 2019)</i>                  |
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b>      | <b>Diagnostic accuracy</b><br>The initial trauma examination with FAST/e-FAST does possibly not have added value in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries in comparison with initial trauma examination without FAST/e-FAST based on the diagnostic accuracy.<br><br><i>Sources: (Liang, 2019; Vasquez, 2019; Zeeshan, 2019)</i> |
| -<br><b>GRADE</b>         | <b>Morbidity</b><br>Due to the lack of studies reporting the outcome measure morbidity, it was not possible to draw a conclusion for this outcome.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Time to CT</b><br>It remains unclear whether initial examination with FAST/e-FAST changes the time to CT in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries in comparison with initial trauma examination without FAST/e-FAST.<br><br><i>Sources: (Holmes, 2017)</i>                                                                    |

## Overwegingen

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

Bij de acute traumaopvang worden de X-thorax en X-bekken al lange tijd als standaard modaliteiten verricht. Het bewezen nut van de beeldvorming gecombineerd met de snelheid en relatief lage stralingsbelasting maakt dat de werkgroep dit als standaard beeldvorming ziet bij de trauma-opvang van kinderen. Er is derhalve geen systematische literatuuranalyse gedaan om dit ter discussie te stellen. Een X-thorax geeft snel informatie over ernstige potentieel levensbedreigende letsel: pneumothorax (eventuele spannings component), hematothorax, longcontusie en afwijkingen aan het mediastinum. Daarnaast geeft een X-thorax duidelijke informatie over de positie van tube, maagsonde en lijnen.

Bij elke multitrauma opvang worden er derhalve standaard een X-thorax en X-bekken gemaakt, dit is overeenkomend met de volwassen populatie. Wel komen bekkenfracturen veel minder vaak voor bij kinderen.

Er is een aantal uitzonderingen op het maken van een standaard X-bekken:

- Als patiënt ter plaatse van het ongeval nog gelopen heeft en er bij lichamelijk onderzoek geen afwijkingen zijn. Testen van stabiliteit is onbetrouwbaar bij jongere kinderen.

- Als het letsel of traumamechanisme volstrekt onverdacht is voor bekkenletsel, en er bij lichamelijk onderzoek geen afwijkingen zijn.

Om onnodig tijdsverlies te voorkomen is het van belang dat het duidelijk is wanneer er een indicatie bestaat voor het vervaardigen van een FAST/e-FAST. Wanneer blijkt dat er situaties zijn waarin het uitvoeren van FAST/e-FAST niet zinvol is, zou dit onder andere tijdwinst in een potentieel levensbedreigende situatie kunnen betekenen. Anderzijds zijn er ook situaties waarbij de FAST/e-FAST juist tijdwinst oplevert, bijvoorbeeld in het geval van een instabiele patiënt waarbij de FAST/e-FAST juist extra preoperatieve informatie kan geven, zoals het aantonen van een mogelijke bloedingsfocus. Er is een literatuuronderzoek verricht naar de diagnostische accuratesse van initiële trauma opvang met en zonder FAST/e-FAST waarbij ook is gekeken naar de uitkomstmaten mortaliteit, veranderen in klinisch handelen, morbiditeit en tijdwinst.

De beschikbare literatuur is voornamelijk uit Amerika afkomstig en niet goed te vergelijken met de Nederlandse setting. De werkgroep vermoedt dat in deze studies voornamelijk patiënten met een hogere ISS score zijn geïncludeerd, waardoor de studies een onvolledig beeld geven en er dus sprake is van bias. De doelpopulatie van deze richtlijn betreft alle patiënten die gepresenteerd worden na trauma, variërend van lage tot hoge ISS scores. Tot deze populatie behoren ook patiënten die hemodynamisch stabiel zijn, met een lage verdenking op intra-abdominaal letsel. Dit is juist de groep waarbij een CT-abdomen vaak geen gevolgen heeft voor het beleid en/of de behandeling van de patiënt in de acute setting en waarbij dus onnodige stralingsbelasting voorkomen zou kunnen worden. Het betreft hier dus een lage a-priori kans op abdominaal letsel. De meerwaarde van aanvullend onderzoek hangt af van de a-priori kans op abdominaal letsel, bepaald door traumamechanisme, anamnese en lichamelijk onderzoek.

Ook wordt in de beschikbare studies de e-FAST verricht door verschillende specialismen, met mogelijk beperktere expertise. De werkgroep is van mening dat het gebruik van e-FAST in de traumasetting in Nederland ten opzichte van in andere landen meer geaccepteerd is en acht het daarom waarschijnlijk dat er ook meer expertise is op dit gebied.

De werkgroep denkt daarom dat de conclusies uit de literatuuranalyse niet zomaar vertaald kunnen worden naar aanbevelingen voor de patiëntenpopulatie in de traumasetting in Nederland.

Conform de volwassen literatuur is de sensitiviteit van het e-FAST onderzoek laag. Het doel van de e-FAST is het aantonen van intra-abdominaal vocht, waarbij we een onderscheid kunnen maken tussen hemodynamische stabiele en instabiele patiënten in combinatie met het trauma mechanisme.

Bij een hemodynamisch instabiele patiënt is een relatief snelle en stralingsloze e-FAST een betekenisvol onderzoek om richting te geven aan het behandel plan, bijvoorbeeld wel of geen laparotomie. Het e-FAST onderzoek levert dan tijdwinst op ten opzichte van de CT-abdomen.

Bij de hemodynamisch stabiele patiënt zal de meerwaarde van de e-FAST mede afhangen van de kliniek en het traumamechanisme, met andere woorden: de a-priori kans op intra-abdominaal letsel. Een e-FAST geeft hier in ieder geval tijd en rust om zo gelijk een verder beleid te bepalen. De keuze voor aanvullend onderzoek of observatie is aan het traumateam.

Het volledig weglaten van de e-FAST bij kindertrauma vindt de werkgroep niet wenselijk, gezien het risico dat veel laagdrempeliger een CT-abdomen gemaakt zal gaan worden. Juist dit willen we gezien de extra/ onnodige stralingsbelasting voorkomen. Het gebruik van de e-FAST kan leiden tot een lager aantal CT's (Scaife, 2013). Dit beleid is ook conform de volwassen richtlijn.

Voor de cruciale uitkomstmaat mortaliteit was geen literatuur beschikbaar en ook blijft het onduidelijk of het klinisch handelen verandert als gevolg van het uitvoeren van een e-FAST.

De totale bewijskracht voor de cruciale uitkomstmaten is zeer laag. Dit komt voornamelijk omdat de studies die werden geïncludeerd in de SR van Liang (2019) een risico op bias hebben vanwege de flow en timing. Daarnaast rapporteren de individuele studies maar een laag aantal patiënten en/of events waardoor er sprake kan zijn van imprecisie. Het is daarom goed mogelijk dat nieuwe studies de conclusies kunnen veranderen.

De werkgroep is van mening dat gezien de stralingsbelasting er in eerste instantie gekozen moet worden voor een e-FAST. Het valt te overwegen om, indien mogelijk, direct een CT-thorax/abdomen te maken wanneer er sprake is van een hemodynamisch stabiele patiënt en er een serieuze verdenking is op ernstig letsel.

#### Waarden en voorkeuren van patiënten (en eventueel hun verzorgers)

De e-FAST is een praktisch onderzoek voor de patiënt omdat het een makkelijke tool is die vrijwel altijd en overal beschikbaar is. De patiënt hoeft niet verplaatst te worden en het is een snel non-invasief onderzoek zonder stralingsbelasting, wat juist in de populatie van deze richtlijn nog zwaarder weegt dan in de volwassen richtlijn. Het grootste nadeel is dat de sensitiviteit laag is en dat er meestal weinig consequenties aan de e-FAST worden verbonden, zoals overigens ook geldt voor de CT.

#### Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Het vervaardigen van een e-FAST brengt minimale extra kosten met zich mee. Er moet 24/7 een radioloog (in opleiding) of ander persoon met dergelijke expertise beschikbaar zijn.

#### Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

De X-thorax en X-bekken zijn al sinds jaar en dag opgenomen als standaard modaliteiten. Ook de e-FAST is een modaliteit die in alle centra in Nederland beschikbaar is waardoor beeldvorming snel verricht kan worden. De werkgroep verwacht dan ook geen problemen wat betreft de aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie wat betreft de opname van deze modaliteit als standaard beeldvorming bij de trauma-opvang van kinderen.

Op basis van de beschikbare literatuur is het lastig conclusies te trekken over de aanvaardbaarheid en haalbaarheid van de interventies. Alleen Holmes (2017) geeft een waarde bij hemodynamisch stabiele patiënten. Echte harde morele of ethische bezwaren kunnen er tegen een e-FAST niet gemaakt worden. Een echte waarde is moeilijk te geven. Er is veel variatie en we willen in de richtlijn uniformiteit nastreven.

De beschikbare literatuur is voornamelijk uit Amerika afkomstig. De werkgroep vermoed dat hier veel CT-scans en relatief weinig e-FAST onderzoeken worden vervaardigd. Expertise van de echograaf(e) voor e-FAST is in de literatuur niet altijd duidelijk omschreven. Uit de literatuur blijkt dat de e-FAST vaak wordt verricht door andere specialisten dan de radioloog, zoals veelal in Nederland gebeurt. Een voorwaarde voor het succes van de e-FAST is expertise van de echograaf(e).

## Aanbevelingen

### Aanbeveling-1

#### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies.

Bij de acute traumaopvang zijn de X-thorax en X-bekken opgenomen als standaard modaliteiten. Bij elke multitrauma opvang worden er derhalve standaard een X-thorax en X-bekken gemaakt, dit is overeenkomend met de volwassen populatie. Houdt hierbij wel in het achterhoofd dat bekkenfracturen veel minder vaak voorkomen bij kinderen.

De X-thorax en X-bekken gaan gepaard met relatief lage stralingsbelasting en zijn erg snel, niet invasief en kunnen levensbedreigende letsels aantonen. Er is geen verder onderzoek gedaan om de waarde opnieuw te toetsen.

Maak in principe bij elke multitraumaopvang standaard een X-thorax en X-bekken.

Uitzonderingen voor het maken van een X-bekken zijn:

- Indien de patiënt ter plaatse van het ongeval nog heeft gelopen en er geen afwijkingen bij lichamelijk onderzoek zijn.
- Als de kliniek en het trauma mechanisme onverdacht is voor bekkenletsel.

Indien er een directe indicatie is voor een CT-thorax en/of CT-abdomen kan er voor gekozen worden om de conventionele beeldvorming over te slaan, mits er een CT op of nabij de traumakamer staat.

### Aanbeveling-2

#### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventie

Op basis van expert opinion en beperkte beschikbare literatuur is de werkgroep van mening dat de e-FAST een plek heeft als modaliteit bij de acute beeldvorming. De beschikbare literatuur is niet direct toepasbaar op de huidige Nederlandse trauma opvang. In de literatuur wordt een CT-abdomen laagdrempelig gebruikt om zekerheidshalve alle traumatische bevindingen te diagnosticeren bij zowel stabiele als instabiele patiënten. Deze aanpak is defensiever dan de Nederlandse aanpak. De e-FAST moet gezien worden als onderdeel van de gehele strategie van de trauma opvang, inclusief lichamelijk onderzoek en laboratorium onderzoek. De e-FAST geeft direct belangrijke informatie, waarbij of afwachtend beleid, of direct aanvullend onderzoek of interventie volgt. De werkgroep is van mening, ondersteund door literatuur, dat het gebruik van e-FAST leidt tot minder aanvullende CT-onderzoeken in de initiële setting.

De combinatie van traumamechanisme, lichamelijk onderzoek en hemodynamiek is leidend om als traumateam een keuze te maken. Bij hoge verdenking op ernstig letsel is een CT-scan gerechtvaardigd, al dan niet voorafgegaan door een e-FAST. Het traumateam dient op de hoogte te zijn van beperkingen van de e-FAST. De relatieve onderdiagnostiek wordt in secundaire en tertiaire survey opgepakt bij klinisch relevante afwijkingen, met zo nodig herhalen van de e-FAST of toch aanvullend CT of MRI onderzoek. Bevindingen op CT-abdomen en e-FAST bij primaire survey leiden bij kinderen niet altijd tot interventie, waar dit bij volwassenen vaker wel zo is. Wanneer het behandelend team op de hoogte is van de beperkingen van de e-FAST, zal bij klinische verslechtering van het kind het team direct ingrijpen.

Verricht e-FAST bij de hemodynamisch instabiele traumapatiënt als snelle diagnostiek naar het bloedingsfocus.

**Maak in principe bij elke traumaopvang met verdenking op of niet te excluderen buikletsel een e-FAST, houdt hierbij wel rekening met de relatief lage sensitiviteit van de e-FAST voor het opsporen van intra-abdominaal letsel.**

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## Bijlagen bij module 1

### Evidencetabellen

#### Evidence table for systematic review of RCTs and observational studies

**Research question:** What is the additional value (diagnostic accuracy/effectivity) of initial trauma examination with e-FAST (X-thorax, X-pelvis, e-FAST) in comparison with initial trauma examination without e-FAST in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries?

| Study reference                                                                                          | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Index test                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Reference test                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Follow-up                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Outcome measures and effect size                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| Liang, 2019<br><br>Study characteristics and results are extracted from the SR (unless stated otherwise) | SR and meta-analysis of RCTs / cohort studies.<br><br><i>Literature search up to March 2018</i><br><br>A: Thourani, 1998<br>B: Corbett, 2000<br>C: Suthers, 2004<br>D: Fox, 2011<br>E: Scaife, 2013<br>F: Tummers, 2016<br>G: Calder, 2017<br>H: Holmes, 2017<br><br><u>Study design:</u><br>A: observational<br>B: observational<br>C: observational<br>D: observational<br>E: observational | <b>Inclusion criteria SR:</b><br>Studies were included if they examined pediatric patients who underwent a FAST after blunt trauma, and if the FAST was completed and interpreted by PEM, EM, or surgical staff at the bedside.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria SR:</b><br>Studies were excluded if they did not provide sufficient data to construct a 2 x 2 table. Narrative review, case-control studies, retrospective studies, case reports, and studies with FAST examinations | <b>Describe index test:</b><br>A-H: FAST<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b><br>The results from the FAST examinations were considered positive if any amount of free fluid was detected in hepatorenal, splenorenal, suprapubic windows.<br><br><b>Comparator test :</b><br>A: observation, CT, operating room<br>B: observation, CT, operating room<br>C: CT<br>D: observation, CT, operating room<br>E: observation, CT, operating room | <b>Describe reference test :</b><br>With respect to this meta-analysis, laparotomy (operating room) seems to be the clear gold standard regarding diagnosis of IAI.<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b><br>We considered a CT scan as positive IAI for any evidence of free fluid. We defined a laparotomy as positive IAI with any degree of hemoperitoneum | <u>Time between the index test en reference test:</u><br>Not reported.<br><br><u>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</u><br>N (%)<br>Not reported.<br><br><u>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</u><br>Not reported | <u>Outcome measure-1 Diagnostic accuracy:</u><br>Pooled effect (random effects model): sensitivity: 35% (95%CI 29%-40%) specificity: 96% (95%CI 95%-97%) LR+: 10.84 (95%CI: 4.36-26.92) LR-: 0.64 (95%CI: 0.51 – 0.80). | IAI = intra-abdominal injuries<br><br>Heterogeneity: Interstudy (I2) heterogeneity was high and ranged between 79% and 84% across operating characteristics.<br><br><u>Author's conclusion:</u> In hemodynamically stable pediatric patients presenting to the ED with blunt abdominal trauma, a negative POCUS FAST examination result alone cannot preclude further workup for IAI. A positive POCUS FAST result shows that IAI is likely and may obviate the need for a CT scan to proceed to the OR directly. A negative POCUS FAST result in a child presenting with blunt abdominal trauma with a normal GCS and normal |

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|  | <p><b>F:</b> observational<br/> <b>G:</b> observational<br/> <b>H:</b> RCT</p> <p><b>Setting and Country:</b><br/> <b>Not reported.</b></p> <p><b>Source of funding and conflicts of interest:</b><br/> The authors declare no conflicts of interest.</p> | <p>performed by radiology staff were excluded.</p> <p><i>8 studies included</i></p> <p><b>Important patient characteristics at baseline:</b></p> <p><b>N =</b><br/> <b>A:</b> 192<br/> <b>B:</b> 47<br/> <b>C:</b> 118<br/> <b>D:</b> 357<br/> <b>E:</b> 74<br/> <b>F:</b> 75<br/> <b>G:</b> 816<br/> <b>H:</b> 456</p> <p><b>mean age (years)</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> 6.9<br/> <b>B:</b> 9 years<br/> <b>C:</b> 9.8<br/> <b>D:</b> 0–2 (9.5%), 2–6 (24.6%), 7–12 (22.1%), 13–17 (43.7%)<br/> <b>E:</b> 7<br/> <b>F:</b> 5.4<br/> <b>G:</b> 7.8<br/> <b>H:</b> 9.7</p> <p><b>Sex:</b><br/> <b>A:</b> 62% male<br/> <b>B:</b> not specified<br/> <b>C:</b> 67% male<br/> <b>D:</b> 64% male</p> | <p><b>F:</b> observation, CT, operating room<br/> <b>G:</b> observation, CT<br/> <b>H:</b> observation, CT, operating room, telephone follow-up, electronic medical records.</p> |  |  |  | <p>abdominal examination result may obviate the need for further testing to identify clinically important IAI.</p> |
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|  |  | <p><b>E:</b> not specified<br/> <b>F:</b> 64% male<br/> <b>G:</b> not specified<br/> <b>H:</b> 62% male</p> <p><b>Prevalence IAI:</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> 5.21%<br/> <b>B:</b> 25.5%<br/> <b>C:</b> 22.9%<br/> <b>D:</b> 26.1%<br/> <b>E:</b> 29.7%<br/> <b>F:</b> 13.3%<br/> <b>G:</b> 11.2%<br/> <b>H:</b> 5.3%</p> |  |  |  |  |
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### Evidence table for diagnostic test accuracy studies

**Research question:** What is the additional value (diagnostic accuracy/effectivity) of initial trauma examination with e-FAST (X-thorax, X-pelvis, e-FAST) in comparison with initial trauma examination without e-FAST in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries?

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                      | Patient characteristics                                                                                                           | Index test (test of interest)                                                                                                          | Reference test                                                                                                    | Follow-up                                                                                | Outcome measures and effect size                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| Zeeshan, 2019   | <p><b>Type of study<sup>1</sup>:</b><br/>Observational study (retrospective)</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b><br/>trauma center, US.</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> All pediatric patients (&lt; 18 years) with a blunt abdominal injury who were evaluated with CT</p> | <p><b>Describe index test:</b><br/>Physical examination + ALT/AST (serum transaminases)</p> <p><b>Comparator test<sup>2</sup>:</b></p> | <p><b>Describe reference test<sup>3</sup>:</b><br/>CT scan</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b><br/>not described.</p> | <p><b>Time between the index test en reference test:</b> both occurred on admission.</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available)<sup>4</sup>:</b></p> <p><b>Diagnostic accuracy:</b></p> <p><b>Index test:</b></p> | <p>Author's conclusion: Our study has shown that combining FAST, PE, and ALT and AST levels had significantly increased both the sensitivity and negative predictive value</p> |

<sup>1</sup> In geval van een case-control design moeten de patiëntkarakteristieken per groep (cases en controls) worden uitgewerkt. NB; case control studies zullen de accuratesse overschatten (Lijmer et al., 1999)

<sup>2</sup> Comparator test is vergelijkbaar met de C uit de PICO van een interventievraag. Er kunnen ook meerdere tests worden vergeleken. Voeg die toe als comparator test 2 etc. Let op: de comparator test kan nooit de referentiestandaard zijn.

<sup>3</sup> De referentiestandaard is de test waarmee definitief wordt aangetoond of iemand al dan niet ziek is. Idealiter is de referentiestandaard de Gouden standaard (100% sensitief en 100% specifiek). Let op! dit is niet de "comparison test/index 2".

<sup>4</sup> Beschrijf de statistische parameters voor de vergelijking van de indextest(en) met de referentietest, en voor de vergelijking tussen de indextesten onderling (als er twee of meer indextesten worden vergeleken).

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                           |
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|               | <b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. The authors report no proprietary or commercial interest in any product mentioned or concept discussed in this article. | scans and underwent FAST on admission.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients who were transferred from other hospitals or dead on arrival.<br><br><b>N=</b> 423 patients.<br><b>Prevalence:</b> 107/423 = 25.3%<br><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> 11 years +/- 5 years.<br><b>Sex:</b> 63% M<br><br><b>Other important characteristics:</b> Most patients sustained a mild head injury and were hemodynamically stable on presentation. The most common mechanism of injury was involvement in a motor vehicle collision followed by pedestrians being struck by a motor vehicle. | FAST + physical examination + ALT/AST (serum transaminases).<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> PE was considered suggestive of liver injury if there was tenderness in right upper quadrant or lower chest wall, contusion or hematoma in the right upper quadrant, or instability in the right lower chest due to a rib fracture.<br><br>For serum transaminases:<br>AST: 120<br>ALT: 90<br><br>For FAST: no cut-off point was described. |                                                    | <b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b><br>N (%): not described.<br><br><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b> NA. | Sensitivity: 84%<br>Specificity: 63%<br>PPV: 44%<br>NPV: 97%<br><br><b>Comparison test:</b><br>Sensitivity: 97%<br>Specificity: 95%<br>PPV: 87%<br>NPV: 98% | for screening pediatric blunt trauma patients with liver injury.<br><br><b>Subgroup:</b> hemodynamically stable children. |
| Vasquez, 2019 | <b>Type of study:</b> observational study (retrospective).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b> We searched the trauma registry and medical records of pediatric patients who received                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>Describe index test:</b> Lung US exams in conjunction with FAST scan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Describe reference test:</b> Confirmatory chest | <b>Time between the index test en reference test:</b> not reported.                                                                                                 | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br><br><b>Mortality:</b> N=10 (4.4%).                                     | Study describes the sensitivity and specificity of lung pneumothoraces.                                                   |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
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|  | <p><b>Setting and country:</b> community-based Level II pediatric trauma center.</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> none.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> We excluded children from analysis if they: (1) did not have a lung US/ FAST assessment, (2) did not have complete data in the dataset or (3) did not have confirmatory chest radiography or CT scans.</p> <p><b>N=</b> 226</p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b> 11 confirmed pneumothoraces</p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> 9.4 years (SD 5.8 years).</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 59.7% M</p> | <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Lung US exams with positive findings (absence of pleural slide) were recorded as “positive” and exams with negative findings (presence of pleural slide) were recorded as “negative.”</p> <p><b>Comparator test:</b> Confirmatory chest radiography or CT scan.</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Lung US findings were confirmed as true or false by chest radiography or CT scans.</p> | <p>radiography or CT scan.</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Lung US findings were confirmed as true or false by chest radiography or CT scans.</p> | <p><b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b> None.</p> <p><b>N (%)</b></p> <p><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b> Not applicable.</p> | <p><b>Changes in clinical course:</b> All of the true positives, but none of the false negatives, had pulmonary contusions. None of the false negatives required intervention.</p> <p><b>Diagnostic accuracy:</b> Sensitivity: Sensitivity was low (using only single-point evaluation) in this population, with the lung US only identifying 45% of the pneumothoraces. When the two apical pneumothorax patients were removed from analysis, sensitivity was only improved to 55%. Specificity: Specificity and accuracy were high: 98.6% and 96.0%, respectively. For 15 children who received a CT scan, the determination results were 1 true positive, 11 true negatives and 3 false negatives for 25% sensitivity, 100% specificity and 80% accuracy.</p> |  |
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|  |  | <b>Other important characteristics:</b> NA |  |  | <b>Morbidity:</b> not reported.    |  |
|  |  |                                            |  |  | <b>Time savings:</b> not reported. |  |

### Risk of bias assessment diagnostic accuracy studies (QUADAS II, 2011)

**Research question:** What is the additional value (diagnostic accuracy/effectivity) of initial trauma examination with e-FAST (X-thorax, X-pelvis, e-FAST) in comparison with initial trauma examination without e-FAST in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries?

| Study reference | Patient selection                                                                                                                                                                                 | Index test                                                                                                                                                                                | Reference standard                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Flow and timing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments with respect to applicability                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| Zeeshan, 2019   | <u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u><br>Yes | <u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</u><br>Unclear<br><br><u>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</u><br>Yes | <u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</u><br>Unclear | <u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u><br>Yes | <u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u><br>No<br><br><u>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</u><br><b>Yes, this study only assessed liver injuries.</b><br><br><u>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</u><br>No |
|                 | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?                                                                                                                              | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?                                                                                                | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?                                                                                                                   | CONCLUSION<br>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>RISK: LOW</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Vasquez, 2019   | <u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br>Yes                                                                                                                            | <u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge</u>                                                                                                                          | <u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u>                                                                                                                                     | <u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

|  |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u><br/>Yes</p> | <p><u>of the results of the reference standard?</u><br/>Unclear</p> <p><u>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</u><br/>Yes</p> | <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</u><br/>Unclear</p>         | <p>Unclear</p> <p><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u><br/>Yes</p> | <p>No</p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</u><br/><b>Yes, this study only assessed pneumothoraces.</b></p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</u><br/>No</p> |
|  | <p><b>CONCLUSION:</b><br/>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: LOW</b></p>                  | <p><b>CONCLUSION:</b><br/>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: UNCLEAR</b></p>    | <p><b>CONCLUSION:</b><br/>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: UNCLEAR</b></p> | <p><b>CONCLUSION</b><br/>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: LOW</b></p>                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

**Judgments on risk of bias are dependent on the research question: some items are more likely to introduce bias than others, and may be given more weight in the final conclusion on the overall risk of bias per domain:**

Patient selection:

- Consecutive or random sample has a low risk to introduce bias.
- A case control design is very likely to overestimate accuracy and thus introduce bias.
- Inappropriate exclusion is likely to introduce bias.

Index test:

- This item is similar to “blinding” in intervention studies. The potential for bias is related to the subjectivity of index test interpretation and the order of testing.
- Selecting the test threshold to optimise sensitivity and/or specificity may lead to overoptimistic estimates of test performance and introduce bias.

Reference standard:

- When the reference standard is not 100% sensitive and 100% specific, disagreements between the index test and reference standard may be incorrect, which increases the risk of bias.
- This item is similar to “blinding” in intervention studies. The potential for bias is related to the subjectivity of index test interpretation and the order of testing.

Flow and timing:

- If there is a delay or if treatment is started between index test and reference standard, misclassification may occur due to recovery or deterioration of the condition, which increases the risk of bias.

- If the results of the index test influence the decision on whether to perform the reference standard or which reference standard is used, estimated diagnostic accuracy may be biased.
- All patients who were recruited into the study should be included in the analysis, if not, the risk of bias is increased.

**Judgement on applicability:**

Patient selection: there may be concerns regarding applicability if patients included in the study differ from those targeted by the review question, in terms of severity of the target condition, demographic features, presence of differential diagnosis or co-morbidity, setting of the study and previous testing protocols.

Index test: if index tests methods differ from those specified in the review question there may be concerns regarding applicability.

Reference standard: the reference standard may be free of bias but the target condition that it defines may differ from the target condition specified in the review question.

**Table of quality assessment for systematic reviews of RCTs and observational studies**

Based on AMSTAR checklist (Shea, 2007; BMC Methodol 7: 10; doi:10.1186/1471-2288-7-10) and PRISMA checklist (Moher, 2009; PLoS Med 6: e1000097; doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097)

| Study<br>First<br>author,<br>year | Appropriate<br>and clearly<br>focused<br>question? <sup>1</sup> | Comprehensive<br>and systematic<br>literature<br>search? <sup>2</sup> | Description of<br>included and<br>excluded<br>studies? <sup>3</sup> | Description of<br>relevant<br>characteristics<br>of included<br>studies? <sup>4</sup> | Appropriate adjustment for<br>potential confounders in<br>observational studies? <sup>5</sup> | Assessment of<br>scientific<br>quality of<br>included<br>studies? <sup>6</sup> | Enough<br>similarities<br>between<br>studies to make<br>combining<br>them<br>reasonable? <sup>7</sup> | Potential risk of<br>publication bias<br>taken into<br>account? <sup>8</sup> | Potential<br>conflicts of<br>interest<br>reported? <sup>9</sup> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Liang,<br>2019                    | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                   | Yes                                                                 | Yes                                                                                   | Unclear                                                                                       | Yes                                                                            | Yes                                                                                                   | Unclear                                                                      | Yes                                                             |

1. Research question (PICO) and inclusion criteria should be appropriate and predefined.
2. Search period and strategy should be described; at least Medline searched; for pharmacological questions at least Medline + EMBASE searched.
3. Potentially relevant studies that are excluded at final selection (after reading the full text) should be referenced with reasons.
4. Characteristics of individual studies relevant to research question (PICO), including potential confounders, should be reported.
5. Results should be adequately controlled for potential confounders by multivariate analysis (not applicable for RCTs).
6. Quality of individual studies should be assessed using a quality scoring tool or checklist (Jadad score, Newcastle-Ottawa scale, risk of bias table et cetera).
7. Clinical and statistical heterogeneity should be assessed; clinical: enough similarities in patient characteristics, intervention and definition of outcome measure to allow pooling? For pooled data: assessment of statistical heterogeneity using appropriate statistical tests (for example Chi-square, I<sup>2</sup>)?
8. An assessment of publication bias should include a combination of graphical aids (for example funnel plot, other available tests) and/or statistical tests (for example Egger regression test, Hedges-Olken). Note: If no test values or funnel plot included, score "no". Score "yes" if mentions that publication bias could not be assessed because there were fewer than 10 included studies.
9. Sources of support (including commercial co-authorship) should be reported in both the systematic review and the included studies. Note: To get a "yes," source of funding or support must be indicated for the systematic review AND for each of the included studies.

**Table of quality assessment with QUADAS-2 of the individual studies of Liang (2019)**

| Study                  | Thourani et al <sup>28</sup> | Corbett et al <sup>29</sup> | Suthers et al <sup>30</sup> | Fox et al <sup>31</sup> | Seafe et al <sup>9</sup> | Tummers et al <sup>32</sup> | Holmes et al <sup>34</sup> | Calder et al <sup>33</sup> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Risk of bias           |                              |                             |                             |                         |                          |                             |                            |                            |
| Patient selection      | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Unclear                 | Low                      | Low                         | Low                        | Low                        |
| Index test             | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Low                     | Low                      | Low                         | Low                        | Unclear                    |
| Reference standard     | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Low                     | Low                      | Unclear                     | Low                        | Unclear                    |
| Flow and timing        | High                         | High                        | Low                         | High                    | Low                      | Low                         | High                       | High                       |
| Applicability concerns |                              |                             |                             |                         |                          |                             |                            |                            |
| Patient selection      | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Low                     | Low                      | Low                         | Low                        | Low                        |
| Index test             | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Low                     | Low                      | Low                         | Low                        | Unclear                    |
| Reference standard     | Low                          | Low                         | Low                         | Low                     | Low                      | Low                         | Low                        | Low                        |

**Source:** Liang (2019)

## Exclusietabel

| Auteur en jaartal  | Redenen van exclusie                                                     |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fox, 2011          | Artikel opgenomen in de SR van Liang (2019)                              |
| Holmes, 2017       | Artikel opgenomen in de SR van Liang (2019)                              |
| Calder, 2017       | Artikel opgenomen in de SR van Liang (2019)                              |
| Tummers, 2016      | Artikel opgenomen in de SR van Liang (2019)                              |
| Suthers, 2004      | Artikel opgenomen in de SR van Liang (2019)                              |
| Shwe, 2020         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Riera, 2019        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: Geen structurele vergelijking met/zonder (e-)FAST |
| Netherton, 2019    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Van Schuppen, 2014 | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen structurele vergelijking met/zonder (e-)FAST |
| Menaker, 2014      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking met/zonder (e-)FAST             |
| Tunuka, 2014       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Kumar, 2014        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Brook, 2009        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Kuncir, 2007       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Holmes, 2007       | Verouderd review (Liang, 2019 is recenter)                               |
| Ollerton, 2006     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Tam, 2005          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Rozycki, 2005      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |
| Todd Miller, 2003  | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie includeert niet alleen kinderen            |

## Zoekverantwoording

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                  |
| Uitgangsvraag: Wat is de waarde (effectiviteit/diagnostische accuratesse) van initieel radiodiagnostisch onderzoek inclusief (e-)FAST (X-thorax, X-bekken, (e-)FAST) ten opzichte van initieel radiodiagnostisch onderzoek zonder (e-)FAST in de initiële trauma-opvang van kinderen tot 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel?                                                                    |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Datum: 25-2-2020 |
| Periode: Geen restrictie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Talen: Engels    |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:<br>Voor deze uitgangsvraag is gezocht op de P en de I van de PICO. Voor de P (kinderen tot 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel) is het standaard kinderfilter gecombineerd met termen gerelateerd aan trauma/injury en verder aangevuld met kind-specifieke trauma termen zoals APLS.<br>De zoekopdracht is verder niet gelimiteerd op datum gezien het aantal hits. |                  |

## Zoekopbrengst

|                        | EMBASE    | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| SRs                    | 4         | 5            | 6          |
| RCTs                   | 15        | 4            | 15         |
| Observationele studies | 28        | 17           | 30         |
| Overig                 | 41        | 21           | 44         |
| <b>Totaal</b>          | <b>88</b> | <b>47</b>    | <b>95</b>  |

## Zoekverantwoording

| Databa se | Zoektermen                    |           |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Embase    | #13 #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12   | <b>88</b> |
|           | #12 #5 NOT (#9 OR #10 OR #11) | <b>41</b> |
|           | #11 #5 AND #8 NOT (#9 OR #10) | <b>28</b> |
|           | #10 #5 AND #7 NOT #9          | <b>15</b> |
|           | #9 #5 AND #6                  | <b>4</b>  |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                   | 'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de<br>OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de<br>OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1<br>(study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('case control' NEAR/1<br>(study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)<br>OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1<br>(study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1<br>(study OR studies)):ab,ti)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>5148002</b> |
| #8                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |
| #7                | 'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp<br>OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp<br>OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti<br>OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized<br>controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>2990657</b> |
| #6                | 'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab<br>OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1<br>(review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>483936</b>  |
|                   | OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic<br>review'/de                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| #5                | #3 AND #4 NOT ('conference abstract':it OR 'editorial':it OR 'letter':it<br>OR 'note':it) NOT ('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp<br>OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>88</b>      |
| #4                | 'focused assessment with sonography for trauma'/exp OR (('focused<br>assessment' NEAR/2 sonography NEAR/2 trauma):ti,ab,kw) OR efast:ti,ab,kw<br>OR 'extended focused assessment':ti,ab,kw                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>730</b>     |
| #3                | #1 OR #2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>625070</b>  |
| #2                | ('traumatology'/exp OR 'injury'/exp OR 'emergency care'/exp OR 'multiple<br>trauma'/exp OR 'intensive care'/exp OR 'intensive care unit'/exp<br>OR 'emergency health service'/exp OR injur*:ti,ab,kw OR trauma*:ti,ab,kw<br>OR emergenc*:ti,ab,kw OR polytrauma*:ti,ab,kw) AND (infan*:ti,ab<br>OR newborn*:ti,ab OR 'new born*:ti,ab OR perinat*:ti,ab OR neonat*:ti,ab<br>OR 'baby'/exp OR baby*:ti,ab OR babies:ti,ab OR toddler*:ti,ab<br>OR 'minors'/exp/mj OR minors*:ti,ab OR 'boy'/exp OR boy:ti,ab OR boys:ti,ab<br>OR boyfriend:ti,ab OR boyhood:ti,ab OR girl*:ti,ab OR kid:ti,ab OR kids:ti,ab<br>OR 'child'/exp OR child*:ti,ab OR children*:ti,ab OR schoolchild*:ti,ab<br>OR 'schoolchild'/exp OR adolescen*:ti,ab OR juvenil*:ti,ab OR youth*:ti,ab<br>OR teen*:ti,ab OR pubescen*:ti,ab OR pediatric*:ti,ab OR paediatric*:ti,ab<br>OR paediatric*:ti,ab OR school:ti,ab OR school*:ti,ab OR prematur*:ti,ab<br>OR preterm*:ti,ab OR 'pediatrics'/exp) | <b>623855</b>  |
| #1                | 'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life<br>support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'childhood<br>trauma'/exp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>1424</b>    |
| Medline<br>(OVID) | 1 ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support').ti,ab,kf. (271)<br>2 (exp "Wounds and Injuries" / or exp Traumatology/ or exp Emergency Medicine/ or exp<br>Emergency Medical Services/ or exp Emergency Service, Hospital/ or exp Critical Care/ or exp<br>Multiple Trauma/ or injur*.ti,ab,kf. or trauma*.ti,ab,kf. or emergenc*.ti,ab,kf. or<br>polytrauma*.ti,ab,kf.) and (child* or schoolchild* or infan* or adolescen* or pediatri* or paediatr*)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>or neonat* or boy or boys or boyhood or girl or girls or girlhood or youth or youths or baby or babies or toddler* or childhood or teen or teens or teenager* or newborn* or postneonat* or postnat* or puberty or preschool* or suckling* or picu or nicu or juvenile?).tw. (219929)</p> <p>3 1 or 2 (220035)</p> <p>4 ('focused assessment' adj2 sonography adj2 trauma) or eFAST or 'extended focused assessment').ti,ab,kf. (545)</p> <p>5 3 and 4 (47)</p> <p>6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (432528)</p> <p>7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1948940)</p> <p>8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3367896)</p> <p>9 5 and 6 (5)</p> <p>10 (5 and 7) not 9 (4)</p> <p>11 (5 and 8) not (9 or 10) (17)</p> <p>12 5 not (9 or 10 or 11) (21)</p> <p>13 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 (47)</p> |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Module 2 Indicaties voor CT-thorax

### Uitgangsvraag

Wat is een indicatie voor een CT-thorax bij kinderen met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel?

### Inleiding

Er is momenteel geen praktische landelijke richtlijn met betrekking tot het verrichten van aanvullend onderzoek bij kinderen met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend trauma. Volgens de ATLS en APLS krijgen alle kinderen met een hoog energetische trauma (HET) een X-thorax en een X-bekken. Echter is de sensitiviteit voor een kleine (anterieure) pneumothorax, longcontusie en een ribfractuur beperkt. Om de stralingsbelasting zo laag mogelijk te houden, hanteren we het ALARA-principe. Om te voorkomen dat veel kinderen onnodig een CT-thorax krijgen, die niet bijdragend is in het identificeren van de letsels die een behandelconsequente hebben, maar wel stralingsbelasting oplevert, kijken we wat indicaties zijn om CT-thorax van de thorax uit te voeren.

### Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

Which factors predict the occurrence of thoracic injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

|                    |                                                                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P: patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years); |
| I: intervention    | prognostic factors for predicting thoracic injury;                               |
| C: comparison      | absence of prognostic factors for predicting thoracic injury;                    |
| O: outcome measure | risk on thoracic injury;                                                         |
| T: timing          | Initial trauma admission;                                                        |
| S: setting         | (pediatric) emergency department.                                                |

Ideally, we would include studies investigating the clinical impact of a prognostic model. Because we did not find such studies, we decided to include studies with at least internal validation of a multivariable model. Studies investigating the prognostic value of factors using multivariate analysis without validation were excluded, because they are inferior to the studies described above. If relevant, these studies are described elsewhere.

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered the risk on intra-thoracic injury as critical outcome measures for decision making.

Thoracic injuries were defined as: traumatic aorta injury (dissection, laesion), rib fractures, sternal fractures, pulmonary contusion, vascular injury, pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum, cor contusion and haemothorax.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures listed above but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee considered an increased risk on thoracic injury of 10% as clinically important.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase (via Embase.com) were searched with relevant search terms until 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 959 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: primary research on the performance of a multivariable model for predicting thoracic injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries. As these studies were not available, studies on risk factors for thoracic injury were included when they used a multivariable analyses and performed validation of their model. In total, 14 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 13 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 1 study was included.

### Results

In total, 1 observational study was included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence table. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias table.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

The study of Holmes (2002) developed a clinical prediction rule to identify thoracic injuries in children who sustained blunt torso trauma. Patients were prospectively enrolled when they were < 16 years old, presented at the emergency department (ED) of a Level I trauma center with blunt torso trauma, if they underwent chest radiography, and when they had any of the following: blunt torso trauma from a significant mechanism of injury (motor vehicle crash, automobile versus pedestrian, falls of > 10 feet), a decreased level of consciousness (Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) < 15) in association with blunt torso trauma, blunt traumatic event with extremity paralysis, multiple bone fractures, a CRAMS score (measuring circulation, respiration, abdomen, motor responses, and speech) of 8 or less, a physical examination suggestive of torso injury after blunt trauma, or a pediatric trauma score of 8 or less after blunt trauma. Thoracic injuries were defined as: pulmonary contusion, hemothorax, pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum, tracheal-bronchial disruption, aortic injury, hemopericardium, pneumopericardium, cardiac contusion, rib fracture, sternal fracture, or any injury to the diaphragm. In total, 986 patients with a mean age of 8.3 (+/- 4.8 years) were included, of which 80 patients sustained thoracic injuries. A multiple logistic regression and recursive portioning analysis identified several predictors of thoracic injury: low systolic blood pressure, elevated age-adjusted respiratory rate, abnormal results on examination of the thorax, abnormal chest auscultation findings, femur fracture, and a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of less than 15. The obtained model was internally validated using bootstrap resampling procedures with 1000 iterations each.

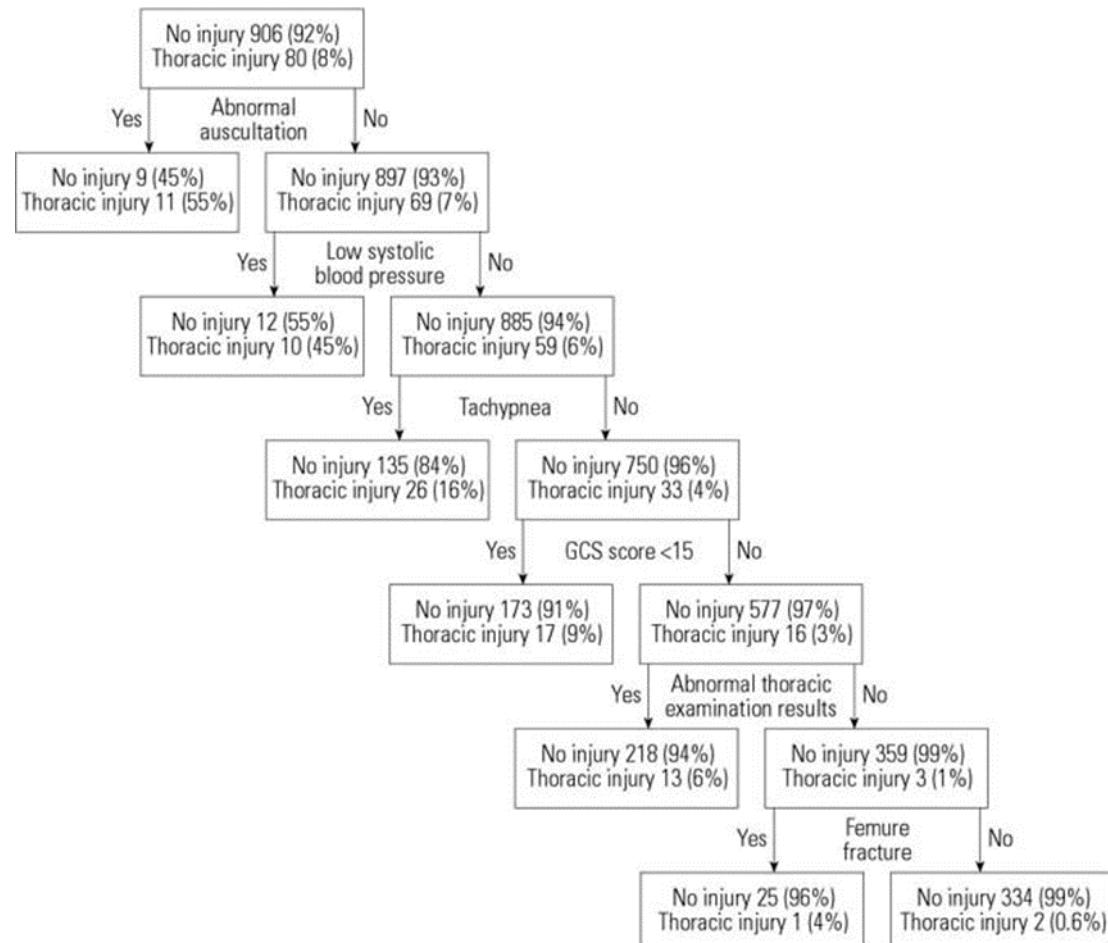
### Results

#### *Risk on thoracic injuries (crucial)*

The study of Holmes (2002) identified a clinical prediction rule using multivariable logistic regression consisting of: low systolic blood pressure, elevated age-adjusted respiratory rate, abnormal results on examination of the thorax, abnormal chest auscultation findings, and a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of less than 15. The area under de model receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.82 and the model demonstrated satisfactory goodness-of-fit, as measured with the Hosmer-Lemeshow test ( $p=0.70$ ). The bootstrap analysis identified all 5 variables as independent predictors of thoracic injury in more than 50% of the 1000 bootstrap iterations. The recursive partitioning analysis (see Figure 2.1) identified the same 5

variables as the multivariate logistic regression analysis but added femur fracture to the model as an important variable.

**Figure 2.1 Clinical decision rule**



Results from the recursive partitioning analysis. Each box represents the number of patients with and without thoracic injury given the particular combination of variables. Source: Holmes (2002)

In total, 650 children (66%) had at least one of the predictive factors of thoracic injury. Included in this group were 78 of the 80 children (98% sensitivity). On the other hand, 336 (34%) had none of these predictive factors during the ED evaluation, including 2 patients with thoracic injuries. These two patients, however, did not require any intervention. In summary, 12% of the children with any one of these factors had thoracic injury versus 0.6% of the patients without any of these risk factors. This difference is clinically relevant.

#### Level of evidence of the literature

##### *Risk on thoracic injuries (crucial)*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by three levels because the study lacked external validation (phase of research), the model impact was not evaluated (phase of research), and because of a low number of events (imprecision). The level of evidence was therefore very low.

## Conclusions

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <p><b>Risk on thoracic injuries</b><br/>It is unclear whether the clinical decision rule developed by Holmes (2002) has sufficient model performance to identify patients who are at risk of thoracic injuries.</p> <p><i>Sources: (Holmes, 2002)</i></p> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Overwegingen - van bewijs naar aanbeveling

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

Omdat ernstig thoracaal letsel weinig voorkomt, maar wel een hoge mortaliteit kent, is het van belang dat er duidelijkheid is wanneer de indicatie bestaat voor het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax. Dit om te voorkomen dat kinderen onnodig een CT-thorax krijgen, die niet bijdragend is in de identificatie van letsen of letsen identificeert die geen behandeling vereisen. Dit zou dan alleen maar stralingsbelasting opleveren.

De studie van Holmes (2002) beschrijft een model met risicofactoren voor thoracale letsen. De risicofactoren die deel uit maken van dit model zijn: lage systolische bloeddruk, verhoogde ademhalingsfrequentie (op basis van de leeftijd), afwijkingen bij onderzoek van de thorax, afwijkende auscultatie van de thorax, femurfractuur en een GCS-score lager dan 15. De bewijskracht van deze studie is echter zeer laag vanwege een gebrek aan externe validatie en daarnaast is de impact van het model niet onderzocht. Het blijft daarom onduidelijk of deze risicofactoren daadwerkelijk gebruikt kunnen worden als indicatie voor het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax. Er ligt hier een kennislacune en aanvullend onderzoek is nodig om een goed antwoord te krijgen op deze vraag.

Bovenstaand artikel beschrijft niet explicet de indicaties voor het maken van een CT-thorax. Daarom zijn onderstaande artikelen bijgevoegd om ook antwoord te kunnen geven op de vraag wanneer er een indicatie is voor het maken van een CT-thorax. Uit de literatuur blijkt dat een CT-thorax vooral longcontusie, pneumothorax en fracturen (van rib of sternum) aan het licht brengt in vergelijking met de X-thorax, waarvan de noodzaak tot verandering in behandeling over het algemeen laag ligt (Golden, 2016; Stephens, 2017). Zowel de studie van Golden (2016) als de studie van Stephens (2017) toont aan dat een CT-thorax in 42% en respectievelijk 32% van de patiënten meer diagnoses oplevert in vergelijking met de X-thorax, maar in beide studies levert dit slechts in 3% van de patiënten een verandering in de behandeling op. In het merendeel van de patiënten gaat het om een thoraxdrain plaatsing bij een gevonden pneumothorax of hematothorax bij een patiënt met positieve druk beademing. De vraag wanneer een CT-thorax daadwerkelijk bijdraagt in de diagnostiek is lastiger te beantwoorden. De artikelen van zowel Golden (2016) als Stephens (2017) benadrukken dat het hierbij vooral gaat om vasculair letsel na decelererend trauma. In al deze gevallen zijn er reeds afwijkingen op de X-thorax te zien, bijvoorbeeld een afwijkend mediastinum, welke, in combinatie met het traumamechanisme aanleiding geven tot het maken van een CT-thorax. Yanchar (2013) beschrijft de volgende significante afwijkingen op de X-thorax als indicaties voor CT-thorax: hematothorax of pneumothorax, subcutaan emfyseem en een afwijkend mediastinum. De werkgroep beveelt daarom aan om in het geval van een van deze afwijkingen op X-thorax, een CT-thorax te maken om vasculair letsel uit te sluiten. Op basis van eigen ervaring is de werkgroep van mening dat ook specifieke traumata, zoals penetrerend letsel, een indicatie zou kunnen zijn voor CT-thorax indien het vervaardigen van CT-thorax behandelconsequenties heeft. Bij twijfel over aanwezige afwijkingen op de X-thorax én een decelererend traumamechanisme kan overwogen worden laagdrempelig een CT-thorax te maken.

## Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax brengt extra kosten met zich mee.

## Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

Het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax is alleen gerechtvaardigd indien aangenomen wordt dat het potentieel leidt tot een verandering van beleid, bijvoorbeeld een interventie, ingreep of extra observatie van de patiënt. Dit komt doordat een CT-thorax extra stralingsbelasting met zich meebrengt (zie hiervoor het kopje *gebruik van ioniserende straling* in de algemene inleiding). Er worden geen problemen verwacht wat betreft de aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en/of implementatie. Er zal een werkprotocol beschikbaar moeten zijn voor het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax bij kinderen.

## **Aanbeveling**

### *Aanbeveling-1*

#### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies

In het artikel van Yanchar (2013) wordt beschreven dat er bij significante afwijkingen op de X-thorax; hemato-/pneumothorax of subcutaan emfyseem, er een indicatie is voor het maken van een CT-thorax. Hierbij is het van belang om te laten meewegen of het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax de behandeling van de patiënt gaat veranderen. In de artikelen van Golden (2016) en Stephens (2017) bleek namelijk dat in slechts een klein deel van de patiënten (< 3%) extra behandeling nodig was naar aanleiding van de CT-thorax. Verder is het van belang om bij twijfel over afwijkingen op de X-thorax én een decelererend traumamechanisme wel een CT-thorax te maken om vasculair letsel uit te sluiten. Daarnaast kunnen specifieke traumata, zoals penetrerend letsel, een indicatie zijn voor CT-thorax indien het vervaardigen van CT-thorax behandelconsequenties heeft.

Het plaatsen van een thoraxdrain voor de CT-thorax is afhankelijk van de kliniek. Bij slechte oxygenatie/ hemodynamiek gaat het plaatsen van de thoraxdrain voor het vervaardigen van de CT-thorax.

Overweeg het maken van een CT-thorax alleen indien het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax behandelconsequenties heeft en er sprake is van:

- Hematothorax / pneumothorax (op de X-thorax).
- Subcutaan emfyseem.
- Afwijkend mediastinum (op de X-thorax).
- Decelererend trauma (met afwijkende X-thorax).
- Penetrerend trauma.

## **Literatuur**

- Golden, J., Isani, M., Bowling, J., Zagory, J., Goodhue, C. J., Burke, R. V., Upperman, J. S., & Gayer, C. P. (2016). Limiting chest computed tomography in the evaluation of pediatric thoracic trauma. *The journal of trauma and acute care surgery*, 81(2), 271–277. <https://doi.org/10.1097/TA.0000000000001110>.
- Holmes, J. F., Sokolove, P. E., Brant, W. E., & Kuppermann, N. (2002). A clinical decision rule for identifying children with thoracic injuries after blunt torso trauma. *Annals of emergency medicine*, 39(5), 492–499. <https://doi.org/10.1067/mem.2002.122901>.
- Stephens, C. Q., Boulos, M. C., Connelly, C. R., Gee, A., Jafri, M., & Krishnaswami, S. (2017). Limiting thoracic CT: a rule for use during initial pediatric trauma evaluation. *Journal of pediatric surgery*, 52(12), 2031–2037. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2017.08.039>.

Yanchar, N. L., Woo, K., Brennan, M., Palmer, C. S., Zs Ee, M., Sweeney, B., & Crameri, J. (2013). Chest x-ray as a screening tool for blunt thoracic trauma in children. *The journal of trauma and acute care surgery*, 75(4), 613–619.  
<https://doi.org/10.1097/TA.0b013e31829bb7fe>.

## Bijlagen bij module 2

### Evidencetabellen

#### Evidence table for prognostic factor studies

**Research question:** Which factors predict the occurrence of thoracic injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

Pre-defined core set of confounders:

1. age
2. BMI
3. severity of the trauma

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                        | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Prognostic factor(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Follow-up                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Estimates of prognostic effect                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Holmes, 2002    | <b>Type of study:</b> observational study<br><br><b>Setting and country:</b> prospective, USA<br><br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported. | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b><br>We prospectively enrolled pediatric patients younger than 16 years old sustaining blunt trauma if they had any of the following and underwent chest radiography during ED evaluation: blunt torso trauma from a significant mechanism of injury: (motor vehicle crash, automobile versus pedestrian, falls of >10 feet); decreased level of consciousness (Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) <15) in association with blunt torso trauma; blunt traumatic event with extremity paralysis; multiple bone fractures; a CRAMS score (measuring circulation, | <b>Describe prognostic factor(s) and method of measurement:</b><br><br>Independent predictors were: low systolic blood pressure, elevated respiratory rate, abnormal thoracic examination results, abnormal thoracic auscultation findings, abdominal tenderness, femur fracture, and a GCS score of less than 15.<br><br>Multiple logistic regression and binary recursive partitioning were performed to develop a model that maximized sensitivity for identifying children with thoracic injuries, while also maximizing specificity. The authors planned to use those variables identified in either the recursive partitioning or | <b>Duration or endpoint of follow-up:</b> patients were followed through their hospital courses for identification of thoracic injuries and therapy for those injuries. Patients discharged to home after ED evaluations were contacted by telephone 1 week after discharge to determine clinical status. Patients without symptoms of thoracic injury at the telephone follow-up were considered not to have thoracic injury.<br><br><b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b><br><b>N (%):</b> 36 (10%) of the patients discharged to home. | <b>(Adjusted) Factor-outcome associations (include SEs or 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br><br>Hypotension: OR 4.6 95%CI (1.0–13.8)<br>GCS score <15: OR 3.3 95%CI (1.9–5.6)<br>Abnormal thoracic: OR 3.6 95%CI (2.1–6.4)<br>Examination results<br>Abnormal chest: OR 8.6 95%CI (1.9–31.3)<br>Auscultation findings<br>Elevated respiratory rate: OR 2.9 95%CI (1.5–5.1)<br>Femur fracture: OR 2.2 95%CI (0.9–5.1)<br>Abdominal tenderness: OR 1.1 (95%CI 0.6–1.9)<br><br><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b><br>Telephone follow-up was obtained for 329 (90%) of the | The bootstrap analysis identified all 5 variables as independent predictors of thoracic injury in more than 50% of the 1,000 bootstrap iterations.<br><br>The recursive partitioning analysis identified the same 5 predictor variables, but added femur fracture as an important variable in the model.<br><br>All patients underwent chest radiographs, but these are not perfectly sensitive for identification of all patients with thoracic injuries. As many patients did not undergo further evaluation beyond chest radiography, and thus |

|  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                         |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                      |
|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  | <p>respiration, abdomen, motor responses, and speech) of 8 or less;<sup>3</sup> a physical examination suggestive of torso injury after blunt trauma; or a Pediatric Trauma Score of 8 or less after blunt trauma.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b><br/>Patients not undergoing chest radiography in the ED or transferred to our facility after initial evaluation at an outside ED were excluded.</p> <p><b>N=</b> 986 patients.</p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> 8.3 +/- 4.8 years.</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>Potential confounders or effect modifiers:</b> all other prognostic factors were considered potential confounders when they were not the factor of interest.</p> | <p>logistic regression analyses for inclusion in the decision rule.</p> | <p>365 patients discharged to home.</p> | <p>The area under the model receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.82 and the model demonstrated satisfactory goodness-of-fit as measured with the Hosmer-Lemeshow test (<math>P=.70</math>).</p> | <p>some chest injuries may have gone undetected.</p> |
|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|

<sup>1</sup> Incremental predictive value is the predictive value beyond standard demographic factors and the established risk factors (e.g. smoking, blood pressure, lipid levels, diabetes, cancer stage, etc.), for example change in c-statistic.

## Table of quality assessment - prognostic factor (PF) studies

Based on: QUIPS<sup>A</sup> (Haydn, 2006; Haydn, 2013)

**Research question:** Which factors predict the occurrence of thoracic injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

| Study reference<br>(first author, year of publication) | Study participation <sup>1</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of selection bias) | Study Attrition <sup>2</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of attrition bias) | Prognostic factor measurement <sup>3</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of measurement bias related to PF) | Outcome measurement <sup>3</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of measurement bias related to outcome) | Study confounding <sup>4</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of bias due to confounding) | Statistical Analysis and Reporting <sup>5</sup><br>(high/moderate/low risk of bias due to statistical analysis) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Holmes, 2002                                           | Low risk of selection bias.                                                    | Low risk of attrition bias.                                                | Low risk of measured bias related to PFs.                                                                | Low risk of measurement bias related to the outcome.                                                | Low risk of bias due to confounding.                                                  | Low risk of bias due to statistical analysis.                                                                   |

<sup>A</sup> <https://methods.cochrane.org/sites/methods.cochrane.org.prognosis/files/public/uploads/QUIPS%20tool.pdf>.

<sup>1</sup> Adequate description of: source population or population of interest, sampling and recruitment, period and place of recruitment, in- and exclusion criteria, study participation, baseline characteristics.

<sup>2</sup> Adequate response rate, information on drop-outs and loss to follow-up, no differences between participants who completed the study and those lost to follow-up.

<sup>3</sup> Method of measurement is valid, reliable, setting of measurement is the same for all participants.

<sup>4</sup> Important confounders are listed (including treatments), method of measurement is valid, reliable, setting of measurement is the same for all participants, important confounders are accounted for in the design (matching, stratification, initial assembly of comparable groups), or analysis (appropriate adjustment).

<sup>5</sup> Enough data are presented to assess adequacy of the analysis, strategy of model building is appropriate and based on conceptual framework, no selective reporting.

## Exclusietabel

Tabel Exclusie na het lezen van het volledige artikel

| Auteur en jaartal  | Redenen van exclusie                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shannon, 2019      | Geen correctie voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                                             |
| Weerdenburg, 2019  | De studie bevat een model, maar is niet intern gevalideerd.                                                                            |
| Abd El-Shafy, 2018 | Geen correctie voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                                             |
| McNamara, 2017     | Geen correctie voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                                             |
| Stephens, 2017     | Geen correctie voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                                             |
| Fatihoglu, 2016    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen.                                                                          |
| Lee, 2014          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie beschrijft geen risicofactoren voor thoracaal trauma.                                                    |
| Yanchar, 2013      | De studie bevat geen model, maar er wordt wel naar individuele factoren gekeken waarbij wordt gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders. |
| Wylie, 2009        | Geen correctie voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                                             |
| Deng, 2008         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracaal trauma.                                                                      |
| Inan, 2007         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studie beschrijft geen risicofactoren voor thoracaal trauma.                                                    |
| Gittelman, 2003    | De studie bevat een model, maar is niet intern gevalideerd.                                                                            |
| Holmes, 2001       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: beschrijvende studie.                                                                                           |

## Zoekverantwoording

### Algemene informatie

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| Uitgangsvraag 3: Bij welke traumamechanismen en welke bevindingen van aanvullend onderzoek is er sprake van een verhoogd risico op aortaletsel (dissectie, laesie), letsel aan de grote vaten, rib-/sternumfracturen, longcontusie, pneumothorax, hematomediastinum?                                                                                                                        |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Datum: 22-4-2020 |
| Periode: 2000 - april 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Talen: Engels    |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:<br>Na afstemming met de adviseur is voor deze vraag gezocht op de P en de O van de PICO in combinatie met een prognostisch blok. De sleutelartikelen van Holscher en Golden worden NIET gevonden met de search. Ze vallen uit het prognostische stuk. Verder zouden ze wel uit de zoekopdracht komen. De overige artikelen worden gevonden met de zoekopdracht. |                  |

## Zoekopbrengst

|                        | EMBASE     | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| SRs                    | 30         | 38           | 54         |
| RCTs                   | 87         | 85           | 151        |
| Observationele studies | 276        | 585          | 754        |
| <b>Totaal</b>          | <b>393</b> | <b>708</b>   | <b>959</b> |

## Zoekverantwoording

| Database       | Zoektermen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Results  |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Embase         | No. Query<br>#11 #8 OR #9 OR #10<br>#10 #4 AND #7 NOT (#8 OR #9)<br>#9 #4 AND #6 NOT #8<br>#8 #4 AND #5<br>#7 'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)                                                                                    | 393      |
|                | #6 'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 276      |
|                | #5 'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalyse*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 87       |
|                | #4 #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND (english)/lim AND (2000-2020)/py NOT ('conference abstract':it OR 'editorial':it OR 'letter':it OR 'note':it) NOT ('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 30       |
|                | #3 'decision support system'/exp OR 'multivariate analysis'/exp OR 'statistical model'/exp OR 'risk assessment'/exp OR 'risk factor'/exp OR 'prognosis'/exp OR 'clinical decision making'/exp OR 'delayed diagnosis'/exp OR 'diagnostic error'/exp OR 'validation study'/exp OR indicat*:ti,ab,kw OR precipitat*:ti,ab,kw OR symptom*:ti,ab,kw OR predict*:ti,ab,kw OR correlate*:ti,ab,kw OR multivariate:ti,ab,kw OR algorithm:ti,ab,kw OR pathway:ti,ab,kw OR ((miss* NEAR/3 diagnos*):ti,ab,kw) OR (((risk* OR prognos*) NEAR/3 factor*):ti,ab,kw) OR ((risk NEAR/3 assess*):ti,ab,kw) OR validat*:ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted odds ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk estimate':ti,ab,kw) | 5214188  |
|                | #2 'aortic trauma'/exp OR 'aortic dissection'/exp OR ((aort* NEAR/3 (trauma* OR injur* OR dissection)):ti,ab,kw) OR 'rib fracture'/exp OR (((costal OR rib* OR sternal) NEAR/3 fracture*):ti,ab,kw) OR 'lung contusion'/exp OR (((contusion OR bruise* OR pulmonary)):ti,ab,kw) OR 'blood vessel injury'/exp OR (((blood vessel* OR vascular OR subclavian) NEAR/3 (damage OR lesion* OR trauma* OR injur* OR accident*)):ti,ab,kw) OR 'pneumothorax'/exp OR pneumothorax:ti,ab,kw OR 'hematothorax'/exp OR haematothorax:ti,ab,kw OR haemothorax:ti,ab,kw OR hemathorax:ti,ab,kw OR 'thorax injury'/exp OR (((chest OR thora*) NEAR/3 (trauma* OR injur*)):ti,ab,kw)                                                     | 3023950  |
|                | #1 'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'childhood trauma'/exp OR (((child* OR paediatric OR pediatric OR adolescent* OR infant* OR newborn* OR 'new born*' OR 'new born'):ti,ab,kw OR 'babies') NEAR/4 (trauma* OR injur* OR polytrauma)):ti,ab,kw)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 492549   |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 709      |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10886754 |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 258191   |
| Medline (OVID) | 1 ((exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Life Support Care/) and (exp Pediatrics/ or exp Child/)) or ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support'):ti,ab,kf. or ((child* or paediatric or pediatric or adolescent* or infant* or newborn* or "new born*" or neonat* or baby* or babies) adj4 (trauma* or injur* or polytrauma)).ti,ab,kf. (143386)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 63364    |
|                | 2 exp Aortic Rupture/ or (aort* adj3 (trauma* or injur* or dissection)).ti,ab,kf. or exp Rib Fractures/ or (((costal or rib* or sternal) adj3 fracture*).ti,ab,kf. or (exp Contusions/ and (lung* or pulmonary).ti,ab,kf.) or ((contusion or bruise* adj3 (lung* or pulmonary)).ti,ab,kf. or (((blood vessel* OR vascular or subclavian) adj3 (damage or lesion* or trauma* or injur* or accident*)).ti,ab,kf. or exp Pneumothorax/ or pneumothorax:ti,ab,kf. or exp Hemothorax/ or (haematothorax or haemothorax or hemothorax or hemothorax).ti,ab,kf. or exp Thoracic Injuries/ or ((chest or thora*) adj3 (trauma* or injur*)).ti,ab,kf. (129187)                                                                     |          |
|                | 3 exp Decision Support Systems, Clinical/ or exp Decision Support Techniques/ or exp Risk Factors/ or exp Risk Assessment/ or exp Risk/ or exp Models, Statistical/ or exp Prognosis/ or exp Decision Making/ or exp Clinical Decision-Making/ or exp Delayed Diagnosis/ or exp Diagnostic Errors/ or indicat*.ti,ab,kf. or precipitat*.ti,ab,kf. or symptom*.ti,ab,kf. or predict*.ti,ab,kf. or correlate*.ti,ab,kf. or multivariate:ti,ab,kf. or algorithm:ti,ab,kf. or pathway:ti,ab,kf. or ((miss* adj3 diagnos*).ti,ab,kf. or ((risk* or prognos*) adj3 factor*).ti,ab,kf.                                                                                                                                           |          |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |          |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>or (risk adj3 assess*).ti,ab,kf. or validat*.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted odds ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk estimate'.ti,ab,kf. (9192818)</p> <p>4 1 and 2 and 3 (1901)</p> <p>5 limit 4 to (english language and yr="2000 -Current") (1156)</p> <p>6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psychlit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (442170)</p> <p>7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1973109)</p> <p>8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3414104)</p> <p>9 5 and 6 (38)</p> <p>10 (5 and 7) not 9 (85)</p> <p>11 (5 and 8) not (9 or 10) (585)</p> <p>12 9 or 10 or 11 (708)</p> |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Module 3 Indicaties voor CT-abdomen

## **Uitgangsvraag**

Wat zijn de indicaties voor een CT-abdomen na buiktrauma bij kinderen met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel?

## Inleiding

Als een kind opgevangen wordt na een buiktrauma en er vrij vocht gezien wordt op een e-FAST wordt laagdrempelig een CT-abdomen gemaakt. De vraag is wat de waarde is van een CT-abdomen voor de behandeling van een kind en of deze noodzakelijk is aangezien het merendeel van de letsels zonder interventie herstelt. Daarnaast is een CT-abdomen op jonge leeftijd schadelijker dan bij volwassenen omdat het kind langer heeft om een maligniteit te ontwikkelen (levensverwachting is groot) en het kind kwetsbaarder is voor het ontwikkelen van een maligniteit omdat het kind nog in de groefase is. Om te voorkomen dat veel kinderen een onnodige CT-abdomen krijgen, die niet bijdragen aan het identificeren van letsels die behandeling behoeven, maar wel stralingsbelasting oplevert, kijken we wat indicaties zijn om een CT-abdomen uit te voeren.

## Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following questions:

*1. What is the predictive value of a prognostic model to predict the occurrence of abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma of life threatening injuries?*

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>P:</b> patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                                                                                    |
| <b>I:</b> intervention    | using a prognostic model for predicting abdominal injury in an external population;                                                                                                 |
| <b>C:</b> comparison      | no use of prognostic model for predicting abdominal injury or the use of another prognostic model (care as usual);                                                                  |
| <b>O:</b> outcome measure | missed injuries, model performance (positive predictive value, negative predictive value);<br>Timing: after initial trauma admission;<br>Setting: (pediatric) emergency department. |

*2. What is the clinical impact of a prognostic model to predict the occurrence of abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma of life threatening injuries?*

|                           |                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>P:</b> patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                       |
| <b>I:</b> intervention    | using a prognostic model for predicting abdominal injury;                                                              |
| <b>C:</b> comparison      | no use of prognostic model for predicting abdominal injury or the use of another prognostic model (care as usual);     |
| <b>O:</b> outcome measure | CT use, mortality, and costs:<br>Timing: after initial trauma admission;<br>Setting: (pediatric) emergency department. |

Studies investigating the external validity or the impact of a prognostic model were included. Studies were excluded when they described a model that was only internally validated, as these are inferior to the studies that included external validation.

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered missed injuries, the frequency of CT examinations, and mortality as critical outcome measures for decision making. The remaining outcome measures were considered important for decision making.

Abdominal injury was defined as injury to any of the following: spleen, liver, urinary tract (kidney to bladder), pancreas, gallbladder, adrenal gland, gastrointestinal tract (including bowel and associated mesentery from the stomach to the sigmoid colon), abdominal vascular structure, or abdominal fascial disruption.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee considered the following differences as clinically important:

- Any missed abdominal injury that required intervention. Missed abdominal injuries that did not require intervention are not considered clinically important.
- A difference of 10% in mortality rate (RR < 0,91 of > 1,10).
- A minimal difference of 10% in obtained abdominal CT-scans.
- Any reduction in costs was considered clinically relevant.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase (via Embase.com) were searched with relevant search terms until 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 1642 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: primary research on the external validation of a multivariable model or model performance for predicting abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries. In total, 42 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 34 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 8 studies were included.

### Results

In total, 8 observational studies were included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence tables. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias tables.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

##### 1. External validation

###### PECARN-model

The retrospective cohort study of Springer (2019) determined the sensitivity of the prediction rule proposed by PECARN in identifying patients at very low risk for clinically important intra-abdominal injuries (CIIAI) in their pediatric trauma registry. The initial model was developed by Holmes (2013) to identify children with blunt abdominal trauma who are at very low risk for CIIAI. The prediction rule consists of seven variables regarding patient history and physical examination, without laboratory or ultrasonographic information: evidence of abdominal wall trauma or seat belt sign, GCS score < 14, abdominal tenderness, evidence of thoracic wall trauma, complaints of abdominal pain, decreased breath sounds, and vomiting (Holmes, 2013). Springer (2019) defined CIIAI as: cases resulting in death, therapeutic intervention at laparotomy, angiographic embolization of abdominal arterial bleeding, blood transfusion for abdominal hemorrhage, and administration of intravenous

fluid for two or more nights for pancreatic or gastrointestinal injuries. All trauma patients < 16 years of age are evaluated and treated in the children's hospital, and those from 16 to 18 years of age who do not meet adult level one or two trauma activation criteria. All patients requiring acute intervention were included. In total, 133 patients were included with CIIAI requiring acute intervention. The follow-up period was not reported. The study had a high risk of bias as the study only included patients with abdominal trauma that required acute intervention.

#### *PedSRC-model*

Arbra (2018) performed external validation of a clinical prediction rule previously developed by the Pediatric Surgery Research Collaborative (PedSRC) to identify patients at very low risk for abdominal injury in whom abdominal CT-scan safely be avoided. The prediction rule consisted of complaint of abdominal pain, abdominal wall trauma, tenderness or distention on physical examination, abnormal chest x-ray, abnormal pancreatic enzymes, and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) over 200 U/L. In patients with no abnormalities in any of the five prediction rule variables, the clinical prediction rule was found to be highly sensitive and had a negative predictive value of 99.4% for abdominal injury and 100% for abdominal injury requiring intervention (Streck, 2017). Arbra (2018) used the PECARN dataset to externally validate the PedSRC clinical prediction rule. The PECARN dataset included pediatric patients with blunt torso trauma who were evaluated at 20 children's emergency departments from May 2007 until January 2010. In total, 2,435 pediatric blunt abdominal trauma patients were included with a mean age of 9.4 years old (+/- 5.2 years). The follow-up period of the PECARN trial was not reported. The study had a low risk of bias.

#### *BATiC-score*

De Jong (2014) performed external validation of the BATiC-score (see table 3.1), previously identified by Karam et al. (2009). Karam (2009) reported a negative predictive value of 97%. Pediatric trauma patients (< 18 years old) who were admitted to the shock room of the level 1 trauma center University Medical Center Groningen between April 2006 and September 2010 were included. The BATiC-score uses only readily available laboratory parameters, ultrasound results, and results from physical examination and does therefore not carry any risk of additional radiation exposure (Karam, 2009). BATiC-scores were retrospectively computed according to the cut offs described in Table 3.1. De Jong (2014) used different cut-off values for three of the ten parameters because this was the standard use in their center. These cut-off values are also described in table 3.1. In total, 216 patients were included with a median age of 12 years (range 0 to 17 years). All patients observed without imaging were available for follow-up and there was no clinical suspicion of abdominal injury in any of them. The length of the follow-up period was not specified. The study had a low risk of bias.

**Table 3.1 BATiC cut off points as defined in the initial study (Karam value) and in the study of De Jong (2014) (study value)**

| Variables               | Karam Value          | Study Value              | Points |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Ultrasound              | Yes/no               | Yes/no                   | 4      |
| Abdominal pain          | Yes/no               | Yes/no                   | 2      |
| Peritoneal irritation   | Yes/no               | Yes/no                   | 2      |
| Hemodynamic instability | Yes/no               | Yes/no                   | 2      |
| ASAT                    | ASAT > 60 IU/L       | ASAT > 60 IU/L           | 2      |
| ALAT                    | ALAT > 25 IU/L       | ALAT > 25 IU/L           | 2      |
| WBC*                    | WBC > 9.5 g/L        | WBC > $10 \times 10^9/L$ | 1      |
| LDH                     | LDH > 330 IU/L       | LDH > 330 IU/L           | 1      |
| Lipase (amylase)*       | Lipase > 30 IU/L     | Amylase > 10 IU/L        | 1      |
| Creatinine*             | Creatinine > 50 µg/L | Creatinine > 110 µmol/L  | 1      |

\*Differences can be found with regard to WBC, lipase, and creatinine.

Table shows the construction of the BATiC score by both studies. The total BATiC score is calculated by summing the points of each item.

#### *Holmes' prognostic model*

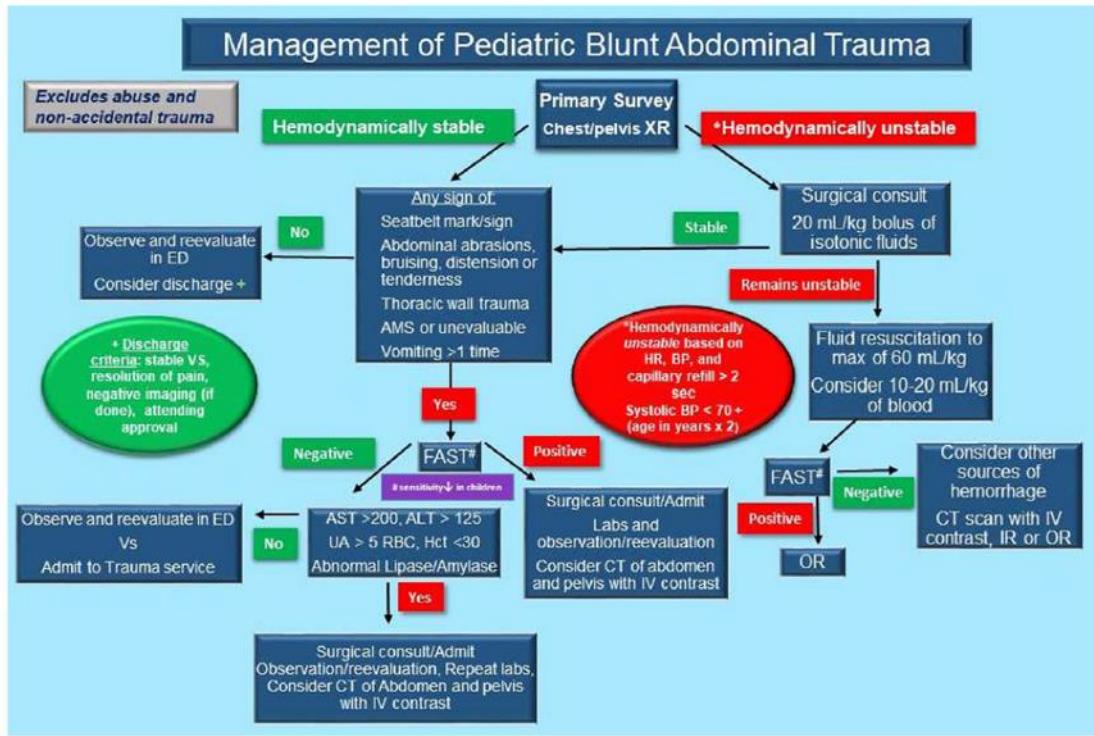
The prospective observational study from Holmes (2009) performed a validation of a previously derived clinical prediction rule for the identification of children with abdominal injuries after blunt torso trauma. The clinical prediction rule being evaluated included 6 high-risk variables for abdominal injury: low age-adjusted systolic blood pressure, abdominal tenderness, femur fracture, increased liver enzyme levels (serum aspartate aminotransferase concentration > 200 U/L or serum alanine aminotransferase concentration > 125 U/L), microscopic hematuria (urinalysis > 5 RBCs/high powered field), or an initial hematocrit level less than 30% (Holmes, 2002). Children younger than 18 years who had blunt torso trauma and underwent a definite diagnostic test to evaluate for the presence of an abdominal injury were included. In total, 1,119 patients were included with a mean age of 9.7 years (SD 5.3 years). The follow-up time was not reported. The study has a high risk of bias as patients were only included when a definite diagnostic test was performed to evaluate for the presence of an abdominal injury were included.

#### 2. Model impact

##### *Clinical prediction rules*

The retrospective cohort study from Odia (2020) evaluated the impact of an evidence-based algorithm on computed tomography (CT) and hospital resource use for hemodynamically stable children with blunt abdominal trauma. The evidence-based clinical algorithm (Figure 3.2) was created using imaging prediction rules for blunt abdominal trauma from the literature, with input from key stakeholders from the divisions of Pediatric Emergency Medicine and Trauma Surgery, and feedback from the faculty. This study compares the CT use and hospital resource use one year before and after implementation of the algorithm. Children ≤ 14 years of age treated in a Level 1 adult and pediatric trauma center were included. In total, 65 children were included in the pre-algorithm implementation group, and 50 in the post-algorithm implementation group. The median age was 8 years (interquartile range (IQR) 5 to 12) in the total cohort with a median injury severity score of 4 (IQR 1 to 6). Primary outcome was the percentage of patients with a CT performed, secondary outcomes were ED length-of-stay (LOS), hospital LOS, and return visits within 7 days. Patients were followed until they were discharged, transferred, or death. The study has a high risk of bias as the number of children included is low and the study did not correct for potential confounders.

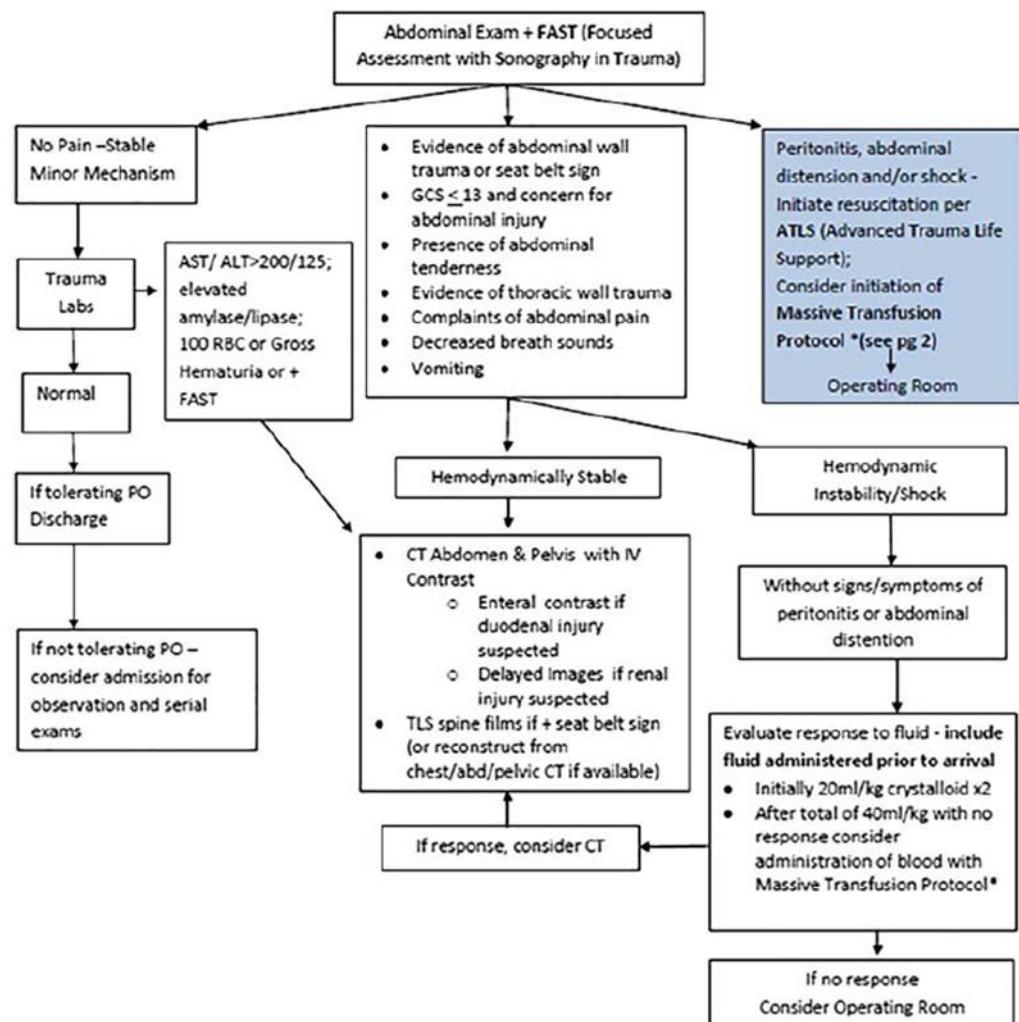
Figure 3.2 Evidence-based clinical decision algorithm for blunt abdominal trauma



CT: computed tomography, BP: blood pressure, ALT: alanine aminotransferase, AST: aspartate aminotransferase, ED: emergency department, FAST: Focused assessment with sonography in trauma, Hct: hematocrit, HR: heart rate, IR: interventional radiology, IV: intravenous, OR: operating room, RBC: red blood cell, UA: urinalysis, XR: radiography. From: Odia (2020)

The retrospective observational study from Leeper (2018) evaluated whether the implementation of imaging guidelines reduced the total CT scans without missing clinically significant injury. The imaging guidelines (Figure 3.3) were determined by expert consensus based on the best available literature at the time. The study compared the five years before and after implementation of the screening guidelines. All pediatric patients (age 0 to 17) who were diagnosed with solid organ injury of the liver, kidney, or spleen after blunt trauma mechanism were included. In total, 403 patients were included with a median age of 11 years (IQR 6 to 14). The distribution of the number of patients between the pre- and postimplementation group was not reported. The total follow-up time was not reported. The study has a high risk of bias as the study did not correct for potential confounders and only patients that met one or more criteria for obtaining abdominal CT imaging per institution guidelines were included.

**Figure 3.3 Clinical effectiveness guideline for the imaging and management of pediatric patients with blunt torso trauma**

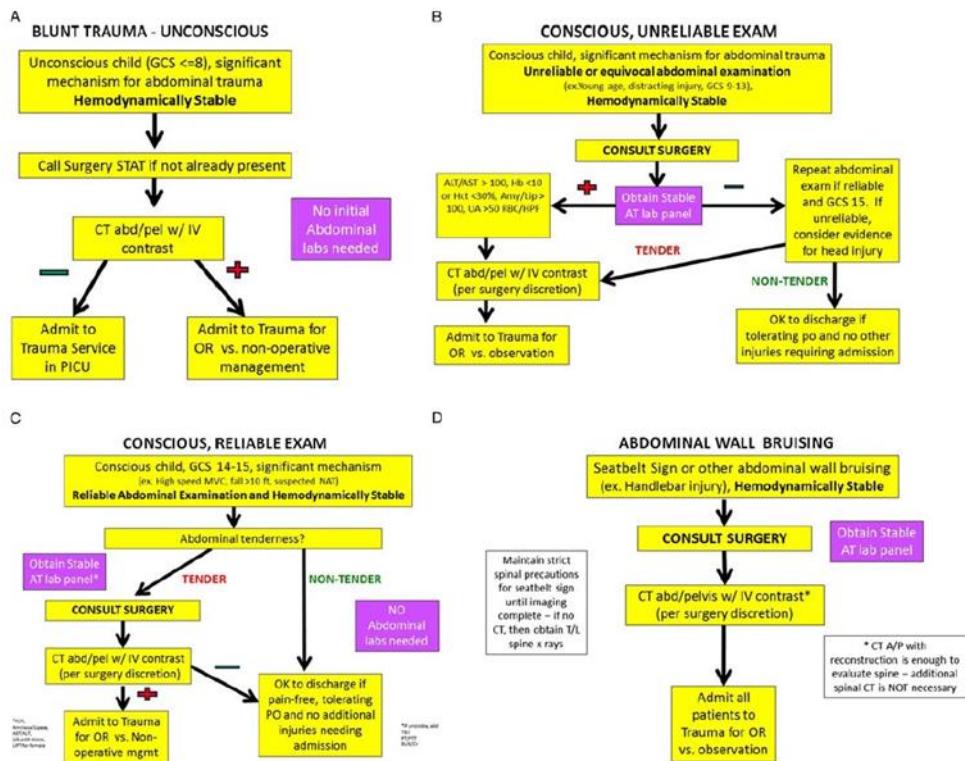


From: Leeper (2018)

The prospective, longitudinal study of Fallon (2016) evaluated whether the implementation of a protocol to standardize the emergency center management of abdominal trauma in children improved patient safety by decreasing unnecessary CT radiation and improved quality of care by decreasing EC length of stay (LOS) and laboratory costs. The study compared the patients treated during the preimplementation period to those who were treated during two postimplementation periods. The development of the abdominal trauma protocol was a multidisciplinary effort between the trauma surgeons and pediatric emergency medicine physicians. A literature review was performed to identify predictors of injury and for areas in which the evidence was lacking or controversial, a consensus statement was agreed upon. The protocol was based on the mechanism of injury and the ability of the provider to perform an accurate abdominal examination. The final protocol included four categories of patients with suspected blunt abdominal injury (all had to have a significant mechanism for abdominal trauma): (1) unconscious patient, (2) conscious patient with an unreliable examination, (3) conscious patient with a reliable examination, and (4) abdominal wall bruising (Figure 3.4). The protocol emphasizes surgical consultation early on when there is concern for abdominal trauma because we felt that it was important for the trauma surgical team to evaluate all these children to ensure safety and to maximize exposure for surgical trainees within this complex area of pediatric trauma. All patients who

had a CT-scan of their abdomen with or without pelvis ordered from the EC for trauma were eligible for inclusion. In total, 321 patients were included: 117 patients were included in the preimplementation period (median age of 8.4, SD 5.2), 148 patients in the first postimplementation period (median age of 9.1, SD 4.8), and 56 patients in the second postimplementation period (median age of 7.8, SD 5.3). Patients were followed during hospital stay and until 48 hours of discharge. The study has a high risk of bias as they did not correct for potential confounders and only patients who had a CT-scan performed were included.

**Figure 3.4 Revised abdominal trauma protocols, including laboratory panels. A: unconscious, B: conscious with unreliable examination, C: conscious, reliable examination, D: abdominal wall bruising**



From: Fallon (2016)

#### PECARN-model

A planned subanalysis of the prospective PECARN trial from Mahajan (2015) compared the test characteristics of clinical suspicion (usual care) with the PECARN prediction rule developed by Holmes (2013) to identify children at risk of abdominal injuries undergoing acute intervention following blunt torso trauma. Abdominal injuries undergoing acute intervention were defined by a therapeutic laparotomy, angiographic embolization, blood transfusion for abdominal hemorrhage, or intravenous fluid administration for 2 or more days in those with pancreatic or gastrointestinal injuries. Patients were considered to be positive for clinical suspicion if suspicion was documented as  $\geq 1\%$ . All children younger than 18 years old with blunt torso trauma evaluated at participating PECARN emergency department. Patients were excluded when the injury occurred  $> 24$  hours prior to presentation, penetrating trauma, pre-existing neurologic disorders preventing reliable examination, known pregnancy, or transfer from another hospital with prior abdominal CT-scanning or diagnostic peritoneal lavage. Patients were also excluded when the clinician did not document his or her clinical suspicion of abdominal injury undergoing acute intervention on the data collection form. In total, 11,919 patients were included with a mean age of 11 years old (range 2 days until 17.9 years). Clinicians completed standardized data collection

forms prior to abdominal CT (if performed). Patients were followed-up until 1 week after discharge from the emergency department by telephone interview or mail. In case this was unsuccessful, the medical records, ED process improvement records, local trauma registries, and morgue records were reviewed to identify any potentially missed patients with abdominal injuries. The study has a low risk of bias.

## Results

### 1. External validation

#### *Missed injuries (crucial)*

The outcome missed injuries due to the application of a prognostic model was reported in three studies (Arbra, 2018; Holmes, 2009; Springer, 2019).

Springer (2019) reported one out of the 133 patients (< 1%) with clinically important abdominal injury that met low-risk criteria during initial chart review. This patient had an adrenal laceration, grade 3 liver laceration. In addition, the patient had a femur fractur and superficial femoral artery damage. Not detecting this patient with a clinically important abdominal injury is considered clinically relevant.

Arbra (2018) reported six (0.7%) patients with abdominal injury in the PECARN dataset that were not identified by the PedSRC clinical prediction model. Abdominal injuries were identified by abdominal CT-scans in all six patients. However, none of these patients' abdominal injuries required intervention. Therefore, these missed injuries are not considered clinically relevant.

Holmes (2009) reported 8 out of the 365 patients that tested negative for the clinical prediction rule (2.2%) had abdominal injuries. Only one of these eight patients received therapy. This patient underwent a nontherapeutic laparotomy. The patient had a serosal tear and a mesenteric hematoma but did not require therapy during laparotomy. Because this patient received a non-therapeutic laparotomy, missing this injury was not considered clinically relevant.

#### *Model performance (important)*

The outcome model performance was reported in four studies (Arbra; 2018; De Jong, 2014; Holmes, 2009; Springer, 2019).

Springer (2019) performed external validation of the PECARN prediction rule and reported a sensitivity of 99% (95%CI 95.9% to 100%). The study did not report enough details to calculate the specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value.

Arbra (2018) performed external validation of the PedSRC prediction rule. 229 out of 235 patients with abdominal injury were predicted correctly, yielding a sensitivity for abdominal injuries of 97.5%. The sensitivity for abdominal injury requiring intervention was 100%. The specificity was 36.9% for abdominal injury and 34.5% for abdominal injury requiring intervention. The NPV of the rule was 99.3% for abdominal injury and 100% for abdominal injury requiring intervention.

De Jong (2014) performed external validation of the BATiC-score and used two cut-off points: When a BATiC score with a cut-off point of 6 (> 6 is abnormal) is used, the sensitivity was 100%, the specificity 87%, the NPV 100% and the PPV 41%; when a BATiC-score with a cut-off point of 7 (> 7 is abnormal) is used, the sensitivity was 89%, the specificity 94%, the NPV 99%, and the PPV 59%.

Holmes (2009) performed external validation of a high-risk prediction rule. 754 out of 1119 patients tested positive for the clinical prediction rule, including 149 patients with abdominal injury. The remaining 365 patients tested negative for the rule, including 8 patients with abdominal injury. This resulted in a sensitivity of 94.9%, specificity of 37.1%, NPV of 97.8%, and PPV of 19.7%.

## 2. Model impact

### *Frequency of CT examinations (crucial)*

The outcome frequency of CT examinations due to the application of a prognostic model was reported in four studies (Fallon, 2016; Leeper, 2018; Mahajan, 2015; Odia, 2020).

Odia (2020) reported a significantly decreased CT examinations after algorithm implementation from 72.3% to 44%. This corresponds to a 27% decrease of CT examinations, which is considered clinically relevant.

Leeper (2018) reported that the percentage of CT-scans obtained over all trauma admissions decreased significantly when comparing the pre and post protocol time points (17.5% versus 8.7%,  $p = 0.010$ ). This corresponds to a decrease of CT examinations of 8.8%, which is not considered clinically relevant.

Fallon (2016) did not report the number of CT-scans that were avoided as a result of the implementation of the pediatric abdominal trauma protocol. However, they reported a change of positive CT-scans from the preimplementation period towards the two postimplementation periods: from 23% to 32% to 49%. The rate of clinically significant scans changed as well: from 14% to 22% to 32%. This indicates that application of the guidelines resulted in a higher yield of positive findings, suggesting that less patients with negative scan results underwent CT-scanning.

Mahajan (2015) did not report the number of CT-scans due to the application of a clinical prediction model/ rule, but reported the number of CT-scans that could have been avoided when clinicians practiced according to their reported clinical suspicion. CT-scans were obtained in 3,016 (33%) of the 9,252 patients considered at very low clinical suspicion (< 1%). This suggests an opportunity to reduce unnecessary abdominal CT-scans in children by appropriate use of a clinical prediction rule. The number of abdominal CT-scans that could be avoided would be clinically relevant.

### *Mortality (crucial)*

The outcome mortality due to the application of a clinical prediction model/rule was reported in one study (Fallon, 2016). Fallon (2016) reported no changes in the mortality after the implementation of the trauma protocol.

### *Costs (important)*

The outcome costs due to the application of a prognostic model was reported in one study (Fallon, 2016). Fallon (2016) reported that after the second version of the protocol was implemented the total laboratory costs decreased by 39%. The median cost of laboratory studies remained the same from preimplementation to the first postimplementation period, and decreased after the second protocol revision included an emphasis on laboratory work in the second postimplementation period. The reduction in costs was considered clinically relevant.

## Level of evidence of the literature

### 1. External validation

#### **Missed injuries (crucial)**

##### *PECARN-model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 2 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding patient selection and because of a small study population (imprecision). The resulting level of evidence was therefore low.

##### *PedSRC-model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was not downgraded. The resulting level of evidence was therefore high.

##### *Holmes' model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 1 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding patient selection). The resulting level of evidence was therefore moderate.

#### **Model performance (important)**

##### *PECARN-model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 2 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding patient selection and because of a small study population (imprecision). The resulting level of evidence was therefore low.

##### *PedSRC-model and BATiC-score*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was not downgraded. The resulting level of evidence was therefore high.

##### *Holmes' model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 1 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding patient selection). The resulting level of evidence was therefore moderate.

### 2. Model impact

#### **Frequency of CT examinations (crucial)**

##### *Clinical prediction rules*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 1 level because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding the lack of correction for potential confounders). The resulting level of evidence was therefore moderate.

##### *PECARN-model*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 1 level because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding selection bias). The resulting level of evidence was therefore moderate.

### **Mortality (crucial)**

#### *Clinical prediction rules*

The level of evidence was downgraded by 2 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding the lack of correction for potential confounders) and because of a small number of patients (imprecision). The resulting level of evidence was therefore low.

### **Costs (important)**

#### *Clinical prediction rules*

Because we included prognostic studies, the level of evidence started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by 2 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias regarding the lack of correction for potential confounders) and because of a small number of patients (imprecision). The resulting level of evidence was therefore low.

## **Conclusions**

### 1. External validation

#### *Missed injuries (crucial)*

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>PECARN-model</b><br>The use of the PECARN prognostic model may result in missing abdominal injuries that require acute intervention in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Springer, 2019)</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>High<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>PedSRC-model</b><br>The use of the PedSRC prognostic model does not result in missing abdominal injuries that require acute intervention in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Arbra, 2018)</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Moderate<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Holmes' model</b><br>The use of Holmes prognostic model probably does not result in missing abdominal injuries that require acute intervention in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Holmes, 2009)</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### *Model performance (important)*

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>PECARN-model</b><br>The PECARN prognostic model had a sensitivity of 99%. Therefore, this model may be used to predict the presence of abdominal injury that require intervention in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Springer, 2019)</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>High<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>PedSRC-model and BATiC-score</b><br>The PedSRC prognostic model and BATiC-score both had a negative predictive value of 100%. Therefore, these model can be used to predict the absence of abdominal injury that require intervention in children with potential multiple trauma. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|  |                                              |
|--|----------------------------------------------|
|  | <i>Sources: (Arbra, 2018; de Jong, 2014)</i> |
|--|----------------------------------------------|

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Moderate<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Holmes' model</b><br>The prognostic model from Holmes had a negative predictive value of 97.8%. Therefore, this prognostic model can probably be used to predict the absence of abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (de Jong, 2014; Holmes, 2009)</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## 2. Model impact

*Frequency of CT examinations (crucial)*

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Moderate<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Clinical prediction rules</b><br>The use of three different clinical prediction rules probably reduces the amount of abdominal CT-scans performed in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Fallon, 2016; Leeper, 2018; Odia, 2020)</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Moderate<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>PECARN-model</b><br>The use of the PECARN prognostic model probably reduces the amount of abdominal CT-scans performed in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Mahajan, 2015)</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Mortality (crucial)*

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Clinical prediction rule</b><br>The use of a clinical prediction rule may not change the mortality among children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Fallon, 2016)</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Costs (important)*

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Clinical prediction rule</b><br>The use of a clinical prediction rule may reduce the diagnostic costs of children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources: (Fallon, 2016)</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## **Overwegingen - van bewijs naar aanbeveling**

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

Het is niet duidelijk wat de waarde is van een CT-abdomen voor de behandeling van een kind na buiktrauma en of deze CT-scan echt noodzakelijk is, aangezien het merendeel van de letsels zonder interventie herstelt. Om te voorkomen dat kinderen onnodig een CT-abdomen ondergaan, die niet bijdragend is in de identificatie van letsels of letsels identificeert die geen behandeling vereisen, is het van belang dat er duidelijkheid bestaat over de indicatie voor het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen. Het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen moet behandelconsequenties hebben met in achtneming van het ALARA principe, conform artikel 8.2 en 8.3 van de wet Besluit Basisveiligheidsnormen Stralingsbescherming (Besluit Basisveiligheidsnormen Stralingsbescherming, 2017).

De externe validiteit van verschillende prognostische modellen is onderzocht. Het PedSRC-model en het model van Holmes missen geen abdominaal letsel dat behandeling behoeft in kinderen met meervoudig trauma (Holmes, 2009; Springer, 2019). Deze modellen, maar ook de BATiC-score hebben een negatief voorspellende waarde tussen de 97.5% en 100% (Arbra, 2018; Holmes, 2009; Springer, 2019). Dit wil zeggen dat deze modellen goed in staat zijn om de afwezigheid van abdominaal letsel dat behandeling behoeft te voorspellen. Het model van PECARN geeft echter aan dat er in een enkel geval toch een kind met trauma gemist kan worden ondanks het toepassen van het prognostische model, hoewel de bewijskracht van dit model lager is.

De studies die de impact van het gebruik van een prognostisch model onderzoeken geven aan dat het aantal CT-scans van het abdomen afneemt zodra er een protocol wordt ingevoerd met betrekking tot het voorspellen van abdominaal trauma (Fallon, 2016; Leeper, 2018; Mahajan, 2015; Odia, 2020). De studies laten ook zien dat door toepassing van een dergelijk model de mortaliteit niet verandert en de kosten afnemen (Fallon, 2016). Deze onderzoeken zijn echter nog niet uitgevoerd in een Nederlandse studie.

In de Nederlandse situatie is het gebruikelijk om tijdens de traumaopvang te starten met het maken van een e-FAST. Indien bij de e-FAST aanwijzingen zijn voor intra-abdominaal letsel door het aantonen van vrij vocht, wordt overwogen of nadere diagnostiek geïndiceerd is. Gezien het feit dat de grote meerderheid van letsels na stomp buikletsel herstellen middels een conservatief beleid, maakt dat aanvullende diagnostiek vaak niet bijdragend is voor de behandeling. In Nederland wordt dus nadrukkelijk gebruik gemaakt van de mogelijkheid tot (via monitor bewaakte) observatie als alternatief voor het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen. Dit is in de buitenlandse setting vaak niet het geval en daar wordt de e-FAST niet als zodanig gebruikt. Dit impliceert dat de gevonden literatuur kans heeft op een andere insteek bij het gebruik van een CT-abdomen bij een traumatisch gewond kind. De werkgroep heeft gemeend deze overweging mee te nemen in haar aanbeveling.

Uit de literatuurstudie komen een aantal klinische predictoren naar voren die de kans op abdominaal letsel vergroten. De predictoren die naar voren komen uit de externe validatie studies zijn in Tabel 3.5 op een rij gezet.

**Tabel 3.5 Indicatoren die naar voren komen uit het literatuuronderzoek als mogelijke predictoren voor intra-abdominaal letsel bij kinderen. Alleen de studies die een externe validatie hebben uitgevoerd zijn opgenomen in deze tabel**

| Indicator                                       | Referenties                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Clinical signs                                  |                                            |
| Abdominal wall trauma or seatbelt sign          | Arbra, 2018; Springer, 2019                |
| Abdominal tenderness                            | Arbra, 2018; Holmes, 2009; Springer, 2019  |
| Peritoneal irritation                           | De Jong, 2014                              |
| Complaints of abdominal pain                    | Arbra; 2018; De Jong, 2014; Springer, 2019 |
| Low age-adjusted systolic blood pressure        | Holmes, 2009                               |
| Hemodynamic instability                         | De Jong, 2014                              |
| Decreased breath sounds                         | Springer, 2019                             |
| Thoracic wall trauma                            | Springer, 2019                             |
| Vomiting after the injury                       | Springer, 2019                             |
| EMV-score (<14) (GCS)                           | Springer, 2019                             |
| Abnormal chest X-ray                            | Arbra, 2018                                |
| Abnormal abdominal ultrasound findings          | De Jong, 2014                              |
| Femur fracture                                  | Holmes, 2009                               |
| Laboratory values                               |                                            |
| Increased liver enzymes (AST, ALT)              | Arbra, 2018; Holmes, 2009; De Jong, 2014   |
| Abnormal pancreatic enzymes (amylase or lipase) | Arbra, 2018; De Jong, 2014                 |
| Abnormal lactate dehydrogenase                  | De Jong, 2014                              |

|                                 |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Abnormal white blood cell count | De Jong, 2014 |
| Abnormal creatinine             | De Jong, 2014 |
| Microscopic hematuria           | Holmes, 2009  |
| Initial hematocrit level (<30%) | Holmes, 2009  |

**AST: aspartate transaminase, ALT: alanine transaminase, EMV: Eye opening, best Motor response, best Verbal response, CGS: Glasgow Coma Scale, RBC: red blood cells**

Omdat een eventueel model bruikbaar moet zijn in de praktijk is het van belang dat er duidelijke indicaties worden opgesteld voor het vervaardigen van beeldvorming van het abdomen middels CT. De werkgroep is dan ook van mening dat de volgende indicatoren toepasbaar zijn voor de Nederlandse praktijk: de aanwezigheid van een seatbelt sign, peritoneale prikkeling bij lichamelijk onderzoek, verminderde EMV (< 14) in combinatie met buikpijn, een afwijkende X-thorax, verhoogde ASAT waarde, afwijkende pancreasenzymen (gestegen lipase of amylase). Dit zijn factoren die in de meeste modellen zijn meegenomen terwijl de overige factoren slechts in enkele modellen zijn opgenomen.

In de geselecteerde literatuur werden alleen patiënten met stomp buiktrauma onderzocht. In 90% van de kinderen met abdominaal trauma is er sprake van stomp buiktrauma (Alzahem, 2017). Indien er sprake is van penetrerend letsel is het regelmatig noodzakelijk om chirurgisch in te grijpen (Alzahem, 2017; Wieck, 2018; Sandler, 2010). De werkgroep is van mening dat een CT-abdomen overgeslagen kan worden bij oppervlakkig letsel, hemodynamisch instabiele patiënten of als er sprake is van evisceratie van de darmen aangezien er dan een indicatie voor operatief ingrijpen bestaat. In de overige groep patiënten zou een CT-abdomen overwogen kunnen worden met dien verstande dat de uitslag van de CT-abdomen leidt tot verandering in beleid anders dan observatie. De werkgroep is daarom van mening dat men terughoudend moet zijn met het maken van een CT-abdomen bij patiënten met penetrerende letsen.

In Nederland zijn de ziekenhuizen onderverdeeld in Level 1, 2 of 3 traumacentra. Wettelijk is vastgelegd dat > 90% van de zwaargewonde kinderen gepresenteerd dient te worden in een Level 1 traumacentrum. De level 1 traumacentra zijn de spil in een netwerk van ziekenhuizen en hebben dientengevolge een verantwoordelijkheid naar de andere centra. Het is echter te verwachten dat deze kinderen ook gepresenteerd worden in een Level 2 of 3 ziekenhuis, waarbij op de e-FAST afwijkingen gevonden worden. In een poging om het aantal overbodige CT-abdomen scans dat gemaakt wordt, zo veel mogelijk te reduceren, is de werkgroep van mening dat op voorhand afspraken gemaakt moeten worden tussen de centra over de routing in het geval een CT-abdomen gemaakt zou moeten worden.

#### Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen brengt extra kosten met zich mee.

#### Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

Het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen is alleen gerechtvaardigd indien aangenomen wordt dat het potentieel leidt tot een verandering van beleid, bijvoorbeeld een interventie, ingreep of extra observatie van de patiënt. Dit komt doordat een CT-abdomen extra stralingsbelasting met zich meebrengt (zie hiervoor het kopje *gebruik van ioniserende straling* in de algemene inleiding). Er worden geen problemen verwacht wat betreft de aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en/of implementatie. Er zal een werkprotocol beschikbaar moeten zijn voor het vervaardigen van een CT-scan van het abdomen bij kinderen.

## Aanbevelingen

### Aanbeveling 1

#### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies

Uit de literatuurstudie zijn een aantal predictoren naar voren gekomen die gebruikt kunnen worden om te bepalen wanneer een CT-abdomen geïndiceerd is, met als kanttekening dat er praktijkvariatie bestaat in het gebruik van de e-FAST tussen de verschillende landen. De werkgroep hecht er waarde aan dat een CT-abdomen zou moeten zorgen voor een beleidswijziging en niet laagdrempelig gemaakt moet worden om alleen een letsel vast te stellen welke geen beleidswijziging in zich draagt. Door gebruik te maken van de genoemde predictoren, is de kans op het missen van letsel dat behandeling behoeft uitermate klein terwijl de potentieel schadelijke straling zoveel mogelijk wordt beperkt. Nadrukkelijk moet bij de afweging die gemaakt wordt, opname en (bewaakte) observatie als serieus alternatief wordt meegenomen. Hoewel dit niet als zodanig uit de literatuur naar voren is gekomen, kan de mate van hemodynamische stabilité worden meegenomen in deze beslissing, zeker indien het kind hemodynamisch stabiel is.

Observeer (via monitorbewaking) een patiënt met potentieel intra-abdominaal letsel na stomp buiktrauma aangezien aanvullende diagnostiek vaak niet bijdragend is voor de behandeling. Het merendeel van de letsls herstelt namelijk zonder interventie.

Maak alleen hoogdrempelig een CT-abdomen bij kinderen met potentieel intra-abdominaal letsel (alleen de aanwezigheid van vrij vocht op de e-FAST is geen indicatie voor CT!).

Overweeg (de hemodynamiek in acht nemende) het maken van een CT-abdomen alleen indien de e-FAST positief is, het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen behandelconsequenties heeft en er sprake is van:

- Aanwezigheid van een seatbelt sign.
- Peritoneale prikkeling bij lichamelijk onderzoek.
- Verminderde Eye Motor Verbal (EMV < 14) in combinatie met buikpijn.
- Afwijkende X-thorax.
- Verhoogde ASAT waarde.
- Afwijkende pancreasenzymen (gestegen lipase of amylase).

Overweeg bij patiënten met penetrerend abdominaal letsel geen CT-abdomen te maken als er sprake is van:

- Oppervlakkig letsel volgens lichamelijk onderzoek.
- Hemodynamische instabiliteit.
- Evisceratie van de darm.

Maak afspraken binnen het lokale traumanetwerk en stem onderling af waar de CT-abdomen gemaakt wordt indien er een indicatie voor CT-abdomen bestaat. Indien een CT-abdomen wordt gemaakt is het belangrijk deze beelden mee te sturen naar het ontvangend centrum.

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## Bijlagen bij module 3

### Evidencetabellen

#### 1. External validation

| Study reference                                                                            | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Candidate predictors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Model development, performance and evaluation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Outcome measures and results                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments Interpretation of model                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Springer, 2019<br><br><i>Data from the initial model was abstracted from Holmes, 2013.</i> | <b>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</b> retrospective chart review (January 2011 – 2016).<br><br><b>Setting/ number of centres and country:</b> pediatric emergency department in an academic, tertiary care children's hospital level 1 trauma center, USA.<br><br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose. | <b>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</b> consecutive patients with correct ICD codes were included.<br><br><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> all trauma patients <16 years of age are evaluated and treated in the children's hospital, and those from 16 to 18 years of age who do not meet adult level one or two trauma activation criteria. All patients requiring acute intervention were included.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients with penetrating trauma, known pregnancy, and pre-existing neurologic disorders precluding reliable examination were excluded from the PECARN cohort. In addition, patients that did not require acute intervention were excluded. | Describe candidate predictors <sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:<br><br>Model: PECARN prediction rule (Holmes, 2013). <i>Data on the predictors was abstracted from Holmes, 2013.</i><br><br><u>Predictor 1: evidence of abdominal wall trauma or seat belt sign</u><br><u>Predictor 2: GCS score &lt;14</u><br><u>Predictor 3: abdominal tenderness</u><br><u>Predictor 4: evidence of thoracic wall trauma</u><br><u>Predictor 5: complaints of abdominal pain</u><br><u>Predictor 6: decreased breath sounds</u><br><u>Predictor 7: vomiting</u><br><br><i>The prediction rule identifies patients with</i> | <b>Development</b><br>Modelling method <sup>6</sup> : <i>From Holmes, 2013: binary recursive partitioning, an analytic technique used to develop clinical decision rules when rule sensitivity is most important.</i><br><br><b>Performance</b><br>Calibration measures <sup>7</sup> and 95%CI: not reported.<br><br>Discrimination measures <sup>8</sup> and 95%CI: not reported.<br><br>Classification measures <sup>9</sup> :<br><i>Reported by Holmes, 2013:</i><br><b>Sensitivity:</b> 97%<br><b>Specificity:</b> 42.5%<br><b>NPV:</b> 99,9%<br><b>PPV:</b> 2,8%<br><b>NLR:</b> 0.07 | <b>Type of outcome: single/combined?</b> The outcome abdominal injury was defined according to the definition below.<br><br><b>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</b> Intra-abdominal injury included any radiographically- or surgically-apparent injury to the following structures: spleen, liver, urinary tract (from the kidney to the urinary bladder), gastrointestinal tract (including the bowel and associated mesentery from the stomach to the sigmoid colon), pancreas, gall bladder, adrenal gland, intra-abdominal vascular structure, or traumatic fascial defect (traumatic abdominal wall hernia). | Interpretation: exploratory, more research among a larger group of patients is required.<br><br><u>Comparison with other studies?</u><br>Only included patients with abdominal trauma that required acute intervention.<br><br><u>Generalizability?</u><br>Only patients who required acute intervention were included for the external validation. Further research is required to be able to apply this prediction rule for all children with <b>possible</b> abdominal trauma. |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><b>Treatment received?</b> All patients required acute intervention.</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N= 133</p> <p>Mean age ± SD: 8 (4.4)</p> <p>Sex: 60% M</p> <p>Other important characteristics: The most commonly injured organs were bowel or mesentery, liver (median grade 3 (IQR 3,4)), and spleen (median grade 3 (IQR 2,4)). Motor vehicle collisions were the most frequent mechanism of injury.</p> | <p><i>low-risk criteria. The prediction rule consists of patient history and physical examination findings; without laboratory or ultrasonographic information.</i></p> <p>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?<br/>Not reported.</p> <p>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>? NA</p> | <p><b>Evaluation</b><br/>Method for testing model performance<sup>10</sup>:<br/>External validation.</p>                                                                                    | <p><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b> not explicitly reported. However, as data was retrospectively collected based on ICD10 codes, data was collected at least until the final diagnosis was made.</p> <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b> 133 patients had clinical important intra-abdominal injuries.</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>Multivariable model<sup>11</sup>:<br/>1/133 patients with intra-abdominal injuries met very low risk criteria.<br/>This resulted in a clinical prediction rule sensitivity of 99%, 95% CI (95.9, 100%).</p> <p>Alternative presentation of final model<sup>12</sup>: not reported.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Mahajan, 2015<br><br><i>Data from the initial model was abstracted from</i> | <p><b>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</b> prospective observational cohort study (may 2007 to 2010)</p> <p><b>Setting/ number of centres and country:</b></p> | <p><b>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</b> consecutive patients.</p> <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> The parent study included children younger than 18 years old with blunt torso trauma evaluated at participating PECARN EDs.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p><b>Describe candidate predictors<sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:</b></p> <p><b>Predictor 1:</b> no evidence of abdominal wall trauma or seat belt sign</p>                                                                                                                                  | <p><b>Development</b><br/>Modelling method<sup>6</sup>:<br/><i>From Holmes, 2013: binary recursive partitioning, an analytic technique used to develop clinical decision rules when</i></p> | <p><b>Type of outcome: single/combined?</b> The outcome abdominal injury was defined according to the definition below.</p> <p><b>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</b> Intra-abdominal injury was</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p><b>Interpretation:</b> exploratory, the model is useful for practice, however, the model should be externally validated before the prediction rule can assist in clinical decision-making around</p> |

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| <p><i>Holmes, 2013.</i></p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The authors have no potential conflicts to disclose. This work was supported by a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1 R49CE00100201. PECARN is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Program through the following cooperative agreements: U03MC00001, U03MC00003, U03MC00006, U03MC00007, U03MC00008, U03MC22684, and U03MC22685.</p> | <p>20 emergency departments within the Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN) in the USA.</p> <p><b>Treatment received?</b> Clinicians completed standardized data collection forms prior to abdominal CT (if performed).</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N= 11,919</p> <p>Mean age ± SD: 11 years (range 2 days – 17.9 years)</p> <p>Sex: 61% M</p> <p>Other important characteristics: 203 patients</p> | <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> injury occurring &gt; 24 hours prior to presentation, penetrating trauma, preexisting neurologic disorders preventing reliable examination, known pregnancy, or transfer from another hospital with prior abdominal CT scanning or diagnostic peritoneal lavage. For this analysis we additionally excluded those patients for whom the clinician did not document his or her clinical suspicion of intra-abdominal injury undergoing acute intervention on the data collection form.</p> | <p><b>Predictor 2:</b> Glasgow Coma Scale score &gt; 13<br/> <b>Predictor 3:</b> no abdominal tenderness<br/> <b>Predictor 4:</b> no evidence of thoracic wall trauma<br/> <b>Predictor 5:</b> no complaints of abdominal pain<br/> <b>Predictor 6:</b> no decreased breath sounds<br/> <b>Predictor 7:</b> no history of vomiting after the injury.</p> | <p><i>rule sensitivity is most important.</i></p> <p><b>Performance</b><br/>Calibration measures<sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><br/>Discrimination measures<sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><br/>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:<br/><i>Reported by Holmes, 2013:</i><br/><b>Sensitivity:</b> 97%<br/><b>Specificity:</b> 42.5%<br/><b>NPV:</b> 99,9%<br/><b>PPV:</b> 2,8%<br/><b>NLR:</b> 0.07</p> <p><b>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>?</b><br/>NA.</p> | <p>defined as any injury identified to the following intra-abdominal structures: spleen, liver, urinary tract (kidney to the urinary bladder), gastrointestinal tract (from the stomach to the sigmoid colon including the mesentery), pancreas, gallbladder, adrenal gland, intra-abdominal vascular structure, or traumatic fascial defect. Intra-abdominal injury undergoing acute intervention was defined by death due to the abdominal injury, surgical intervention at laparotomy, angiographic embolization due to bleeding from the injury, blood transfusion for anemia secondary to intra-abdominal hemorrhage from the injury, or administration of intravenous fluids for at least two nights in those patients with pancreatic or gastrointestinal injuries.</p> <p><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b> We reviewed medical records of all admitted patients and conducted</p> | <p>abdominal CT use in children with blunt torso trauma.</p> <p><b>Comparison with other studies?</b><br/>The study compared a clinical prediction model to clinical suspicion.</p> <p><b>Generalizability?</b><br/>The model should first be externally validated before the model is generalizable to other populations outside PECARN.</p> <p>Clinician suspicion was Documented in all patients (irrespective of the performance of an abdominal CT) and prior to awareness of abdominal CT results if such imaging was performed.</p> <p>At the time of patient enrolment, clinicians were unaware of the specific variables in the</p> |
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|  |  | <p>with intra-abdominal injuries undergoing acute intervention.</p> |  |  | <p>a telephone follow-up survey at least 1 week after the index ED evaluation for those discharged from the ED. If telephone follow-up was unsuccessful, the same follow-up survey was mailed. If this was not returned, we reviewed medical records, ED process improvement records, local trauma registries, and morgue records to identify any potentially missed patients with intra-abdominal injuries.</p> <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>           Multivariable model<sup>11</sup>: The derived clinical prediction rule was more sensitive than clinician suspicion, but was less specific.</p> <p>Abdominal CT scans were obtained in the ED for 2,302 (86%, 95% CI 85% to 88%) of the 2,667 = patients with clinician suspicion = 1%.</p> | <p>clinical prediction rule, as the rule was not yet derived.</p> |
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| Arbra, 2018<br><br><i>Data from initial model was abstracted from Streak, 2017.</i> | <b>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</b> cohort data from the PECARN study collected from May 2007 through January 2010.<br><br><b>Setting/ number of centres and country:</b> The dataset contained data from children evaluated at 20 children's emergency departments in the USA.<br><br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The authors have no financial disclosures or conflicts of interest. | <b>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</b> Consecutive patients.<br><br><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> pediatric patients with blunt torso trauma who were evaluated at 20 children's emergency departments from May 2007 until January 2010.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Exclusion criteria for the PECARN study were known pregnancy, patients transferred with a previous diagnostic lavage, pre-existing neurologic disease impacting mental status or abdominal examination and any intra-abdominal injury within 30 days before arrival. Additional exclusion criteria for this analysis were: age > 16 years old, penetrating mechanism of injury, isolated focal head or | Describe candidate predictors <sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:<br><br><u>Predictor 1</u> : complaints of abdominal pain<br><u>Predictor 2</u> : abnormal abdominal physical examination<br><u>Predictor 3</u> : abnormal chest x-ray<br><u>Predictor 4</u> : abnormal pancreatic enzymes (amylase or lipase)<br><u>Predictor 5</u> : abnormal AST (>200 U/L)<br><br>Number of participants with any missing value <sup>4</sup> ?<br><br>Patients with missing values were deleted on beforehand. | <b>Development</b><br><i>Modelling method<sup>6</sup>: Recursive partitioning. They combined clinical and statistical (a Gini splitting technique and 10-fold imputation logistic regression model) to generate a tree.</i><br><br><i>In addition, multivariable logistic regression was performed.</i><br><br><b>Performance</b><br>Calibration measures <sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:<br><i>Not reported.</i><br><br>Discrimination measures <sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:<br><i>Not reported.</i> | <b>Type of outcome: single/combined?</b> The outcome abdominal injury was defined according to the definition below.<br><br><b>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</b> Intra-abdominal injuries included any injuries diagnosed on CT or from operative findings. The definition of IAI receiving an acute intervention (IAI-I) included therapeutic angiographic embolization, therapeutic operation, blood transfusion, and death from IAI.<br><br><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b> Not reported. | <b>Interpretation:</b> confirmatory, model is useful for clinical practice.<br><br><b>Comparison with other studies?</b> External validation of a prediction rule.<br><br><b>Generalizability?</b> Both the initial model and the validation study were performed on a dataset from the USA. Validation in a Dutch setting is required to be sure the rule is generalizable to the Dutch pediatric population. |

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|  |  | <p>extremity mechanism, delayed presentation (&gt;6 hours after injury), abdominal CT before arrival, missing data on one of the five variables of the PedSRC clinical prediction model, and laboratory test ordered &gt;6 hours after arrival.</p> <p><b>Treatment received?</b><br/>Patients were treated and diagnosed with or without abdominal trauma.</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N=2,435</p> <p>Mean age <math>\pm</math> SD: 9.4 (5.2)</p> <p>Sex: not reported.</p> <p>Other important characteristics: The most common mechanisms of injury were motor vehicle collision (MVC) (34.5%), pedestrian or bicyclist struck by a motor vehicle (25.4%), and falls from a significant height (18.9%).</p> | <p>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>?<br/>NA, complete case analysis.</p> | <p>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:<br/>The negative predictive value of the rule was 99.4% for IAI. The negative predictive value of the rule for IAI-I was 100%, as no patient with injury receiving an acute intervention had an absence of all 5 rule variables.</p> <p><i>IAI versus. IAI-I<br/>Specificity: 98.4% versus. 100%<br/>Sensitivity: 38.1% versus. 34.7%<br/>PPV: 17.7% versus. 4.3%<br/>NLR: 0.04 versus. 0.00</i></p> <p><b>Evaluation</b><br/>Method for testing model performance<sup>10</sup>: external</p> | <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b><br/>235 patients with IAI, 60 with IAI-I.</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>Multivariable model<sup>11</sup>:</p> <p>When the five-variable clinical prediction rule was applied to the study population (n = 2,435), 229 patients out of 235 patients with IAI were correctly predicted, yielding a sensitivity for IAI of 97.5%, for IAI-I 100%. The specificity was 36.9% for IAI and 34.5% for IAI-I.</p> <p>IAI versus. IAI-I<br/>NPV: 99.3% versus. 100%<br/>PPV: 14.2% versus 3.7%<br/>NLR: 0.07 versus. 0.07</p> <p>Alternative presentation of final model<sup>12</sup>:</p> <p>In subset analysis, the prediction rule did not miss any IAI or IAI-I in patients younger than 3 years of age.</p> <p>The prediction rule had a lower NPV in patients with</p> |  |
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| De Jong (2014)<br><br><i>Data from initial model was abstracted from Karam, 2009.</i> | <p><b>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</b> cohort of pediatric trauma patients admitted between April 2006 and September 2010.</p> <p><b>Setting/ number of centres and country:</b> level 1 trauma center, the Netherlands.</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The authors declare no conflicts of interest.</p> | <p><b>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</b> Consecutive patients.</p> <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> Pediatric trauma patients &lt; 18 years old.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> patients who sustained penetrating trauma, patients not primarily admitted to our hospital, and patients with five or more missing BATiC variables (of 10).</p> <p><b>Treatment received?</b> Yes, all clinical procedures were finished, BATiC scores were retrospectively computed.</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N= 216<br/><br/>Mean age ± SD: 12 (range 0-17)<br/><br/>Sex: 67% M<br/><br/>Other important characteristics: Trauma mechanisms included</p> | <p>Describe candidate predictors<sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:</p> <p><u>Predictor 1:</u> abnormal ultrasound</p> <p><u>Predictor 2:</u> abdominal pain</p> <p><u>Predictor 3:</u> peritoneal irritation</p> <p><u>Predictor 4:</u> hemodynamic instability</p> <p><u>Predictor 5:</u> ASAT &gt; 60 IU/L</p> <p><u>Predictor 6:</u> ALAT &gt; 25 IU/L</p> <p><u>Predictor 7:</u> WBC &gt; 10 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</p> <p><u>Predictor 8:</u> LDH &gt; 330 IU/L</p> <p><u>Predictor 9:</u> amylase &gt; 10 IU/L</p> <p><u>Predictor 10:</u> creatinine &gt; 110 μmol/L</p> <p>In the shock room, all laboratory values are available within 1 hour after obtaining the samples.</p> | <p><b>Development</b><br/>Modelling method<sup>6</sup>:<br/><i>From Karam, 2009: ROC curves for the laboratory examinations were used to determine cut off limit.</i></p> <p><i>The variables with NPV ≥ 80% and PPV ≥ 95% were incorporated. The RR of the individual variables was calculated (univariate analysis).</i></p> <p><b>Performance</b><br/>Calibration measures<sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><i>Not reported.</i></p> <p>Discrimination measures<sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><i>not reported.</i></p> <p>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:<br/><i>When applying the BATiC score to our study population, we found a significant difference between the</i></p> | <p><b>Type of outcome: single/combined?</b></p> <p><b>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</b> Abdominal injury was therefore defined as the presence of intra-abdominal injury on CT scan or during surgical intervention. Patients who did not undergo an abdominal CT scan and had an asymptomatic clinical course were considered not to have abdominal organ injury.</p> <p><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b> not defined.</p> <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b> 18 patients sustained abdominal injury.</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>Multivariable model<sup>11</sup>: When a BATiC score with a cut off point of 6 (96 is considered abnormal) is used, the sensitivity was 100% and the</p> | <p><b>Interpretation:</b> confirmatory, model is useful in practice.</p> <p><b>Comparison with other studies?</b><br/>The model is based on univariate analyses, while actually multivariate analyses are preferred.</p> <p><b>Generalizability?</b> The study uses external validation in a Dutch population, which makes the results generalizable to the Dutch setting.</p> |

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|                                                        |                                                                                                                  | <p>pedestrians struck (15.3%), falls from height (27.8%), motor vehicle crashes (14.4%), motorcycle crashes (19.9%) and bicycle crashes (16.7%), as well as miscellaneous mechanisms (6.0%).</p> | <p><b>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?</b><br/>N (%): 400 (18.5%) of data points were missing.</p> <p>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>? Multiple imputation (5x).</p> | <p><i>2 groups, with, respectively, a mean score of <math>11.1 \pm 3.6</math> for the patients with an intra-abdominal organ injury (n=23) versus <math>4.4 \pm 2.5</math> for the patients without intra-abdominal organ injury (n = 76)</i></p> <p><i>Using a cut off value of <math>\leq 7</math>, the sensitivity was 91%; specificity, 84%; PPV, 64%; and NPV, 97% (95% IC: 89% to 99%). The positive and negative likelihood ratios were 5.69 and 0.11, respectively.</i></p> <p><b>Evaluation</b><br/>Method for testing model performance<sup>10</sup>: external.</p> | <p>specificity was 87%. NPV and PPV were 100% and 41% respectively.</p> <p>When the cutoff of 7 was used, the sensitivity was 89%, specificity 94%, NPV 99% and PPV 59%.</p> <p>When a BATiC cutoff value of 6 would have been used, 16 (47%) of the 34 performed abdominal CT scans could have been avoided.</p> <p>When a cutoff value of 7 would have been used, 19 (56%) of 34 would have been unnecessary in the present cohort. This would have led to a decrease in health care costs of €2,368 or €2,812, respectively.</p> <p>The area under the ROC curve was 0.98 for both cutoff values.</p> <p>Alternative presentation of final model<sup>12</sup>: not reported.</p> |                                                                                                                             |
| Holmes, 2009<br><br><i>Data from initial model was</i> | <p><b>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</b> prospective observational study during a 3-year study period.</p> | <p><b>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</b> Consecutive patients were included.</p> <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> children younger than 18 years who</p>                                           | <p>Describe candidate predictors<sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:</p>                                                                                                                   | <p><b>Development</b><br/>Modelling method<sup>6</sup>:<br/><i>From Holmes, 2002. Multiple logistic regression and binary recursive partitioning</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>Type of outcome: single/combined?</b><br/>Combined: intra-abdominal injury that requires intervention.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><u>Interpretation:</u> confirmatory, the model is externally validated.</p> <p><u>Comparison with other studies?</u></p> |

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| <p><i>abstracted from Holmes, 2002.</i></p> | <p><b>Setting/ number of centres and country:</b> level 1 trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> Funded in part by the UC Davis Children's Miracle Network Research Grant and the SAEM Research Training Grant.</p> <p>Conflicts of interest are not reported.</p> | <p>had blunt torso trauma and underwent a definitive diagnostic test to evaluate for the presence of an intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> patients with penetrating trauma, patients who were pregnant, patients who presented more than 24 hours after their traumatic injury, and patients who did not undergo a definitive diagnostic test because of such low clinical suspicion of intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p><b>Treatment received?</b> All patients underwent a definite diagnostic test to evaluate for the presence of an intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N= 1,119<br/><br/>Mean age ± SD: 9.7 (5.3)<br/><br/>Sex: not described.<br/><br/>Other important characteristics:</p> | <p><u>Predictor 1:</u> low age-adjusted systolic blood pressure</p> <p><u>Predictor 2:</u> abdominal tenderness</p> <p><u>Predictor 3:</u> femur fracture</p> <p><u>Predictor 4:</u> increased liver enzyme levels (serum aspartate aminotransferase concentration 200 U/L or serum alanine aminotransferase concentration 125 U/L),</p> <p><u>Predictor 5:</u> microscopic hematuria (urinalysis 5 BCs/high powered field)</p> <p><u>Predictor 6:</u> an initial hematocrit level less than 30%.</p> <p>The clinical prediction rule being evaluated included 6 "high-risk" variables, the presence of any of which indicated that the child was not at low risk for intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p><b>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?</b></p> | <p><i>analyses to identify which physical examination findings and laboratory variables were independently associated with intra-abdominal injury.</i></p> <p><b>Performance</b><br/>Calibration measures<sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><i>The model demonstrated satisfactory goodness-of-fit, as measured by the Hosmer-Lemeshow test (P=.58). The area under the model receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.89.</i></p> <p>Discrimination measures<sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:<br/><i>Not reported.</i></p> <p>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:<br/><i>Sensitivity: 98%<br/>Specificity: 49%<br/>PPV: 17%<br/>NPV: 99.6%</i></p> <p><b>Evaluation</b></p> | <p><b>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</b> Intra Abdominal injury was defined as an injury to any of the following abdominal structures, detected by definitive diagnostic testing: spleen, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, adrenal gland, kidney, ureter, urinary bladder, gastrointestinal tract, or an intra-abdominal vascular structure. Any patient with an intra-abdominal injury was considered to require acute specific intervention for the intra-abdominal injury if he or she underwent any of the following: blood transfusion for anemia as a result of intra-abdominal hemorrhage, angiographic embolization of an injured vascular structure or organ, or a therapeutic intervention at laparotomy.</p> <p><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b> Of the</p> | <p>This study presents a model for high risk patients; while other presented prediction rules for patients with very low risk.</p> <p><b>Generalizability?</b> The prediction rule is externally validated, however both internal and external validation was performed in a dataset from the USA. Whether this is also applicable to the Dutch situation remains the question.</p> |
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|  |  |  | <p>None, only patients with data on all 6 variables in the prediction rule were included (=complete case analysis).</p> <p><b>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>?</b><br/>NA.</p> | <p>Method for testing model performance<sup>10</sup>: external</p> | <p>1,119 enrolled patients, 157 (14.0%; 95% CI 12.0% to 16.2%) had identified intra-abdominal injuries.</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>Multivariable model<sup>11</sup>: A total of 754 patients tested positive for the clinical prediction rule (ie, positive for any of the 6 components of the rule), including 149 (19.8%; 95% CI 17.0% to 22.8%) with intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p>Three hundred sixty-five patients tested negative for the rule, including 8 (2.2%; 95% CI 1.0% to 4.3%) with intra-abdominal injury.</p> <p>The clinical prediction rule had the following other test characteristics: sensitivity = 149 of 157, 94.9% (95% CI 90.2% to 97.8%) and specificity = 357 of 962, 37.1% (95% CI 34.0% to 40.3%).</p> <p>If the clinical decision rule was strictly applied to the study sample such that abdominal CT scans were</p> |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | not performed if the patient had a negative result for the rule, 365 of the abdominal CT scans would have been avoided.<br><br><b>Alternative presentation of final model<sup>12</sup>:</b> not reported. |  |
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| Study reference<br>(first author,<br>year of<br>publication) | Participant selection<br>1) Appropriate data sources? <sup>2</sup><br>2) Appropriate in- and exclusion?   | Predictors<br>1) Assessed similar for all participants?<br>2) Assessed without knowledge of outcome?<br>3) Available at time the model is intended to be used? | Outcome<br>1) Pre-specified or standard outcome definition?<br>2) Predictors excluded from definition?<br>3) Assessed similar for all participants?<br>4) Assessed without knowledge of predictors?<br>5) Time interval between predictor and outcome measurement appropriate? | Analysis<br>1) Reasonable number of participants with event/outcome?<br>2) All enrolled participants included in analysis?<br>3) Missing data handled appropriately?<br>4) No selection of predictors based on univariate analysis?<br>5) Relevant model performance measures evaluated appropriately? <sup>3</sup><br>6) Accounted for model overfitting <sup>4</sup> and optimism?<br>7) Predictors and weights correspond to results from multivariate analysis? | Overall judgment<br><i>High risk of bias: at least one domain judged to be at high risk of bias.</i><br><br><i>Model development only: high risk of bias.</i> |
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| Classification <sup>1</sup>                                  | Risk of bias: low/high/unclear                                                                            | Risk of bias: low/high/unclear                                                                                                                                 | Risk of bias: low/high/unclear                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Risk of bias: low/high/unclear                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Risk of bias: low/high/unclear                                                                                                                                |
| Springer, 2019<br><br>External validation of model           | Risk of bias: high<br><br>Only patients with abdominal trauma requiring acute intervention were included. | Risk of bias: low<br><br>Retrospective analysis of risk factors.                                                                                               | Risk of bias: low<br><br>Retrospective analysis of risk factors to predict the outcome.                                                                                                                                                                                        | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Risk of bias: high                                                                                                                                            |
| Mahajan, 2015                                                | Risk of bias: low                                                                                         | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                              | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                             |

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| Model impact   |                                                                                                                                                  | Clinician suspicion was documented in all patients (irrespective of the performance of an abdominal CT) and prior to awareness of abdominal CT results if such imaging was performed.<br><br>At the time of patient enrolment, clinicians were unaware of the specific variables in the clinical prediction rule, as the rule was not yet derived. |                   |                   |                    |
| Arbra, 2018    | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: low  |
| De Jong (2014) | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: low  |
| Holmes, 2009   | Risk of bias: high<br><br>Only patients with a definite diagnostic test to evaluate for the presence of an intra-abdominal injury were included. | Risk of bias: low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: low | Risk of bias: high |

## 2. Model impact

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                         | Patient characteristics <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                       | Intervention (I)                                                                       | Comparison / control (C) <sup>3</sup>                                            | Follow-up                                                                                              | Outcome measures and effect size <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                    |
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| Odia, 2020      | <b>Type of study:</b> retrospective cohort study<br><br><b>Setting and country:</b> before-after design in level 1 adult and pediatric trauma setting and its | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b> This study included patients 14 years and younger who were evaluated for BAT and were hemodynamically stable.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> | Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):<br><br>Post-algorithm implementation | Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):<br><br>Pre-algorithm implementation | <u>Length of follow-up:</u><br><br>data was obtained from patients who were admitted, until discharge, | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br><br><i>CTAP utilization</i><br>CTAP utilization significantly decreased after algorithm | <u>Generalizability?</u><br><br>The model was developed and tested in only 1 hospital and associated emergency departments covering 15 counties in the USA. |

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|  | <p>associated emergency department that serves a large geographic area encompassing approximately 15 counties in the USA.</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.</p> <p>Declaration of competing interest: none.</p> | <p>hemodynamically unstable patients (defined a priori as hypotension for age and/or Glasgow Coma Score &lt;10. We also excluded patients who were victims of penetrating trauma or who transferred from an outside institution with CTAP already performed.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/> <b>Intervention:</b> 50<br/> <b>Control:</b> 65</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/> <b>age ± SD:</b><br/> <b>I:</b> 9.5 (IQR 5-13)<br/> <b>C:</b> 7 (IQR 4-10)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b><br/> <b>I:</b> 64.0% M<br/> <b>C:</b> 55.4% M</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b> As between the pre- and post-cohorts, there were no significant differences in injury severity scores (ISS) (<math>p = 0.47</math>).</p> |  | <p>until they were transferred or until they died.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> | <p>implementation from 72.3% to 44% (<math>p = 0.002</math>), with no significant difference in CTAP findings of IAI. The unadjusted and adjusted odds of a pediatric BAT patient receiving a CTAP post-implementation were 0.3 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.1-0.6) and 0.2 (95% CI 0.07-0.67), respectively.</p> <p><i>ED trauma center LOS</i><br/>ED/trauma center LOS significantly decreased after algorithm implementation from 256 min to 203 min (<math>p = 0.003</math>).</p> <p><i>Hospital length of stay</i><br/>Despite the decrease in CTAP imaging, there was no significant increase in hospitalization rates in the post cohort, however post cohort patients who were admitted did have a significantly longer hospital LOS (2-3 days, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>).</p> | <p>Whether the model is also applicable in the Netherlands remains questionable.</p> |
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|                 |                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                          |                                                     |                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |                                                     | Significantly more patients in pre cohort had abdominal guarding on exam ( $p = 0.005$ ), while significantly more patients in the post-cohort ( $p = 0.003$ ) had a seatbelt sign on exam. |                                                          |                                                     |                             | <i>Changes in clinical course</i><br>There were no statistically significant differences in patients who received surgery or other interventions, nor differences in 7-day return visits after the BAT algorithm was implemented.<br><br><i>Missed injuries</i><br>There were no major missed IAIs in the post cohort that did not receive a CTAP during the initial evaluation. However, there was a case in the post cohort of a 12-year old male who was admitted for observation, became more tachycardic after admission, and a subsequent CTAP scan showed a hollow viscus injury. He underwent a laparotomy for bowel resection and repair and recovered uneventfully. |                                                         |
| Leeper,<br>2018 | <b>Type of study:</b><br>retrospective cohort study | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b><br>All pediatric patients (age 0-17) who were                                                                                                                    | <b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b> | <b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b> | <b>Length of follow-up:</b> | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Generalizability?</b><br>The model was developed and |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                |                                               |                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                            |
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|  | <p><b>Setting and country:</b> before-after design in level 1 pediatric trauma setting, USA</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> nothing reported on funding, conflicts of interest: none.</p> | <p>diagnosed with solid organ injury of the liver, kidney, or spleen after blunt trauma mechanism were included.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients were excluded if they were transferred from another hospital with diagnosis of solid organ injury based on CT scan from that location, as this study focuses on the impact of imaging guidelines on decision making in their institution.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b> 403 patients, not reported how many in the intervention and control group.</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b></p> <p><b>age <math>\pm</math> SD:</b> 11 (IQR 6 – 14)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 30.5% F</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b></p> | <p>Post imaging guidelines implementation.</p> | <p>Pre imaging guidelines implementation.</p> | <p>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b> Not reported.</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b> Not reported.</p> | <p><b>95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p><b>CT examinations</b> The percentage of CT scans obtained over all trauma admission decreased Significantly when comparing pre and post protocol time points (17.5% versus 8.7%, p = 0.010) (Fig. 2).</p> <p><b>High and low-grade injury diagnoses</b> There was a significant difference in the median percentage diagnosed with low grade injury between pre and post protocol implementation, with fewer low grade being captured after implementation of the screening guidelines (1.3% versus 0.6%; p = 0.019) (Fig. 3). However, there was no difference in the median percentage of high grade injuries diagnosed between the same two time periods</p> | <p>tested in only 1 hospital in the USA. Whether the model is also applicable in the Netherlands remains questionable.</p> |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                          |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Unknown, not reported.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                          |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                              | (1.3% versus 1.1%; p = 0.394). (See Fig. 4.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Fallon,<br>2016 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> prospective cohort study</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> level 1 pediatric trauma center, USA.</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The authors declare no conflicts of interest.</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> All patients who had a CT scan of their abdomen with or without pelvis ordered from the EC for trauma were eligible for inclusion.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Exclusion criteria included neonates, patients presenting with a CT obtained at the transferring institution, suspected patients of nonaccidental trauma, and remote injuries greater than 24 hours before presentation.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/> <b>Intervention 1:</b> 148<br/> <b>Intervention 2:</b> 56<br/> <b>Control:</b> 117</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/> <b>age ± SD:</b><br/> I1: 9.1 (SD 4.8)<br/> I2: 7.8 (5.3)<br/> C: 8.4 (5.2)</p> | <p><b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b> Two postimplementation periods (1 and 2)</p> | <p><b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b> Preimplementation period</p> | <p><b>Length of follow-up:</b> During hospital stay or within 48 hours of discharge.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b> Not reported.</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b> Not reported.</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p><b>Positive CT scans</b><br/>The rate of positive CT scan findings increased significantly from 23% to 32% to 49% (p = 0.003) (Fig. 3), as did the rate of clinically significant scans (from 14% to 22% to 32%, p = 0.03).</p> <p><b>Costs</b><br/>After the second version of the protocol was implemented, the total laboratory costs decreased by 39% (Table 2).</p> <p><b>Hospital resources</b><br/>The balance measures for this quality improvement study were the time to CT scan and EC discharge (to either the hospital ward or to home); neither was changed by the</p> | <p><b>Generalizability?</b><br/>The model was developed and tested in only 1 hospital in the USA. Whether the model is also applicable in the Netherlands remains questionable.</p> |

|  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
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|  |  | <p><b>Sex:</b><br/>           I1: 63% M<br/>           I2: 55% M<br/>           C: 61% M</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b> The patient groups were similar with respect to their baseline characteristics, including age and Injury Severity Score (ISS) (Table 1).</p> |  |  | <p>implementation of the protocol.</p> <p><b>Missed injuries</b><br/>           Furthermore, there were no missed abdominal injuries, either identified later in the hospital stay or within 48 hours of discharge, during the study period.</p> |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

Notes:

1. Prognostic balance between treatment groups is usually guaranteed in randomized studies, but non-randomized (observational) studies require matching of patients between treatment groups (case-control studies) or multivariate adjustment for prognostic factors (confounders) (cohort studies); the evidence table should contain sufficient details on these procedures.
2. Provide data per treatment group on the most important prognostic factors ((potential) confounders).
3. For case-control studies, provide sufficient detail on the procedure used to match cases and controls.
4. For cohort studies, provide sufficient detail on the (multivariate) analyses used to adjust for (potential) confounders.

| <b>Study reference<br/>(first author,<br/>year of<br/>publication)</b> | <b>Bias due to a non-representative or ill-defined sample of patients?<sup>1</sup><br/>(unlikely/likely/unclear)</b>                   | <b>Bias due to insufficiently long, or incomplete follow-up, or differences in follow-up between treatment groups?<sup>2</sup><br/>(unlikely/likely/unclear)</b> | <b>Bias due to ill-defined or inadequately measured outcome ?<sup>3</sup><br/>(unlikely/likely/unclear)</b> | <b>Bias due to inadequate adjustment for all important prognostic factors?<sup>4</sup><br/>(unlikely/likely/unclear)</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Odia, 2020                                                             | Unlikely<br><br>The pre and post implementation group were selected from the same source population.                                   | Unlikely<br><br>Follow-up is similar for the two groups.                                                                                                         | Unlikely<br><br>The study used retrospective data, so lack of blinding cannot change the measured outcomes. | Likely<br><br>The study did not adjust for potential confounders.                                                        |
| Leeper, 2018                                                           | Likely<br><br>Only patients that met one or more criteria for obtaining abdominal CT imaging per institution guidelines were included. | Unclear<br><br>Follow-up was not described.                                                                                                                      | Unlikely<br><br>The study used retrospective data, so lack of blinding cannot change the measured outcomes. | Likely<br><br>The study did not adjust for potential confounders.                                                        |
| Fallon, 2016                                                           | Likely<br><br>Only patients with CT scan were included.                                                                                | Unlikely<br><br>Follow-up is similar for the groups.                                                                                                             | Unlikely<br><br>The study uses hospital chart data.                                                         | Likely<br><br>The study did not adjust for potential confounders.                                                        |

1. Failure to develop and apply appropriate eligibility criteria: a) case-control study: under- or over-matching in case-control studies; b) cohort study: selection of exposed and unexposed from different populations.
2. Bias is likely if: the percentage of patients lost to follow-up is large; or differs between treatment groups; or the reasons for loss to follow-up differ between treatment groups; or length of follow-up differs between treatment groups or is too short. The risk of bias is unclear if: the number of patients lost to follow-up; or the reasons why, are not reported.
3. Flawed measurement, or differences in measurement of outcome in treatment and control group; bias may also result from a lack of blinding of those assessing outcomes (detection or information bias). If a study has hard (objective) outcome measures, like death, blinding of outcome assessment is not necessary. If a study has "soft" (subjective) outcome measures, like the assessment of an X-ray, blinding of outcome assessment is necessary.
4. Failure to adequately measure all known prognostic factors and/or failure to adequately adjust for these factors in multivariate statistical analysis.

### Exclusietabel

| Auteur en jaartal   | Redenen van exclusie                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Holmes, 2013        | Studie betreft het initiële model, wat extern wordt gevalideerd. De externe validatiestudie is opgenomen in de literatuursamenvatting.                         |
| Karam, 2009         | Studie betreft het initiële model, wat extern wordt gevalideerd. De externe validatiestudie is opgenomen in de literatuursamenvatting.                         |
| Streck, 2017        | Studie betreft het initiële model, wat extern wordt gevalideerd. De externe validatiestudie is opgenomen in de literatuursamenvatting.                         |
| Holmes, 2002        | Studie betreft het initiële model, wat extern wordt gevalideerd. De externe validatiestudie is opgenomen in de literatuursamenvatting.                         |
| Pennell, 2020       | Excludie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling - model op basis van literatuur wordt getest - zeker geen externe validatie.                                 |
| Zeeshan, 2019.      | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Model is enkel intern gevalideerd - externe validatie ontbreekt.                              |
| Flynn-O'Brien, 2018 | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Model is enkel intern gevalideerd - externe validatie ontbreekt.                              |
| Drucker, 2018       | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Yang, 2017          | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Alzahem, 2017       | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Acker, 2015         | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Hershkovitz, 2015   | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Muhm, 2015          | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Hynick, 2014        | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Borgialli, 2014     | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Cherniawsky, 2014   | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Boris, 2014         | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Stewart, 2013       | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Yen, 2013           | Exclusie op basis van de fase van de ontwikkeling van het model: Validatie ontbreekt                                                                           |
| Streck Jr, 2012     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Fick, 2011          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Paris, 2010         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Chu, 2010           | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Orak, 2010          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Chidester, 2009     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Bevan, 2009         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: enkel univariaat analyse                                                                                                                |
| Mulpuri, 2007       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: gaan over acceptable agreement tussen twee observers bij de evaluatie van blunt trauma. Deze factoren worden los van elkaar onderzocht. |
| Flood, 2006         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor abdominaal trauma; beschrijvende studie                                                                        |
| Tyroch, 2005        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: Geen risicofactoren voor abdominaal trauma; beschrijvende studie                                                                        |
| Holmes, 2005        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor abdominaal trauma; beschrijvende studie                                                                        |
| Cotton, 2004        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor abdominaal trauma; beschrijvende studie                                                                        |
| Desai, 2003         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                                                   |
| Ozturk, 2002        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                                                   |
| Shweiki, 2001       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                                                   |

## Zoekverantwoording

### Algemene informatie

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |
| Uitgangsvraag 4: Bij welke traumamechanismen en welke bevindingen van aanvullend onderzoek is er sprake van een verhoogd risico op intra-abdominaal letsel?                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Datum: 22-4-2020 |
| Periode: 2000 - april 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Talen: Engels    |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                  |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:<br>Na afstemming met de adviseur is voor deze vraag gezocht op de P en de O van de PICO in combinatie met een prognostisch blok. De sleutelartikelen van Menaker en van Schuppen komen uit de search. Het achtergrond artikel van Lynch komt wel uit de eerste search, maar valt eruit op basis van studiedesign. |                  |

## Zoekopbrengst

|                        | EMBASE      | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld  |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| SRs                    | 53          | 68           | 91          |
| RCTs                   | 268         | 171          | 340         |
| Observationele studies | 707         | 1026         | 1211        |
| <b>Totaal</b>          | <b>1028</b> | <b>1265</b>  | <b>1642</b> |

## Zoekverantwoording

| Database          | Zoektermen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Results                                                                                                                |
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| Embase            | <b>No.</b> <b>Query</b><br>#11      #8 OR #9 OR #10<br>#10      #4 AND #7 NOT (#8 OR #9)<br>#9      #4 AND #6 NOT #8<br>#8      #4 AND #5<br>#7      'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)<br>#6      'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,t OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti<br>#5      'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de<br>#4      #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND (english)/lim AND (2000-2020)/py NOT ('conference abstract':it OR 'editorial':it OR 'letter':it OR 'note':it) NOT ('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp<br>#3      'decision support system'/exp OR 'multivariate analysis'/exp OR 'statistical model'/exp OR 'risk assessment'/exp OR 'risk factor'/exp OR 'prognosis'/exp OR 'clinical decision making'/exp OR 'delayed diagnosis'/exp OR 'diagnostic error'/exp OR 'validation study'/exp OR indicat*:ti,ab,kw OR precipitat*:ti,ab,kw OR symptom*:ti,ab,kw OR predict*:ti,ab,kw OR correlate*:ti,ab,kw OR multivariate:ti,ab,kw OR algorithm:ti,ab,kw OR pathway:ti,ab,kw OR ((miss* NEAR/3 diagnos*):ti,ab,kw) OR (((risk* OR prognos*) NEAR/3 factor*):ti,ab,kw) OR ((risk NEAR/3 assess*):ti,ab,kw) OR validat*:ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted odds ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk estimate':ti,ab,kw<br>#2      'abdominal injury'/exp OR 'kidney injury'/exp OR (((abdominal OR abdomen OR 'intra-abdominal' OR occult OR torso OR spleen OR liver OR hepatic OR pancreatic OR pancreas kidney OR renal OR intestinal) NEAR/3 (trauma* OR injur* OR wound* OR damage* OR lesion*)):ti,ab,kw)<br>#1      'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'childhood trauma'/exp OR (((child* OR paediatric OR pediatric OR adolescent* OR infant* OR newborn* OR 'new born*' OR neonat* OR baby* OR babies) NEAR/4 (trauma* OR injur* OR polytrauma)):ti,ab,kw) | 1028<br>707<br>268<br>53<br>5214188<br><br>3023950<br><br>492549<br><br>709<br><br>10886754<br><br>359891<br><br>63364 |
| Medline<br>(OVID) | 1 ((exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Life Support Care/) and (exp Pediatrics/ or exp Child/)) or ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support').ti,ab,kf. or ((child* or                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                        |

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|  | <p>paediatric or pediatric or adolescent* or infant* or newborn* or "new born*" or neonat* or baby* or babies) adj4 (trauma* or injur* or polytrauma)).ti,ab,kf. (143386)</p> <p>2 exp Abdominal Injuries/ or ((abdominal or abdomen or 'intra-abdominal' or occult or torso or spleen or liver or hepatic or pancreatic or pancreas or kidney or renal or intestinal) adj3 (trauma* or injur* or wound* or damage* or lesion*)).ti,ab,kf. (188943)</p> <p>3 exp Decision Support Systems, Clinical/ or exp Decision Support Techniques/ or exp Risk Factors/ or exp Risk Assessment/ or exp Risk/ or exp Models, Statistical/ or exp Prognosis/ or exp Decision Making/ or exp Clinical Decision-Making/ or exp Delayed Diagnosis/ or exp Diagnostic Errors/ or indicat*.ti,ab,kf. or precipitat*.ti,ab,kf. or symptom*.ti,ab,kf. or predict*.ti,ab,kf. or correlate*.ti,ab,kf. or multivariate.ti,ab,kf. or algorithm.ti,ab,kf. or pathway.ti,ab,kf. or (miss* adj3 diagnos*).ti,ab,kf. or ((risk* or prognos*) adj3 factor*).ti,ab,kf. or (risk adj3 assess*).ti,ab,kf. or validat*.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted odds ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk estimate'.ti,ab,kf. (9192818)</p> <p>4 1 and 2 and 3 (2814)</p> <p>5 limit 4 to (english language and yr="2000 -Current") (1864)</p> <p>6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (442170)</p> <p>7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1973109)</p> <p>8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3414104)</p> <p>9 5 and 6 (68)</p> <p>10 (5 and 7) not 9 (171)</p> <p>11 (5 and 8) not (9 or 10) (1026)</p> <p>12 9 or 10 or 11 (1265)</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Module 4 Beeldvorming schedel en hersenen

Deze module bestaat uit 2 submodules:

- CTA hersenen
- CTA halsvaten

### Submodule 4.1 CT-hersenen

#### **Uitgangsvraag**

Wanneer dient er een CT van de hersenen in de initiële diagnostiek van kinderen jonger dan 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig letsel na trauma verricht te worden?

#### **Inleiding**

Volg de aanbevelingen van de richtlijn acute neurologie bij een licht traumatisch hoofd/hersenletsel:

[https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute\\_neurologie/acute\\_neurologie\\_bij\\_lth.html.](https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute_neurologie/acute_neurologie_bij_lth.html)

#### **Search and select**

Not applicable.

#### **Summary of literature**

Not applicable.

#### **Conclusions**

Not applicable.

#### **Overwegingen**

Volg de aanbevelingen van de richtlijn acute neurologie bij een licht traumatisch hoofd/hersenletsel:

[https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute\\_neurologie/acute\\_neurologie\\_bij\\_lth.html.](https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute_neurologie/acute_neurologie_bij_lth.html)

#### **Aanbeveling**

Volg de aanbevelingen van de richtlijn acute neurologie bij een licht traumatisch hoofd/hersenletsel:

[https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute\\_neurologie/acute\\_neurologie\\_bij\\_lth.html.](https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/acute_neurologie/acute_neurologie_bij_lth.html)

## **Submodule 4.2 CTA-halsvaten**

### **Uitgangsvraag**

Wanneer dient er een CTA-halsvaten in de initiële diagnostiek van kinderen jonger dan 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig letsel na trauma verricht te worden?

### **Inleiding**

Bij kinderen met traumatisch hoofd-/hersenletsel bestaat een verhoogd risico op letsel van de halsvaten (dissecties). Dit is aan te tonen door middel van een CTA-halsvaten. Voor de indicatie van een CT-hersenen zijn duidelijke richtlijnen. Het is echter niet duidelijk wanneer er naast een CT-hersenen tevens een CTA-halsvaten geïndiceerd is. Met CTA-halsvaten wordt bedoeld CT-Angiografie van zowel de extracraniale carotiden en vertebrales, als het intracraniale verloop tot aan ten minste de cirkel van Willis. Een CTA betekent echter meer stralingsbelasting. Om te voorkomen dat veel kinderen onnodig een CTA krijgen, wat extra stralingsbelasting met zich meebrengt, kijken we wat indicaties zijn om een CTA uit te voeren. In deze module wordt voor (stomp) traumatisch letsel van de halsvaten de term 'blunt cerebrovascular injuries' (BCVI) gebruikt.

### **Search and select**

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

Which factors best predict the occurrence of blunt cerebrovascular injuries (BCVI) in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

Ideally, we would include studies investigating clinical impact of a prognostic model. Because we did not find such studies, we decided to include studies with a less direct approach:

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>P:</b> patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>I:</b> intervention    | prognostic model for predicting BCVI;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>C:</b> comparison      | No use of prognostic model or different prognostic model for predicting BCVI;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>O:</b> outcome measure | model performance (positive predicting value, negative predicting value, sensitivity, specificity):<br>Studies investigating the prognostic value of factors using multivariate analysis were excluded, because they are inferior to the studies described above. If relevant, these studies are described elsewhere. |

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered positive predictive value, negative predictive value, sensitivity and specificity as critical outcome measures for decision making.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures listed above but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee considered a difference of 10% as clinically important.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase via Embase.com were searched with relevant search terms until 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 1610 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: primary research on the performance of a multivariable model for predicting BCVI in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening

injuries. In total, 31 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 29 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 2 studies were included.

## Results

In total, 2 observational studies were included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence tables. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias tables.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

In the study of Cook (2018) three different screening models are compared for identifying pediatric blunt cerebrovascular injuries (BCVI): Denver Criteria, EAST guidelines and Utah Score. These models and their scoring systems are presented in Figure 4.1. The study included 96 trauma patients ( $\leq 18$  years old), diagnosed with a BCVI confirmed by CTA or magnetic resonance angiogram (MRA) of the neck, admitted between 2005 and 2015. Patients were included when they survived at least 24 hours. Patients with a penetrating mechanism as well as patients with burn injuries were excluded. The three screening models were retrospectively applied to the radiographic and clinical data available for each subject. Primary outcome was a false negative screen, defined as a patient with a BCVI who would not have triggered screening.

The study of Kopelman (2011) determined whether adult criteria for evaluation of BCVI, as stated in the EAST guidelines, could be used in a pediatric population. Adult risk factors which are evaluated are Glasgow coma scale  $\leq 8$ , skull base fracture, cervical spine fracture, complex facial fractures (LeFort II/III facial fracture), soft tissue injury to the neck, and neurologic signs or symptoms concerning for BCVI. The study included 1209 blunt trauma patients  $< 15$  years old, admitted over a 5-year period to a Level I adult and pediatric trauma center. Of those, 127 patients retrospectively met adult BCVI screening criteria, 52 underwent evaluation of cerebrovasculature with CTA or DSA, and 11 were diagnosed with BCVI. The number of patients diagnosed with injury in whom adult risk factors were present is reported.

**Figure 4.1 Screening models which are compared in Cook (2018)**

| Screening Guidelines                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Denver Criteria                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Signs/symptoms of BCVI:                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arterial hemorrhage</li> <li>Cervical bruit</li> <li>Expanding cervical hematoma</li> <li>Focal neurologic deficit</li> <li>Neurologic examination incongruous with head CT</li> <li>Stroke on secondary CT scan</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Risk factors for BCVI:                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High energy mechanism with:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LeFort II or III fracture</li> <li>Mandible fracture</li> <li>Cervical spine fracture patterns including: subluxation, fractures extending into the transverse foramen, fractures of C1-C3</li> <li>Basilar skull fracture with carotid canal involvement</li> <li>Petrosal bone fracture</li> <li>Diffuse axonal injury with GCS &lt;6</li> <li>Clothesline type injury</li> <li>Traumatic brain injury with thoracic injury</li> <li>Scalp degloving</li> <li>Thoracic vascular injury</li> <li>Blunt cardiac rupture</li> <li>Near hanging with anoxic brain injury</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| EAST Guidelines                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Neurologic abnormality not explained by diagnosed injury       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Blunt trauma + epistaxis                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| GCS ≤ 8                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Petrosal bone fracture                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Diffuse Axonal Injury                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| C-spine fracture: C1-C3 or fracture through transverse foramen |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| C-spine fracture with subluxation or rotation                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Lefort II or III fracture                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Utah Score                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Criteria                                                       | Points                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| GCS ≤ 8                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Focal neurologic deficit                                       | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Carotid canal fracture                                         | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Petrosal bone fracture                                         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Cerebral infarct on CT                                         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| All factors                                                    | 11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**Source:** Cook (2018). **NOTE:** Within the pediatric specific Utah Score system, a score of 3 is the suggested threshold for obtaining imaging. Within Denver criteria and EAST guidelines, imaging is suggested after identification of one risk factor

## Results

### *Sensitivity (crucial)*

Of 96 children diagnosed with BCVI in the study of Cook (2018), respectively 16, 35, and 2 patients are missed when EAST guidelines, Utah Score, and Denver Criteria are applied. This difference in missed injuries when using Denver Criteria compared to EAST guidelines or Utah Score is significant ( $p<0.01$ ). Sensitivity of EAST guidelines, Utah Score, and Denver Criteria for identifying pediatric BCVI is respectively 83%, 64%, and 98%.

Of 11 children diagnosed with BCVI in the study of Kopelman (2011), there was only one child in who no adult risk factors were present, resulting in a sensitivity of 91%.

### *Negative predictive value, positive predictive value and specificity (crucial)*

The data in the included studies was insufficient to present results on negative predictive value, positive predictive value or specificity.

## Level of evidence of the literature

### *Sensitivity (crucial)*

The level of evidence regarding the sensitivity was downgraded by 3 levels because of study limitations as retrospective observational studies were included (risk of bias), small population size (imprecision), and because the model impact was not evaluated (phase of research).

### *Negative predictive value, positive predictive value and specificity (crucial)*

The level of evidence could not be graded, as these outcomes were not reported in the included studies.

## **Conclusions**

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Sensitivity</b><br>It is unclear whether the Denver criteria are more sensitive compared to EAST guidelines and Utah Score for identifying pediatric blunt cerebrovascular injuries.<br><br><i>Sources: (Cook, 2018)</i> |
| <b>-<br/>GRADE</b>        | <b>Negative predictive value, positive predictive value and specificity</b><br>It was not possible to draw a conclusion for these outcomes.                                                                                 |

## **Overwegingen**

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

De studie van Cook (2018) laat zien dat het gebruik van de Denver criteria ten opzichte van de EAST guidelines en de Utah Score leidt tot het minste aantal fout negatieven en dus het minste aantal gemiste BCVI. Na de Denver criteria lijkt screening op basis van EAST guidelines het meest veilig. De bewijskracht is echter zeer laag, aangezien het maar één retrospectieve studie betreft die een directe vergelijking maakt tussen verschillende screeningsmethoden en het aantal patiënten met een BCVI beperkt is ( $n=96$ ). Het is dus goed mogelijk dat een nieuwe studie de conclusies doen veranderen.

In de studie van Cook (2018) is alleen gekeken naar het percentage fout-negatieven. Op basis van de uitgebreidheid van de Denver criteria kan verwacht worden dat met het gebruik van deze screeningsmethode meer patiënten (onnodig) scans zullen ondergaan en er dus sprake is van een groter percentage fout-positieven.

Van de drie screeningsmethoden die in de geanalyseerde literatuur zijn onderzocht, is alleen de Utah Score speciaal aangepast voor de pediatrische populatie. De Denver criteria en EAST guidelines zijn tot stand gekomen op basis van gegevens van een volwassen populatie. Hierdoor is het mogelijk dat er risicofactor(en) missen die alleen relevant zijn voor de pediatrische populatie of dat er factoren worden meegenomen die alleen bij volwassenen geassocieerd zijn met een verhoogd risico. Dit kan leiden tot suboptimale screening of tot onnodige blootstelling aan straling. In de EAST guideline wordt wel geadviseerd om dezelfde criteria zowel voor volwassenen als kinderen te gebruiken (Bromberg, 2010).

Met de literatuurresearch zijn een aantal recente studies gevonden die door middel van multivariaat analyse onderzoek hebben gedaan naar de risicofactoren voor een BCVI in een pediatrische populatie. De studie van Rossidis (2018) vindt naast risicofactoren die reeds beschreven zijn voor de volwassen populatie, ook een associatie met het mannelijk geslacht en een hogere Injury Severity Score (ISS). In Harris (2019) worden alleen risicofactoren gevonden die reeds bekend zijn bij de volwassen populatie. Aanvullend wordt gekeken naar type ongeluk, waarbij een BCVI wordt geassocieerd met een botsing met een motorvoertuig of aanrijding als voetganger. In Marenco (2019) worden alleen risicofactoren onderzocht die reeds bekend zijn van een volwassen populatie. Daarbij wordt geen associatie gevonden met een mandibulafractuur, aangezichtsfractuur of epistaxis. Bij kinderen onder de 11 jaar wordt geen enkele associatie gevonden met een van de onderzochte risicofactoren. Door de variatie in onderzochte factoren zijn deze studies onderling niet goed vergelijkbaar. Het effect van toevoegen of weglaten van de genoemde factoren bij de screening voor een BCVI is niet onderzocht en daarom erg onzeker.

#### Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Het vervaardigen van een CTA-halsvaten zal extra kosten met zich meebrengen. Eventuele scholing van de radiodiagnostisch laboranten zal tevens extra kosten met zich meebrengen. Echter elk herseninfarct wat wordt voorkomen leidt potentieel tot beperken van extra zorg en invaliditeit.

#### Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

Een CTA-halsvaten bij kinderen vereist andere kennis dan een blanco CT-scan of een CTA-halsvaten bij volwassenen. Centra die daar nog niet mee werken zullen hun laboranten moeten trainen op uitvoering, werkprotocollen moeten opstellen en instellingen van apparatuur erop moeten afstemmen.

### **Aanbeveling**

#### Rationale

Een traumatische dissectie van de halsslagaders kan leiden tot een herseninfarct. Hoe hoog dit percentage bij kinderen is, is tot op heden niet bekend. Ook is niet aangetoond welke behandeling (trombocytenaggregatieremmers of antistolling) er gestart moet worden ter voorkoming van een herseninfarct. Echter, indien er vastgesteld is dat er sprake is van vasculair letsel, dan creëert dit alertheid op het ontstaan van eventuele uitvalsverschijnselen welke kunnen wijzen op een herseninfarct. Tevens kan er worden afgewogen of er wel of niet gestart moet worden met trombocytenaggregatieremmers of antistolling, afhankelijk van de medische situatie van de individuele patiënt. Om bovenstaande redenen is het (ondanks de lage bewijskracht) niet wenselijk een traumatische dissectie te missen en dient een CTA halsvaten overwogen te worden indien er potentiële risicofactoren zijn op het ontstaan van een traumatische dissectie van de halsslagaders. Dit met de wetenschap dat dit zal betekenen dat er CTA's gemaakt gaan worden die geen afwijkingen laten zien. De

potentiële risicofactoren zijn afgeleid van de Denver criteria en East guidelines, omdat deze modellen de hoogste sensitiviteit lieten zien.

Overweeg een (aanvullende) CTA-halsvaten bij kinderen met traumatisch letsel met de volgende risicofactoren op het ontstaan van blunt cerebrovascular injury\*:

1. Focale afwijkingen (inclusief syndroom van Horner) bij neurologisch onderzoek die niet verklaard wordt door het vastgestelde radiologisch traumatisch letsel (blanco CT-hersenen of CT-CWK).
2. Bloeding uit nek/mond of keel verdacht van arterieel letsel.
3. Uitgebreid hematoom/letsel hals of souffle hoorbaar.
4. Herseninfarct op CT-hersenen.
5. Le Fort aangezichtsfracturen type 2 of 3.
6. Schedelbasisfractuur met betrokkenheid van canalis caroticum en/of os petrosum.
7. Fractuur van de cervicale wervelkolom volgens volgende patroon:
  - o Fracturen C1, C2, of C3.
  - o Fractuur met betrokkenheid van foramen transversarium.
  - o Fractuur met subluxatie CWK.
8. Eye Motor Verbal (EMV) score < 8 met aanwezigheid van diffuus axonaal letsel en/of mandibulafractuur en/of geen cerebrale oorzaak voor de lage EMV.
9. Thoracaal vasculair letsel.
10. Directe indicatie: Verhanging, letsel door autogordel of stomp halsletsel.

\*Een (aanvullende) CTA-halsvaten dient alleen overwogen te worden indien de klinische situatie van de patiënt dit toelaat

## Literatuur

- Bromberg WJ, Collier BC, Diebel LN, et al. Blunt cerebrovascular injury practice management guidelines: the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma. J Trauma. 2010;68(2):471-477.
- Cook MR, Witt CE, Bonow RH, et al. A cohort study of blunt cerebrovascular injury screening in children: Are they just little adults?. J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2018;84(1):50-57.
- Kopelman TR, Berardoni NE, O'Neill PJ, et al. Risk factors for blunt cerebrovascular injury in children: do they mimic those seen in adults?. J Trauma. 2011;71(3):559-564.

## Bijlagen bij submodule 4.1

### Evidencetabellen

#### Evidence table for prediction modelling studies (based on CHARMS checklist)

Research question: Which factors best predict the occurrence of blunt cerebrovascular injuries (BCVI) in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Candidate predictors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Model development, performance and evaluation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Outcome measures and results                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments Interpretation of model                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cook, 2018      | <p><u>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</u> retrospective cohort study, 2005-2015</p> <p><u>Setting/number of centres and country:</u> High volume, Level-1 adult and pediatric trauma center, VERSUS.</p> <p><u>Funding and conflicts of interest:</u> funding not reported, authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest as it regards this study.</p> | <p><u>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</u> All admitted participants fulfilling criteria.</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> admitted trauma patients ≤18 years old who suffered a blunt injury or strangulation, survived at least 24 hours and who either underwent CTA or magnetic resonance angiogram (MRA) neck during their initial trauma evaluation and were diagnosed with a BCVI confirmed by CTA or MRA.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> Patients with a penetrating mechanism as well as burn patients.</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> N= 96</p> <p><u>Median age:</u> 16 (1st quartile 13, 3rd quartile 17)</p> | <p><u>Describe candidate predictors<sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:</u></p> <p>Data regarding patient demographics, injuries and clinical course were obtained from the institutional trauma registry and manual review of medical records.</p> <p><u>Denver criteria</u></p> <p><u>Predictor 1:</u> Arterial haemorrhage</p> <p><u>Predictor 2:</u> Cervical bruit</p> <p><u>Predictor 3:</u> Expanding cervical hematoma</p> <p><u>Predictor 4:</u> Focal neurologic deficit*</p> <p><u>Predictor 5:</u> Neurologic examination incongruous with head CT*</p> <p><u>Predictor 6:</u> Stroke on secondary CT scan</p> | <p><b>Development</b></p> <p>Modelling method<sup>4</sup>:</p> <p>Not applicable (study of existing models)</p> <p><b>Performance</b></p> <p><u>Calibration measures<sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:</u></p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p><u>Discrimination measures<sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:</u></p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p><u>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:</u></p> <p>False negatives</p> <p><b>Evaluation</b></p> | <p><u>Type of outcome:</u> single</p> <p><u>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</u></p> <p>a patient with a BCVI who would not have triggered screening based on model/screening guidelines.</p> <p>We used a single positive item in the EAST guidelines and Denver criteria and a Utah Score ≥ 3 points as a screening threshold that warranted CTA confirmation.</p> <p><u>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</u></p> <p>Until death (&gt;24 hrs) or hospital discharge</p> <p><u>Number of events/outcomes:</u></p> | <p><u>Interpretation:</u> Least BCVIs will be missed by screening with Denver criteria. However data on false positives are missing. Considering the number of predictors, it is assumable the Denver Criteria would result in more false positives and therefore more scans being performed.</p> <p><u>Comparison with other studies?</u></p> <p>Utah Score was developed and validated in children with younger age. However, within the youngest quartile of the cohort, 7/24 (29%) patients with BCVI would still be missed.</p> <p>EAST guidelines were also validated in a pediatric population in Kopelman (2011) with 9% false negatives. However used predictors are</p> |

|  |  |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                       |
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|  |  | <p><i>Sex:</i> 59% M / 61% F</p> <p><i>Other important characteristics:</i> most (60%) were injured following a motor vehicle crash.</p> | <p><b>Predictor 7:</b> High energy mechanism with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LeFort II or III fracture</li> <li>- mandible fracture</li> <li>- cervical spine fracture patterns*</li> <li>- basilar skull fracture with carotid canal involvement</li> <li>- petrous bone fracture,</li> <li>- diffuse axonal injury with GCS &lt;6*</li> <li>- Clothesline type injury</li> <li>- Traumatic brain injury with thoracic injury</li> <li>- Scalp degloving*</li> <li>- Thoracic vascular injury</li> <li>- Blunt cardiac rupture</li> <li>- Near hanging with anoxic brain injury</li> </ul> <p><b>EAST guidelines</b></p> <p><u>Predictor 1:</u> Neurologic abnormality not explained by diagnosed injury*</p> <p><u>Predictor 2:</u> Blunt trauma + epistaxis</p> <p><u>Predictor 3:</u> GCS ≤8</p> <p><u>Predictor 4:</u> Petrous bone fracture</p> <p><u>Predictor 5:</u> Diffuse axonal injury*</p> <p><u>Predictor 6:</u> C-spine fracture: C1-C3 or fracture through transverse foramen*</p> | <p><u>Method for testing model performance</u><sup>10</sup>:</p> <p>External</p> | <p>96</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b></p> <p>EAST guidelines: missed 16/96 (17%) of patients</p> <p>Utah Score missed 35/96 (36%)</p> <p>Denver Criteria missed 2/96 (2%).</p> <p><u>Clinically significant screening failures (i.e. patients who did not meet clinical screening criteria and developed a CVA)</u></p> <p>EAST guidelines: 2/17 (11%)</p> <p>Utah Score: 1/17 (6%)</p> <p>Denver Criteria: would have indicated screening in all patients with neurologic sequelae of their injury.</p> <p>Significantly fewer injuries would be missed using Denver Criteria than either EAST guidelines or Utah Score: p&lt;0.01.</p> | <p>not the same? No other comparable studies were found</p> <p><u>Generalizability?</u><br/>Good?</p> |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
|  |  | <p><u>Predictor 7:</u> C-spine fracture with subluxation or rotation*</p> <p><u>Predictor 8:</u> Lefort II or III fracture</p> <p><b>Utah Score</b></p> <p><u>Predictor 1:</u> GCS ≤8 (1 point)</p> <p><u>Predictor 2:</u> Focal neurologic deficit* (2 points)</p> <p><u>Predictor 3:</u> Carotid canal fracture (2 points)</p> <p><u>Predictor 4:</u> Petrous bone fracture (3 points)</p> <p><u>Predictor 5:</u> Cerebral infarct on CT (3 points)</p> <p>*</p> <p>focal neurologic findings: positive if there was either an abnormal Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) or a localizing motor/sensory finding on admission.</p> <p>Cervical spine injuries: positive if any injury was identified.</p> <p>Neurologic status incongruous with the severity of brain injury: accurately scoring this criterion was not possible</p> |  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>with the available charting.</p> <p>diffuse axonal injury (DAI):not well captured in registry data and difficult to identify on admission CT imaging. Therefore admission GCS ≤ 6 was used as a surrogate for DAI.</p> <p>scalp degloving: positive if a laceration requiring more than a single staple was identified.</p> <p><u>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?</u><br/>Not reported</p> <p><u>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>?</u><br/>Not reported</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                          |
| Kopelman,<br>2011 | <p><u>Source of data<sup>1</sup> and date:</u> Retrospective cohort study over a 5 year period</p> <p><u>Setting/number of centres and country:</u> Single level I adult and pediatric trauma center, VS</p> | <p><u>Recruitment method<sup>2</sup>:</u> all patients admitted to the trauma service after standard evaluation of blunt trauma were enrolled.</p> <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> pediatric blunt trauma patients (age &lt;15 years) admitted over a 5-year period to a Level I adult and pediatric trauma center.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u></p> | <p><u>Describe candidate predictors<sup>3</sup> and method and timing of measurement:</u><br/>The data were retrospectively analyzed for the presence of adult risk factors as outlined by the current EAST recommendations (2010) or the presence of signs or symptoms of BCVI.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p><b>Development</b></p> <p><u>Modelling method<sup>6</sup>:</u><br/>Not applicable (study of existing model)</p> <p><b>Performance</b></p> <p><u>Calibration measures<sup>7</sup> and 95%CI:</u></p> | <p><u>Type of outcome:</u></p> <p><u>Definition and method for measurement of outcome:</u><br/>appropriate screening modalities for BCVI included computed tomographic arteriography (CTA) and/or digital subtraction cerebral angiography (DSA).</p> | <p><u>Interpretation:</u></p> <p><u>Comparison with other studies?</u><br/>See Cook (2018)</p> <p><u>Generalizability?</u><br/>Good?</p> |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> Not reported</p> <p>-</p> <p><b>Participants:</b><br/>N= 1209<br/>&gt; 127 patients retrospectively met adult BCVI screening criteria<br/>&gt; 52 underwent evaluation of cerebrovasculature (CTA (n=49), DSA (n=1) or both (n=2)<br/>&gt; 11/52 (21%) were diagnosed with BCVI</p> <p><i>patients diagnosed with BCVI were predominantly male (64%) with an average age of 8 years (range, 0–14 years)</i></p> | <p><b>EAST guidelines</b></p> <p><b>Predictor 1:</b> Neurologic signs or symptoms concerning for BCVI</p> <p><b>Predictor 2:</b> Basilar skull fracture</p> <p><b>Predictor 3:</b> GCS ≤8</p> <p><b>Predictor 4:</b> Soft tissue neck injury</p> <p><b>Predictor 5:</b> C-spine fracture</p> <p><b>Predictor 6:</b> Lefort II or III facial fracture</p> <p><b>Number of participants with any missing value<sup>4</sup>?</b><br/>Not reported</p> <p><b>How were missing data handled<sup>5</sup>?</b><br/>Not reported</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> <p><b>Discrimination measures<sup>8</sup> and 95%CI:</b><br/>Not applicable</p> <p><b>Classification measures<sup>9</sup>:</b><br/>False negatives</p> <p><b>Evaluation</b></p> <p><b>Method for testing model performance<sup>10</sup>:</b><br/>External</p> | <p>A board-certified neuroradiologist reviewed all CTA and DSA images without having knowledge of the prior diagnoses or treatment outcomes.</p> <p><b>Endpoint or duration of follow-up:</b><br/>Death or hospital discharge</p> <p><b>Number of events/outcomes:</b><br/>11</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b><br/>1/11 (9%) false negative (no adult risk factor identified)</p> |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

<sup>1</sup>Cohort, case-control, randomised trial participants, registry data

<sup>2</sup>Consecutive participants?

<sup>3</sup>Or describe number and type of candidate predictors, for example demographics, patient history, physical examination, additional testing, disease characteristics.

<sup>4</sup>Include predictors and outcome

<sup>5</sup>Complete-case analysis, imputation, other method

<sup>6</sup>Logistic, survival, neural networks, machine learning technique

<sup>7</sup>Calibration plot, calibration slope, Hosmer-Lemeshow test

<sup>8</sup>C-statistic, D-statistic, log-rank

<sup>9</sup>Sensitivity, specificity, predictive values, net reclassification improvement and a priori cut points

<sup>10</sup>Development dataset only (internal) or separate external validation

### Table of quality assessment - prediction modelling studies

(The criteria used in this checklist are based on PROBAST<sup>A</sup> version 15/05/2019)

**Research question:** Which factors best predict the occurrence of blunt cerebrovascular injuries (BCVI) in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

| Study reference<br>(first author, year<br>of publication)<br><br>Classification <sup>1</sup> | Participant selection<br><br>1) Appropriate data<br>sources? <sup>2</sup><br>2) Appropriate in-<br>and exclusion? | Predictors<br><br>1) Assessed similar for all<br>participants?<br>2) Assessed without<br>knowledge of outcome?<br>3) Available at time the<br>model is intended to be<br>used? | Outcome<br><br>1) Pre-specified or standard<br>outcome definition?<br>2) Predictors excluded from<br>definition?<br>3) Assessed similar for all<br>participants?<br>4) Assessed without knowledge of<br>predictors?<br>5) Time interval between predictor<br>and outcome measurement<br>appropriate? | Analysis<br><br>1) Reasonable number of<br>participants with event/outcome?<br>2) All enrolled participants<br>included in analysis?<br>3) Missing data handled<br>appropriately?<br>4) No selection of predictors<br>based on univariate analysis?<br>5) Relevant model performance<br>measures evaluated<br>appropriately? <sup>3</sup><br>6) Accounted for model<br>overfitting <sup>4</sup> and optimism?<br>7) Predictors and weights<br>correspond to results from<br>multivariate analysis? | Overall judgment<br><br><i>High risk of bias: at least one<br/>domain judged to be at high risk<br/>of bias.</i><br><br><i>Model development only: high<br/>risk of bias.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cook, 2018                                                                                   | Low                                                                                                               | Low                                                                                                                                                                            | Low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Unclear                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Unclear                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Kopelman, 2011                                                                               | Low                                                                                                               | Low                                                                                                                                                                            | Low                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | High                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | High                                                                                                                                                                          |

<sup>A</sup> Wolff RF, Moons KGM, Riley RD, Whiting PF, Westwood M, Collins GS, Reitsma JB, Kleijnen J, Mallett S; PROBAST Group. PROBAST: A Tool to Assess the Risk of Bias and Applicability of Prediction Model Studies. Ann Intern Med. 2019;170(1):51-58. doi: 10.7326/M18-1376. PubMed PMID: 30596875.

<sup>1</sup> Development of model only / Development and external validation of model / External validation of model

<sup>2</sup> Cohort, RCT or nested case-control study

<sup>3</sup> For example calibration (total O:E ratio; expected outcome probabilities versus observed outcome frequencies) and discrimination (range 0.5 (no discriminative ability) to 1.0 (perfect discriminative ability))

<sup>4</sup> Overfitting: for low ORs the predicted probability is too low, for high ORs the predicted probability is too high. Correcting is possible with shrinkage.

## Exclusietabel

Tabel Exclusie na het lezen van het volledige artikel

| Auteur en jaartal | Redenen van exclusie                                                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Harris, 2019      | Multivariaat analyse van individuele risicofactoren. Geen validatie. |
| Marencio, 2019    | Multivariaat analyse van individuele risicofactoren. Geen validatie. |
| Orman, 2014       | case report.                                                         |
| Ravindra, 2015    | Multivariaat analyse van individuele risicofactoren. Geen validatie. |
| Rossidis, 2018    | Multivariaat analyse van individuele risicofactoren. Geen validatie. |
| Biffl, 2006       | Andere vraagstelling, bij volwassen patiënten.                       |
| Dhillon, 2013     | Univariaat analyse, alleen volwassen patiënten.                      |
| Hersh, 2018       | Case serie met andere vraagstelling.                                 |
| Mueller, 2011     | Andere vraagstelling, alleen volwassen patiënten.                    |
| Pierrot, 2006     | case report.                                                         |
| Abujamra, 2003    | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Bell, 2007        | Andere vraagstelling, alleen volwassen patiënten.                    |
| Corneille, 2011   | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Davies, 2011      | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Dewan, 2016       | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Fox, 2017         | Alleen volwassen patiënten                                           |
| Geddes, 2016      | Alleen volwassen patiënten                                           |
| Kieslich, 2002    | case report.                                                         |
| Kobata, 2017      | Andere vraagstelling, alleen volwassen patiënten.                    |
| Maillard, 2010    | Case series. Andere vraagstelling en ook volwassenen.                |
| Meoded, 2011      | Case series. Andere vraagstelling.                                   |
| Pandey, 2015      | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Rafay, 2006       | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Ravindra, 2017    | Case series. Andere vraagstelling.                                   |
| Soose, 2006       | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |
| Tawil, 2008       | Case series. Andere vraagstelling.                                   |
| Torina, 2005      | Andere vraagstelling. Betreft volwassen patiënten.                   |
| Windfuhr, 2001    | case report.                                                         |
| Yang, 2013        | Andere vraagstelling.                                                |

## Zoekverantwoording

### Algemene informatie

|                                                                                                                                                                     |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen                                                                                        |                  |
| 1. Uitgangsvraag: Bij welke traumamechanismen en welke bevindingen van aanvullend onderzoek is er sprake van een verhoogd risico op een dissectie of herseninfarct? |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                        | Datum: 10-3-2020 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Periode: 2000 - maart 2020                                                                                                                                                                                         | Talen: Engels |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                         |               |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |
| Na afstemming met de adviseur is voor deze vraag gezocht op de P en de O van de PICO in combinatie met een prognostisch blok. Het opgegeven sleutelartikel van Ravindra (2015) wordt gevonden met de zoekopdracht. |               |

### Zoekopbrengst

| 2.                         | 3. EMBASE      | 4. OVID/MEDLINE | 5. Ontdubbeld   |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6. SRs                     | 7. 18          | 8. 36           | 9. 36           |
| 10. RCTs                   | 11. 95         | 12. 100         | 13. 155         |
| 14. Observationele studies | 15. 168        | 16. 326         | 17. 399         |
| 18. Overige studies        | 19. 260        | 20. 607         | 21. 747         |
| <b>22. Totaal</b>          | <b>23. 541</b> | <b>24. 1069</b> | <b>25. 1610</b> |

### Zoekverantwoording

| Database | Zoektermen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Results        |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Embase   | No. Query                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
|          | #12 #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>541</b>     |
|          | #11 #4 NOT (#8 OR #9 OR #10)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>260</b>     |
|          | #10 #4 AND #7 NOT (#8 OR #9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>168</b>     |
|          | #9 #4 AND #6 NOT #8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>95</b>      |
|          | #8 #4 AND #5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>18</b>      |
|          | 'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | <b>5162104</b> |
|          | #7 'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>2997880</b> |
|          | #6 'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>485873</b>  |
|          | #5 #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND (english)/lim AND (2000-2020)/py NOT ('conference abstract')/it OR 'editorial'/it OR 'letter'/it OR 'note'/it) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>541</b>     |

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                | <p>#3<br/> 'decision support system'/exp OR 'multivariate analysis'/exp OR 'statistical model'/exp OR 'risk assessment'/exp OR 'risk factor'/exp OR 'prognosis'/exp OR 'clinical decision making'/exp OR 'delayed diagnosis'/exp OR 'diagnostic error'/exp OR 'validation study'/exp OR indicat*:ti,ab,kw OR precipitat*:ti,ab,kw OR symptom*:ti,ab,kw OR predict*:ti,ab,kw OR correlate*:ti,ab,kw OR multivariate:ti,ab,kw OR algorithm:ti,ab,kw OR pathway:ti,ab,kw OR (((miss* NEAR/3 diagnos*):ti,ab,kw) OR (((risk* OR prognos*) NEAR/3 factor*):ti,ab,kw) OR ((risk NEAR/3 assess*):ti,ab,kw) OR validat*:ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted odds ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk estimate':ti,ab,kw</p> <p>#2<br/> 'brain infarction'/exp OR 'brain ischemia'/exp OR (((brain OR cerebral OR cerebrovascular OR cortical OR hemispher* OR cerebri OR neural ) NEAR/3 (infarct* OR isch*emia OR 'circulat* disorder' OR 'arterial insufficiency')):ti,ab,kw) OR ((isch*emic NEAR/3 (stroke OR 'brain disease' OR encephalopathy)):ti,ab,kw) OR 'carotid artery injury'/exp OR (((carotid OR vertebra*) NEAR/3 (dissection OR injur* OR trauma*)):ti,ab,kw) OR ('artery dissection'/exp AND (carotid:ti,ab OR vertebra*:ti,ab)) OR vad:ti,ab</p> <p>#1<br/> 'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'childhood trauma'/exp OR (((child* OR paediatric OR pediatric OR adolescent* OR infant* OR newborn* OR 'new born*' OR neonat* OR baby* OR babies) NEAR/4 (trauma* OR injur* OR polytrauma)):ti,ab,kw)</p> <p>26.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 10804200<br>298298<br>6291 |
| Medline (OVID) | <p>27. 1 exp Brain Ischemia/ or exp Stroke/ or (((brain or cerebral or cerebrovascular or cortical or hemispher* or cerebri or neural) adj3 (infarct* or isch*emia or 'circulat* disorder' or 'arterial insufficiency')).ti,ab,kf. or (isch*emic adj3 (stroke or 'brain disease' or encephalopathy)).ti,ab,kf. or exp Carotid Artery Injuries/ or (((carotid or vertebra*) adj3 (dissection or injur* or trauma*)).ti,ab,kf. or exp Carotid Artery, Internal, Dissection/ or exp Vertebral Artery Dissection/ or (dissection adj3 (carotid or vertebra*)).ti,ab,kf. or vad.ti,ab,kf. (234967)</p> <p>28. 2 exp Decision Support Systems, Clinical/ or exp Decision Support Techniques/ or exp Risk Factors/ or exp Risk Assessment/ or exp Risk/ or exp Models, Statistical/ or exp Prognosis/ or exp Decision Making/ or exp Clinical Decision-Making/ or exp Delayed Diagnosis/ or exp Diagnostic Errors/ or indicat*.ti,ab,kf. or precipitat*.ti,ab,kf. or symptom*.ti,ab,kf. or predict*.ti,ab,kf. or correlate*.ti,ab,kf. or multivariate.ti,ab,kf. or algorithm.ti,ab,kf. or pathway.ti,ab,kf. or (miss* adj3 diagnos*).ti,ab,kf. or ((risk* or prognos*) adj3 factor*).ti,ab,kf. or (risk adj3 assess*).ti,ab,kf. or validat*.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted odds ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk estimate'.ti,ab,kf. (9119846)</p> <p>29. 3 ((exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Life Support Care/) and (exp Pediatrics/ or exp Child/)) or ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support').ti,ab,kf. or (((child* or paediatric or pediatric or adolescent* or infant* or newborn* or "new born*" or neonat* or baby* or babies) adj4 (trauma* or injur* or polytrauma)).ti,ab,kf. (142700)</p> <p>30. 4 1 and 2 and 3 (1330)</p> <p>31. 5 limit 4 to (english language and yr="2000 -Current") (1066)</p> <p>32. 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (435490)</p> <p>33. 7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1956997)</p> |                            |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>34. 8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3381772)</p> <p>35. 9 5 and 6 (36)</p> <p>36. 10 (5 and 7) not 9 (100)</p> <p>37. 11 (5 and 8) not (9 or 10) (326)</p> <p>38. 12 5 not (9 or 10 or 11) (607)</p> <p>39. 13 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 (1068)</p> |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Module 5 Beeldvorming cervicale wervelkolom

### Uitgangsvraag

Welke type beeldvorming is geïndiceerd voor het uitsluiten van cervicale wervelkolom letsel bij kinderen?

### Inleiding

Traumatisch letsel van de cervicale wervelkolom (CWK) bij kinderen komt zelden voor, echter dit mag niet gemist worden gezien de klinische consequenties. Om onnodige beeldvorming en/of stralingsbelasting te voorkomen is het van belang dat het duidelijk is wanneer er een indicatie bestaat voor het vervaardigen van beeldvorming en daarnaast dat het duidelijk is welke beeldvormingsmodaliteit gebruikt dient te worden: X-CWK of CT-CWK.

### Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

Which test (CT-CS or X-CS) is best to use in the diagnostic trajectory in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injury of the cervical spine trauma?

|                           |                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>P:</b> patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                                         |
| <b>I:</b> intervention    | computed tomography (CT) of the cervical spine (CS);                                                                                     |
| <b>C:</b> comparison      | plain radiographs (X-rays) of the cervical spine (CS);                                                                                   |
| <b>R:</b> reference       | clinical follow-up;                                                                                                                      |
| <b>O:</b> outcome measure | mortality, morbidity, time to diagnosis, changes in clinical course, and diagnostic accuracy for the detection of cervical spine trauma. |

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development committee considered mortality and changes in clinical course as critical outcome measure for decision making; and morbidity, diagnostic accuracy and time to diagnosis, as an important outcome measure for decision making.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures listed above but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee used the standard minimal clinically (patient) important difference for the dichotomous outcome measure mortality of 10% (RR < 0.91 or > 1.10). For continuous outcome measures, a difference of 10% was considered clinically important.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase via Embase.com were searched with relevant search terms until 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 271 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: randomized controlled trials, comparative observational studies, or systematic reviews on the validity/accuracy of X-CS versus CT-CS in children with potential multiple trauma. In total, 38 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 31 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 7 studies were included.

## **Results**

In total, 7 observational studies were included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence tables. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias tables.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

The retrospective observational study performed by Somppi (2018) aimed to determine the test performance of radiographs and CT to detect cervical spine injury (CSI), the effective dose delivered during CT-scans, and to examine the differences in effective dose by age. All included patients were younger than 19 years and presented with possible neck injury. Patients were excluded when they underwent CT imaging as part of a diagnostic procedure (i.e. for abscess drainage or interventional radiology) or when they received CT imaging before transfer to their trauma center. In total, 574 children were included with a median age of 9.7 years (interquartile range (IQR) 4.8 to 13.8 years). Imaging was performed in all patients, 495 children (86.2%) received an cervical X-ray and 130 children (22.6%) received cervical CT. CSI was defined as ligamentous or osseous injury that was documented by the attending radiologist in his/her report. Patients with negative X-ray or CT were followed-up 1 month after their index emergency department visit to assess for persistent cervical spine pain. If necessary, they underwent additional MRI.

The retrospective observational study performed by Muchow (2012) compared the radiation dose of the thyroid in paediatric trauma patient from plain radiographs and multidirectional CT of the cervical spine and to express risk by calculation of theoretical thyroid cancer induction. Patients were included when they were < 18 years old, had level 1 or 2 trauma, and underwent cervical spine imaging by plain radiographs or CT. Exclusion criteria were not reported. In total, 393 children underwent cervical CT imaging and 224 children underwent plain cervical radiographs. The follow-up length was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Silva (2009) compared the diagnostic performance of lateral views alone and multiple radiographic views of the cervical spine in comparison with multidirectional CT-scans in paediatric trauma and determined whether the additional views improve the performance of plain radiography. Multidirectional CT was used as the reference standard. Patients were included when they were < 18 years old, had undergone lateral view radiology within 1 week of trauma and MDCT examination of the cervical spine within 1 week of the corresponding lateral view radiography. Patients were excluded if the lateral view radiology technique was suboptimal or was nondiagnostic on all cervical levels. In total, 234 patients were included. Their age ranged from 3 months to 17 years and 11 months (median 11 years and 4 months). The follow-up length was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Rana (2009) characterized missed CSI's. Paediatric trauma patients were included when they were < 18 years old, had cervical spine imaging and/or a CSI. Patients were excluded when they did not undergo imaging for CSI. In total, 318 children were included with an average age of 10.2 years ( $\pm$  5.7 years). Of these children, 200 underwent CT scanning, 64 underwent plain radiographs, and 54 underwent both CT and plain radiographs. CT was used as a reference for plain radiographs, while further clinical and radiographic review was used for patients who already underwent CT. The follow-up length was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Hernandez (2004) determined the value of CT in the evaluation of CSI in children under 5 years in the emergency department. Patients aged 5 years and younger who were seen in the emergency department for suspected CSI were included. Exclusion criteria were not described. In total, 606 patients were included in the study with an average age of 27 months (range 1 to 60 months). From these children, 459 were cleared by way of clinical and plain film radiographic findings. The remaining 147 patients were subject to CT evaluation because of inadequate plain film visualization of the cervical spine. The follow-up length was not reported.

The prospective alternate-day observational study performed by Adelgais (2004) determined the differences in resource utilization and radiation exposure between conventional radiography and helical computed tomography (HCT). Paediatric trauma patients aged 0 to 14 who required radiographic evaluation of both the cranium and the cervical spine were included. Exclusion criteria were not reported. In total 72 patients were assigned to receive HCT and 64 patients conventional radiography. However, 36 of the 64 patients originally assigned to receive conventional radiography actually received HCT and 11 of the 72 patients originally assigned to HCT underwent conventional radiography at the discretion of the trauma team. The follow-up length was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Keenan (2001) assessed the effectiveness of CT of the cervical spine in addition to radiography in paediatric patients with suspected head trauma at the time of the CT head examination. All paediatric trauma patients under 16 years old with suspected head trauma and who underwent both helical CT of the head and neck and radiography were identified. Exclusion criteria were not reported. In total, 63 paediatric patients admitted to the emergency department who had head trauma underwent head CT and radiography of the cervical spine. The follow-up length was not reported.

## Results

### *Mortality (crucial)*

None of the studies reported the outcome measure mortality.

### *Changes in clinical course (crucial)*

The outcome measure changes in clinical course are reported in two studies (Hernandez, 2004; Rana, 2009).

The study of Hernandez (2004) reported four CSI's identified by CT evaluation. These patients all had positive, clinically significant plain film findings. Therefore, CT findings did not alter the course of clinical management or outcome in these patients.

The study of Rana (2009) reported that none of the patients with a missed injury on plain radiographs required an operative intervention. Therefore, the introduction of the CT did not change the clinical course in the patients.

### *Diagnostic accuracy for the detection of cervical spine trauma (important)*

Four studies reported the diagnostic accuracy for the detection of cervical spine trauma (CSI) (Keenan, 2004; Rana, 2009; Silva, 2010; Somppi, 2018). The diagnostic accuracy of these studies is summarized in Table 5.1. The sensitivity and specificity were lower for plain films in comparison with CT imaging for all studies, except for the study of Keenan (2004) as the diagnostic accuracy of CT imaging was not reported for that study.

**Table 5.1 Diagnostic accuracy of the included studies for plain films and CT imaging**

| Study        | Plain films |             |     |     | CT          |             |     |     |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|
|              | Sensitivity | Specificity | PPV | NPV | Sensitivity | Specificity | PPV | NPV |
| Keenan, 2004 | 100         | 70          | 14  | NA  | NR          | NR          | NR  | NR  |
| Rana, 2009   | 62          | 2           | 62  | NR  | 100         | 98          | 79  | NR  |
| Silva, 2010  | 73          | 92          | 48  | 97  | 100         | 100         | 100 | 100 |
| Somppi, 2018 | 83          | 97          | 31  | 99  | 100         | 100         | 100 | 100 |

All outcomes are presented as percentages. The study of Keenan (2004) did not report the diagnostic accuracy of CT imaging. The study of Silva (2010) used CT imaging as a reference standard and therefore the diagnostic accuracy was set to 100%

#### *Morbidity (important)*

The study of Muchow (2012) reported the outcome morbidity. The excess relative risk (ERR) of thyroid cancer induction for CT cervical spine versus plain radiographs was stratified per age group and presented separately for males and females (Table 5.2). The median lifetime ERR of thyroid cancer induction for a plain radiograph cervical spine in males was 24% (range 10 to 55%) and for females 51% (range 2 to 132%). Children in the youngest age group have the lowest ERR for one X-ray compared to the two other age groups. The median ERR of thyroid cancer induction for cervical spine CT in males was 13% (range 10 to 66%) and in females was 25% (range 8 to 116%). Children in the youngest age group have the highest ERR for one CT-scan compared to the two other age groups.

**Table 5.2 Excess relative risk of thyroid cancer induction for CT cervical spine versus plain radiographs**

| Age Category | Male             |                  |        | Female           |                   |        |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|--------|
|              | Plain Radiograph | CT               | P      | Plain Radiograph | CT                | p      |
| 0–6          | 0.16 (0.11–0.32) | 21.5 (10.0–66.0) | <0.001 | 0.31 (0.02–0.48) | 45.6 (17.0–116.0) | <0.001 |
| 7–11         | 0.22 (0.11–0.43) | 13.5 (8.0–27.0)  | <0.001 | 0.51 (0.27–0.77) | 29.7 (15.0–55.0)  | <0.001 |
| 12–17        | 0.29 (0.10–0.55) | 12.0 (4.0–26.0)  | <0.001 | 0.56 (0.18–1.32) | 22.7 (8.0–42.0)   | <0.001 |
| All          | 0.24 (0.10–0.55) | 13.0 (10.0–66.0) | <0.001 | 0.51 (0.02–1.32) | 25.0 (8.0–116.0)  | <0.001 |

Abstracted from: Muchow (2012). Median values reported with the range in parentheses; p values indicates significance for age- and gender-matched groups comparing CT and plain radiographs

The absolute risk of thyroid cancer after plain radiographs increased from 5.20 to 5.21/100,000 (increase 0.2%) in males and from 15.2 to 15.3/100,000 (increase 0.7%) in females. This increased risk is not clinically relevant. The absolute risk after CT increased from 5.20 to 5.87/100,000 (increase 12.9%) in males and from 15.2 to 19.0/100,000 (increase 25%) in females. This increased risk is clinically relevant.

#### *Time to diagnosis (important)*

Two studies reported the outcome measure time to diagnosis (Rana, 2009; Adelgais, 2004). Rana (2019) reported the average time to clear a cervical spine in patients with a suspected CSI, which was 51 hours for plain radiographs and 42 hours after CT. This means that the average time to clear the cervical spine was 9 hours longer when plain radiographs are used. Since it is questionable that the time to clear the cervical spine took 2 days, we question these numbers.

Adelgais (2004) reported the average time spent in the ED. For those assigned to helical CT, the average time in the ED was 259 minutes (95% CI = 124 to 394) and for those assigned to conventional radiography 183 minutes (95% CI = 166 to 200).

### Level of evidence of the literature

#### *Mortality (crucial)*

The level of evidence could not be graded for the outcome measure mortality, as complications were not reported in the included studies.

#### *Changes in clinical course (crucial)*

The level of evidence regarding changes in clinical course started low. The level of evidence was downgraded by one level because of a low number of included patients (imprecision). The level of evidence was therefore graded very low.

#### *Diagnostic accuracy for the detection of cervical spine trauma (important)*

The level of evidence regarding the outcome measure diagnostic accuracy started high. The level of evidence was downgraded by two levels because of study limitations (risk of bias: not all patients received a reference standard (Somppi, 2018; Rana, 2009); a case-control design was not avoided (Rana, 2009); and selection bias as most trauma patients undergo only radiographic assessment of the cervical spine (Silva, 2009) and because of a low number of included patients (imprecision). The level of evidence was therefore graded low.

#### *Morbidity (important)*

The level of evidence regarding changes in clinical course started low. The level of evidence was downgraded by one level due to the number of included patients (imprecision). The level of evidence was therefore graded very low.

#### *Time to diagnosis (important)*

The level of evidence regarding changes in clinical course started low. The level of evidence regarding the outcome measure time to diagnosis was downgraded by three levels because of study limitations (risk of bias as adjustment confounders was not performed), because of inconsistent results (inconsistency), and because of a low number of included patients (imprecision). The level of evidence was therefore graded very low.

### **Conclusions**

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>-</b><br><b>GRADE</b>        | Because none of the studies that compared CT-CS with X-CS reported the outcome mortality it was not possible to draw any conclusions regarding this outcome measure.                              |
| <b>Very low</b><br><b>GRADE</b> | It remains unclear whether CT-CS changes the clinical course in comparison with X-CS in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources:</i> (Hernandez, 2004; Rana, 2009)             |
| <b>Low</b><br><b>GRADE</b>      | CT-CS possibly increases the diagnostic accuracy in comparison with X-CS in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources:</i> (Keenan, 2001; Rana, 2009; Silva, 2009; Somppi, 2018) |
| <b>Very low</b><br><b>GRADE</b> | It remains unclear whether CT-CS increases the risk of morbidities in comparison with X-CS in children with potential multiple trauma.<br><br><i>Sources:</i> (Muchow, 2012)                      |

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <p>It remains unclear whether CT-CS decreases the time to diagnosis in comparison with X-CS in children with potential multiple trauma.</p> <p><i>Sources: (Adelgais, 2004; Rana, 2009)</i></p> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Overwegingen

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

Om onnodige beeldvorming en/of stralingsbelasting te voorkomen is het van belang dat het duidelijk is wanneer er een indicatie bestaat voor het vervaardigen van beeldvorming en welke modaliteit het best gebruikt kan worden: X-CWK of CT-CWK.

### *Indicatiestelling*

In veel ziekenhuizen wordt bij de traumaopvang van volwassen patienten gebruik gemaakt van een beslisregel voor de indicatiestelling van het vervaardigen van radiologische beeldvorming van de CWK. De internationaal meest gebruikte beslisregels zijn de NEXUS-criteria en de Canadian C-spine Rules (Hoffman, 2000; Stiell, 2001). Beiden zijn gevalideerde beslisregels welke op basis van klinische parameters aangeven of er een indicatie bestaat voor het vervaardigen van beeldvorming van de CWK. Deze beslisregels worden veelal ook toegepast op kinderen. Uit de literatuur blijkt dat er onvoldoende bewijs is dat de Canadian C-spine rules ook toepasbaar is op kinderen (Slaar, 2017). Deze beslisregel is namelijk ontwikkeld in een volwassen populatie en slechts eenmaal getest in de pediatrische populatie met een beperkt aantal patienten ( $n=109$ ) (Ehrlich, 2009). De NEXUS-criteria zijn ontwikkeld in een populatie van kinderen en volwassenen. In totaal zijn er 3065 kinderen geanalyseerd, waarbij het aantal kinderen met CWK letsel beperkt was ( $n=30$ ). Slechts 4 van de 30 kinderen met CWK letsel waren jonger dan 8 jaar oud (Viccellio, 2001). Aangezien de NEXUS criteria de enige beslisregel is welke ook getest is bij kinderen, wordt bij gebrek aan een betere beslisregel geadviseerd om de NEXUS criteria te gebruiken bij de opvang van pediatrische trauma patiënten. Enige oplettendheid is geboden bij kinderen jonger dan 8 jaar oud (Slaar, 2017). Er is verder onderzoek nodig naar de betrouwbaarheid van de NEXUS criteria bij kinderen (zie ook de kennislacunes bij deze richtlijn).

### NEXUS criteria:

- Drukpijn midline CWK.
- Intoxicatie.
- Verlaagd bewustzijn.
- Focale neurologische verschijnselen. En/of
- Pijnlijk afleidend letsel.

### *Modaliteitskeuze*

Er is een literatuuronderzoek verricht naar de diagnostische accuratesse van X-CWK versus CT-CWK waarbij ook is gekeken naar de uitkomstmaten mortaliteit, morbiditeit, tijdsinst, stralingsbelasting en verandering in klinisch handelen.

Het verschil tussen kinderen en volwassenen is groot als het gaat om het vrijgeven van de CWK in traumasetting. Niet alleen is het trauma mechanisme veelal anders, maar ook de incidentie van CWK fracturen is anders. Bij volwassenen ligt dit hoger (12 tot 50%) dan bij kinderen (1 tot 2%). Kinderen jonger dan 8 jaar hebben een relatief groot hoofd dit maakt dat tijdens een trauma het fulcrum van de kracht hoger ligt. Om deze reden wordt bij jongere kinderen het te verwachten CWK letsel vaak hoog cervicaal verwacht. Vanaf de leeftijd van 8 jaar verbernen de groekernen. Daarnaast nemen kinderen van deze leeftijd vaker zelf deel aan het verkeer en sporten zij vaker. Hierdoor is het traumamechanisme bij

deze ouderen kinderen gelijk aan volwassenen. Het letsel wordt bij deze kinderen dan ook lager in de nek verwacht.

Daarnaast is er een verschil tussen volwassenen en kinderen in de accuratesse van conventioneel onderzoek. Uit studies geïncludeerd in de systematische literatuuranalyse voor deze module, maar ook uit andere studies blijkt de sensitiviteit van conventionele beeldvorming van de CWK hoger (62 tot 100%) te zijn bij kinderen (Arbuthnot, 2017; Cui, 2016; Nigrovic, 2012; Rana, 2009; Schenarts, 2001; Silva, 2010; Somppi, 2018; Jiminez, 2008). In vergelijking; bij volwassenen is de sensitiviteit van conventioneel onderzoek gemiddeld 52% voor het beoordelen van CWK letsel (Holmes, 2005). Dit verschil kan worden verklaard door degeneratieve afwijkingen welke bij kinderen niet voorkomen waardoor de beoordeelbaarheid makkelijker is bij kinderen.

Conventionele beeldvorming van de CWK dient te worden vervaardigd in 3 richtingen: lateraal, AP en odontoid opname. Omdat het voor kinderen jonger dan 8 jaar moeilijker is om de dens in beeld te krijgen en de diagnostische meerwaarde beperkt is, wordt bij kinderen onder de 8 jaar oud geadviseerd de odontoid opname achterwege te laten (Schiwschuk, 2000).

In alle studies van deze literatuurstudie komt naar voren dat de stralingsbelasting van de CT hoger is dan bij conventionele beeldvorming (Adelgais, 2004; Keenan, 2001; Muchow, 2012; Rana, 2009; Somppi, 2018). Deze verhoogde stralingsdosis kan gepaard gaan met een verhoogde morbiditeit in de vorm van schildklierkanker; zeker bij jonge vrouwelijke patiënten (Miglioretti, 2013; Muchow, 2012). Waarbij 1 op de 270 meisjes onder de vijf jaar oud, en 1 op de 380 meisjes van 5 tot 9 jaar oud die een CT van de nek heeft ondergaan (schildklier)kanker ontwikkelt. Het is om die reden meer relevant of de CT-CWK leidt tot verandering in het klinisch handelen dan de daadwerkelijke accuratesse van beide modaliteiten. Twee artikelen uit dit literatuuronderzoek refereren hieraan (Hernandez, 2004; Rana, 2009). De fracturen uit deze twee studies welke niet werden gezien op conventionele beeldvorming waren klinisch niet relevant of hadden geen chirurgische interventie nodig. Dit maakt dat in deze twee studies de CT geen aantoonbare meerwaarde heeft gehad ten opzichte van conventionele beeldvorming (Hernandez, 2004; Rana, 2009). Ook andere studies tonen aan dat de meerwaarde van CT bij het vrijgeven van de CWK beperkt is (Jiminez, 2008).

Het is wel van belang om bij hemodynamisch instabiele patiënten of patiënten met een laag EMV (GCS) te overwegen om direct een CT te maken van de CWK als onderdeel van een CT total body scan. Bij een alerte patiënt is het echter van belang te kiezen voor een X-CWK om de negatieve effecten van straling zoveel mogelijk te beperken.

Bij een CT-hersenens daarentegen wordt de schilklier buiten het scanoppervlak gehouden. Het is dan ook van belang *niet* standaard de CWK mee te scannen als er een CT-hersenens wordt vervaardigd om de dosis op de schilklier zo beperkt mogelijk te houden. Dit dient alleen te worden overwogen bij een hemodynamisch instabiele patiënt of bij patiënten met een laag EMV (GCS). De recent gepubliceerde studies van Herman (2019) en Pennell (2020) onderschrijven dit; de zogenaamde Pediatric Cervical Spine Clearance Working Group kiest bij een EMV (GCS) van 9 of hoger primair voor een X-CWK. Bij een EMV (GCS) van 8 of lager wordt er voor een CT gekozen.

Uit dit literatuuronderzoek wordt niet duidelijk of inzet van een van deze modaliteiten invloed heeft op de mortaliteit. Geen van de geïncludeerde studies rapporteerden deze

uitkomstmaat. Echter de incidentie van CWK letsel bij kinderen is met 1 tot 2% zeer laag. Met deze zeer lage incidentie is het onwaarschijnlijk dat toekomstige studies wel een uitspraak kunnen doen over de mortaliteit.

De totale bewijskracht voor de cruciale uitkomstmaten is zeer laag. Dit komt voornamelijk omdat de studies maar een klein aantal pediatrische patiënten includeerden waarbij de incidentie van CWK letsel zeer laag was. Daarnaast is er bij veel studies een risico op bias vanwege beperkingen in de studieopzet. Het is daarom goed mogelijk dat nieuwe studies de conclusies kunnen veranderen.

Er is in deze literatuurstudie geen bewijs geleverd dat een bepaalde modaliteit tijdswinst genereert ten opzichte van de ander. Dit is ook per ziekenhuis afhankelijk aangezien de CT-scanner bij meerdere centra mogelijk niet op de traumakamer voorhanden is.

Bij onbegrepen aanhoudende neurologische afwijkingen zonder aanwijzingen voor een fractuur van de CWK dient een MRI van de CWK te worden vervaardigd om spinal cord injury without radiographic abnormalities (SCIWORA) uit te sluiten (Yucesoy & Yuksel, 2008).

Indien er sprake is van neurologische uitval passend bij mogelijk myelumletsel, kan overwogen worden om een MRI te verrichten. Een MRI-scan hoeft over het algemeen niet ten tijde van de initiële traumascreening verricht te worden, maar indien mogelijk wel binnen 24 tot 48 uur na de trauma opvang dan wel voorafgaand aan een eventuele operatieve ingreep waarvoor aanvullende informatie van de MRI scan noodzakelijk is. Om te voorkomen dat een MRI-scan opnieuw gemaakt dient te worden in het centrum van eventuele overplaatsing omdat de kwaliteit niet naar behoeven is of de verkeerde sequenties zijn vervaardigd, is de werkgroep van mening dat op voorhand afspraken gemaakt moeten worden of en waar een MRI gemaakt zou moeten worden.

#### Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Het vervaardigen van een CT-CWK brengt extra kosten met zich mee.

#### Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

Het vervaardigen van een CT-CWK is alleen gerechtvaardigd indien aangenomen wordt dat het potentieel leidt tot een verandering van beleid, bijvoorbeeld een interventie, ingreep of extra observatie van de patiënt. Dit komt doordat een CT-CWK extra stralingsbelasting met zich meebrengt (zie hiervoor het kopje *gebruik van ioniserende straling* in de algemene inleiding). Een conventionele opname van de CWK en een CT-CWK zijn beiden onderzoeken welke onder standaard zorg valt voor laboranten. Er valt dan ook niet te verwachten dat implementatie van een van deze genoemde onderzoeken tot onwerkbare situaties zal leiden. Alle centra in Nederland beschikken over beide apparaten en voor beide onderzoeken zijn hetzelfde aantal laboranten nodig.

### **Aanbevelingen**

#### *Aanbeveling-1*

##### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies

CWK letsel bij kinderen is heel zeldzaam. Missen van CWK letsel kan ernstige gevolgen hebben voor de patiënt. Om te voorkomen dat bij alle patiënten op de Spoedeisende Hulp beeldvorming van de CWK wordt vervaardigd is het raadzaam gebruik te maken van een beslisregel (triagetool). Voor kinderen kan bij gebrek aan een betere beslisregel de NEXUS criteria gebruikt worden. Er is geen bewijs dat de Canadian C-spine Rules toepasbaar zijn op kinderen.

Verricht een X-CWK op basis van de NEXUS-criteria om de stralingsbelasting zoveel mogelijk te beperken.

Verricht de X-CWK in drie richtingen: lateraal, anterieure-posteriere en odontoid opname. Verricht echter **geen** odontoid opname bij kinderen onder de 8 jaar oud.

#### Aanbeveling-2

##### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies

Er is in principe geen plaats voor het primair vervaardigen van een CT van de CWK bij kinderen vanwege de hogere stralingsbelasting en de beperkte meerwaarde van een CT-CWK ten opzichte van conventionele beeldvorming. In uitzonderlijk gevallen zoals een patiënt welke hemodynamisch instabiel is, en/of met een Eye opening, best Motor response, best Verbal response (EMV) < 8, en/of bij patiënten waar al een indicatie bestaat voor een total body CT kan, bij kinderen direct een CT van de CWK worden vervaardigd (zonder contrast).

Verricht geen CT-CWK als primaire beeldvormingsmodaliteit bij kinderen voor het uitsluiten/aantonen van CWK letsel.

Overweeg om primair een CT-CWK te maken indien er sprake is van een hemodynamisch instabiele patiënt of bij een patiënt met een Eye Motor Verbal (EMV) < 8.

#### Aanbeveling-3

##### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventie

Indien er sprake is van een neurologische uitval passend bij mogelijk myelumletsel dient men te evalueren of er sprake is van ligamentair letsel en/of protrusie van ossale structuren in het spinale kanaal. Hiervoor is een MRI-scan het aangewezen diagnostisch onderzoek. Een MRI-scan hoeft over het algemeen niet ten tijde van de initiële traumascreening verricht te worden, maar indien mogelijk wel zo spoedig mogelijk na de trauma opvang dan wel voorafgaand aan een eventuele operatieve ingreep waarvoor aanvullende informatie van de MRI scan noodzakelijk is.

Maak bij neurologische symptomen passend bij myelum letsel aanvullend een MRI-scan van de cervicale wervelkolom.

Maak afspraken binnen het lokale traumanetwerk en stem onderling af waar de MRI gemaakt wordt indien er een indicatie voor MRI bestaat. Indien een MRI wordt gemaakt is het belangrijk de MRI-beelden mee te sturen naar het ontvangend centrum.

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## Bijlagen bij module 5

### Evidencetabellen

**Evidence table for diagnostic test accuracy studies**

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Index test (test of interest)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Reference test                                                                                                         | Follow-up                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Outcome measures and effect size                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| Somppi, 2018    | <b>Type of study<sup>4</sup>:</b> Observational, retrospective study.<br><br><b>Setting and country:</b> urban tertiary care center, USA<br><br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The authors declare no conflict of interest. | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b> children and adolescents younger than 19 years who presented with possible neck injury to an urban tertiary care center, which is designated as an ACS level I pediatric trauma center.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients who underwent CT imaging as part of a diagnostic procedure (i.e., for abscess drainage) | <b>Describe index test:</b> CT<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Cervical spine injury was defined as ligamentous or osseous injury that was documented by the attending radiologist in his/her report.<br><br><b>Comparator test<sup>5</sup>:</b> X-ray<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Cervical spine injury was defined as ligamentous or osseous injury that was documented by the attending radiologist in his/her report. | <b>Describe reference test<sup>6</sup>:</b> MRI and clinical follow-up (for up to 1 month after their index ED visit). | <b>Time between the index test and reference test:</b> not reported.<br><br><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Cervical spine injury was defined as ligamentous or osseous injury that was documented by the attending radiologist in his/her report. | <b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b><br>N (%) not reported.<br><br><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b> Not reported. | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available)<sup>4</sup>:</b><br><br><b>Prevalence:</b> 1.6% (9 patients with confirmed cervical spine injury)<br><br><b>Diagnostic accuracy:</b><br>CT<br>Sens: 100% (95%CI 52%-100%)<br>Spec: 100% (96%-100%)<br>NPV: 1 (0.96-1)<br>PPV: 1 (0.52-1)<br><br>X-ray<br>Sens: 83% (95%CI 36%-99%)<br>Spec: 97% (95%CI 96%-99%)<br>NPV: 0.99 (0.98-0.99)<br>PPV: 0.31 (0.12-0.59) | Imaging was performed in all patients included in the study, 86.6% received an x-ray, 47.9% of patients received a CT, and 4.9% of patients received an MRI.<br><br>A total of 51.7% of patients received only 1 imaging study, 40.9% received 2 studies, 6.6% received 3 studies, and 0.5% (3 patients) received 4 or more studies. |

<sup>4</sup> In geval van een case-control design moeten de patiëntkarakteristieken per groep (cases en controls) worden uitgewerkt. NB; case control studies zullen de accuratesse overschatten (Lijmer et al., 1999)

<sup>5</sup> Comparator test is vergelijkbaar met de C uit de PICO van een interventievraag. Er kunnen ook meerdere tests worden vergeleken. Voeg die toe als comparator test 2 etc. Let op: de comparator test kan nooit de referentiestandaard zijn.

<sup>6</sup> De referentiestandaard is de test waarmee definitief wordt aangetoond of iemand al dan niet ziek is. Idealiter is de referentiestandaard de Gouden standaard (100% sensitief en 100% specifiek). Let op! dit is niet de "comparison test/index 2".

<sup>4</sup> Beschrijf de statistische parameters voor de vergelijking van de indextest(en) met de referentietest, en voor de vergelijking tussen de indextesten onderling (als er twee of meer indextesten worden vergeleken).

|             |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                         |
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|             |                                                                                                                         | <p>or interventional radiology) or patients who received CT imaging before transfer to our trauma center.</p> <p><b>N=</b> 574 children</p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b> 1.6% (9 patients with confirmed cervical spine injury)</p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> 9.70 (IQR 4.8 – 13.8 years)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 42.5 % Female</p> <p><b>Other important characteristics:</b> The most common mechanism of injury was fall, representing 50% of all injury.</p> | report.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                          | <p><b>Effective radiation dose:</b> The median dose for cervical CTs was 4.51 mSv (IQR 3.84-5.59 mSv) and 2.57 mSv for head CTs.</p> <p>The median effective dose delivered during a cervical CT increased as age increased, while the median dose during a head CT decreased as age increased.</p> <p>Median effective dose: Cervical spine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1: 2.94 mSv</li> <li>1-4: 4.0 mSv</li> <li>5-9: 4.74 mSv</li> <li>10-14: 4.83 mSv</li> <li>&gt;14: 5.10 mSv</li> </ul> <p>Head:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1: 3.95 mSv</li> <li>1-4: 3.13 mSv</li> <li>5-9: 2.43 mSv</li> <li>10-14: 2.60 mSv</li> <li>&gt;14: 1.68 mSv</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Silva, 2009 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> retrospective, observational study.</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> pediatric emergency</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> Patients were included if they had undergone lateral view radiography within 1 week of trauma and MDCT examination of the cervical spine within</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p><b>Describe index test:</b> lateral view radiographs.</p> <p><b>Comparator test:</b> multiple view radiographs.</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Each lateral view radiograph was evaluated for the presence or absence of the following</p> | <p><b>Describe reference test:</b> Multidirectional CT</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> The scans were evaluated for the presence or absence of the same</p> | <p><b>Time between the index test and reference test:</b> one month, to minimize recall bias. The reader was blinded to the clinical</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p><u>Lateral view radiographs:</u> 33/234 (14.1%) patients had positive findings on lateral view radiograph.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Lateral view radiographs were evaluated by a senior pediatric radiology fellow who was blinded to the patient's history and physical examination</p> |

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|  | <p>department, Canada</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients were excluded if the lateral view radiography technique was suboptimal or was non-diagnostic on all cervical levels (i.e., occiput to C7).</p> <p><b>N=</b> 234 children</p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b></p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> range from 3 months to 17 years (median 11 years and 4 months).</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>Other important characteristics:</b> Most injuries were due to sports of play.</p> | <p>1 week of the corresponding lateral view radiography.</p> <p>abnormalities: atlantooccipital (0–C1) subluxation/dislocation, C1 ring fracture, atlantoaxial (C1–C2) rotatory subluxation, C1–C2 subluxation/dislocation, fracture of the odontoid process, C2 spondylolisthesis, vertebral body wedge fracture, posterior arch (pedicle, lamina, facets) fracture or dislocation, and spinous process fracture.</p> <p>Both the lateral view radiographs and the other radiographic views were graded as being of diagnostic quality or not.</p> | <p>abnormalities as for the index and comparator test.</p> | <p>findings and the original report.</p> <p><b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b> None.</p> <p><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b> None.</p> | <p>The addition of other radiographic views changed the interpretation in five patients (2.1%): from negative to positive in four patients (FN = 4). And from positive to negative in 1 patient (FP = 1). In a sixth patient, the lateral views showed two abnormalities, but only one could be seen on the remaining views.</p> <p><b>Multiple views:</b> All patients for whom additional views (multiview radiographs) changed the interpretation of the lateral view radiograph (most from negative to positive) had negative CT findings. Hence, additional views did not improve the performance of radiography but, instead, marginally decreased specificity.</p> <p><b>MDCT:</b> 23/234 (9.8%) had positive findings on CT, of which 15 were unstable injuries. In 11/23 patients, a segment of the cervical spine was suboptimally imaged on the lateral view radiograph. However, in 10 of the 11 patients (91%), the CT abnormality was on a level where the lateral view radiograph was considered</p> | <p>findings, the original radiography report, and other radiographic views and radiologic studies.</p> <p>All patients underwent lateral view radiography and MDCT within 1 week of each other.</p> <p>The time interval from the trauma to lateral view radiography was 0–7 days (mean, 0 days; median, 0 days). The time interval from the trauma to CT was 0–9 days (mean, 1 day; median, 0 days). The time interval from lateral view radiography to CT was –4 days to +5 days (mean, 0 days; median, 0 days). The time interval from lateral view radiography to multiview radiography</p> |
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|            |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | diagnostic. For the remaining patient, the CT abnormality was on a level deemed nondiagnostic on the lateral view, so we considered the CT findings to be negative. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, 22 patients were considered to have positive findings on CT.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | was -4 days to +16 days (mean, 0 days; median, 0 days).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Rana, 2009 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> retrospective, observational study.</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> level 1 trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported.</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> pediatric trauma patients (&lt;18 years old) who had cervical spine imaging and/or a CSI.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Patients without imaging for CSI or without a CSI</p> <p><b>N=</b> 318 children</p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b> 27 patients with CSI</p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> average age 10.2 (+/- 5.7 years)</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> 64% males, 36% females.</p> <p><b>Other important characteristics:</b> The</p> | <p><b>Describe index test:</b> CT</p> <p><b>Comparator test:</b> plain radiographs</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> not described.</p> | <p><b>Describe reference test:</b> For plain radiographs: CT. For CT: further clinical and radiographic review.</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> not described.</p> | <p><b>Time between the index test and reference test:</b> not reported</p> <p><b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b> None.</p> <p><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?</b> None.</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p>Diagnostic accuracy:<br/> <u>CT</u><br/>     FP: 7<br/>     TP: 27<br/>     FN: 0<br/>     TN: 291</p> <p>Sensitivity: 1.0<br/>     Specificity: 0.976<br/>     PPV: 79.4%.</p> <p><u>Plain radiographs</u><br/>     Sensitivity: 61.5%<br/>     Specificity: 1.6%<br/>     PPV: 61.5%</p> <p>The average time to clear a cervical spine in patients with a suspected/suggested CSI was as 3067 minutes (51 hours) for plain radiographs versus 2507 minutes (42 hours) after CT</p> | <p>Plain C-spine radiographs, CT scan, or both were used, and the decision was made by the designated leader of the trauma team.</p> <p>A false-positive on plain radiograph was defined as a report of a positive spine injury that was not visualized on a subsequent CT scan. A false-positive on CT scan was an initial report of an injury that was found not to be true after further clinical and radiographic review. False-negative was defined as no injury seen on the initial</p> |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                     |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                            |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>average ISS was 14.2 +/- 12, and the average GCS was 13 +/- 5.</p> <p>CT scanning was performed in 63% (n=200) patients, plain radiographs in 20%. 17% of the patients underwent both image modalities.</p>                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | (P N.05).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>In this study, the patients receiving CT had 1.25 times the effective radiation dose compared to plain films. However, the comparison groups were markedly different by the patients undergoing a CT scan were significantly sicker regarding having an abnormal head CT (41% versus 20%), intubated (20% versus 2%), or transferred to intensive care unit or operating room (46% versus 23%) when compared to the group only receiving plain films.</p> | <p>imaging modality but then diagnosed on subsequent imaging. Data are represented as mean SD, unless otherwise noted.</p> |
| Hernandez, 2004 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> retrospective, observational study.</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> emergency department, USA</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported.</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> patients aged 5 years and under who were seen in our emergency department for suspected cervical spine trauma</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>N=</b> 606 children</p> <p><b>Mean age ± SD:</b> age range 1 – 60</p> | <p><b>Describe index test:</b> plain radiographs</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Not described.</p> | <p><b>Describe reference test:</b> CT</p> <p><b>Cut-off point(s):</b> Not described.</p> | <p><b>Time between the index test and reference test:</b> not reported</p> <p><b>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?</b> None.</p> <p><b>Reasons for incomplete outcome data</b></p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p>CT studies were positive in terms of fracture, dislocation, or instability in only 4 of 147 patients (2.7%). Another five patients (3.4%) demonstrated extraneous, non-clinically significant, and non-traumatic findings. Of the 4 patients with positive CT studies, all (100%) had positive, clinically significant plain film findings demonstrating fractures in the upper two-thirds of the upper cervical spine. The CT finding</p> | <p>Four-hundred and fifty-nine (75.7%) of the patients were cleared by way of clinical and plain film radiographic findings (Table 1). The remaining 147 patients (24.3%) were subject to CT evaluation because of inadequate plain film visualization of the cervical spine.</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                            |

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|  |  | <p>months (mean 27 months).</p> <p><b>Sex:</b> the M/F ratio was 352/254.</p> <p><b>Other important characteristics:</b></p> |  |  | <p><b>described?</b><br/>None.</p> <p>in these patients did not alter the course of clinical management or outcome.<br/>.</p> |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

**Evidence table for intervention studies (randomized controlled trials and non-randomized *observational* studies (cohort studies, case-control studies, case series))<sup>1</sup>**

This table is also suitable for diagnostic studies (screening studies) that compare the effectiveness of two or more tests. This only applies if the test is included as part of a test-and-treat strategy - otherwise the evidence table for studies of diagnostic test accuracy should be used.

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Patient characteristics <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Intervention (I)                                                | Comparison / control (C) <sup>3</sup>                                             | Follow-up                                                                                                                                                        | Outcome measures and effect size <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments |
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| Muchow, 2012    | <p><b>Type of study:</b> retrospective observational study.</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> academic, level 1 trauma center, USA.</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> Supported by University of Wisconsin Institute for Clinical and Translational Research (UW ICTR), funded through an NIH Clinical and Translational Science Award (CSTA) grant 1 UL1 RR025011.</p> <p>Received stock</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> patients (&lt;18 years) with level 1 or 2 trauma, and who had cervical spine imaging by plain radiographs or CT.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/>Intervention: 393<br/>Control: 224</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> | <p>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):<br/>CT</p> | <p>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):<br/>Plain radiographs (X-ray)</p> | <p><b>Length of follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> | <p>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</p> <p><b>Mean radiation absorbed:</b></p> <p><b>CT:</b><br/>Male: 63.6 mGy<br/>Female: 64.2 mGy</p> <p>Age significantly impacted the dose as younger patients received, on average, less radiation to the thyroid: young males (0–6 years) = 51.7 mGy, young females</p> |          |

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|  | <p>options from TeraMedica and funding from TeraMedica and General Electric.</p> | <p>Groups comparable at baseline? Not reported.</p> |  |  | <p>(0–6 years) = 55.5 mGy; males (7–11 years) = 51.3 mGy, females (7–11 years) = 56.2 mGy; and adolescent males (12–17 years) = 70.2 mGy, adolescent females (12–17 years) = 68.3 mGy.</p> <p>The radiation dose received by the younger two age groups was significantly lower than the adolescent age groups but not significantly different between the youngest two age groups, males and females alike (Table 2).</p> <p><b>X-ray:</b><br/>           Male: 0.90 mGy<br/>           Female: 0.96 mGy<br/>           Increased age was associated with greater thyroid radiation absorption for both genders in the oldest age group (12-17 years)</p> |  |
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|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        |                                                                                |                                                                                           | compared with the two younger groups.                                                                            |                                                                                                                                       |
| Adelgais,<br>2004 | <u>Type of study:</u><br>observational,<br>prospective<br><br><u>Setting and country:</u><br>level 1 pediatric<br>trauma center, USA | <u>Inclusion criteria:</u><br>paediatric trauma<br>patients aged 0-<br>14 who required<br>radiographic<br>evaluation of<br>both the cranium | Describe intervention<br>(treatment/procedure/test):<br><br>Helical CT | Describe control<br>(treatment/procedure/test):<br><br>Conventional radiograph | <u>Length of<br/>follow-up:</u><br>Not<br>reported.<br><br><u>Loss-to-<br/>follow-up:</u> | Outcome measures<br>and effect size<br>(include 95%CI and p-<br>value if available):<br><br>Mean radiation time: | IF HCT or conventional<br>radiography was<br>inadequate or if it<br>suggested any<br>abnormalities, patients<br>underwent a targeted, |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p><u>Funding and conflicts of interest:</u> not reported.</p> <p>and the cervical spine.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> not reported.</p> <p><u>N total at baseline:</u><br/>Intervention: 72<br/>Control: 64</p> <p>Thirty-six of the 64 patients originally assigned to receive conventional radiography actually received HCT at the discretion of the trauma team. Of the 72 patients originally assigned to HCT, 11 underwent conventional radiography to screen the cervical spine at the discretion of the trauma team.</p> <p><u>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</u><br/><i>I: 6.8 years</i></p> |  |  | <p>Not reported.</p> <p><u>Incomplete outcome data:</u><br/>Not reported.</p> <p>Mean radiation dose:<br/>CT: 432 mRem<br/>(95%CI 340 – 465)<br/>X-ray: 127 mRem<br/>(95%CI 117 – 138)<br/>Adjusted difference:<br/>329 (95%CI 282 – 376)</p> | <p>incremental, thin-section CT of the cervical spine of the area in question.</p> <p>At the time of this study, both protocols of cervical spine screening radiography were used as part of the routine standard of care of trauma patients at the institution. The ultimate choice of imaging protocol was at the discretion of the trauma team, making crossover between the two arms of the study possible. Physicians were not blinded to CT patient factors such as mechanism and injury severity, and there were no specific criteria for reassignment between the two arms of the study.</p> |
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|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | <p><i>C: 6.9 years<br/>Actual protocol experienced: 6.9 versus. 6.7 years old.</i></p> <p><i>Sex:<br/>I: 63% M<br/>C: 59% M<br/>Actual protocol experienced: 58% versus. 67% male.</i></p> <p>Groups comparable at baseline? The originally assigned treatment groups were similar for age, gender, mechanism of injury, and injury severity.</p> <p>However, when comparing the two groups on the basis of the actual cervical spine screening imaging experienced, there were some significant differences.</p> |  |  |  |  |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                             |                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| Keenan,<br>2001 | <p><u>Type of study:</u> retrospective, observational study.</p> <p><u>Setting and country:</u> emergency department, USA</p> <p><u>Funding and conflicts of interest:</u> not reported.</p> | <p><u>Inclusion criteria:</u> All patients younger than 16 years old who were admitted to the emergency department between January 1998 and June 1999 with suspected head trauma, and who underwent both helical CT of the head and neck radiography were identified.</p> <p><u>Exclusion criteria:</u> not reported.</p> <p><u>N total at baseline:</u> Intervention: 21<br/>Control: 42</p> <p><u>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</u><br/>Sex:<br/><i>I: 66.7% M<br/>C: 54.8% M</i></p> <p>Groups comparable at baseline? Yes</p> | <p>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test): CT</p> | <p>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test): Conventional radiograph</p> | <p><u>Length of follow-up:</u> Not reported.</p> <p><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u> Not reported.</p> <p><u>Incomplete outcome data:</u> Not reported.</p> | <p>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</p> <p><u>Plain radiographs:</u> 63 patients received X-ray<br/>12 FP<br/>1 TP<br/>TN: 50<br/>Specificity: 81%.</p> <p>CT was used as a reference test.</p> <p><u>Effective dose:</u> Children who underwent initial cervical spine CT did receive a higher effective dose of radiation (<math>6.2 \pm 2.2</math> mSv versus <math>3.2 \pm 2.2</math> mSv, <math>p &lt; 0.001</math>); however, children who had a Glasgow coma score of less than 8 and who underwent initial cervical spine CT at the time of head CT received equivalent doses of radiation (<math>7.0 \pm 2.2</math> mSv versus <math>5.6 \pm 2.0</math> mSv, <math>p =</math></p> |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                                                                                      |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.15) compared with those children who did not undergo initial cervical spine CT, regardless of mechanism of injury. |  |
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**Notes:**

1. Prognostic balance between treatment groups is usually guaranteed in randomized studies, but non-randomized (observational) studies require matching of patients between treatment groups (case-control studies) or multivariate adjustment for prognostic factors (confounders) (cohort studies); the evidence table should contain sufficient details on these procedures.
2. Provide data per treatment group on the most important prognostic factors ((potential) confounders)
3. For case-control studies, provide sufficient detail on the procedure used to match cases and controls.
4. For cohort studies, provide sufficient detail on the (multivariate) analyses used to adjust for (potential) confounders.

### Risk of bias assessment diagnostic accuracy studies (QUADAS II, 2011)

| Study reference | Patient selection                                                                                                                                                                                 | Index test                                                                                                                                                                                | Reference standard                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Flow and timing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments with respect to applicability                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Somppi, 2018    | <u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u><br>Yes | <u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</u><br>Unclear<br><br><u>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</u><br>Yes | <u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</u><br>Unclear | <u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u><br>Unclear<br><br><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u><br>No<br><br><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u><br>No<br><br><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u><br>Yes | <u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u><br>No<br><br><u>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</u><br>Yes, not all patients received the index and comparison test and the reference test was not standard for all included children. Only negative findings on X-ray or CT were followed-up.<br><br><u>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</u><br>No |
|                 | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?                                                                                                                              | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?                                                                                                | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?                                                                                                                   | CONCLUSION<br>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                 | <b>RISK: LOW</b>                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>RISK: UNCLEAR</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>RISK: UNCLEAR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>RISK: HIGH</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Hale, 2017      | <u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br>Yes<br><br><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u>                                                                           | <u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</u><br>No                                                                          | <u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u><br>Yes                                                                                                                              | <u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u><br>Unclear                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u><br>No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u></p> <p>Yes</p>                                                                                                                                    | <p>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</p> <p>Yes</p>                                                                                                                       | <p>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</p> <p>No</p>                                                                                                 | <p>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u></p> <p>Yes</p>                                                                                                          | <p>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</p> <p>No</p> <p>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</p> <p>No</p>                                                                                                  |
|             | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: LOW</b></p>                                                                                                                 | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: HIGH</b></p>                                                            | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: HIGH</b></p>                                                                               | <p>CONCLUSION<br/>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?</p> <p><b>RISK: LOW</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Silva, 2009 | <p><u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> | <p>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</p> <p>Yes</p> | <p>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</p> <p>Yes</p> | <p>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u></p> <p>Yes</p> | <p>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</p> <p>No</p> <p>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</p> <p>No</p> <p>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</p> <p>No</p> |
|             | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?</p>                                                                                                                                         | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?</p>                                                                                     | <p>CONCLUSION:<br/>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?</p>                                                                                                        | <p>CONCLUSION<br/>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

|                 | RISK: LOW                                                                                                                                                                                                   | RISK: LOW                                                                                                                                                                                     | RISK: LOW                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | RISK: LOW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rosa, 2009      | <p><u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u><br/>Yes</p>  | <p><u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</u><br/>NA</p> | <p><u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</u><br/>No</p> | <p><u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u><br/>Unclear</p> <p><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u><br/>Yes</p> | <p><u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by the reference standard does not match the review question?</u><br/>No</p> |
|                 | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?                                                                                                                                        | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?                                                                                                    | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?                                                                                                                       | CONCLUSION<br>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hernandez, 2009 | <p><u>Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Was a case-control design avoided?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Did the study avoid inappropriate exclusions?</u><br/>Yes</p> | <p><u>Were the index test results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the reference standard?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>If a threshold was used, was it pre-specified?</u><br/>NA</p> | <p><u>Is the reference standard likely to correctly classify the target condition?</u><br/>Yes</p> <p><u>Were the reference standard results interpreted without knowledge of the results of the index test?</u><br/>No</p> | <p><u>Was there an appropriate interval between index test(s) and reference standard?</u><br/>Unclear</p> <p><u>Did all patients receive a reference standard?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Did patients receive the same reference standard?</u><br/>Yes</p>                                                                  | <p><u>Are there concerns that the included patients do not match the review question?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the index test, its conduct, or interpretation differ from the review question?</u><br/>No</p> <p><u>Are there concerns that the target condition as defined by</u></p>                                                                   |

|  |                                                                                       |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                         | <u>Were all patients included in the analysis?</u><br>Yes                    | <u>the reference standard does not match the review question?</u><br>No |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the selection of patients have introduced bias?<br><br>RISK: LOW | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the conduct or interpretation of the index test have introduced bias?<br><br>RISK: LOW | CONCLUSION:<br>Could the reference standard, its conduct, or its interpretation have introduced bias?<br><br>RISK: HIGH | CONCLUSION<br>Could the patient flow have introduced bias?<br><br>RISK: HIGH |                                                                         |

**Judgments on risk of bias are dependent on the research question: some items are more likely to introduce bias than others, and may be given more weight in the final conclusion on the overall risk of bias per domain:**

Patient selection:

- Consecutive or random sample has a low risk to introduce bias.
- A case control design is very likely to overestimate accuracy and thus introduce bias.
- Inappropriate exclusion is likely to introduce bias.

Index test:

- This item is similar to “blinding” in intervention studies. The potential for bias is related to the subjectivity of index test interpretation and the order of testing.
- Selecting the test threshold to optimise sensitivity and/or specificity may lead to overoptimistic estimates of test performance and introduce bias.

Reference standard:

- When the reference standard is not 100% sensitive and 100% specific, disagreements between the index test and reference standard may be incorrect, which increases the risk of bias.
- This item is similar to “blinding” in intervention studies. The potential for bias is related to the subjectivity of index test interpretation and the order of testing.

Flow and timing:

- If there is a delay or if treatment is started between index test and reference standard, misclassification may occur due to recovery or deterioration of the condition, which increases the risk of bias.
- If the results of the index test influence the decision on whether to perform the reference standard or which reference standard is used, estimated diagnostic accuracy may be biased.
- All patients who were recruited into the study should be included in the analysis, if not, the risk of bias is increased.

**Judgement on applicability:**

Patient selection: there may be concerns regarding applicability if patients included in the study differ from those targeted by the review question, in terms of severity of the target condition, demographic features, presence of differential diagnosis or co-morbidity, setting of the study and previous testing protocols.

Index test: if index tests methods differ from those specified in the review question there may be concerns regarding applicability.

Reference standard: the reference standard may be free of bias but the target condition that it defines may differ from the target condition specified in the review question.

| <b>Study reference<br/>(first author,<br/>year of<br/>publication)</b> | <b>Bias due to a non-representative<br/>or ill-defined sample of<br/>patients?<sup>1</sup></b><br><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear) | <b>Bias due to insufficiently long, or<br/>incomplete follow-up, or differences in<br/>follow-up between treatment groups?<sup>2</sup></b><br><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear) | <b>Bias due to ill-defined or inadequately<br/>measured outcome ?<sup>3</sup></b><br><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear)   | <b>Bias due to inadequate<br/>adjustment for all important<br/>prognostic factors?<sup>4</sup></b><br><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Muchow, 2012                                                           | Unlikely                                                                                                                        | Unclear, follow-up was not reported.                                                                                                                                        | Unlikely, as the outcome measures were hard (objective) and therefore not subjected to bias from a lack of blinding. | Likely, corrections for potential prognostic factors were not performed.                                                            |
| Adelgais, 2004                                                         | Unlikely                                                                                                                        | Unclear, follow-up was not reported.                                                                                                                                        | Unlikely, as the outcome measures were hard (objective) and therefore not subjected to bias from a lack of blinding. | Unlikely, adjustment for important prognostic factors was performed.                                                                |
| Keenan, 2001                                                           | Unlikely                                                                                                                        | Unclear, follow-up was not reported.                                                                                                                                        | Unlikely, as the outcome measures were hard (objective) and therefore not subjected to bias from a lack of blinding. | Likely, corrections for potential prognostic factors were not performed.                                                            |

## Exclusietabel

| Auteur en jaartal | Redenen van exclusie                                                                         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Takami, 2014      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Drudi, 2003       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Daffner, 2006     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Lawrason, 2001    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Brooks, 2001      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Sharma, 2007      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| VandenBerg, 2019  | Voldoet niet aan PICO: de studie includeert ook volwassenen                                  |
| Slack, 2004       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geïncludeerde studies maken geen vergelijking tussen CT-CWK en X-CWK. |
| Lindholm, 2019    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: patiënten hebben allemaal positieve bevindingen op plain radiographs  |
| Slaar, 2017       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Hale, 2017        | Voldoet niet aan de PICO: alleen patiënten met trauma (niet potentieel trauma)               |
| Garton, 2008      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Jimenez, 2008     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Willner, 2012     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Avellino, 2005    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Cui, 2016         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Luehmann, 2020    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Rosati, 2015      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Sun, 2013         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Tolhurst, 2013    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Adelgais, 2014    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Bennett, 2015     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Barnes, 2019      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Moore, 2017       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Platzer, 2006     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Wadhwa, 2011      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Al-Sarheed, 2020  | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Hopper, 2020      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Hutchings, 2009   | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Mannix, 2011      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |
| Anderson, 2010    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking CT-CWK versus. X-CWK                                |

## Zoekverantwoording

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                   |
| Uitgangsvraag: Welke test kan het beste gebruikt (CT-CWK versus X-CWK) worden in het diagnostisch traject bij kinderen tot 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel van CWK ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Datum: 25-02-2020 |
| Periode: 2000-2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Talen: Engels     |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                   |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Voor deze vraag is gezocht op de P, de I en de C van de PICO. Voor de P (kinderen tot 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel) is het standaard kinderfilter gecombineerd met termen gerelateerd aan trauma/injury en verder aangevuld met kind-specifieke trauma termen zoals APLS. De drie sleutelartikelen van Slaar (2017), Viccellio (2001) en Cui (2016) worden gevonden met de zoekopdracht. Het sleutelartikel van Nigrovic (2012) wordt niet gevonden om het geen element over CT-CWK heeft. Het zou verder wel uit de search komen. |                   |

## Zoekverantwoording

| Databa<br>se | Zoektermen                                                                   |     |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Embase       | #16        #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15<br>#15        #8 NOT (#12 OR #13 OR #14) | 349 |
|              |                                                                              | 240 |

|  |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |         |
|--|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|  | #14 | #8 AND #11 NOT (#12 OR #13)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 89      |
|  | #13 | #8 AND #10 NOT #12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 17      |
|  | #12 | #8 AND #9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3       |
|  | #11 | 'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 5148002 |
|  | #10 | 'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2990657 |
|  | #9  | 'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 483936  |
|  | #8  | #3 AND #6 AND #7 AND (english)/lim AND (2000-2020)/py NOT ('conference abstract'/it OR 'editorial'/it OR 'letter'/it OR 'note'/it) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 349     |
|  | #7  | ('radiography'/exp/mj OR 'x ray'/exp/mj) AND ('cervical spine'/exp OR neck:ti,ab,kw OR cervical:ti,ab,kw OR cervico*:ti,ab,kw) OR 'cervical spine radiography'/exp OR (((radio* OR 'x' OR xray* OR roentgeno*) NEAR/2 (neck OR cervical OR cervico)):ti,ab,kw)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 21244   |
|  | #6  | #4 AND #5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 77430   |
|  | #5  | 'cervical spine'/exp OR neck:ti,ab,kw OR cervical:ti,ab,kw OR cervico*:ti,ab,kw                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 571949  |
|  | #4  | 'x-ray computed tomography'/exp OR 'computed tomography scanner'/exp OR 'computer assisted tomography'/exp OR ((compute* NEAR/3 tomograph*):ti,ab,kw) OR cat:ti,ab,kw OR ct:ti,ab,kw                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1419136 |
|  | #3  | #1 OR #2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 624869  |
|  | #2  | ('traumatology'/exp OR 'injury'/exp OR 'emergency care'/exp OR 'multiple trauma'/exp OR 'intensive care'/exp OR 'intensive care unit'/exp OR 'emergency health service'/exp OR injur*:ti,ab,kw OR trauma*:ti,ab,kw OR emergenc*:ti,ab,kw OR polytrauma*:ti,ab,kw) AND (infan*:ti,ab OR newborn*:ti,ab OR 'new born*':ti,ab OR perinat*:ti,ab OR neonat*:ti,ab OR 'baby'/exp OR baby*:ti,ab OR babies:ti,ab OR toddler*:ti,ab OR 'minors'/exp/mj OR minors*:ti,ab OR 'boy'/exp OR boy:ti,ab OR boys:ti,ab OR boyfriend:ti,ab OR boyhood:ti,ab OR girl*:ti,ab OR kid:ti,ab OR kids:ti,ab OR 'child'/exp OR child*:ti,ab OR children*:ti,ab OR schoolchild*:ti,ab OR 'schoolchild'/exp OR adolescen*:ti,ab OR juvenil*:ti,ab OR youth*:ti,ab OR teen*:ti,ab OR pubescen*:ti,ab OR pediatric*:ti,ab OR paediatric*:ti,ab OR paediatric*:ti,ab OR school:ti,ab OR school*:ti,ab OR prematur*:ti,ab OR preterm*:ti,ab OR 'pediatrics'/exp) | 623855  |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
|                   | #1<br>'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw<br>OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'childhood trauma'/exp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 14248 |
| Medline<br>(OVID) | <p>1 ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support').ti,ab,kf. (271)</p> <p>2 (exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Traumatology/ or exp Emergency Medicine/ or exp Emergency Medical Services/ or exp Emergency Service, Hospital/ or exp Critical Care/ or exp Multiple Trauma/ or injur*.ti,ab,kf. or trauma*.ti,ab,kf. or emergenc*.ti,ab,kf. or polytrauma*.ti,ab,kf.) and (child* or schoolchild* or infan* or adolescen* or pediatri* or paediatr* or neonat* or boy or boys or boyhood or girl or girls or girlhood or youth or youths or baby or babies or toddler* or childhood or teen or teens or teenager* or newborn* or postneonat* or postnat* or puberty or preschool* or suckling* or picu or nicu or juvenile?).tw. (219929)</p> <p>3 (exp Tomography, X-Ray Computed/ or (compute* adj3 tomograph*).ti,ab,kf. or cat.ti,ab,kf. or ct.ti,ab,kf.) and (exp Cervical Vertebrae/ or necki.ti,ab,kf. or cervical.ti,ab,kf. or cervico*.ti,ab,kf.) (22770)</p> <p>4 ((exp Radiography/ or exp X-Rays/) and (exp Cervical Vertebrae/ or neck.ti,ab,kf. or cervical.ti,ab,kf. or cervico*.ti,ab,kf.)) or ((radio* or 'x' or xray* or roentgeno*) adj2 (neck or cervical or cervico)).ti,ab,kf. (57120)</p> <p>5 1 or 2 (220035)</p> <p>6 3 and 4 and 5 (688)</p> <p>7 limit 6 to (english language and yr="2000 -Current") (516)</p> <p>8 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (432528)</p> <p>9 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1948940)</p> <p>10 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3367896)</p> <p>11 7 and 8 (35)</p> <p>12 (7 and 9) not 11 (17)</p> <p>13 (7 and 10) not (11 or 12) (166)</p> <p>14 7 not (11 or 12 or 13) (298)</p> <p>15 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 (516)</p> |       |

### Zoekopbrengst

|                        | EMBASE     | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| SRs                    | 3          | 35           | 31         |
| RCTs                   | 17         | 17           | 28         |
| Observationele studies | 89         | 166          | 212        |
| <b>Totaal</b>          | <b>109</b> | <b>218</b>   | <b>271</b> |

## Module 6 Beeldvorming thoracale en lumbale wervelkolom

### Uitgangsvraag

Wat zijn de indicaties voor beeldvorming van de thoracale of lumbale wervelkolom (TWK/LWK) bij kinderen bij acute traumaopvang.

### Inleiding

Bij de traumaopvang van kinderen is er momenteel geen goede eenduidige richtlijn beschikbaar voor de indicatie voor benodigde aanvullende diagnostiek en welke modaliteit er gekozen dient te worden. De afweging tussen de benodigde diagnostiek en de stralingsbelasting conform het ALARA principe is lastig. Zowel conventionele röntgenbeelden als CT-scans zijn niet in staat de kraakbenige (nog niet geossificeerde) structuren in het immature skelet af te beelden. Om te voorkomen dat veel kinderen een onnodige CT-TWK/LWK krijgen, die niet bijdragend is in het identificeren van de letsels, maar wel stralingsbelasting oplevert, kijken we wat indicaties zijn voor aanvullend onderzoek van de TWK/LWK middels conventionele opnames of CT. Aangezien het om de initiële traumascreening gaat, valt MRI buiten beschouwing.

### Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

Which factors predict an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

|                    |                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P: patients        | children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injury (< 16 years);                                         |
| I: intervention    | prognostic factors for predicting thoracolumbar spine fractures;                                                         |
| C: comparison      | absence of prognostic factors for predicting thoracolumbar spine fractures;                                              |
| O: outcome measure | risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures:<br>Timing initial trauma admission;<br>Setting (pediatric) emergency departments. |

Ideally, we would include studies investigating clinical impact of a prognostic model. Because we did not find such studies, we decided to include studies with at least a multivariable analysis.

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures as critical outcome measures for decision making.

A priori, the guideline committee did not define the outcome measures listed above but used the definitions used in the studies.

The guideline committee considered an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures of 10% as clinically important.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase (via Embase.com) were searched with relevant search terms until 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 1025 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: primary research on the performance of a

multivariable model for predicting thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with multiple trauma of life threatening injuries. As these studies were not available, studies on risk factors for thoracolumbar spine fractures were included when they used a multivariable analysis. In total, 33 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 32 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 1 study was included.

## Results

In total, 1 observational study was included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence table. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias table.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

The study of Brown (2009) aimed to determine whether age is associated with serious spinal injury in pediatric motor vehicle occupants, after controlling for crash-related factors. The study included 72 children aged 0 to 16 who were treated at the two major children's hospitals in Sydney, Australia from 1999 to 2004 with ICD-10 codes for all types of spinal trauma and were a restrained motor vehicle passenger. Exclusion criteria were not described. Multivariable binomial logistic regression modelling was used and the final model included: age, crash severity and object struck. Overall, 62% of the children had minor injuries and 28% had serious spinal injuries. The cervical region was most frequently involved (72%), while most of the injuries (77%) at this level were minor. The thoracic (6%) and lumbar (15%) regions were less often involved, but injuries in these regions were mainly serious (83% and 74% respectively).

## Results

### *Risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures (crucial)*

There was a significant association between serious spinal injury and age (< 12 years; OR 7.1, 95% CI 1.2 to 42.9) adjusted for crash severity and object struck. In addition, there was a significant association between serious spinal injury and crash severity (high crash severity; OR 20.0; 95%CI 4.5 to 88.6) adjusted for age and object struck and a significant association between serious spinal injury and object struck (fixed object; OR 13.2; 95%CI 2.8 to 61.8) adjusted for age and crash severity.

### Level of evidence of the literature

### *Risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures (crucial)*

The level of evidence regarding the sensitivity was downgraded by 2 levels because the study lacked internal and external validation and the model impact was not evaluated (phase of research). In addition, the study was downgraded because of a small population size (imprecision) and because the study population was not representative for the risk of fractures in the thoracolumbar region as most often the cervical region was involved and because the study was limited to motor vehicle crash related injury (indirectness). The level of evidence is therefore graded to be very low.

## **Conclusion**

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | <b>Risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures (crucial)</b><br>It is unclear whether age < 12 years, high crash severity, and fixed object struck increase the risk of spinal fractures after motor vehicle crashes.<br><br><i>Sources: (Brown, 2009)</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## **Overwegingen - van bewijs naar aanbeveling**

### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie en de kwaliteit van het bewijs

Om te voorkomen dat veel kinderen bij de initiële trauma opvang bloot worden gesteld aan overmatige stralingsbelasting, is het van belang te weten welke modaliteit er gekozen dient te worden (conventioneel en/of CT). Anderzijds dient het onderzoek uiteraard wel sensitief te zijn om klinisch relevante letsels te detecteren.

De studie van Brown (2009) identificeerde leeftijd < 12 jaar, ernstige crash en een botsing tegen een vast object als risicofactoren voor breuken in de wervelkolom ten gevolge van een auto-ongeluk. De bewijskracht van deze studie is echter zeer laag vanwege beperkingen in de studieopzet. Het blijft daarom onduidelijk of deze criteria gebruikt kunnen worden als indicatie voor het vervaardigen van een CT-TWK/LWK. Er ligt hier een kennislacune en aanvullend onderzoek is dan ook nodig om een goed antwoord te kunnen geven op de vraag wat indicaties zijn voor het vervaardigen van een CT-TWK/LWK. In de ideale studie zou er een model worden ontwikkeld wat intern en extern wordt gevalideerd, en waarbij daarnaast de impact van het wel of niet gebruiken van een model wordt onderzocht.

Er is geen eenduidige literatuur met betrekking tot de sensitiviteit van conventionele röntgenfoto's ten opzichte van een aanvullende CT voor het diagnosticeren van traumatisch TWK/LWK letsel. De heterogeniteit van leeftijd en ossale rijping in de pediatrische populatie bemoeilijkt diagnostiek middels conventionele röntgentechnieken en vraagt om leeftijdsspecifieke afwegingen. De thoracolumbale wervelkolom op de kinderleeftijd heeft een andere anatomie in vergelijking met skeletale maturiteit. Dientengevolge zijn er andere letsels te verwachten, met een verschillende diagnostische work-up en behandeling. De wervelkolom is soepeler met een grotere elasticiteit en flexibiliteit van de ligamenten. De paraspinale spieren zijn minder ontwikkeld en de facetgewrichten zijn ondieper. Tevens bestaat de nucleus pulposus verhoudingsgewijs uit meer water en minder collageen dan bij volwassenen. In verband met de geleidelijke rijping van het skelet worden pas bij kinderen boven de 8 jaar fractuurpatronen zoals bij volwassenen gezien.

### *Indicatiestelling*

De beperkte literatuur geeft richting aan de afwegingen voor het verrichten van aanvullende diagnostiek. Indicaties voor röntgenonderzoek zijn gebaseerd op het traumamechanisme, leeftijd van de patiënt en het lichamelijk onderzoek. De studie van Brown (2009) geeft ten aanzien van het traumamechanisme slechts een verschil tussen "minor" (Abbreviated Injury Score (AIS) 1) en "major" (AIS 2 en hoger) injuries aan. De werkgroep geeft ter overweging om bij een zogenaamd hoog energetisch trauma aanvullend onderzoek te verrichten (zie voor keuze van beeldvorming paragraaf 'modaliteitskeuze').

De studie van Brown (2009) laat zien dat kinderen onder de leeftijd van 12 jaar een verhoogde kans op een wervelkolom letsel hebben, echter een groot deel van deze letsels betreft cervicaal letsel. Voor aanvullende diagnostiek bij verdenking traumatisch cervicaal letsel wordt verwezen naar module 6: **indicaties beeldvorming CWK** van deze richtlijn. Daarnaast wordt een EMV (GCS) < 14 (Martin, 2004) en de aanwezigheid van een 'breath holding spell' (Courvoisier, 2017; Leroux, 2013) ook als indicaties voor een wervelfractuur genoemd in de literatuur. Tevens zijn bij inspectie van de wervelkom gevonden crepitaties, ecchymosen en/ of palpatoire benige afwijkingen een indicatie voor aanvullend onderzoek (Daniels, 2013). Hierbij dient men rekening te houden met een verhoogde kans op intra-thoracaal of intra-abdominaal letsel.

### **Modaliteitskeuze**

Ten aanzien van de keuze van het aanvullende radiologische onderzoek kan het volgende overwogen worden:

- Indien in de initiële trauma opvang geen indicatie bestaat voor CT-thorax en CT-abdomen dan is het diagnosticum van eerste keus een laterale en anterior-posterior (AP) conventionele opname van de thoracale en/of lumbale wervelkolom. Een aanvullende CT-scan is in de meeste gevallen niet bijdragend.
- Indien in de initiële trauma opvang een indicatie bestaat voor CT-thorax en CT-abdomen, dan kan de aanvullende beeldvorming van de thoracolumbale wervelkolom gereconstrueerd worden uit de CT-thorax en CT-abdomen en hoeft er geen separate conventionele beeldvorming van de thoracolumbale wervelkolom vervaardigd te worden.
- Indien er sprake is van een neurologische uitval passen bij myelum- of caudaletsel, kan overwogen worden om een MRI te verrichten. Een MRI-scan hoeft over het algemeen niet ten tijde van de initiële traumascreening verricht te worden, maar indien mogelijk wel binnen 24 tot 48 uur na de trauma opvang dan wel voorafgaand aan een eventuele operatieve ingreep waarvoor aanvullende informatie van de MRI-scan noodzakelijk is. In een poging om het aantal overbodige MRI-scans dat gemaakt wordt, zo veel mogelijk te reduceren, is de werkgroep van mening dat op voorhand afspraken gemaakt moeten worden tussen de centra over de routing in het geval een MRI gemaakt zou moeten worden.

### **Kosten (middelenbeslag)**

Het vervaardigen van een CT-TWK/LWK brengt extra kosten met zich mee.

### **Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie**

Het vervaardigen van een CT-TWK/LWK is alleen gerechtvaardigd indien aangenomen wordt dat het potentieel leidt tot een verandering van beleid, bijvoorbeeld een interventie, ingreep of extra observatie van de patiënt. Dit komt doordat een CT-TWK/LWK extra stralingsbelasting met zich meebrengt (zie hiervoor het kopje *gebruik van ioniserende straling* in de algemene inleiding). Een conventionele röntgenopname van de TWK/LWK evenals een CT-TWK/LWK zijn onderzoeken welke onder standaard zorg valt voor laboranten. Er valt dan ook niet te verwachten dat implementatie van een van deze genoemde onderzoeken tot onwerkbare situaties zal leiden. Alle centra in Nederland beschikken over de hiervoor benodigde apparatuur en laboranten.

### **Aanbevelingen**

#### ***Aanbeveling-1***

##### **Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies**

Letsel van de thoraco-lumbale wervelkolom bij kinderen is zeldzaam. Missen van het letsel kan ernstige gevolgen voor de patiënt hebben. Bij verdenking op een mogelijk letsel op basis van traumamechanisme, leeftijd en lichamelijk onderzoek is primair diagnostiek middels conventionele röntgenonderzoeken geïndiceerd.

Verricht een X-TWK/LWK bij verdenking op letsel van de thoracale en/of lumbale wervelkolom.

Maak geen conventionele beeldvorming van de thoracale en lumbale wervelkolom indien er een indicatie is voor een CT-thorax/abdomen. De wervelkolom dient gereconstrueerd te worden uit deze data.

Gebruik de CT-TWK/LWK niet als primair diagnosticum bij de initiële trauma opvang bij kinderen.

### Aanbeveling-2

#### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventie

Indien er sprake is van neurologische uitvalvr dient men te evalueren of er sprake is van ligamentair letsel en/of protrusie van ossale structuren in het spinale kanaal. Hiervoor is een MRI scan het aangewezen diagnostisch onderzoek. Een MRI-scan hoeft over het algemeen niet ten tijde van de initiële traumascreening verricht te worden, maar indien mogelijk wel binnen 24 tot 48 uur na de trauma opvang dan wel voorafgaand aan een eventuele operatieve ingreep waarvoor aanvullende informatie van de MRI scan noodzakelijk is.

Maak bij neurologische uitval passend bij myelum- of caudaletselaanvullend een MRI-scan van de thoraco-lumbale wervelkolom.

Maak afspraken binnen het lokale traumanetwerk en stem onderling af waar de MRI gemaakt wordt indien er een indicatie voor MRI bestaat. Indien een MRI wordt gemaakt is het belangrijk deze beelden mee te sturen naar het ontvangend centrum.

### Literatuur

- Brown J, Bilston LE. Spinal injury in motor vehicle crashes: elevated risk persists up to 12 years of age. *Arch Dis Child*. 2009;94(7):546-548. doi:10.1136/adc.2008.138818.
- Courvoisier, A., Belvisi, B., Faguet, R., Eid, A., Bourgeois, E., & Griffet, J. (2017). A New Paradigm for the Management of Thoracolumbar Pediatric Spine Traumas. *Pediatric emergency care*, 33(8), e10–e14. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PEC.0000000000000526>.
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- Leroux, J., Vivier, P. H., Ould Slimane, M., Foulongne, E., Abu-Amara, S., Lechevallier, J., & Griffet, J. (2013). Early diagnosis of thoracolumbar spine fractures in children. A prospective study. *Orthopaedics & traumatology, surgery & research : OTSR*, 99(1), 60–65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.otsr.2012.10.009>.
- Martin, B. W., Dykes, E., & Lecky, F. E. (2004). Patterns and risks in spinal trauma. *Archives of disease in childhood*, 89(9), 860–865. <https://doi.org/10.1136/adc.2003.029223>.

## Bijlagen bij module 6

### Indicatoren

Niet van toepassing.

### Evidencetabellen

**Research question:** Which factors predict an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

Pre-defined core set of confounders:

1. age
2. crash severity
3. BMI
4. seat belt

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Patient characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Prognostic factor(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Follow-up                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Estimates of prognostic effect                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brown, 2009     | Type of study: cohort study<br><br>Setting and country: retrospective, Australia<br><br>Funding and conflicts of interest:<br><br>This work was supported by a research grant from the NSW Motor Accidents Authority. LB is supported by an NHMRC senior | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b><br>Records for all children aged 0–16 years treated at the two major children's hospitals in Sydney, Australia from 1999 to 2004 with ICD-10 codes for all types of spinal trauma were reviewed. All cases involving a restrained motor vehicle passenger were included.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b><br><br>N= 72 children<br><br>Mean age: range 2 – 16 years (mean 8.5 years)<br><br>Sex: 38.9% M / 61.1% F<br><br>Potential confounders or effect modifiers: | Describe prognostic factor(s) and method of measurement:<br><br>To determine whether age is associated with serious spinal injury in paediatric motor vehicle occupants, after controlling for crash-related factors.<br><br>Multivariable binomial logistic regression modelling was used. Independent variables with unadjusted significance levels less | Duration or endpoint of follow-up:<br>NA, retrospective chart review.<br><br>For how many participants were no complete outcome data available?<br>NA.<br><br>Reasons for incomplete outcome data described?<br>NA. | (Adjusted) Factor-outcome associations (include SEs or 95%CI and p-value if available):<br><br>There was a significant association between serious spinal injury and age (.12 years; OR 7.1, 95% CI 1.2 to 42.9), high crash severity and impacts with fixed roadside objects.<br><br>In addition, there was a significant association between serious spinal injury and crash severity (high crash severity; OR 20.0; 95%CI 4.5 to 88.6) adjusted for age and object struck.<br>In addition, there was a significant association between serious spinal injury and object struck (fixed object; OR 13.2; 95%CI 2.8 to 61.8). | Overall, 62% of the children had minor injuries and 38% had serious spinal injuries. While the cervical region was frequently involved (72%), most of the injury (77%) at this level was minor. Less injury occurred in the thoracic (6%) and lumbar regions (15%), but injuries in these regions were mainly serious (83% and 74%, respectively). |

|  |                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |                                                                |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | <p>research fellowship.</p> <p>Competing interests: none.</p> | <p>than 0.25 were considered for inclusion in the model. The final model was constructed using a forward stepwise method and the likelihood-ratio test for significance. Inclusion and exclusion p values were set to 0.05.</p> |  | <p>Incremental predictive value<sup>1</sup>: Not reported.</p> |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------|--|

<sup>1</sup> Incremental predictive value is the predictive value beyond standard demographic factors and the established risk factors (e.g. smoking, blood pressure, lipid levels, diabetes, cancer stage, et cetera), for example change in c-statistic

### Table of quality assessment - prognostic factor (PF) studies

Based on: QUIPS<sup>A</sup> (Haydn, 2006; Haydn, 2013)

Research question: Which factors predict an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?

| Study reference                     | Study participation <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                          | Study Attrition <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                        | Prognostic factor measurement <sup>3</sup>                                                                                | Outcome measurement <sup>3</sup>                                                                                                    | Study confounding <sup>4</sup>                                                                                              | Statistical Analysis and Reporting <sup>5</sup>                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (first author, year of publication) | Study sample represents the population of interest on key characteristics?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of selection bias)                                              | Loss to follow-up not associated with key characteristics (i.e., the study data adequately represent the sample)?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of attrition bias) | Was the PF of interest defined and adequately measured?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of measurement bias related to PF) | Was the outcome of interest defined and adequately measured?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of measurement bias related to outcome) | Important potential confounders are appropriately accounted for?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of bias due to confounding) | Statistical analysis appropriate for the design of the study?<br><br>(high/moderate/low risk of bias due to statistical analysis) |
| Brown, 2009                         | High risk of selection bias, as the study was not specific to thoracolumbar fractures. In addition, the sample may be biased toward more serious but survivable injuries. | Low risk of attrition bias as the study used retrospective chart review. Lost to follow-up was not applicable.                                                      | Low risk of measurement bias related to prognostic factor.                                                                | High risk of measurement bias related to outcome as the outcome was not specific to thoracolumbar fractures.                        | Low risk of bias due to confounding, most important confounders were considered.                                            | Low risk of bias due to statistical analysis.<br>Adjusted odds ratios were calculated, which is applicable for this study.        |

<sup>A</sup> <https://methods.cochrane.org/sites/methods.cochrane.org.prognosis/files/public/uploads/QUIPS%20tool.pdf>.

<sup>1</sup> Adequate description of: source population or population of interest, sampling and recruitment, period and place of recruitment, in- and exclusion criteria, study participation, baseline characteristics.

<sup>2</sup> Adequate response rate, information on drop-outs and loss to follow-up, no differences between participants who completed the study and those lost to follow-up.

<sup>3</sup> Method of measurement is valid, reliable, setting of measurement is the same for all participants.

<sup>4</sup> Important confounders are listed (including treatments), method of measurement is valid, reliable, setting of measurement is the same for all participants, important confounders are accounted for in the design (matching, stratification, initial assembly of comparable groups), or analysis (appropriate adjustment).

<sup>5</sup> Enough data are presented to assess adequacy of the analysis, strategy of model building is appropriate and based on conceptual framework, no selective reporting.

## Exclusietabel

| Auteur en jaartal     | Redenen van exclusie                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Akinpelu, 2016        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Babu, 2017            | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Boese, 2015           | Voldoet niet aan PICO: prognostische waarde van MRI                                                                                 |
| Chapman, 2008         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Courvoisier, 2017     | Er wordt niet gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                              |
| Dorney, 2015          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: patients discharged from the ER with negative imaging study but persistent midline cervical spine tenderness |
| Eren, 2020            | Voldoet niet aan PICO: prevalence of findings of spinal injury on CT images                                                         |
| Finn, 2010            | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Hofbauer, 2012        | Er wordt niet gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                              |
| Jackson, 2004         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Lapner, 2001          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: vergelijkt twee soorten riemen ter preventie van spinal injury                                               |
| Leonard, 2007         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Leroux, 2013          | Er wordt niet gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                              |
| Leucht, 2009          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Loftis, 2017          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Louman-Gardiner, 2008 | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Mahan, 2009           | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Martin, 2004          | Er wordt niet gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                              |
| Mendoza-Lattes, 2015  | Er wordt niet gecorrigeerd voor mogelijke confounders.                                                                              |
| Mo, 2019              | Voldoet niet aan PICO: vergelijking met de TLICS; maat voor operatieve management.                                                  |
| Mortazavi, 2011       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: beschrijvende studie, geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbale fracturen                                      |
| Mouchaty, 2006        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Pickett, 2006         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Saul, 2018            | Voldoet niet aan PICO: beschrijvende studie, geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbale fracturen                                      |
| Savage, 2015          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Sellin, 2016          | Voldoet niet aan PICO: TLICS to guide surgical decision making                                                                      |
| Stracciolini, 2013    | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| Trigylidas, 2010      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |
| VandenBerg, 2019      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: studiepopulatie omvat ook volwassenen                                                                        |
| Vives, 2008           | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen risicofactoren voor thoracolumbar fracturen                                                             |

## Zoekverantwoording

### Algemene informatie

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                 |                  |
| Uitgangsvraag 7: Bij welke traumamechanismen en welke bevindingen van aanvullend onderzoek is er sprake van een verhoogd risico op fracturen van de thoracale/lumbale wervelkolom?                                                           |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Datum: 22-4-2020 |
| Periode: 2000 - april 2020                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Talen: Engels    |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:<br>Na afstemming met de adviseur is voor deze vraag gezocht op de P en de O van de PICO in combinatie met een prognostisch blok. De sleutelartikelen van den Berg en Leroux worden gevonden met de zoekopdracht. |                  |

## Zoekopbrengst

|                        | EMBASE     | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld  |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| SRs                    | 27         | 67           | 74          |
| RCTs                   | 77         | 136          | 173         |
| Observationele studies | 250        | 688          | 778         |
| <b>Totaal</b>          | <b>354</b> | <b>891</b>   | <b>1025</b> |

## Zoekverantwoording

| Database       | Zoektermen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Results  |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Embase         | No. Query<br>#11 #8 OR #9 OR #10<br>#10 #4 AND #7 NOT (#8 OR #9)<br>#9 #4 AND #6 NOT #8<br>#8 #4 AND #5<br>#7 'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti)                                                                                                                    | 354      |
|                | #6 'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 250      |
|                | #5 'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt OR 'systematic review'/de                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 77       |
|                | #4 #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND (english)/lim AND (2000-2020)/py NOT ('conference abstract'):it OR 'editorial':it OR 'letter':it OR 'note':it) NOT (('animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp OR 'nonhuman'/exp) NOT 'human'/exp)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 27       |
|                | #3 'decision support system'/exp OR 'multivariate analysis'/exp OR 'statistical model'/exp OR 'risk assessment'/exp OR 'risk factor'/exp OR 'prognosis'/exp OR 'clinical decision making'/exp OR 'delayed diagnosis'/exp OR 'diagnostic error'/exp OR 'validation study'/exp OR indicat*:ti,ab,kw OR precipitat*:ti,ab,kw OR symptom*:ti,ab,kw OR predict*:ti,ab,kw OR correlate*:ti,ab,kw OR multivariate:ti,ab,kw OR algorithm:ti,ab,kw OR pathway:ti,ab,kw OR ((miss* NEAR/3 diagnos*):ti,ab,kw) OR (((risk* OR prognos* NEAR/3 factor*):ti,ab,kw) OR ((risk NEAR/3 assess*):ti,ab,kw) OR validat*:ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted odds ratio':ti,ab,kw OR 'adjusted risk estimate':ti,ab,kw)                                     | 5214188  |
|                | #2 'spine fracture'/exp OR (((thoracolumbar OR occult OR thoracic OR lumbar OR spin* OR vertebra*) NEAR/3 (fracture* OR injur*)):ti,ab,kw)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3023950  |
|                | #1 'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatrics'/exp OR 'childhood trauma'/exp OR (((child* OR paediatric OR pediatric OR adolescent* OR infant* OR newborn* OR 'new born*' OR neonat* OR baby* OR babies) NEAR/4 (trauma* OR injur* OR polytrauma)):ti,ab,kw)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 492549   |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 10886754 |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 596      |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 111453   |
| Medline (OVID) | 1 ((exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Life Support Care/) and (exp Pediatrics/ or exp Child/)) or ('paediatric advanced life support' or 'pediatric advanced life support').ti,ab,kf. or ((child* or paediatric or pediatric or adolescent* or infant* or newborn* or "new born*" or neonat* or baby* or babies) adj4 (trauma* or injur* or polytrauma)).ti,ab,kf. (143386)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 176463   |
|                | 2 exp Spinal Fractures/ or (((thoracolumbar or occult or thoracic or lumbar or spin* or vertebra*) adj3 (fracture* or injur*)).ti,ab,kf. (78751)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          |
|                | 3 exp Decision Support Systems, Clinical/ or exp Decision Support Techniques/ or exp Risk Factors/ or exp Risk Assessment/ or exp Risk/ or exp Models, Statistical/ or exp Prognosis/ or exp Decision Making/ or exp Clinical Decision-Making/ or exp Delayed Diagnosis/ or exp Diagnostic Errors/ or indicat*:ti,ab,kf. or precipitat*:ti,ab,kf. or symptom*:ti,ab,kf. or predict*:ti,ab,kf. or correlate*:ti,ab,kf. or multivariate:ti,ab,kf. or algorithm:ti,ab,kf. or pathway:ti,ab,kf. or ((miss* adj3 diagnos*):ti,ab,kf. or ((risk* or prognos*) adj3 factor*).ti,ab,kf. or (risk adj3 assess*).ti,ab,kf. or validat*:ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted odds ratio'.ti,ab,kf. or 'adjusted risk estimate'.ti,ab,kf. (9192818) |          |
|                | 4 1 and 2 and 3 (2056)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
|                | 5 limit 4 to (english language and yr="2000 -Current") (1385)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |
|                | 6 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or (cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/)) not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (442170)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>7 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/ or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1973109)</p> <p>8 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3414104)</p> <p>9 5 and 6 (67)</p> <p>10 (5 and 7) not 9 (136)</p> <p>11 (5 and 8) not (9 or 10) (688)</p> <p>12 9 or 10 or 11 (891)</p> |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Module 7 Split-bolus techniek

### Uitgangsvraag

Hoe betrouwbaar is het gebruik van split-bolus techniek bij CT-thorax en/of CT-abdomen bij kinderen, om de patiëntendosis ioniserende straling zo laag mogelijk te houden?

### Inleiding

Voor verschillende klinische vraagstellingen is een multifase CT-onderzoek geïndiceerd. Deze onderzoeken worden geassocieerd met een relatief hoge stralingsdosis door de herhaalde CT-scans. Split-bolus protocollen worden geïntroduceerd om deze stralingsbelasting te beperken. Door de contrastbolus te splitsen is het mogelijk om meerdere contrastfases te scannen in een enkele acquisitie. Echter is het momenteel niet bekend hoe vaak met een split-bolus CT-thorax en/of CT-abdomen een diagnose wordt gemist, en in hoeveel gevallen alsnog een aanvullend multifase onderzoek gedaan moet worden.

### Search and select

A systematic review of the literature was performed to answer the following question:

Is it justified to use a split-bolus protocol compared to a single bolus protocol in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening trauma eligible for chest-CT and/or CT-abdomen?

|                    |                                                                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P: patients        | children with potentially multiple or life-threatening trauma (< 16 years); |
| I: intervention    | split-bolus CT;                                                             |
| C: comparison      | multi-phase CT with separate acquisitions (single bolus);                   |
| O: outcome measure | false negatives, diagnostic image quality, complications.                   |

### Relevant outcome measures

The guideline development group considered image quality and false negatives as critical outcome measure for decision making; and complications as an important outcome measure for decision making.

The guideline committee was interested in the diagnostic image quality in particular. The diagnostic quality was rated on a 5-point scale for image quality: 1: non-diagnostic; 2: poor; 3: satisfactory; 4: good; and 5: excellent. The guideline committee did not define the remaining outcome measures a priori but used the definitions used in the studies.

### Search and select (Methods)

The databases Medline (via OVID) and Embase (via Embase.com) were searched with relevant search terms until 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2020. The detailed search strategy can be found under the tab Methods. The systematic literature search resulted in 219 hits. Studies were selected based on the following criteria: randomized controlled trials, comparative observational studies, or systematic reviews on the validity/accuracy of split-bolus versus multiphase CT (thorax or abdomen) in children with potential multiple trauma. The search was extended to adults with potential multiple trauma, as there were hardly any studies on children. In total, 16 studies were initially selected based on title and abstract screening. After reading the full text, 11 studies were excluded (see the table with reasons for exclusion under the tab Methods) and 5 studies were included.

## **Results**

In total, 5 observational studies were included in the analysis of the literature. Important study characteristics and results are summarized in the evidence tables. The assessment of the risk of bias is summarized in the risk of bias tables.

### **Summary of literature**

#### Description of studies

The retrospective observational study performed by Godt (2018) evaluated and compared image quality and injury findings of a new triple-split-bolus (TS-CT) protocol of thorax and abdomen with those of a portal venous phase CT (PV-CT) in trauma patients. All patients that underwent both the TS-CT and a PV-CT of the thorax and abdomen were included. Severely injured patients who underwent a dual phase CT with arterial and PV phase due to suspected active bleeding were excluded. The inclusion period was from January 2009 to December 2012. In total, 35 patients were included with a median age of 41 years (range 18 to 84). Median interval between TS-CT and PV-CT was five days (range 0 to 42 days). The follow-up period was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Hakim (2016) compared the image quality of conventional arterial and portal venous (PV) phase multidetector CT with two biphasic injection protocols in polytrauma patients. All patients with major trauma arriving between 9.00 and 17.00 on weekdays were included. Unfinished CT-studies and those with significant metal or arm streak artefact were excluded. The inclusion period was from June 2012 to March 2013. In total, 60 patients were included with a median age of 43.8 years (standard deviation (SD) 21.5), which were categorized in three groups: group A received the conventional protocol, group B received a biphasic protocol, and group C received a modified biphasic protocol (see Evidence Table for details). The follow-up period was not reported.

The prospective observational study performed by Beenen (2015) evaluated three different scan protocols: portovenous contrast phase, with and without arm repositioning and split-bolus contrast technique. All consecutive polytrauma patients who were admitted in April 2011 during daytime were eligible for inclusion. Exclusion criteria were: age < 18 years, known pregnancy, patients referred from other hospitals or any patient judged too unstable to undergo scanning and requiring resuscitation or immediate operation. All patients were followed during their complete hospital stay. Three series of 10 patients were included: group A received conventional total-body trauma CT after repositioning of the arms, group B received one volume contrast CT without arm repositioning, and group C was identical to group A, but the torso was scanned with a split-bolus technique (see Evidence Table for details). No randomization was performed; after every 10 consecutive inclusions the protocol was changed for the next 10 patients. All patients received a CT of the brain, cervical spine, chest and abdomen/pelvis. The mean age of group A was 52.6 years ( $SD \pm 23.2$ ), of group B was 41.3 ( $SD \pm 21.0$ ), and of group C was 60.5 ( $SD \pm 21.1$ ).

The retrospective observational study performed by Leung (2015) investigated whether a split-bolus protocol achieved sufficient vascular enhancement while reducing patient dose. The use of a split-bolus protocol was compared to a conventional two-phase protocol. Trauma patients that underwent whole-body-CT examinations were included. Patients under the age of 18 years were excluded. The inclusion period was from January 2015 to January 2016. In total, 152 patients underwent pan-CT, from which 73 patients were examined using the traditional two-phase protocol (mean age 44.3 years) and 78 patients using a split-bolus protocol (mean age 47.1 years). The follow-up period was not reported.

The retrospective observational study performed by Yaniv (2013) evaluated a revised trauma imaging protocol (triphasic injection) for whole-body CT for multitrauma patients and compared this to a conventional two-phase protocol. All CT examinations of consecutive multitrauma patients admitted between November 2010 and May 2011 were evaluated. Exclusion criteria were: patient under the age of 18 years, inability of raising the patient's arm, and the patient having been transferred from another hospital. In total, 40 patients were examined by the revised trauma protocol (mean age 47.3, range 18 to 88 years) and 42 patients by the conventional trauma protocol (mean age 38.1, range 18 to 87 years). The follow-up period was not reported.

## Results

### *False negatives (crucial)*

The outcome measure false negative findings was reported in two studies (Godt, 2018; Hakim, 2016). The study of Godt (2018) reported false negative findings in 2 out of the 26 injuries (7.7%): one pancreatic and one injury was not visible in the TS-CT. In contrast, three liver injuries, three renal injuries, and two splenic injuries were no longer visible on the PV-CT (30.8%). However, the PV-CT was performed within 0 to 42 days after TS-CT, and therefore it is not surprising that some of the injuries were not detectable anymore. The study of Hakim (2016) did not report any injuries that were considered 'missed' based on the review of follow-up studies, subsequent clinical dialogue or discharge summaries, for the conventional protocol and both the biphasic protocols.

### *Diagnostic image quality (crucial)*

The diagnostic image quality was reported in four studies (Beenen, 2015; Godt, 2018; Hakim, 2016; Yaniv, 2013). Three studies reported the image quality based on the 5-point scale. The study of Beenen (2015) reported a nearly excellent (score 5) overall quality in the split-bolus group and good (score 4) overall quality in the group that received the conventional protocol. In particular, the image quality of the abdominal aorta was higher in the group that received the split-bolus protocol in comparison with the conventional protocol (good (4.17) versus satisfactory (3.27),  $p = 0.014$ ). The study of Godt (2018) reported no significant difference in image quality between the two protocols. The study of Hakim (2016) reported that all studies were considered to be of satisfactory diagnostic quality (score  $\geq 3$ ). The conventional protocol, considered the 'gold standard' produced the best quality images. When comparing the single bolus with the biphasic protocols, a statistically significant higher ratio of studies were of excellent (score 5) rather than good (score 4) diagnostic quality. However, when comparing the number of studies which were good or excellent (score 4 or 5) across each group, there was no significant difference. As most scores were good or excellent, the reported differences were not considered clinically relevant. The study of Yaniv (2013) used a 4-point scale, similar as the 5-point scale (0=non-diagnostic, 1=poor, 2 = good, 3 = excellent). Both protocols scored good or excellent, and no clinically relevant difference was observed.

### *Complications (important)*

None of the studies reported complications related to the split-bolus or single bolus protocol.

### Level of evidence of the literature

The level of evidence regarding the outcome measure false negatives was downgraded by 3 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias due to selection bias in the study of Godt, 2018); applicability (bias due to indirectness as the studies were performed in adults); and the small number of included patients (imprecision).

The level of evidence regarding the outcome measure diagnostic image quality was downgraded by 2 levels because of study limitations (risk of bias as the observers were not blinded to the scanning protocols in three of the included studies) and applicability (bias due to indirectness as the studies were performed in adults).

The level of evidence could not be graded for the outcome measure complications, as complications were not reported in the included studies.

### Conclusions

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Very low<br/>GRADE</b> | It remains unclear whether the split-bolus protocol results in more false negative findings compared to the single bolus protocol in chest and/or abdominal CT in children with potential multiple trauma in the acute setting.<br><br><i>Sources: (Godt, 2018; Hakim, 2016)</i>                    |
| <b>Low<br/>GRADE</b>      | It is possible that the split-bolus protocol has a similar diagnostic image quality compared to the single bolus protocol in chest and/or abdominal CT in children with potential multiple trauma in the acute setting.<br><br><i>Sources: (Beenen, 2015; Godt, 2018; Hakim, 2016; Yaniv, 2013)</i> |
| <b>-<br/>GRADE</b>        | Because none of the studies reported the outcome complications related to the split-bolus or single bolus CT protocol it was not possible to draw any conclusions regarding this outcome measure.                                                                                                   |

### Overwegingen

#### Voor- en nadelen van de interventie

Een split-bolus protocol kan de stralingsbelasting tijdens het uitvoeren van CT-scans beperken, maar het is onbekend in hoeveel gevallen een diagnose wordt gemist, en in hoeveel gevallen alsnog een aanvullend multifase onderzoek gedaan moet worden. Er is een literatuuronderzoek verricht naar de hoeveelheid fout negatieve uitslagen en complicaties bij het uitvoeren van een split-bolus protocol versus een single bolus CT-protocol bij kinderen met potentieel meervoudig levensbedreigend letsel. Echter, omdat er nauwelijks literatuur beschikbaar is bij kinderen is de search uitgebreid naar volwassenen.

De stralingsbelasting voor de patiënt kan grofweg gehalveerd worden door twee afzonderlijke scans te vervangen door één split-bolus acquisitie. De studies van Hakim (2016), Leung (2015), en Yaniv (2013) rapporteerden een relatieve reductie in dosis van 43.5% (DLP), 47% (effectieve dosis) en 32% (effectieve dosis). Deze percentages liggen lager dan de verwachte 50% en zouden erop kunnen wijzen dat er bij het split-bolus protocol andere instellingen gebruikt zijn, of dat er een langer deel van de patiënt gescand is. Hiermee gaat een deel van de winst in dosisreductie van de interventie verloren, maar de dosis blijft gereduceerd ten opzichte van de afzonderlijke scans.

In de studies van Leung (2015) en Yaniv (2013) wordt genoemd dat er bij het split-bolus protocol een groter volume contrastbolus wordt gegeven dan in het reguliere protocol. Hoewel bij kinderen a priori weinig nierproblemen te verwachten zijn is het ook bij kinderen van belang om het contrastvolume zo laag als redelijkerwijs mogelijk te houden. Bovendien hebben pediatrische patiënten van verschillende leeftijd significante verschillen in lichaamsgewicht. Om contrastvolume te beperken en om adequate contrastvorming te

bewerkstelligen is het raadzaam om het contrastvolume in deze populatie af te stemmen op het lichaamsgewicht van de patiënt.

#### Kwaliteit van het bewijs

Op basis van de geselecteerde literatuur is het mogelijk dat de diagnostische beeldkwaliteit vergelijkbaar is voor het split-bolus protocol ten opzichte van het single bolus protocol.

Hoewel in de literatuur met het split-bolus protocol geen hoger aantal fout-negatieve bevindingen werd gevonden, is de bewijskracht te zwak om hier echt duidelijkheid over te krijgen. De totale bewijskracht voor de cruciale uitkomstmaten is zeer laag. Dit komt voornamelijk omdat de studies maar een klein aantal patiënten includeerden. Daarnaast includeerden de studies veelal alleen volwassen patiënten en moet er een vertaalslag worden gemaakt om de resultaten toe te kunnen passen bij kinderen < 16 jaar.

In een retrospectieve studie bij een klein cohort beschrijft Leung (2017) een positieve ervaring met een split-bolus CT-protocol van het Britse Royal College of Radiologists (RCR) in de pediatrische traumatologie (RCT, 2014). Daarnaast zijn er verschillende studies buiten de traumatologie die laten zien dat er met een split-bolus CT-protocol een verbetering in diagnostische kwaliteit mogelijk is bij pediatrische radiologie (Kim, 2017; Thomas, 2015). Er is meer onderzoek nodig, bij voorkeur bij kinderen, om definitief uitsluitsel te krijgen of het split-bolus protocol in deze patiëntengroep een goed alternatief is in de acute traumaopvang. Er zijn geen subgroepen geïdentificeerd waarvoor de voor- en nadelen van de interventie of de bewijskracht anders uitvallen.

#### Kosten (middelenbeslag)

Mogelijk zijn de directe kosten van een split-bolus scan lager dan van meerdere single bolus scans omdat de totale handling tijd en reading time voor de radioloog iets korter kunnen zijn. Daar staat tegenover dat er geïnvesteerd moet worden in het introduceren van split-bolus technieken. Voornamelijk scholing van de radiodiagnostisch laboranten zal middelen kosten.

#### Aanvaardbaarheid, haalbaarheid en implementatie

Een split-bolus techniek is gecompliceerder dan twee single bolus scans. De techniek is nog lang niet overal de gangbare praktijk, maar wordt wel steeds meer geïntroduceerd. Centra die er nog niet mee werken zullen hun laboranten moeten trainen op uitvoering, werkprotocollen moeten opstellen en instellingen van apparatuur erop moeten afstemmen. In verband met de complexiteit is split-bolus ook gevoeliger voor gebruikersfouten. Het risico op onjuiste uitvoering van deze techniek is afhankelijk van de implementatie van het protocol, en specifiek de vaardigheid van de laboranten. In een acute situatie is een onderzoek dat opnieuw uitgevoerd moet worden een groter risico dan in reguliere niet-acute diagnostiek. Om split-bolus technieken in de acute trauma diagnostiek bij kinderen toe te passen is het daarom noodzakelijk dat het betreffende ziekenhuis een succesvolle ervaring heeft met split-bolus bij reguliere, niet-acute, diagnostiek.

#### **Aanbeveling**

##### Rationale van de aanbeveling: weging van argumenten voor en tegen de interventies

Het belangrijkste argument om te komen tot de aanbeveling is de rechtvaardiging van de extra stralingsdosis die herhaalde acquisities opleveren ten opzichte van een split-bolus protocol. Juist bij de pediatrische populatie is een dosisreductie van belang om de kans op schadelijke effecten te beperken. Indien een herhaalde acquisitie geen diagnostische meerwaarde heeft ten opzichte van een split-bolus protocol (i.e., wanneer split-bolus diagnostisch niet inferieur is), is het gebruik van een herhaalde acquisitie niet te

rechtvaardigen. De beperkte literatuur geeft geen aanleiding om te verwachten dat de diagnostische beeldkwaliteit of het aantal fout negatieve uitkomsten bij split-bolus inferieur (noch superieur) is aan die bij herhaalde acquisities.

Omdat de bewijskracht van het optreden van fout negatieven bij een split-bolus protocol laag is kan er geen sterke aanbeveling worden gedaan. Om de kans op fout negatieve bevindingen te reduceren acht de werkgroep het van belang dat het expertiseniveau van de gebruiker passend is bij het uit te voeren protocol. De overweging om al dan niet een split-bolus techniek toe te passen is afhankelijk van de succesvolle implementatie van het split-bolus protocol in het uitvoerende ziekenhuis

Overweeg indien CT-thorax en/of CT-abdomen met contrastmiddel geïndiceerd is het gebruik van de split-bolus techniek om de stralingsbelasting zoveel mogelijk te verminderen.

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## Bijlagen bij module 7

### Evidencetabellen

**Research question:** Is it safe to use a split-bolus protocol compared to a single bolus protocol in children with potential multiple trauma eligible for CT-thorax and/or CT-abdomen?

| Study reference | Study characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Patient characteristics <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Intervention (I)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comparison / control (C) <sup>3</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Follow-up                                                                                                                              | Outcome measures and effect size <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| Godt, 2018      | <b>Type of study:</b> observational study<br><b>Setting and country:</b> retrospective study, Norway.<br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> The author(s) declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b> patients aged>16 years who underwent triple-split-bolus-CT (TS-CT) of the thorax and abdomen and who had portal venous-CT (PV-CT) of the abdomen within six weeks after the TS-CT.<br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Severely injured patients who underwent a dual phase CT with arterial and PV phase due to suspected active bleeding were not part of our | <b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b> Triple-split-bolus-CT (TS-CT)<br><br>The TS-CT examination was performed as one scan of the thorax and abdomen after a non-enhanced scan of head and cervical spine. We administered three intravenous contrast boluses (total 175mL contrast) with saline chases at different points of time for enhancement of the urinary tract, the abdominal organs, and the large arterial vessels. The first bolus consisted of 20mL intravenous contrast medium followed by a 30-mL saline chase, both at a flow rate of 3 mL/s. At least 5 min after, the second bolus of 100mL contrast media was injected at a flow rate of 5 mL/s, followed by a 45-mL saline chase (flow rate 6 mL/s). After a delay of 32 s, the third bolus of 55mL contrast | <b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b> Portal-venous CT (PV-CT)<br><br>The PV-CT had a fixed delay of 85 s. A contrast dose of 2mL contrast/kg body weight was administered followed by a 50-mL saline chase, both at a flow rate of 4 mL/s. Contrast dose applied in the PV-CT group was 149mL (mean). | <u>Length of follow-up:</u><br>Not reported.<br><br><u>Loss-to-follow-up:</u><br>None.<br><br><u>Incomplete outcome data:</u><br>None. | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br><br>There were 24 (ten hepatic, nine splenic, five renal) organ injuries visible in the TS-CT group and 18 (eight hepatic, seven splenic, one pancreatic, two renal) organ injuries visible in the PV-CT group, according to consensus.<br><br><b>False negatives:</b><br>One pancreatic and one liver injury were not visible in the TS-CT =2/26 = 7.7%<br><br>Three liver injuries, three renal injuries, and two splenic injuries were no | This study was not performed in children.<br><br>Two radiologists with more than ten years of experience in trauma imaging evaluated the images independently for injuries of liver, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys according to the Organ Injury Scale.<br><br><b>Time between the two tests:</b> Median interval between TS-CT and PV-CT was five days (range 0–42 days).<br><br>There was no significant |

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|  | <p>commercial or not-for-profit sectors.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b> 35 patients</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b> Median age of 41 years (range 18-84). Sex: 8 women, 27 men. Median injury severity score was 19 (range 4-55). 31 patients (88.6%) were examined due to blunt trauma injury and four patients (11.4%) due to penetrating injury.</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b> Same group who underwent the</p> | <p>study population.</p> <p>medium was administered followed by a 55-mL saline chase, both injected at a rate of 5 mL/s. Hereafter, the CT scan was initiated by manual bolus tracking with the region of interest (ROI) in the descending aorta.</p> |  | <p>longer visible on the PV-CT.<br/>= 8/26 = 30.7%</p> <p><b>Diagnostic image quality:</b> no significant difference in image quality between the two protocols were reported.</p> <p><b>Complications:</b> not reported.</p> | <p>difference between the two protocols regarding image quality.</p> |
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|                |                                                                                                                                                                      | intervention and comparison.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
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| Hakim,<br>2016 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> observational study</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> retrospective, UK</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported.</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> patients with major trauma. Only patients arriving between 9.00 and 17.00 on weekdays.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Abandoned studies and those with significant metal or arm streak artefact were excluded from analysis.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/> <b>Intervention:</b> 40 (2 groups of 20)<br/> <b>Control:</b> 20</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/> In total, 46 males, 14 females, aged 43.8 (SD 21.5)</p> | <p><b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br/> Two biphasic injection protocols<br/> Group B, biphasic protocol: an i.v. injection of 65-ml contrast 21 medium was commenced at a rate of 1.5 ml s ; after completion at 43 s, a second 65-ml contrast bolus was started at a rate of s21 3.5 ml. A single spiral acquisition or "Combi-scan" was made "at approximately 60 s.<br/> Group C, modified biphasic protocol: the two contrast boluses were commenced at the same times as in Group B, but there was a further 9-s delay before acquiring images (total delay 70 s).</p> | <p><b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br/> Conventional arterial and portal venous (PV) phase multidetector CT.<br/> Group A, conventional protocol: an i.v. injection of 90-ml s2 contrast medium was given at a rate of 3.5 ml<br/> 1. Two spiral acquisitions were made—the first at 30 s to obtain an arterial phase study and the second at 70 s to obtain a PV phase study.</p> | <p><b>Length of follow-up:</b><br/> Not reported.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br/> NA</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b><br/> NA</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br/> <b>False negatives:</b> No injuries were considered "missed" on the review of follow-up studies, subsequent clinical dialogue or discharge summaries.</p> <p><b>Diagnostic image quality:</b> all studies were considered to be of satisfactory diagnostic quality (score ≥3). The conventional protocol, considered the 'gold standard' produced the best quality images. When comparing the single bolus with the biphasic protocols, a statistically significant higher ratio of studies were of excellent (score 5) rather than good (score 4) diagnostic quality. However, when comparing the</p> |  |

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|              |                                                                                                                                                                   | <p><b>For example</b><br/> <b>age ± SD:</b><br/> <b>I - B: 47.9</b><br/> <b>I - C: 38</b><br/> <b>C: 42.9</b></p> <p>58% of the 60 studies demonstrated traumatic injury (similar in each group).</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b></p>                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>number of studies which were good or excellent (score 4 or 5) across each group, there was no significant difference.</p> <p><b>Complications:</b> not reported.</p>                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Beenen, 2015 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> observational study</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> prospective, NL</p> <p><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> All consecutive polytrauma patients who were admitted during day time were eligible.</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> age &lt;18 years, known pregnancy, patients referred from other hospitals or any patient judged too unstable to undergo scanning and</p> | <p><b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b></p> <p>Group C. Split Bolus. Equal to Group A, but with split bolus technique: non-contrast enhanced CT of the brain and cervical spine, followed by repositioning of the arms alongside the head and scanning the torso with a fixed delay split bolus: at 60 sec before start of the CT 80 ml intravenous contrast medium at a rate of 4 ml/s and saline chase, followed at 20 seconds before start of the CT by 40 ml contrast medium at a rate of 5 ml/s and saline chase.</p> | <p><b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b></p> <p>Group A. Conventional total-body trauma CT. Non-contrast enhanced CT brain and cervical spine with arms alongside the patient, after which arms were elevated and positioned alongside the head followed by CT of chest / abdomen/ pelvis after administration of 100 ml intravenous contrast medium at a rate of 4 ml/s in the venous phase, started after 60 seconds.</p> | <p><b>Length of follow-up:</b><br/>All patients were followed during the complete hospital stay.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br/>NA</p> <p><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b><br/>NA</p> | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p><b>False negatives:</b> not reported.</p> <p><b>Diagnostic image quality:</b> reported an nearly excellent (score 5) overall quality in the split bolus group and good (score 4) overall quality in the group that received the conventional protocol. In particular, the image quality of</p> | <p>Group B. One volume contrast CT. Non-contrast enhanced CT of the brain, followed by a contrast enhanced volume-CT from skull base until the pubic symphysis, 4 ml/s with fixed delay of 30 seconds and arms alongside the body. Cervical spine was included into this torso scan, with the upper abdomen</p> |

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|             |                                                                                                       | <p>requiring resuscitation or immediate operation.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/><b>Intervention:</b> 10 (group C)<br/><b>Control:</b> 10 (group A)</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/>For example age ± SD:<br/>I: 60.5 (21.1)<br/>C: 52.6 (23.2)</p> <p>Sex:<br/>I: 8/2<br/>C: 6/4</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b><br/>Redelijjk</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>the abdominal aorta was higher in the group that received the split bolus protocol in comparison with the conventional protocol (good (4.17) versus. satisfactory (3.27), p = 0.014).</p> <p><b>Complications:</b> not reported.</p> | <p>generally scanned in a late arterial phase.</p> <p>Overall quality was rated nearly excellent (4.75) in the split bolus Group C, good (4.1) in the conventional Group A, and more than satisfactory in the one volume Group B (3.38).</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Leung, 2015 | <p><b>Type of study:</b> observational study</p> <p><b>Setting and country:</b> retrospective, UK</p> | <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> all trauma patients over the age of 18 who underwent pan-CT.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p><b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br/>Split bolus protocol<br/><br/>In the split-bolus protocol, only a plain scan of the head was performed, as the</p> | <p><b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br/>Dual-phase protocol<br/><br/>In the traditional protocol, a plain scan of the head and cervical spine were performed first.</p>                                              | <p><b>Length of follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p> <p><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br/>Not reported.</p>                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b></p> <p><b>False negatives:</b> not reported.</p> <p>One disadvantage of the split-bolus protocol is the higher contrast medium dose required; however, given the young age of this population,</p> |

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|             | <b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported.                                                                                                           | <b>Exclusion criteria:</b> young age.<br><br><b>N total at baseline:</b><br><b>Intervention:</b> 78<br><b>Control:</b> 73<br><br><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br><b>age ± SD:</b><br><b>I:</b> mean age 47.1 years<br><b>C:</b> mean age 44.3 years<br><br><b>Sex:</b><br><b>I:</b> 58 men<br><b>C:</b> 58 men<br><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b> yes | cervical spine acquisition was acquired with the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis.<br><br>The split-bolus protocol was performed from the Circle of Willis to the pubic symphysis using a contrast medium injection of 65 ml at 2 ml/s (for solid-organ enhancement) followed by an 85 ml bolus at 3.5 ml/s after a 10 seconds delay (arterial enhancement), then a 30 ml saline flush at 3.5 ml/s. The total injection time for this protocol was 77 seconds. The single-pass acquisition was started 77 seconds after initiation of contrast medium injection. | The conventional trauma protocol included two phases; a bolus-tracking arterial phase acquisition from lung apices to the pubic symphysis triggered at 100 HU in the descending aorta, followed by a manually triggered venous phase from the diaphragm to the pubic symphysis acquired 50 seconds after completion of the arterial acquisition. In this protocol, an injection of 100 ml contrast material at a rate of 4 ml/s was given with a saline flush of 50 ml at a rate of 4 ml/s. | <b>Incomplete outcome data:</b><br>Not reported.                                                                                      | <b>Complications:</b> not reported.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | the renal effects of iodinated contrast medium is of less concern. |
| Yaniv, 2013 | <b>Type of study:</b> observational study<br><br><b>Setting and country:</b> retrospective, Israel<br><br><b>Funding and conflicts of interest:</b> not reported. | <b>Inclusion criteria:</b> all CT examinations of consecutive multi trauma patients were included.<br><br><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> Exclusion criteria included patient's age                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Describe intervention (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br><br>In both the conventional and revised protocols an unenhanced examination of the head and neck and upper abdomen starting at the lower chest and ending at the caudal tip of the liver was performed first.<br><br><b>Revised protocol</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Describe control (treatment/procedure/test):</b><br><br>The control group consisted of patients who went CT angiography of the abdomen for reasons other than trauma.<br><br>The abdominal angiographic protocol of the control group included an unenhanced examination of the abdomen and a single angiographic acquisition                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Length of follow-up:</b><br>Not reported.<br><br><b>Loss-to-follow-up:</b><br>Not reported.<br><br><b>Incomplete outcome data:</b> | <b>Outcome measures and effect size (include 95%CI and p-value if available):</b><br><br><b>False negatives:</b> not reported.<br><br><b>Diagnostic image quality:</b> Overall, a significantly higher score was given to the revised protocol |                                                                    |

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|  | <p>below 18 years, inability of raising the patient's arms, And the patient having been transferred from another hospital.</p> <p><b>N total at baseline:</b><br/>Intervention: 40<br/>Control: 42</p> <p><b>Important prognostic factors<sup>2</sup>:</b><br/><b>age ± SD:</b><br/><b>I:</b> mean age 47.3 years (range 18-88)<br/><b>C:</b> mean age 38.1 years (range 18-87)</p> <p><b>Groups comparable at baseline?</b> yes</p> | <p>This was followed by a single-phase craniocaudal spiral acquisition of the chest abdomen and pelvis, which started at the middle of the seventh cervical vertebra and ended at the proximal femurs. The triphasic injection protocol consisted of an injection of 80 ml contrast material at a rate of 3 ml/s (iomeprol, 350 mg iodine/ml, Iomeron 350, Bracco), a delay of 13 s, another 50 ml contrast medium injected at a rate of 4 ml/s, followed finally by 30 ml saline at the same rate. The scan started 75 s after initiation of the first injection. The total volume of contrast medium was increased in this protocol when divided into two injections in order to obtain good vascular enhancement.</p> <p><b>Conventional protocol</b><br/>The conventional trauma protocol included two phases: chest angiography starting at the middle of the seventh cervical vertebrae and ending at the caudal level of the kidneys, and porto-venous abdomen and pelvis scanning starting just above the diaphragm and ending at the proximal femurs. In this protocol, an injection of 90 ml contrast material (iomeprol, 350 mg</p> | <p>of the abdomen and pelvis starting at the dome of the diaphragm and ending at the proximal femurs. This group was included in the study in order to compare the abdominal intravascular attenuation values in an arterial phase scan with those in the conventional and revised protocol. This protocol consisted of an injection of 90 ml contrast material at a rate of 4 ml/s followed by an injection of 30 ml saline at the same rate. Scanning was initiated by bolus tracking. The section thickness was 2 mm and the increment was 1 mm.</p> | <p>Not reported.</p> | <p>compared to the conventional protocol by both reviewers (2.95 versus. 2.46 and 2.59 versus. 2.08).</p> <p><b>Conventional:</b> 18.2 +/- 8.2 (chest, abdomen and pelvis)</p> <p><b>Revised protocol:</b> 12.4 +/- 4.4 mSv (chest abdomen and pelvis)</p> <p><b>Complications:</b> not reported.</p> |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

|  |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | iodine/ml, iomeron 350, Barco, Milano Italy) at a rate of 4 ml/s was followed by another injection of 30 ml saline at a rate of 4 ml/s (Table 1). The chest angiographic CT acquisition started by bolus-tracking, and it was followed by a scan of the abdomen. This latter scan started 70 s after the beginning of the first injection with a section thickness of 3 mm and an increment of 3 mm. |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|

**Notes:**

1. Prognostic balance between treatment groups is usually guaranteed in randomized studies, but non-randomized (observational) studies require matching of patients between treatment groups (case-control studies) or multivariate adjustment for prognostic factors (confounders) (cohort studies); the evidence table should contain sufficient details on these procedures.
2. Provide data per treatment group on the most important prognostic factors ((potential) confounders).
3. For case-control studies, provide sufficient detail on the procedure used to match cases and controls.
4. For cohort studies, provide sufficient detail on the (multivariate) analyses used to adjust for (potential) confounders.

**Risk of bias table for intervention studies (observational: non-randomized clinical trials, cohort and case-control studies)**

| Study reference<br>(first author, year of publication) | Bias due to a non-representative or ill-defined sample of patients? <sup>1</sup><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear)                                                                   | Bias due to insufficiently long, or incomplete follow-up, or differences in follow-up between treatment groups? <sup>2</sup><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear) | Bias due to ill-defined or inadequately measured outcome ? <sup>3</sup><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear)                                                           | Bias due to inadequate adjustment for all important prognostic factors? <sup>4</sup><br>(unlikely/likely/unclear) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Godt, 2018                                             | <b>Likely</b><br>“The authors accepted a selection bias due to the fact that all patients included had the indication for a PV-CT”.                                             | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                           | <b>Likely</b><br>The range in time interval between the two tests is 0-42 days. A delay of 42 days may result in a higher number of false negatives for PV-CT. | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                   |
| Hakim, 2016                                            | <b>Unlikely</b><br>Consecutive patients were included and excluded patients were justified.                                                                                     | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                           | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                                | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                   |
| Beenen, 2015                                           | <b>Unlikely</b><br>Consecutive patients were included.                                                                                                                          | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                           | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                                | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                   |
| Leung, 2015                                            | <b>Unlikely</b><br>Selection bias was not significant as the choice of imaging protocol was made based on which consultant radiologist was on-call rather than patient factors. | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                           | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                                | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                   |
| Yaniv, 2013                                            | <b>Unlikely</b><br>Consecutive patients were included.                                                                                                                          | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                           | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                                                                | <b>Unlikely</b>                                                                                                   |

1. Failure to develop and apply appropriate eligibility criteria: a) case-control study: under- or over-matching in case-control studies; b) cohort study: selection of exposed and unexposed from different populations.
2. Bias is likely if: the percentage of patients lost to follow-up is large; or differs between treatment groups; or the reasons for loss to follow-up differ between treatment groups; or length of follow-up differs between treatment groups or is too short. The risk of bias is unclear if: the number of patients lost to follow-up; or the reasons why, are not reported.
3. Flawed measurement, or differences in measurement of outcome in treatment and control group; bias may also result from a lack of blinding of those assessing outcomes (detection or information bias). If a study has hard (objective) outcome measures, like death, blinding of outcome assessment is not necessary. If a study has “soft” (subjective) outcome measures, like the assessment of an X-ray, blinding of outcome assessment is necessary.
4. Failure to adequately measure all known prognostic factors and/or failure to adequately adjust for these factors in multivariate statistical analysis.

## Exclusietabel

Tabel Exclusie na het lezen van het volledige artikel

| Auteur en jaartal | Redenen van exclusie                                                                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jeavons, 2018     | Narrative review                                                                                  |
| Molen, 2008       | Narrative review                                                                                  |
| Leung, 2017       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijkende studie                                                  |
| Corwin, 2016      | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking split-bolus versus. single bolus                         |
| Ascenti, 2013     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen vergelijking split-bolus versus. single bolus + geen trauma patiënten |
| Gifford, 2018     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |
| Kim, 2017         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |
| Boos, 2017        | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |
| Lai, 2017         | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |
| Platt, 1988       | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |
| Dillman, 2007     | Voldoet niet aan PICO: geen trauma patiënten                                                      |

## Zoekverantwoording

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Richtlijn: Radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| Uitgangsvraag: Hoe betrouwbaar is de split-bolus techniek bij CT thorax en/of CT abdomen ten opzichte van multifase CT onderzoek bij kinderen tot 16 jaar met potentieel meervoudig of levensbedreigend letsel?                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Database(s): Medline, Embase                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Datum: 26-2-2020 |
| Periode: Geen restrictie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Talen: Engels    |
| Literatuurspecialist: Miriam van der Maten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  |
| Toelichting en opmerkingen:<br>Voor deze UV is gezocht op een combinatie van (P+I+C) OF (I+C+CT-scan). De P is daarbij breder getrokken dan alleen kinderen omdat er weinig literatuur voor kinderen specifiek. Vanwege de kleine aantallen is er niet gelimiteerd op jaartal zoals aangegeven in het zoekformulier.<br>De sleutelartikelen van Kim (2017), Dallmer (2019) en Jeavons (2018) worden gevonden met de zoekopdracht. |                  |

| Databa se | Zoektermen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Embas e   | #17      #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>169</b>     |
|           | #16      #9 NOT (#13 OR #14 OR #15)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>90</b>      |
|           | #15      #9 AND #12 NOT (#13 OR #14)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>27</b>      |
|           | #14      #9 AND #11 NOT #13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>50</b>      |
|           | #13      #9 AND #10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>2</b>       |
|           | #12      'major clinical study'/de OR 'clinical study'/de OR 'case control study'/de OR 'family study'/de OR 'longitudinal study'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR ((cohort NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('case control' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('follow up' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR ((observational NEAR/1 (study OR studies)) OR ((epidemiologic NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) OR (('cross sectional' NEAR/1 (study OR studies)):ab,ti) | <b>5149001</b> |
|           | #11      'clinical trial'/exp OR 'randomization'/exp OR 'single blind procedure'/exp OR 'double blind procedure'/exp OR 'crossover procedure'/exp OR 'placebo'/exp OR 'prospective study'/exp OR rct:ab,ti OR random*:ab,ti OR 'single blind':ab,ti OR 'randomised controlled trial':ab,ti OR 'randomized controlled trial'/exp OR placebo*:ab,ti                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>2991140</b> |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | <p>'meta analysis'/de OR cochrane:ab OR embase:ab OR psycinfo:ab<br/>OR cinahl:ab OR medline:ab OR ((systematic NEAR/1<br/>#10 (review OR overview)):ab,ti) OR ((meta NEAR/1 analy*):ab,ti) OR metaanalys*:ab,ti OR 'data extraction':ab OR cochrane:jt<br/>OR 'systematic review'/de</p> <p>#9 #4 OR #8 <b>169</b></p> <p>#8 #5 AND #6 AND #7 <b>79</b></p> <p>'x-ray computed tomography'/exp OR 'computed tomography<br/>#7 scanner'/exp OR 'computer assisted tomography'/exp OR<br/>((compute* NEAR/3 tomograph*):ti,ab,kw) OR cat:ti,ab,kw <b>1243026</b></p> <p>#6 'multi phase':ti,ab,kw OR 'separate bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'single<br/>bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'single pass':ti,ab,kw OR theoretical:ti,ab <b>250316</b></p> <p>#5 'bolus injection'/exp OR 'split bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'dual<br/>phase':ti,ab,kw OR 'dual contrast':ti,ab,kw <b>12945</b></p> <p>#4 #1 AND #2 AND #3 <b>106</b></p> <p>#3 'multi phase':ti,ab,kw OR 'separate bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'single<br/>bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'single pass':ti,ab,kw <b>8708</b></p> <p>#2 'bolus injection'/exp OR 'split bolus':ti,ab,kw OR 'dual<br/>phase':ti,ab,kw OR 'dual contrast':ti,ab,kw OR theoretical:ti,ab <b>254598</b></p> <p>#1 'pediatric advanced life support'/exp OR 'paediatric advanced life<br/>support':ti,ab,kw OR 'pediatric advanced life support':ti,ab,kw<br/>OR 'childhood trauma'/exp OR 'traumatology'/exp OR 'injury'/exp<br/>OR 'emergency care'/exp OR 'multiple trauma'/exp OR 'intensive<br/>care'/exp OR 'intensive care unit'/exp OR 'emergency health<br/>service'/exp OR injur*:ti,ab,kw OR trauma*:ti,ab,kw<br/>OR emergenc*:ti,ab,kw OR polytrauma*:ti,ab,kw<br/>OR wound*:ti,ab,kw <b>3876056</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Medline<br>(OVID) | <p>1 exp Advanced Trauma Life Support Care/ or 'paediatric advanced life support'.ti,ab,kf. or<br/>'pediatric advanced life support'.ti,ab,kf. or exp "Wounds and Injuries"/ or exp Traumatology/ or<br/>exp Emergency Medicine/ or exp Emergency Medical Services/ or exp Emergency Service, Hospital/<br/>or exp Critical Care/ or exp Multiple Trauma/ or injur*.ti,ab,kf. or trauma*.ti,ab,kf. or<br/>emergenc*.ti,ab,kf. or polytrauma*.ti,ab,kf. (1931220)</p> <p>2 exp Injections/ or 'split bolus'.ti,ab,kf. or 'dual phase'.ti,ab,kf. or 'dual contrast'.ti,ab,kf.<br/>(282506)</p> <p>3 ('multi phase' or 'separate bolus' or 'single bolus' or 'single pass').ti,ab,kf. (7165)</p> <p>4 1 and 2 and 3 (57)</p> <p>5 exp Injections/ or 'split bolus'.ti,ab,kf. or 'dual phase'.ti,ab,kf. or 'dual contrast'.ti,ab,kf.<br/>(282506)</p> <p>6 ('multi phase' or 'separate bolus' or 'single bolus' or 'single pass').ti,ab,kf. (7165)</p> <p>7 exp Tomography, X-Ray Computed/ or (compute* adj3 tomograph*).ti,ab,kf. or cat.ti,ab,kf.<br/>(657953)</p> <p>8 5 and 6 and 7 (57)</p> <p>9 4 or 8 (101)</p> <p>10 (meta-analysis/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or (meta adj analy\$).tw. or ((systematic* or<br/>literature) adj2 review\$1).tw. or (systematic adj overview\$1).tw. or exp "Review Literature as<br/>Topic"/ or cochrane.ab. or cochrane.jw. or embase.ab. or medline.ab. or (psychlit or psyclit).ab. or<br/>(cinahl or cinhal).ab. or cancerlit.ab. or ((selection criteria or data extraction).ab. and "review"/))<br/>not (Comment/ or Editorial/ or Letter/ or (animals/ not humans/)) (432821)</p> <p>11 (exp clinical trial/ or randomized controlled trial/ or exp clinical trials as topic/ or randomized<br/>controlled trials as topic/ or Random Allocation/ or Double-Blind Method/ or Single-Blind Method/<br/>or (clinical trial, phase i or clinical trial, phase ii or clinical trial, phase iii or clinical trial, phase iv or</p> |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | controlled clinical trial or randomized controlled trial or multicenter study or clinical trial).pt. or random*.ti,ab. or (clinic* adj trial*).tw. or ((singl* or doubl* or treb* or tripl*) adj (blind\$3 or mask\$3)).tw. or Placebos/ or placebo*.tw.) not (animals/ not humans/) (1949809)<br>12 Epidemiologic studies/ or case control studies/ or exp cohort studies/ or Controlled Before-After Studies/ or Case control.tw. or (cohort adj (study or studies)).tw. or Cohort analy\$.tw. or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).tw. or (observational adj (study or studies)).tw. or Longitudinal.tw. or Retrospective*.tw. or prospective*.tw. or consecutive*.tw. or Cross sectional.tw. or Cross-sectional studies/ or historically controlled study/ or interrupted time series analysis/ (Onder exp cohort studies vallen ook longitudinale, prospectieve en retrospectieve studies) (3369526)<br>13 9 and 10 (1)<br>14 (9 and 11) not 13 (20)<br>15 (9 and 12) not (13 or 14) (26)<br>16 9 not (13 or 14 or 15) (54)<br>17 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 (101) |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Zoekopbrengst

|                           | EMBASE | OVID/MEDLINE | Ontdubbeld |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| <b>Systematic reviews</b> | 2      | 1            | 2          |
| <b>RCTs</b>               | 50     | 20           | 66         |
| <b>Observationeel</b>     | 27     | 26           | 36         |
| <b>Overig</b>             | 90     | 54           | 115        |
| <b>Totaal</b>             | 169    | 101          | <b>219</b> |

## Bijlage 1 Input schriftelijke knelpuntenanalyse

| Organisatie: | Vraag 1:<br><i>Zijn er wat u betreft knelpunten rondom (naam richtlijn) die nog niet geadresseerd worden in het raamwerk?</i>                                                                              | Vraag 2:<br><i>Zijn er concept uitgangsvragen opgenomen in het raamwerk waar u zich niet in kan vinden?</i> | Vraag 3: Welke 3 concept uitgangsvragen hebben voor u de hoogste prioriteit?                                                           | Bijzonderheden:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LNAZ         | Nee                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Nee eventueel vraag 12 herformuleren naar wat de therapie van voorkeur is bij                               | 1. 5<br>2. 8<br>3. 10                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| LNAZ         | 1. Is er een rol voor echografisch onderzoek van de thorax in de standaard opvang. 2. Is de indicatie voor de CT schedel van de Nederlandse vereniging van (kinder) neurologie niet wat aan de ruime kant? | Vraag 8 zou aangepast kunnen (moeten) worden met de vraag "vervangt of vult aan"                            | 1. Vraag 10. X-CWK in plaats van CT<br>2. Vraag 9. Split bolus techniek of alleen arterieel<br>3. Vraag 8. Indicatie voor CT onderzoek |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| NAPA         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                        | Ik heb de uitnodiging naar onze vakgroep radiologie doorgestuurd, maar er zijn geen PA's die zich op dit terrein richten.                                                                                                                                     |
| NHG          |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                        | Het verzoek is besproken binnen ons Kenniscentrum en er is besloten dat het NHG afziet van het aanleveren van knelpunten. Dit onder meer vanwege de vele verzoeken die ons bereiken en het gebrek aan mankracht om aan alle verzoeken gehoor te kunnen geven. |
| NOV          |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                        | We hebben de schriftelijke knelpuntenanalyse uitgezet onder onze leden. Tot nu toe zijn er geen knelpunten aangeleverd.                                                                                                                                       |
| NVK          |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                        | Er is vanuit de leden van de NVK helaas geen input gekomen op onderstaand verzoek.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| NVKMA        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                        | Namens de NVMKA bericht ik u dat het bestuur kennis heeft genomen van de richtlijn "Radiologische                                                                                                                                                             |

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen". Aangezien de MKA-chirurgie nauwelijks raakvlak heeft met het onderwerp van deze richtlijn, kan geen inhoudelijke input worden geleverd. Graag blijft de NVMKA geïnformeerd over het verloop van deze richtlijn.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| NVN  | <p>* Zie ook de opmerkingen bij de conceptuitgangsvragen (tabblad concept uitgangsvragen): klinische criteria ontbreken bij de indicatiestelling. Zouden toegevoegd moeten worden.</p> <p>* Definities voor laag energetisch trauma en LSH omschrijven, al dan niet obsolet.</p> <p>* Welke vormen van sedatie zijn aangewezen voor beeldvorming bij onrustige patiënt</p> <p>* Ik begrijp niet helemaal of beeldvorming van de hersenen bij kinderen met voorbedachten rade geëxcludeerd is. Zo niet dan zou een andere uitgangsvraag kunnen zijn: is het haalbaar om de CT-hersenen bij kinderen te vervangen voor een MRI-hersenen (fast brain MRI)?</p> | Nee | <p>1. Uitgangsvraag 2<br/>2. Uitgangsvraag 4<br/>3. Uitgangsvraag 5<br/>Daarnaast de door mij genoemde zaken. De afweging om wel of geen CT-hersenen te maken bij een kind met trauma capitis komt zeer frequent voor. Duidelijke richtlijnen kunnen de medicus practicus hierbij dienen.<br/>Uitgangsvraag 5, 11, 8, 9, 10</p> | <p>Concept uitgangsvragen</p> <p>1. -ad 1: ben ook benieuwd wat dan de definitie van laag energetisch trauma is, die bij trauma capitis ook wel 'licht schedel - hersenletsel' (LSH) genoemd wordt.</p> <p>2. -ad 2: naast trauma-mechanisme is ook van belang om te bepalen welke klinische parameters beeldvorming noodzakelijk maken, bv coma score, duur van de amnese, lateralisatie etc.</p> <p>3. -ad 4: zie 2. Er zijn nog wel andere criteria.</p> |
| NVVN |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | We hebben 1 reactie ontvangen vanuit dhr. Erwin M.J. Cornips, MD, Pediatric neurosurgeon. Hij kon zich vinden in het reeds opgestelde raamwerk en had niks meer toe te voegen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| NVZ  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Hartelijk dank mevrouw Gutierrez voor uw uitnodiging schriftelijke knelpuntenanalyse richtlijn Radiologische diagnostiek acute trauma-opvang van kinderen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                     |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | De NVZ participeert hierin niet maar blijft wel graag op de hoogte. |
| NVvH | Waar bevindt de radioloog zich? Gelinkt aan level-criteria                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | vraag 2 lijkt me breed en niet aanvullend en vaag. vraag 4 deze is voor beoordeling chirurg/intensivist/anesthesist vraag 12 kan wat anders geformuleerd worden | X-CWK: Kan conventioneel onderzoek CT compleet vervangen bij opvang van kinderen                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| NVvR | Indicatie CT abdomen na positieve FAST, wanneer wel en wanneer niet aanvullende CT onderzoek en wanneer expectatief?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Nee                                                                                                                                                             | 1. Welke Radiologische modaliteiten zijn aanwezig bij initiële opvang bij kinderen na trauma?<br>2. In welke gevallen vervangt CT conventionele beeldvorming?<br>3. X CWK: kan conventioneel onderzoek CT compleet vervangen bij opvang van kinderen |                                                                     |
| NVvR | Mogelijk kunnen we nog kijken naar de indicatie voor CT thorax en/of abdomen (eventueel meegenomen na normale en afwijkende echo ). Deels wordt dit al ondervangen onder het kopje of CT thorax en conventioneel onderzoek kan vervangen, alleen daar mis ik het kopje CT-abdomen. En ook de indicatie stelling afhankelijk van de uitkomst van de echo. doe je meteen CT na vocht op echo of opname ic | Nee                                                                                                                                                             | 1. Welke Radiologische modaliteiten zijn aanwezig bij initiële opvang bij kinderen na trauma?<br>2. In welke gevallen vervangt CT conventionele beeldvorming?<br>3. X CWK: kan conventioneel onderzoek CT compleet vervangen bij opvang van kinderen |                                                                     |
| NVvR | Neen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Neen                                                                                                                                                            | 1. Wat is de definitie van hoogenergetisch trauma op de kinderleeftijd?<br>2. In welke gevallen vervangt CT conventionele beeldvorming?<br>3. Welke radiologische                                                                                    |                                                                     |

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     | modaliteiten zijn aangewezen bij initiële opvang bij kinderen na trauma? |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis | (1) Het is van belang dat er alles op alles wordt gezet om een goede voorbereiding van kinderen op radiologische beeldvorming te geven. Hieronder valt informatie van tevoren, afleiding van het kind en mogelijk ook een rol voor sedatie. Het belang hiervan moet goed worden benadrukt mits het niet de trauma behandeling in de weg staat. Dit helpt angst en spanningen bij het kind (en de ouders) te verminderen. (2) Als de mogelijkheid er is, mogen ouders dan aanwezig zijn bij de radiologische beeldvorming? (3) Wij sluiten ons aan bij het beperken van overdiagnostiek en het spaarzaam inzetten van radiologische beeldvorming bij kinderen. Dit zou een prominentere plek kunnen krijgen in de uitgangsvragen (bijvoorbeeld bij uitgangsvraag 2). | Nee | 1. U12<br>2. U9<br>3. U5                                                 | Extra input in bijlage 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| V&VN                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                                                          | Hierbij wil ik doorgeven dat ik het verzoek bij relevante afdelingen van V&VN heb uitgezet maar geen knelpunten doorgekregen. Meer als reactie niet van toepassing voor ons, te medisch en specialistisch.                                                                         |
| ZINL                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |                                                                          | Dank voor het verzoek om schriftelijke inbreng voor de richtlijn radiologische diagnostiek acute trauma-opvang van kinderen. Vanuit het Zorginstituut zullen we hier niet op ingaan.<br>Zoals bij de uitnodiging voor de Invitational conference al aangegeven heeft het onderwerp |

|    |  |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|--|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |  |  |  | gezien vanuit de taken van het Zorginstituut momenteel geen prioriteit.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| ZN |  |  |  | Hartelijk dank voor uw uitnodiging om commentaar te leveren op de richtlijn Radiologisch diagnostiek acute trauma-opvang van kinderen. Helaas is dit onderwerp te specialistisch om een nuttige bijdrage te kunnen leveren als brancheorganisatie van zorgverzekeraars. |

## Bijlage 2 Input Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis

Input voor de richtlijn Radiologische diagnostiek acute trauma-opvang van kinderen

### Vragen:

- Hebben jullie gedacht aan een focusgroep/uitvraag?
- Hebben jullie al gedacht aan het ontwikkelen van Patiënteninformatie?

### Aanbevelingen specifiek voor dit onderwerp:

- Als je een kind behandelt, behandel je een heel gezin.
- **Voorbereiding** van radiologisch onderzoek is van groot belang bij kinderen. Dit kan betekenen dat er informatie wordt gegeven, afleiding plaatsvind en eventueel sedatie wordt toegepast. Dit dient serieus genomen te worden en te worden toegepast mits dit niet in de weg staat van de trauma behandeling. Dit kan angst en spanning weghalen bij zowel het kind als de ouder en daarbij helpt het instrueren en voorbereiden van de kinderen bijvoorbeeld bij het stilligen tijdens het onderzoek.
- Wij vinden Informed consent een erg belangrijk thema binnen deze richtlijn. Wij zijn betrokken geweest bij de richtlijn beleid rondom spoedoperaties waarin hierover een apart hoofdstuk voor is opgenomen. Ons voorstel is om dit in deze richtlijn ook te doen. De richtlijn beleid rondom spoedoperaties is beschikbaar op de richtlijnendatabase; Zie:  
[https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/beleid\\_rondom\\_spoedoperaties/startpagina\\_-beleid\\_rondom\\_spoedoperaties.html](https://richtlijnendatabase.nl/richtlijn/beleid_rondom_spoedoperaties/startpagina_-beleid_rondom_spoedoperaties.html).
- Ouders kunnen een belangrijke rol spelen bij radiologische diagnostiek. Denk bijvoorbeeld aan de voorbereiding of de aanwezigheid van ouders tijdens het onderzoek.
- Daarnaast vinden we het belangrijk dat kinderen niet met volwassenen worden gemengd.
- Ook vinden we het belangrijk dat de kinderen direct door gespecialiseerde zorgprofessionals worden behandeld; Het is van belang dat degene die zorg/ondersteuning geven zijn **opgeleid om met kinderen en jongeren te werken**.
- Daarnaast is het thema nazorg een belangrijk onderwerp; er moet oog zijn voor het effect van de impact en het trauma. Voor zowel het kind, als voor het hele gezin!
- Verder staan wij helemaal achter de beperking van over-diagnostiek
- Succesvol, begrijpend en met gepaste emotie **communiceren** is van groot belang. Neem hierbij de volgende informatie mee tijdens de ontwikkeling:
  - Communicatie met kids in de zorg: [www.kindenziekenhuis.nl/communicatie](http://www.kindenziekenhuis.nl/communicatie).

### Aanbevelingen algemeen:

- Kinderen zijn geen kleine volwassenen: Net als volwassenen hebben kinderen recht op goede medische zorg, goede voorlichting in begrijpelijke taal en een patiëntvriendelijke benadering. Het kind en de ouders hebben daarnaast ook nog eens een bijzondere positie omdat de zorg aan kinderen in grote mate verschilt van zorg aan volwassenen. Kinderen zijn namelijk geen kleine volwassenen. Volwassenzorg kan daarom nooit één-op-één gekopieerd worden voor kinderen maar behoeft speciaal opgeleide professionals en een aangepast beleid. Daarnaast reageren kinderen in lichamelijk en in emotioneel opzicht anders op ziekte en letsel. Door hier rekening mee te houden voelen kinderen zich prettiger en kunnen emotionele problemen in de ontwikkeling van het kind worden voorkomen. Daarom is het belangrijk dat de punten uit onze Handvesten worden nageleefd. Dat de stem van de patiënt altijd gehoord

wordt en de ouders hun kind goed kunnen voorbereiden, troosten en steunen. Als je een kind behandelt, behandel je een heel gezin.

- Ga uit van de rechten van het kind vastgelegd in onze Handvesten Kind&Ziekenhuis en Kind&Zorg - zie bijlage en [www.kindenziekenhuis.nl/handvest](http://www.kindenziekenhuis.nl/handvest).
- De voorbereiding, uitleg en nazorg van de interventie/procedure dient aan te sluiten bij de belevingswereld van het kind.
- Betrek het kind (met in achtneming van de
- Belangrijk voor kinderen en jongeren (en ouders) is de **impact** die het volgen van de **interventies** heeft op hun leven in de vorm van tijdsinvestering en ontwikkeling. Het heeft daarom de voorkeur behandelingen/interventies plaats te laten vinden in de eigen omgeving buiten schooltijden. Waarbij de kwaliteit uiteraard niet minder mag zijn.
- Vergeet niet de mogelijk **impact een ziekte/behandeling en of aandoening op het kind en gezin**. Heb aandacht voor alle kinderleefdomeinen medisch, sociaal, veiligheid en ontwikkeling van het hele gezin. Ieder gezin is anders. **Maatwerk** is hier van groot belang om de verbetering van leefstijl blijvend te verbeteren Lees meer over kinderleefdomeinen: <http://www.hetmedischekindzorgsysteem.nl/mks-programma/in-vier-fasen-naar-goede-zorg-voor-kind-en-gezin/fase-2>.
- Lees als werkgroep de Tips voor kwaliteitsstandaarden ontwikkelaars van de Patiëntenfederatie (en haar leden) : <http://toolkidz.patientenfederatie.nl/bijlagen/40-bijlage-8-inbreng-patiëntenperspectief-bij-kwaliteitsstandaarden>:
  - Probeer uit te zoeken wat de ervaringen en wensen zijn van deze groep patiënten en weeg dit mee bij het formuleren van de knelpunten en uiteindelijk aanbevelingen.
  - Overweeg een focusgroep te organiseren. Of zijn op een andere wijze patiënten gevraagd om hun ervaringen te delen?
  - Kan er in de literatuur gezocht worden naar (internationale) publicaties over het patiëntperspectief omtrent het onderwerp van de kwaliteitsstandaard (bijvoorbeeld via een patiëntfilter)?
  - Zorg dat bij elke uitgangsvraag het patiëntperspectief waar mogelijk meegenomen wordt. Denk daarbij ook aan bijvoorbeeld begrijpelijke communicatie naar de patiënt (rol patiënt, beslismomenten, stopmomenten, communicatiemomenten tussen arts en patiënt, belasting voor de patiënt).
  - Bij de uitgangsvragen is het belangrijk dat er aandacht is voor:
    - hulp bij veranderingen in leefstijl die leiden tot verminderen van klachten.
    - behoefte aan informatie en steun bij patiënten en naasten.
    - Aansluiting bij de belevingswereld van het kind
    - behoefte aan informatie over samen beslissen als er meerdere behandelopties mogelijk zijn
    - Belangrijke generieke punten die van belang zijn voor patiënten zijn vaak gericht op:
      - Organisatie van zorg (onder andere afstemming zorgverleners).
      - Communicatie, voorlichting en gezamenlijke besluitvorming (waar mogelijk).
  - Ga goed na of er patiëntengroepen zijn die speciale aandacht nodig hebben, bijvoorbeeld verstandelijk gehandicapten, allochtonen. Beschrijf dit ook in de kwaliteitsstandaard.
  - Check voor de overige overwegingen het volgende (indien van toepassing): Is er aandacht besteed aan voordelen en nadelen (inclusief bijwerkingen en risico's

en belasting voor de patiënt) van behandelingen? En zijn ze gericht op samenwerking tussen arts en patiënt?

- Patiënteninformatie is een verplicht onderdeel van een kwaliteitsstandaard. Zorg dat hiervoor in het begin afspraken zijn gemaakt met een partij die patiënten vertegenwoordigt en er financiële middelen voor beschikbaar zijn.
  - De patiëntenorganisatie kan contact opnemen met de Patiëntenfederatie voor hulp bij de ontwikkeling in de vorm van tips en tools.
- Keuze-ondersteunend voorlichtings- en opleidingsmateriaal, keuzehulpen\* en andere producten die bijdragen aan zelfmanagement en gezamenlijke besluitvorming (bijv. keuzehulpen\*) zijn bij uitstek producten die door of onder regie van de patiëntenorganisatie ontwikkeld kunnen worden.
- Als er meerdere behandelmogelijkheden zijn, kan het zinvol zijn om een consultkaart\* te ontwikkelen. U kunt contact opnemen met de Patiëntenfederatie voor meer informatie over consultkaarten.

Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis bevordert al ruim 40 jaar kindgerichte medische zorg vanuit het perspectief van kind en ouders in het ziekenhuis, thuis of elders. De kinderstem en daarmee de rechten van het kind verfegenwoordigen wij vanuit de visie Handvest Kind & Ziekenhuis en Kind & Zorg.

# Handvesten

In grote mensentaal



**Kind & Ziekenhuis** Het recht op een optimale medische behandeling is ook voor kinderen een fundamenteel recht.

Artikel

**Kind & Zorg** Zieke kinderen hebben het fundamentele recht op kindgerichte zorg, wat zoveel betekent als gezinsgerichte zorg en ontwikkelingsgerichte zorg.

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen worden niet in een ziekenhuis opgenomen als de zorg die zij nodig hebben thuis, in dagbehandeling of poliklinisch kan worden verleend.                                                                                                                                                                       | 1  | Zieke kinderen en hun ouders worden te allen tijde gestimuleerd om hun behoeften en wensen ten aanzien van de zorg kenbaar te maken en over de zorg mee te beslissen.                                                                                                                                              | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen hebben het recht hun ouders of verzorgers altijd bij zich te hebben.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 2  | Zieke kinderen worden altijd verpleegd en behandeld door professionals die specifiek voor deze zorg aan kinderen zijn opgeleid. Die professionals beschikken over de kennis en ervaring die nodig is om ook aan de emotionele, psychologische en spirituele behoeften van het kind en het gezin tegemoet te komen. | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Ouders worden accommodatie en de mogelijkheid tot overnachting naast het kind aangeboden zonder dat daar kosten voor in rekening worden gebracht. Ouders worden geholpen en gestimuleerd bij het kind te blijven en deel te nemen aan de verzorging en verpleging van het kind.                                       | 3  | Zieke kinderen worden niet in een ziekenhuis opgenomen als de zorg die zij nodig hebben ook in dagbehandeling, poliklinisch of thuis kan worden verleend.                                                                                                                                                          | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen en ouders hebben recht op informatie. De informatie wordt aangepast aan leeftijd en bevattingsvermogen van het kind. Maatregelen worden genomen om pijn, lichamelijk ongemak en emotionele spanningen te verlichten.                                                                                         | 4  | Zieke kinderen hebben mogelijkheden om te spelen, zich te vermaken en zich te ontwikkelen, al naar gelang hun leeftijd en lichamelijke conditie.                                                                                                                                                                   | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen en ouders hebben recht op alle informatie die noodzakelijk is voor het geven van toestemming voor onderzoeken, ingrepen en behandelingen. Kinderen worden beschermd tegen overbodige behandelingen en onderzoeken en tegen oneigenlijk gebruik van persoonlijke gegevens.                                    | 5  | Het is voor zieke kinderen altijd mogelijk om hun ouders of verzorgers bij zich te hebben, waar zij ook behandeld en/of verpleegd worden. Ze hebben recht op verblijf in een stimulerende, veilige omgeving waar voldoende toezicht is en die berekend is op kinderen van hun eigen leeftijdscategorie.            | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen worden in het ziekenhuis gehuisvest en verzorgd samen met kinderen in dezelfde leeftijds- en/of ontwikkelingsfase. Kinderen worden niet samen met volwassenen verpleegd. Er bestaat geen leeftijds grens voor bezoekers.                                                                                     | 6  | Zieke kinderen hebben recht op bescherming tegen alle vormen van lichamelijke en geestelijke mishandeling en/of verwaarlozing zowel in het gezin als daarbuiten.                                                                                                                                                   | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen hebben recht op mogelijkheden om te spelen, zich te vermaken en onderwijs te genieten al naar gelang hun leeftijd en lichamelijke conditie. Kinderen hebben recht op verblijf in een stimulerende veilige omgeving waar voldoende toezicht is en die berekend is op kinderen van alle leeftijds categorieën. | 7  | Elk ziek kind en ieder lid van een gezin met een ziek kind wordt benaderd met tact en begrip en hun privacy wordt te allen tijde gerespecteerd.                                                                                                                                                                    | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen worden behandeld en verzorgd door medisch, verpleegkundig en ander personeel dat speciaal voor de zorg aan kinderen is opgeleid. Het beschikt over de kennis en de ervaring die nodig zijn om ook aan de emotionele eisen van het kind en het gezin tegemoet te komen.                                       | 8  | Een ziek kind wordt verpleegd en behandeld door zoveel mogelijk dezelfde personen die onderling samenwerken in een multidisciplinair team en individueel en vanuit het team op een open en eerlijke manier communiceren met het kind en het gezin.                                                                 | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen hebben recht op verzorging en behandeling door zoveel mogelijk dezelfde personen, die onderling optimaal samenwerken.                                                                                                                                                                                        | 9  | Zieke kinderen worden beschermd tegen onnodige behandelingen en onderzoeken en maatregelen worden genomen om pijn, lichamelijk ongemak en emotionele spanningen te voorkomen dan wel te verlichten.                                                                                                                | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |
| (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) | Kinderen hebben het recht met tact en begrip te worden benaderd en behandeld. Hun privacy wordt te allen tijde gerespecteerd.                                                                                                                                                                                         | 10 | Elk ziek kind en ieder lid van een gezin met een ziek kind wordt gedurende het hele zorgtraject, van diagnose tot eventueel overlijden, voorzien van correcte en relevante informatie die op een voor hen begrijpelijke manier wordt verstrekt.                                                                    | (art. 1 tot 10) (art. 1 tot 10) |

[www.kindenziekenhuis.nl](http://www.kindenziekenhuis.nl) - [www.kindenzorg.nl](http://www.kindenzorg.nl) - [www.jadokterneedokter.nl](http://www.jadokterneedokter.nl)

Het Handvest Kind & Ziekenhuis is in 1988 opgesteld door de European Association for Children in Hospital (EACH) waar Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis deel van uitmaakt. Het Handvest Kind & Zorg is een vertrekking van het Handvest Kind & Ziekenhuis (EACH Charter) en is in 2014 opgesteld door Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis. De handvesten zijn in overeenstemming met het Verdrag Inzaak de Rechten van het Kind (VRK) van de Verenigde Naties en is ondertekend door tal van organisaties. Meer informatie hierover vindt u op [www.kindenziekenhuis.nl](http://www.kindenziekenhuis.nl)

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Stichting Kind en Ziekenhuis bevordert al ruim 40 jaar kindgerichte medische zorg vanuit het perspectief van kind en ouders in het ziekenhuis, thuis of elders. De kinderstem en daarmee de rechten van het kind vertegenwoordigen wij vanuit de visie Handvest Kind & Ziekenhuis en Kind & Zorg.

# Voor kids Handvesten

## Kind & Ziekenhuis

Ik heb recht op de beste medische zorg.

Artikel

## Kind & Zorg

Ik heb recht op zorg die speciaal voor kinderen is. Daarbij is mijn gezin net zo belangrijk als ik.



Ik hoeft niet in een ziekenhuis te blijven als ik ook thuis of op een andere plek verpleegd of behandeld kan worden.

1



Ik mag mijn ouders altijd bij mij hebben, waar ik ook ben.

2



Ik ben ook 's nachts niet alleen. Mijn ouders kunnen bij mij in het ziekenhuis blijven slapen. Dat regelt het ziekenhuis en het kost niets. Mijn ouders kunnen mij dan ook verzorgen.

3



Ik en mijn ouders krijgen altijd informatie die klopt en die wij begrijpen. Als ik pijn heb of angstig ben dan helpen ze mij.

4



Ik en mijn ouders moeten eerst alle informatie krijgen, voordat wij ja of nee tegen een behandeling zeggen. Ik krijg geen behandelingen en onderzoeken die eigenlijk niet nodig zijn. Het ziekenhuis mag dingen die over mij gaan niet verkeerd gebruiken.

5



Ik lig in het ziekenhuis altijd samen met andere kinderen van mijn leeftijd. Nooit met volwassenen. Iedereen mag mij komen bezoeken.

6



Ik heb recht op een leuke en veilige plek. Ik kan in het ziekenhuis spelen en aan school werken, samen met kinderen van mijn leeftijd. De mensen in het ziekenhuis letten op mij.

7



Ik word altijd verpleegd en behandeld door mensen die geleerd hebben hoe dit bij kinderen moet.

8



Ik word zoveel mogelijk verpleegd en behandeld door dezelfde mensen die met elkaar samenwerken.

9



Ik word alleen gehoord en gezien door mensen die mij ook behandelen. Bij andere mensen moet ik eerst zeggen of ik dat goed vind. En mensen denken er altijd aan dat ik een kind ben.

10



[www.kindenziekenhuis.nl](http://www.kindenziekenhuis.nl) - [www.kindenzorg.nl](http://www.kindenzorg.nl) - [www.jadokterneedokter.nl](http://www.jadokterneedokter.nl)

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kind & ziekenhuis

## Bijlage 3 Kennislacunes

Leeswijzer: De kennislacunes per module en eventueel uit het hoofdstuk Verantwoording (kennislacunes) worden hier gebundeld. Dit hoofdstuk komt bij elke module in de Richtlijnendatabase te staan onder ‘Bijlagen’ en dan ‘Onderzoek’.

### Inleiding

Tijdens de ontwikkeling van de richtlijn radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute traumaovang van kinderen is systematisch gezocht naar onderzoeksbevindingen die nuttig konden zijn voor het beantwoorden van de uitgangsvragen. Een deel (of een onderdeel) van de hiervoor opgestelde zoekvragen is met het resultaat van deze zoekacties te beantwoorden, een groot deel echter niet. Door gebruik te maken van de evidence-based methodiek (EBRO) is duidelijk geworden dat er nog kennislacunes bestaan. De werkgroep is van mening dat (vervolg)onderzoek wenselijk is om in de toekomst een duidelijker antwoord te kunnen geven op vragen uit de praktijk. Om deze reden heeft de werkgroep per module aangegeven op welke vlakken nader onderzoek gewenst is.

### Module 1 Standaard beeldvorming

*What is the additional value (diagnostic accuracy/effectivity) of initial trauma examination with e-FAST (X-chest X-ray, pelvic X-ray, e-FAST) in comparison with initial trauma examination without e-FAST in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injuries in the Dutch setting?*

### Module 2 Indicatie CT-thorax

*Which factors predict the occurrence of thoracic injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?*

### Module 3 Indicatie CT-abdomen

*What is the predictive value of a prognostic model to predict the occurrence of abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?*

*What is the clinical impact of a prognostic model to predict the occurrence of abdominal injury in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?*

### Module 4 Indicatie beeldvorming schedel en hersenen

*What is the clinical impact of using a prognostic model for identifying children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries for CTA?*

### Module 5 Indicatie beeldvorming cervicale wervelkolom

*Which test (CT-CS or X-CS) is best to use in the diagnostic trajectory in children with potentially multiple or life-threatening injury of the cervical spine trauma?*

*What is the value of the NEXUS-criteria in children?*

### Module 6 Indicatie beeldvorming thoracale en lumbale wervelkolom

*Which factors predict an increased risk on thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries?*

*Which diagnostic modality should be used to evaluate thoracolumbar spine fractures in children with potential multiple trauma or life threatening injuries with respect to their age?*

### Module 7 Indicaties split bolus

*Is it safe to use a split-bolus protocol compared to a single bolus protocol in children with potential multiple trauma eligible for CT-thorax and/or CT-abdomen?*

## Bijlage 4 Implementatie

### Inleiding

Dit implementatieplan is opgesteld ter bevordering van de implementatie van de richtlijn radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen. Voor het opstellen van dit plan is een inventarisatie gedaan van de mogelijk bevorderende en belemmerende factoren voor het toepassen en naleven van de aanbevelingen. Daarbij heeft de richtlijnwerkgroep een advies uitgebracht over het tijdschap voor implementatie, de daarvoor benodigde randvoorwaarden en de acties die voor verschillende partijen ondernomen dienen te worden.

### Werkwijze

De werkgroep heeft per aanbeveling geïnventariseerd:

- per wanneer de aanbeveling overal geïmplementeerd moet kunnen zijn;
- de verwachte impact van implementatie van de aanbeveling op de zorgkosten;
- randvoorwaarden om de aanbeveling te kunnen implementeren;
- mogelijk barrières om de aanbeveling te kunnen implementeren;
- mogelijke acties om de implementatie van de aanbeveling te bevorderen;
- verantwoordelijke partij voor de te ondernemen acties.

Voor iedere aanbevelingen is nagedacht over de hierboven genoemde punten. Echter niet voor iedere aanbeveling kon ieder punt worden beantwoord. Er kan een onderscheid worden gemaakt tussen “sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen” en “zwak geformuleerde aanbevelingen”. In het eerste geval doet de richtlijnwerkgroep een duidelijke uitspraak over iets dat zeker wel of zeker niet gedaan moet worden. In het tweede geval wordt de aanbeveling minder zeker gesteld (bijvoorbeeld “Overweeg om …”) en wordt dus meer ruimte gelaten voor alternatieve opties. Voor “sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen” zijn bovengenoemde punten in principe meer uitgewerkt dan voor de “zwak geformuleerde aanbevelingen”.

Hieronder is een tabel (tabel 1) opgenomen met alle aanbevelingen uit deze richtlijn met daarbij de bijhorende implementatietermijn, verwacht effect op kosten, randvoorwaarden voor implementatie, mogelijke barrières voor implementatie, te ondernemen acties voor implementatie en verantwoordelijken voor de acties.

**Tabel 1. Implementatieplan**

| Aanbeveling                             | Tijdspad voor implementatie:<br>< 1 jaar,<br>1 tot 3 jaar of<br>> 3 jaar | Verwacht effect op kosten                                          | Randvoorwaarden voor implementatie (binnen aangegeven tijdspad)                | Mogelijke barrières voor implementatie <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                            | Te ondernemen acties voor implementatie <sup>2</sup>                                                    | Verantwoordelijken voor acties <sup>3</sup> | Overige opmerkingen |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Standaard beeldvorming, aanbeveling 1   | < 1 jaar                                                                 | Geen, dit is al standaard in de meeste ziekenhuizen in Nederland.  | Geen, beeldvorming vormt al onderdeel van de dagelijkse praktijk.              | Geen                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aanbevelingen van de richtlijn overnemen in lokale protocollen                                          | NVvR Professionals                          |                     |
| Standaard beeldvorming, aanbeveling 2   | < 1 jaar                                                                 | Geen, dit is al standaard in de meeste ziekenhuizen in Nederland.  | Geen, beeldvorming vormt al onderdeel van de dagelijkse praktijk.              | Geen                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aanbevelingen van de richtlijn overnemen in lokale protocollen                                          | NVvR Professionals                          |                     |
| Indicaties CT-thorax, aanbeveling 1     | < 1 jaar                                                                 | Enige toename van kosten aangezien het extra diagnostiek betekent. | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een CT-thorax bij kinderen.    | Het vervaardigen van een CT-thorax bij kinderen vereist een andere timing vergeleken met volwassenen. Dit zou kunnen betekenen dat radiodiagnostische laboranten extra scholing nodig hebben.  | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR Professionals                          |                     |
| Indicaties CT-abdomen, aanbeveling 1    | < 1 jaar                                                                 | Enige toename van kosten aangezien het extra diagnostiek betekent. | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een CT-abdomen bij kinderen.   | Het vervaardigen van een CT-abdomen bij kinderen vereist een andere timing vergeleken met volwassenen. Dit zou kunnen betekenen dat radiodiagnostische laboranten extra scholing nodig hebben. | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVvR Professionals.                         |                     |
| Indicaties CTA halsvaten, aanbeveling 1 | < 1 jaar                                                                 | Enige toename van kosten aangezien het extra diagnostiek betekent. | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een CTA halsvaten bij kinderen | Het vervaardigen van CTA halsvaten bij kinderen vereist een andere timing vergeleken met bij volwassenen.                                                                                      | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR Professionals                          |                     |

|                                        |              |                                                                               |                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                         |                                                   |  |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--|
|                                        |              |                                                                               |                                                                              | Dit zou kunnen betekenen dat radiodiagnostisch laboranten aanvullende scholing nodig hebben.                                                                                                   |                                                                                                         |                                                   |  |
| Beeldvorming CWK, aanbeveling 1        | < 1 jaar     | Reductie van kosten                                                           | Niet van toepassing                                                          | Geen                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aanbevelingen van de richtlijn overnemen in lokale protocollen.                                         | Wetenschappelijke vereniging (NVVR) Professionals |  |
| Beeldvorming CWK, aanbeveling 2        | < 1 jaar     | Enige toename van kosten aangezien het extra diagnostiek betekent.            | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een MRI bij kinderen.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR Professionals                                |  |
| Beeldvorming TWK en LWK, aanbeveling 1 | < 1 jaar     | Daling van de kosten door de afname van onnodige beeldvorming van de TWK/LWK. | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een CT-TWK/LWK bij kinderen. | Het vervaardigen van een CT-TWK/LWK bij kinderen vereist een andere timing vergeleken met volwassenen. Dit zou kunnen betekenen dat radiodiagnostische laboranten extra scholing nodig hebben. | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR Professionals                                |  |
| Beeldvorming TWK en LWK, aanbeveling 2 | < 1 jaar     | Enige toename van kosten aangezien het extra diagnostiek betekent.            | Expertise in het vervaardigen en beoordelen van een MRI bij kinderen.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR Professionals                                |  |
| Split bolus, 1e aanbeveling            | 1 tot 3 jaar | Geen                                                                          | Expertise met split-bolus                                                    | Split-bolus techniek is gecompliceerder dan twee single bolus scans en vereist daarom aanvullende scholing                                                                                     | Zorgen voor kinderprotocollen en eventuele scholing van radiodiagnostische laboranten en/of neurologen. | NVVR en NVMBR                                     |  |

<sup>1</sup> Barrières kunnen zich bevinden op het niveau van de professional, op het niveau van de organisatie (het ziekenhuis) of op het niveau van het systeem (buiten het ziekenhuis). Denk bijvoorbeeld aan onenigheid in het land met betrekking tot de aanbeveling, onvoldoende motivatie of kennis bij de specialist, onvoldoende faciliteiten of personeel, nodige concentratie van zorg, kosten, slechte samenwerking tussen disciplines, nodige taakverschikking, et cetera.

<sup>2</sup> Denk aan acties die noodzakelijk zijn voor implementatie, maar ook acties die mogelijk zijn om de implementatie te bevorderen. Denk bijvoorbeeld aan controleren aanbeveling tijdens kwaliteitsvisitatie, publicatie van de richtlijn, ontwikkelen van implementatietools, informeren van ziekenhuisbestuurders, regelen van goede vergoeding voor een bepaald type behandeling, maken van samenwerkingsafspraken.

<sup>3</sup> Wie de verantwoordelijkheden draagt voor implementatie van de aanbevelingen, zal tevens afhankelijk zijn van het niveau waarop zich barrières bevinden. Barrières op het niveau van de professional zullen vaak opgelost moeten worden door de beroepsvereniging. Barrières op het niveau van de organisatie zullen vaak onder verantwoordelijkheid van de ziekenhuisbestuurders vallen. Bij het oplossen van barrières op het niveau van het systeem zijn ook andere partijen, zoals de NZA en zorgverzekeraars, van belang. Echter, aangezien de richtlijn vaak enkel wordt geautoriseerd door de (participerende) wetenschappelijke verenigingen is het aan de wetenschappelijke verenigingen om deze problemen bij de andere partijen aan te kaarten.

## **Implementatietermijnen**

Voor “sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen” geldt dat zij zo spoedig mogelijk geïmplementeerd dienen te worden. Voor de meeste “sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen” betekent dat dat zij komend jaar direct geïmplementeerd moeten worden en dat per 2022 dus iedereen aan deze aanbevelingen dient te voldoen.

Voor sommige aanbevelingen dient echter een langer implementatietermijn van 1 tot 3 jaar aangehouden te worden, wat dus betekent dat per 2025 iedereen aan deze aanbevelingen dient te voldoen. Deze aanbevelingen kunnen niet direct worden ingevoerd vanwege een gebrek aan middelen, expertise en/of juiste organisatie. Bij de resultaten van deze handelingen kan sprake zijn van een leercurve. Daarnaast is aanwezigheid van en afstemming tussen professionals en faciliteiten nodig om de handelingen op betrouwbare wijze te kunnen uitvoeren. De implementatie van deze aanbeveling kent daarom een langere implementatietermijn.

## **Te ondernemen acties per partij**

Hieronder wordt per partij toegelicht welke acties zij kunnen ondernemen om de implementatie van de richtlijn te bevorderen.

*Alle direct betrokken wetenschappelijk verenigingen/beroepsorganisaties (NVvR, NVA, NVvH, NVvN, NVN, NOV, NVK, NVSHA, NVKF, NVMKA)*

- Bekend maken van de richtlijn onder de leden.
- Publiciteit voor de richtlijn maken door over de richtlijn te publiceren in tijdschriften en te vertellen op congressen.
- Ontwikkelen van gerichte bijscholing/trainingen, onder andere voor xxx
- Ontwikkelen en aanpassen van patiënteninformatie/keuzehulpens.
- Controleren van de toepassing van de aanbevelingen middels audits en de kwaliteitsvisitation.
- Gezamenlijk afspraken maken over en opstarten van continu modulair onderhoud van de richtlijn.
- Schrijven van een wetenschappelijk artikel.

*De lokale vakgroepen/individuele medisch professionals*

- Het bespreken van de aanbevelingen in de vakgroepsvergadering en lokale werkgroepen.
- Het volgen van bijscholing die bij deze richtlijn ontwikkeld gaat worden.
- Het ophangen/beschikbaar maken van het stroomschema op de afdeling.
- Aanpassen lokale patiënteninformatie op grond van de materialen die door de verenigingen beschikbaar gesteld zullen worden.
- Afstemmen en afspraken maken met andere betrokken disciplines om de toepassing van de aanbevelingen in de praktijk te borgen.

*De systeemstakeholders (onder andere zorgverzekeraars, (koepel)organisaties van) ziekenhuisbestuurders, IGZ)*

Ten aanzien van de financiering van radiologische diagnostiek bij de acute trauma-opvang van kinderen wordt van het bestuur van de ziekenhuizen verwacht dat zij bereid zijn om de nodige investeringen te doen (zie hierboven bij impact op zorgkosten) om de aanbevelingen in deze richtlijn te kunnen implementeren. Daarnaast wordt van de bestuurders verwacht dat zij bij de betrokken medisch professionals nagaan op welke wijze zij kennis hebben genomen van de nieuwe richtlijn en deze toepassen in de praktijk.

Van zorgverzekeraars wordt verwacht dat zij de zorg die in deze richtlijn wordt voorgeschreven zullen vergoeden. De “sterk geformuleerde aanbevelingen” in deze richtlijn kunnen, na verloop van de aangegeven implementatietermijnen door zorgverzekeraars worden gebruikt voor de inkoop van zorg.

*Wetenschappers en subsidieverstrekkers*

- Onderzoek initiëren naar de kennislacunes, bij voorkeur in Europees verband.

*Het Kennisinstituut van de Federatie Medisch Specialisten*

- Zorgen voor bekendheid van de richtlijn onder de medewerkers en aan laten sluiten bij de ontwikkeling van gerelateerde richtlijnen.
- Toevoegen van richtlijn aan de Richtlijnendatabase.
- Opnemen van dit implementatieplan op een voor alle partijen goed te vinden plaats.

## Bijlage 5 Stroomschema

