

Canadian C-Spine Rule vs NEXUS Low-Risk Criteria in Patients With Trauma

Ian G. Stiell et al. (2003)

canadiem MVP INFOGRAPHIC SERIES



13 million trauma patients at risk for cervical spine injury



X-Rays are low cost but **add up** due to demand

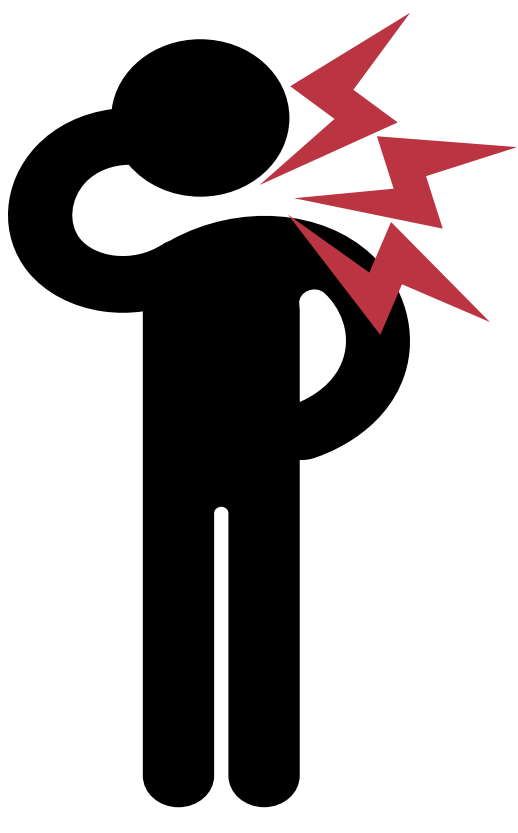


Criteria allow for **increased x-ray efficiency**

In alert and stable patients, how does the Canadian C-Spine Rule (CCR) compare to the NEXUS Low-Risk Criteria (NLC) in terms of sensitivity and specificity?

Study Design

Primary Outcome

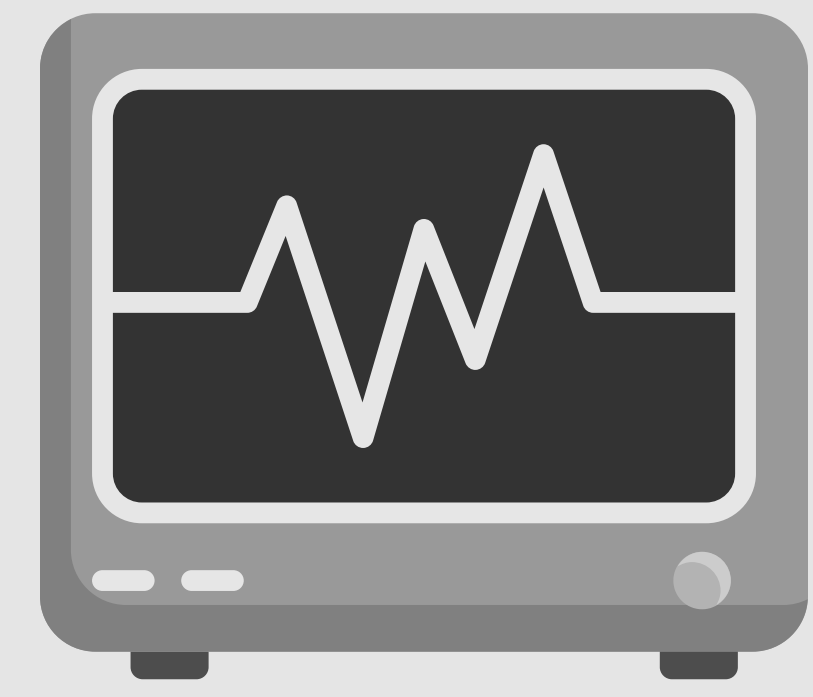


Correctly investigate clinically important cervical spine injuries

Inclusion Criteria*



≥16 Years + Visible Acute Trauma Above Clavicles



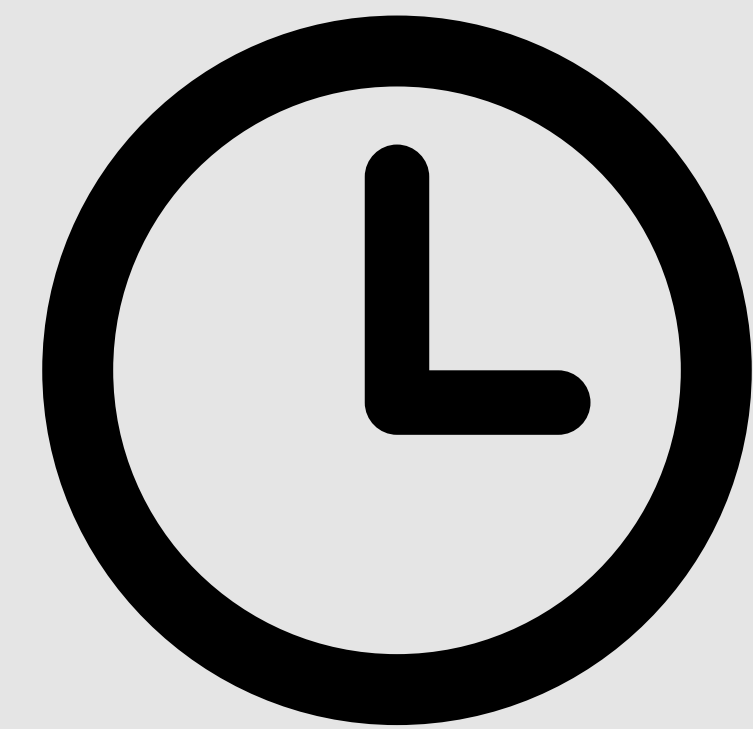
Stable Vital Signs (Revised Trauma Score) + GCS 15



Dangerous Mechanism of Injury

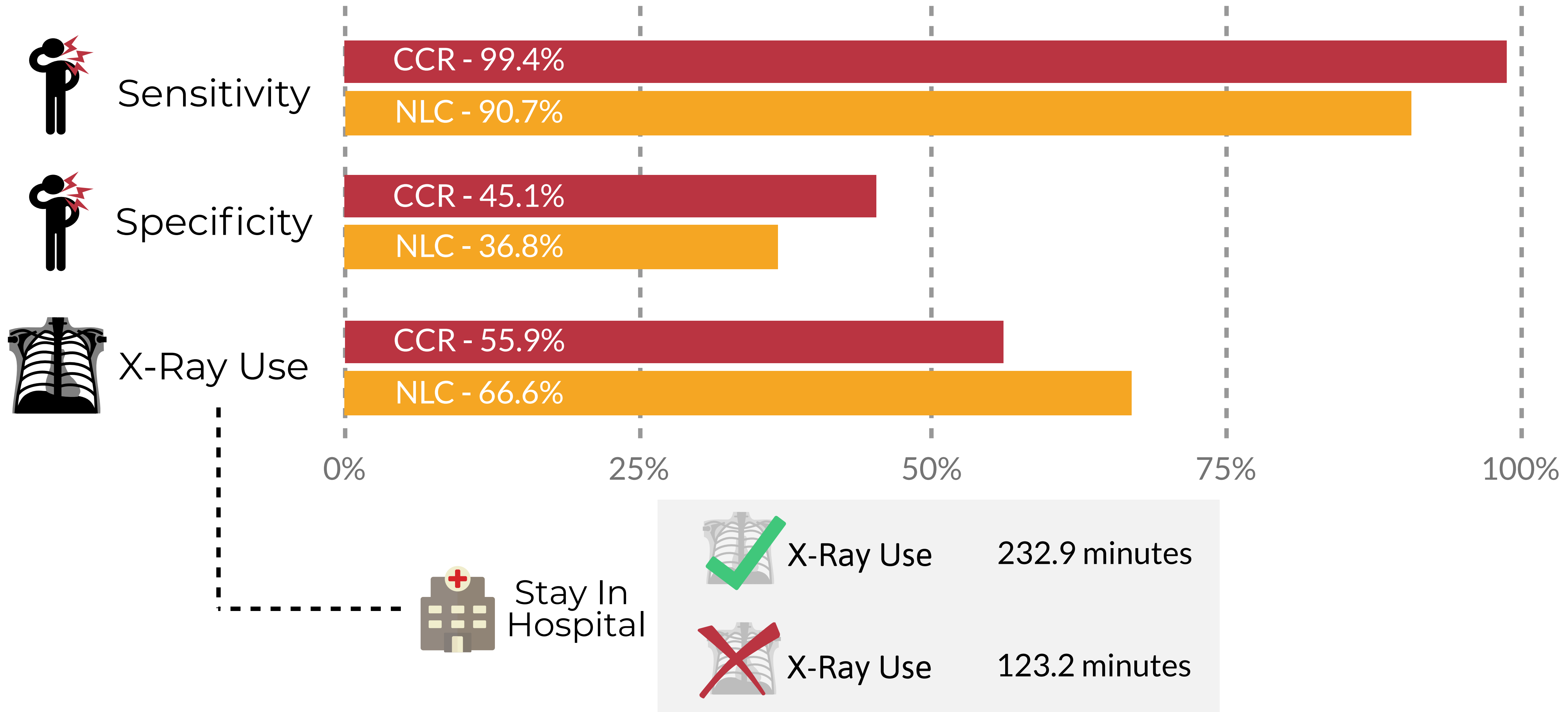


Non-Ambulatory



Injury Within 48 Hours

Results**



Conclusion

For alert and stable patients the CCR is superior to the NLC in respect to sensitivity and specificity of cervical-spine injuries, and use would reduce the number of x-rays.

REFERENCES:

Stiell IG, Clement CM, McKnight RD, Brison R, Schull MJ, Rowe BH, Worthington JR, Eisenhauer MA, Cass D, Greenberg G, MacPhail I. The Canadian C-spine rule versus the NEXUS low-risk criteria in patients with trauma. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2003 Dec 25;349(26):2510-8.

*See above paper for exclusion criteria.

** All results p<0.001

This infographic was created by Anson Dinh and edited by Alvin Chin

