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
- Non-Ambulatory
- Injury Within 48 Hours

**Results**

- **Sensitivity**
  - CCR: 99.4%
  - NLC: 90.7%
- **Specificity**
  - CCR: 45.1%
  - NLC: 36.8%
- **X-Ray Use**
  - CCR: 55.9%
  - NLC: 66.6%

**X-Ray Use**
- Stay In Hospital
- 232.9 minutes
- 123.2 minutes

**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**

* All results p < 0.001

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