

# Leitlinienreport zur S3 – Leitlinie Polytrauma / Schwerverletzten- Behandlung

**AWMF Register-Nr. 012/019**

**Herausgeber:**

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie und Gefäßmedizin  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Handchirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für HNO-Heilkunde, Kopf- und Hals-Chirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft interdisziplinäre Notfall- und Akutmedizin  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurochirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thoraxchirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie  
Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft  
Deutsche Gesellschaft der Plastischen, Rekonstruktiven und  
Ästhetischen Chirurgen  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie & Geburtshilfe  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderchirurgie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Transfusionsmedizin und  
Immunhämatologie  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Verbrennungsmedizin  
Deutsche Interdisziplinäre Vereinigung für Intensiv- und  
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## Inhaltsverzeichnis

<b>Vorwort zur Aktualisierung 2016</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>A Zusammensetzung der Leitliniengruppe</b> .....	<b>3</b>
A.1 Methodik, Koordination und Projektleitung der Aktualisierung 2016 .....	4
A.2 Moderation, Koordination und Projektleitung der Erstversion 2011 .....	5
<b>B Methodik</b> .....	<b>6</b>
B.1 Methodik der Aktualisierung 2016 .....	6
B.2 Methodik der Erstversion 2011 .....	15
<b>Appendix Aktualisierung 2016</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Appendix A1:Literaturrecherche und Einschlußkriterien der einzelnen Kapitel Aktualisierung 2016 .....	19
Appendix A2: Flowcharts und Evidenztabelle der einzelnen Kapitel – Aktualisierung .....	47
Appendix A3: Erklärungen über Interessenkonflikte .....	327
<b>APPENDIX Erstversion 2011</b> .....	<b>328</b>
Appendix B1: Literaturrecherchen der einzelnen Kapitel .....	361
Appendix B2: Evidenztabelle der einzelnen Kapitel.....	377
Appendix B3: Erklärungen über Interessenkonflikte .....	454

## **Vorwort zur Aktualisierung 2016**

Im Juli 2011 konnte die erste Version der S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma / Schwerverletzten-Behandlung (AWMF-Registernr.: 012-019) verabschiedet werden. Unter aktiver Mitarbeit von insgesamt elf medizinischen Fachgesellschaften wurden unter Federführung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e.V. (DGU) insgesamt 264 Empfehlungen für drei übergeordnete Themenbereiche (Präklinik, Schockraum & 1. OP-Phase) verabschiedet.

Bedingt durch den turnusmäßigen Ablauf der Gültigkeit der Empfehlungen starteten bereits Ende 2013 die Vorbereitungen zur Aktualisierung und möglichen thematischen Ausweitung der Leitlinie. Erfreulicherweise hat sich die Anzahl der am Aktualisierungsprozess beteiligten Fachgesellschaften auf 20 erhöht. Im Rahmen der Aktualisierung wurden gemäß dem Stand der aktuellen Evidenzlage 17 Kapitel aktualisiert. Zwei Kapitel wurden zusätzlich neu erarbeitet. In den Kapiteln der Erstversion der Leitlinie wurden entweder bestehende Empfehlungen angepasst, Empfehlungen neu formuliert oder Empfehlungen, aufgrund von nicht mehr gültigen Aussagen, gestrichen. Die Hintergrundtexte aller Kapitel wurden von den Autoren auf ihre Aktualität geprüft und entsprechend überarbeitet bzw. in der ursprünglichen Form belassen.

## **A Zusammensetzung der Leitliniengruppe**

### **Herausgeber und beteiligte Fachgesellschaften**

Die Verantwortlichkeit für die Aktualisierung der S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma / Schwerverletzten-Behandlung liegt bei der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e.V. (DGU).

Folgende Fachgesellschaften waren an der Erstellung und Aktualisierung der Leitlinie beteiligt:

### **Erstversion und Aktualisierung**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemein- und Viszeral Chirurgie e.V. (DGAV)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin e.V. (DGAI)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie und Gefäßmedizin e.V. (DGG)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Handchirurgie e.V. (DGH)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für HNO-Heilkunde, Kopf- und Hals-Chirurgie e.V. (DGHNOKHC)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie e.V. (DGMKG)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurochirurgie e.V. (DGNC)

Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft e.V. (DRG)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thoraxchirurgie e.V.(DGT)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie (DGU)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie e.V. (DGU)

### **Aktualisierung**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie & Geburtshilfe e.V. (DGGG)

Deutsche Interdisziplinäre Vereinigung für Intensiv- und Notfallmedizin e.V. (DIVI)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderchirurgie e.V. (DGKCH)

Gesellschaft interdisziplinäre Notfall- und Akutmedizin (DGINA)

Gesellschaft für Pädiatrische Radiologie e.V. (GPR)

Deutsche Gesellschaft der Plastischen, Rekonstruktiven und Ästhetischen Chirurgen e.V. (DGPRÄC)

Deutscher Berufsverband Rettungsdienst e.V. (DBRD)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Transfusionsmedizin und Immunhämatologie e.V. (DGTI)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Verbrennungsmedizin e.V. (DGV)

### **Beteiligung von Patienten**

Um die Perspektive von Patienten in der S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma / Schwerverletzten-Behandlung abbilden zu können, sollten Patientenvertreter in den Aktualisierungsprozess einbezogen werden. Durch das Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) wurden diverse Patienteninitiativen und Selbsthilfegruppen angefragt. Bedauerlicherweise konnte kein Patientenvertreter für die aktive Mitarbeit an der Aktualisierung der Leitlinie gewonnen werden.

## **A.1 Methodik, Koordination und Projektleitung der Aktualisierung 2016**

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e. V. hat als federführende Fachgesellschaft die zentrale Leitlinienkoordination sowie die methodische Leitung des Aktualisierungsprozesses an das Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) übertragen.

Die Aufgaben des IFOMs bei der Aktualisierung waren:

- Systematische Erhebung des Aktualisierungs- und thematischen Erweiterungsbedarfs auf Basis einer Vorabrecherche
- Durchführung eines Priorisierungsverfahrens zur Festlegung und Priorisierung der Themenbereiche
- Koordination der Projektgruppe
- Methodische Betreuung und Qualitätssicherung
- Systematische Literaturrecherche
- Literaturbeschaffung
- Extraktion und systematische Bewertung der Qualität der eingeschlossenen Studien sowie Vergabe eines Evidenzlevels (LoE)
- Erstellung der Evidenzberichte
- Verwaltung der Daten
- Strukturelle und redaktionelle Vereinheitlichung der Leitlinientexte
- Koordinierung der erforderlichen Diskussionen, Sitzungen und Konsensuskonferenzen

## **Übergeordnete Themenverantwortlichkeiten für die Aktualisierung 2016**

Die Gliederung der Leitlinie in die drei Themenbereiche Präklinik, Schockraum und erste Operations(OP)-Phase wurde bereits bei der Erstellung der Erstversion durchgeführt und bleibt bestehen.

Für jeden dieser drei Themenbereiche wurden verantwortliche Koordinatoren benannt:

### **Präklinik**

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**Schockraum**

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**Die Aufgaben der Koordinatoren bei der Aktualisierung 2016 waren:**

- Zuteilung der Autoren zu den zu aktualisierenden Themenbereichen
- Fachliche Expertise bei der Priorisierung der Themenbereiche
- Unterstützung der Autoren bei der Erstellung der zu konsentierenden Empfehlungen (inkl. Empfehlungsgrade) und bei der Aktualisierung der Hintergrundtexte
- Ggf. Aktualisierung der einführenden Hintergrundtexte der jeweiligen Kapitelabschnitte
- Abschließende Durchsicht und Prüfung der erstellten Kapitel innerhalb eines Themenbereiches

**A.2 Moderation, Koordination und Projektleitung der Erstversion 2011**

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e. V. hat als federführende Fachgesellschaft die zentrale Leitlinienkoordination für diese Leitlinie an das Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) übertragen.

Die Aufgaben waren:

- Koordination der Projektgruppe
- Methodische Betreuung und Qualitätssicherung
- Systematische Literaturrecherche
- Literaturbeschaffung
- Verwaltung der Daten
- Strukturelle und redaktionelle Vereinheitlichung der Leitlinientexte
- Koordinierung der erforderlichen Diskussionen, Sitzungen und Konsensuskonferenzen
- Verwaltung der finanziellen Ressourcen

## Übergeordnete Themenverantwortlichkeiten für die Erstversion 2011

Die Leitlinie wurde in drei übergeordnete Themenbereiche gegliedert: Präklinik, Schockraum und erste Operations(OP)-Phase. Für jeden dieser Themenbereiche wurden verantwortliche Koordinatoren benannt.

Die Aufgaben waren:

- Festlegung der Inhalte der Leitlinie
- Sichtung und Beurteilung der Literatur zu den verschiedenen Konzepten der Schwerverletzten-/Polytraumabehandlung, Erarbeitung und Koordination der Leitlinientexte

Die Leitlinienerstellung wurde von der AWMF, vertreten durch Frau Professor Dr. I. Kopp, methodisch mit begleitet und moderiert.

## B Methodik

### B.1 Methodik der Aktualisierung 2016

#### 1. Feststellung des Aktualisierungs- und Ergänzungsbedarfs

Vor der eigentlichen Aktualisierung wurde in der Zeit von Januar bis Juni 2014 ein Entscheidungsprozess über die vorrangig zu aktualisierenden oder neu einzuführenden Themenbereiche und Empfehlungen durchgeführt.

In einem ersten Schritt wurden Vorabrecherchen durchgeführt. Diese orientierten sich, soweit möglich, an den Originalrecherchen der ersten Leitlinienversion, wurden aber weniger ausführlich als die endgültigen Recherchen durchgeführt und zum Teil auf relevante Fachzeitschriften („Core Journals“) und den Studientyp eingeschränkt. Die vorab durchgeführte Literaturrecherche erfolgte in der Datenbank MEDLINE (via PubMed) im Suchzeitraum von 2009 bis zum 14.01.2014 mittels Freitext- und Schlagwortsuche (Medical Subject Headings/MeSH).

Die Ergebnisse der Vorabrecherchen wurden durch zwei unabhängige Reviewer entsprechend vorab definierten Ein- und Ausschlusskriterien (siehe Tabelle ) gescreent. Die Abstracts der identifizierten potentiell relevanten Studien wurden in einer vorläufigen Übersicht den bestehenden Kapiteln der Leitlinie zugeordnet.

Im nächsten Schritt wurde die Übersicht über die potentiell relevanten Studien gemeinsam mit einer Online-Befragung an die Leitliniengruppe verschickt. Das Ziel der Befragung war es, zum einen zusätzlich zu den Ergebnissen der Vorabrecherchen ggf. weitere relevante Literatur sowie neue relevante Themenbereiche zu identifizieren. Zum anderen wurde abgefragt, ob sich aus der neuen Evidenz ein Aktualisierungsbedarf ergibt (z. B. Änderung oder Streichung bestehender Empfehlungen).

Auf einer konstituierenden Konsensuskonferenz am 04.06.2014 in Köln wurde auf Basis der Ergebnisse der Vorabrecherchen und der Expertenbefragung darüber entschieden, welche Themenbereiche/Kapitel vorrangig zu aktualisieren bzw. neu zu bearbeiten sind.

Einen Überblick über den gesamten Entscheidungsprozess gibt Abb. 1.

Darüber hinaus wurden durch die Steuergruppe zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt zusätzlich einzelne Themen mit hohem Aktualisierungsbedarf identifiziert.

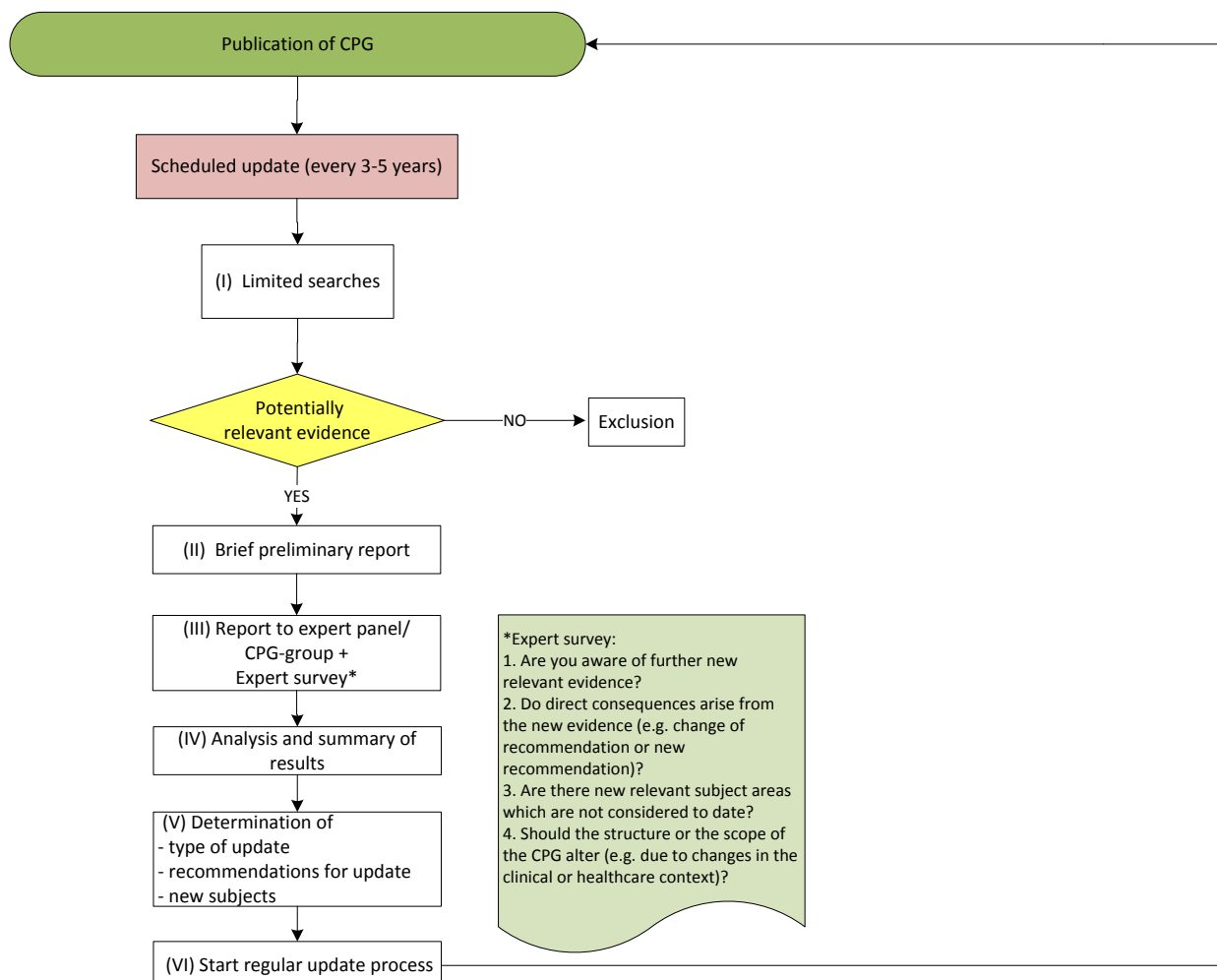
Im Juni 2015 erfolgte nochmals eine kurze Befragung aller Delegierten über den Aktualisierungsbedarf einzelner noch nicht überarbeiteter Kapitel.

Einige Kapitel mit identifiziertem Aktualisierungsbedarf konnten aus Zeit- und Kostengründen nicht überarbeitet werden. Diese sind in der Leitlinie entsprechend gekennzeichnet und werden bei der nächsten turnusmäßigen Leitlinienaktualisierung berücksichtigt.

**Tabelle 1: Einschlusskriterien für das Screening der Vorabrecherche**

1. <b>Studienpopulation:</b> erwachsene Patienten ( $\geq 14$ Jahre) mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
2. <b>Studientyp:</b> Systematic Review (auf Basis von vergleichenden Studien), RCT, nonRCT/CCT, prospektive Kohortenstudien & vergleichende Registerdaten
3. <b>Publikationssprache:</b> Englisch oder Deutsch
4. keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
5. Volltext ist beschaffbar
6. noch nicht in bisheriger Leitlinie berücksichtigt

**Abbildung 1: Entscheidungsprozess zur Feststellung des Aktualisierungs- und Ergänzungsbedarfs (in Anlehnung an Becker et al. 2014 [2])**





## 2. Recherche nach bereits existierenden Leitlinien Aktualisierung

Es erfolgte eine systematische Recherche nach nationalen und internationalen Leitlinien in den Datenbanken der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF), des Guideline International Network (GIN) und des National Guideline Clearinghouse (NGC) sowie auf den Internetseiten fachübergreifender und fachspezifischer Leitlinienanbieter. Die Leitliniendatenbanken wurden unter Verwendung von Schlagwörtern und/oder einer Freitextsuche durchsucht. Die jeweilige Suchstrategie richtete sich nach dem Aufbau und den Möglichkeiten der Internetseiten.

**Tabelle 2: Ein- und Ausschlusskriterien für die Leitlinienrecherche**

<b>E1</b>	Es handelt sich um eine Leitlinie
<b>E2</b>	Die Leitlinie beinhaltet Empfehlungen zum Thema „Trauma“
<b>E3</b>	Die Leitlinie beinhaltet Empfehlungen für die Behandlung von Patienten mit Polytrauma bzw. Schwerverletzung
<b>E4</b>	Die Leitlinie beinhaltet Empfehlungen zu mindestens einem der folgenden Themen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diagnostik</li> <li>▪ Patienteninformation / -kommunikation</li> <li>▪ Therapie (Pharmakotherapie / Psychotherapie / sonstige nicht-medikamentöse Therapien)</li> <li>▪ Koordination von Maßnahmen und Kooperation der Versorger</li> </ul>
<b>E5</b>	Die Leitlinie beinhaltet Empfehlungen zu Präklinik, Schockraumversorgung und/oder 1. OP-Phase in Deutschland bzw. die Leitlinien werden als übertragbar in den Zielkontext eingestuft.
<b>E6</b>	Publikationszeitraum: 2012–2014
<b>E7</b>	Publikationssprache: Deutsch, Englisch
<b>E8</b>	Die Leitlinie ist kostenfrei im Volltext verfügbar
<b>E9</b>	Die Leitlinie wird von den Autoren als aktuell bezeichnet bzw. das Überarbeitungsdatum ist nicht überschritten und es liegt keine aktualisierte Fassung vor.
<b>E10</b>	Die Leitlinie wurde mit dem AGREE-II-Instrument von zwei unabhängigen Bewertenden im Konsens als methodisch angemessen eingestuft (methodische Qualität entspricht S3-Niveau)
<b>E11</b>	Recherchestrategie (des relevanten Kapitels) und Evidenztabelle müssen angegeben sein

### Verwendete Suchbegriffe

Trauma, traumatic injur\*, polytrauma, injur\*

Teilweise wurde zusätzlich auch nach den jeweiligen Schlagworten der einzelnen zu aktualisierenden Kapitel gesucht.

### Recherchezeitraum

Datum der ersten Recherche: 06.08.2013  
Datum der letzten Recherche: 23.08.2013  
Nachrecherche: 23/24. Juli 2014

Ein ausführliches Rechercheprotokoll mit Darlegungen der Ein- bzw. Ausschlussgründe einzelner Leitlinien kann beim IFOM eingesehen werden.

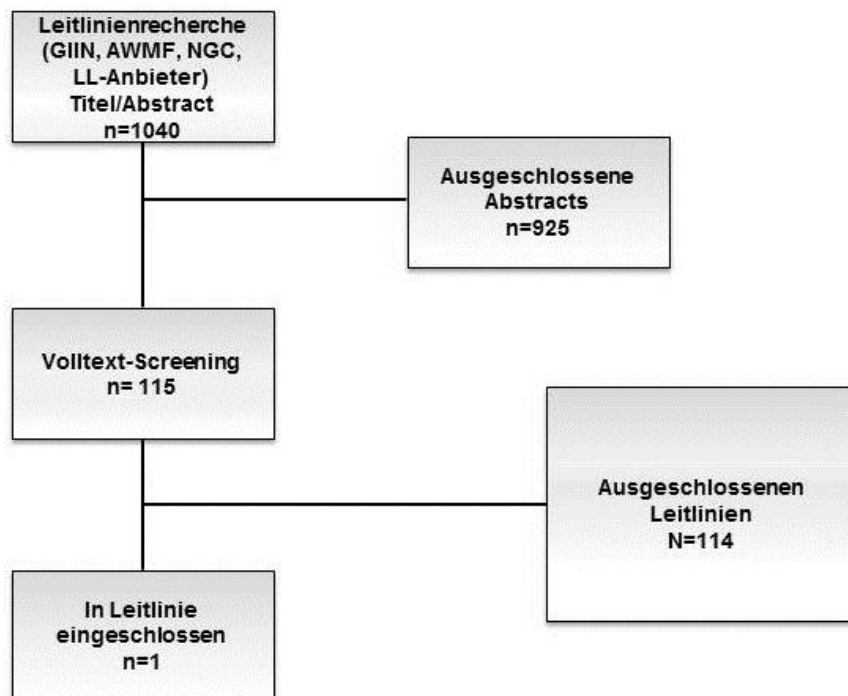
### Bewertung der methodischen Qualität der Leitlinien

Die Leitlinien, die thematisch für eine Übernahme bzw. Adaptation der Empfehlung in Frage kamen, wurden mit dem AGREE-II-Instrument von zwei Bewertenden unabhängig voneinander bewertet. Bei Unstimmigkeiten wurde ein dritter Bewerter hinzu gezogen. Die Bewertungen der einzelnen Leitlinien können im IFOM eingesehen werden.

### Ergebnisse

Insgesamt wurden 1040 Leitlinien identifiziert und 115 im Volltext auf Einschluss geprüft. Aufgrund des spezifischen Themas der Schwerverletzten-/Polytraumaversorgung in den ersten Behandlungsphasen konnten viele Leitlinien nicht eingeschlossen werden. Weiterhin konnten viele Leitlinien das Kriterium E10 nicht erfüllen und wurden wegen methodischer Aspekte ausgeschlossen.

**Abbildung 2: Flowchart zur Leitlinienrecherche**



Für das Kapitel „Gerinnung“ wurde eine Leitlinie eingeschlossen. Die relevanten, aus der Quell-Leitlinie übernommenen bzw. adaptierten Empfehlungen werden in dem Kapitel entsprechend kenntlich gemacht.

### 3. Systematische Literaturrecherche Aktualisierung

Für die Aktualisierung erfolgte jeweils pro Kapitel eine Literaturrecherche in den Datenbanken MEDLINE (via PubMed) und EMBASE. Es wurde sowohl mittels medizinischer Schlagwörter (Medical Subject Headings/ MeSH) als auch mittels Freitextsuche gesucht. Die Suchstrategien für die einzelnen Kapitel wurden im Vorfeld mit den Kapitelverantwortlichen und den Autoren abgestimmt, um alle relevanten Suchbegriffe zu berücksichtigen. Gesucht wurde ab dem Ende des Suchzeitraums der Erstversion des jeweiligen Kapitels. Eine detaillierte Darstellung der Suchzeiträume pro Kapitel wird in Appendix A1 wiedergegeben. Bei Kapiteln, die im

Aktualisierungsprozess neu erstellt worden sind, wurde ab dem Jahr 1995 gesucht. Als Publikationssprachen wurden Englisch und Deutsch festgelegt.

Die systematische Literaturrecherche wurde vom Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin durchgeführt.

### **Auswahl der relevanten Literatur Aktualisierung**

Es wurden, a priori, pro Kapitel Einschlusskriterien definiert (siehe Appendix A1). Es wurde ausschließlich Literatur mit hohem Evidenzlevel eingeschlossen. Die Aussagen, die auf Basis dieser Literatur getroffen werden, beruhen somit auf Studiendesigns, die grundsätzlich das geringste Verzerrungsrisiko (Bias) beinhalten. Zunächst wurden die Titel und Abstracts der identifizierten Literatur von zwei Gutachtern unabhängig voneinander im Hinblick auf die Erfüllung der Einschlusskriterien geprüft und anschließend – bei potentieller Relevanz – die Volltexte. Unstimmigkeiten wurden bis zum Konsens diskutiert. Eine detaillierte Darstellung des Selektionsprozesses ist in Appendix A1 dargestellt.

### **Bewertung der relevanten Literatur Aktualisierung**

Für die Bewertung der methodischen Qualität der Primärstudien wurden Checklisten vom National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) verwendet. Die methodische Qualität von systematischen Übersichtsarbeiten wurde mit dem AMSTAR-Instrument bewertet. Die Bewertung wurde unabhängig von zwei Gutachtern vorgenommen. Jegliche Diskrepanz wurde bis zum Konsens diskutiert (siehe Appendix A2).

### **Einteilung des Studientyps und Vergabe des Level of Evidence Aktualisierung**

Die Klassifikation des Studientyps erfolgte entsprechend des Algorithmus von Hartling et al. [5]. Das „Level of Evidence“ (LoE) wurde entsprechend den Vorgaben des Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine in der Version von März 2009 zugeteilt [6]. Die Basis des LoEs bildet dabei der Studientyp. Darüber hinaus wurde das Risk-of-Bias sowie die Konsistenz und Präzision der Effektschätzer berücksichtigt. Wenn nötig, wurde das LoE aufgrund der Bewertung herabgestuft und mit einem Pfeil (↓) gekennzeichnet.

### **Studienextraktion der Primärstudien Aktualisierung**

Die Extraktion der Studien (siehe Appendix A2) erfolgte in vorab getesteten, standardisierten Extraktionstabellen. Die gesamte Datenextraktion wurde von einem Gutachter vorgenommen und von einem zweiten Gutachter qualitätsgesichert. Jegliche Unstimmigkeiten wurden bis zum Konsens diskutiert.

Für Primärstudien wurden, je nach Studientyp, folgende Daten extrahiert:

- Titel, Veröffentlichungsdatum und Ziel der Studie
- Baseline-Charakteristika:  
Alter, Geschlecht, ISS, TRISS, RTS, GCS bzw., falls nicht angegeben, die in den Scores berücksichtigten Items<sup>1</sup>; ggf. weitere den Schweregrad der Verletzung beschreibende Scores und/oder relevante Einflussvariablen
- Ein-/Ausschlusskriterien:  
Alle demografischen und klinischen Ein- und Ausschlusskriterien wurden extrahiert. Formale Einschlusskriterien wurden nicht berücksichtigt (z. B. Einverständniserklärung).

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<sup>1</sup> Trauma.org: <http://www.trauma.org/archive/scores/triss.html>

- weitere Charakteristika:  
Region: Land, in dem die Studie durchgeführt wurde; Kontextinformationen, z. B. Datenquelle, Jahr
- Patientenfluss:  
Die Anzahl an eingeschlossenen und analysierten Patienten sowie Patienten, die die Studie vollständig abgebrochen haben (Drop-outs + Lost-to-follow-ups). Falls diese nicht pro Gruppe angegeben waren, sondern lediglich gruppenbezogene Angaben zum Patientenfluss bezüglich der Analyse gemacht wurden, ist die Differenz zwischen randomisierten/eingeschlossenen und ausgewerteten Patienten angegeben worden.
- Beschreibung der Interventions-/Kontrollgruppe:  
Möglichst detaillierte Beschreibung der Intervention und der Kontrolle; bzw. für Diagnosestudien wurden der Indextest und der Referenztest beschrieben.
- Ergebnisse zu den Endpunkten der Studien:  
Für Ereignisse wurde für jeden der Endpunkte die Rate (%) oder für seltene Ereignisse die Anzahl je Gruppe extrahiert und, falls angegeben, die relativen Effektmaße (Odds Ratio, relatives Risiko, Hazard Ratio). Die statistische Signifikanz wurde mit p-Werten und/oder den Konfidenzintervallen (KI) angegeben. Für kontinuierliche Variablen wurde der Mittelwert bzw. die Mittelwertdifferenz mit KI bzw. p-Wert angegeben. Falls kein zweiseitiger Test angewendet wurde, ist dies in Klammern hinter dem p-Wert vermerkt. Bei mehreren Erhebungszeitpunkten wurde auf das letzte Follow-up zurückgegriffen, vorausgesetzt es handelt sich um eine kumulative Betrachtung aller Ereignisse. Falls Behandlungsphase und Follow-up nur separat betrachtet worden sind, wurden die Ergebnisse jeweils für die einzelne Periode angegeben.

#### **Studienextraktion für die systematischen Reviews Aktualisierung**

Die Datenextraktionen für die systematischen Reviews umfassen Angaben zu den Ein- und Ausschlusskriterien für die Studienselektion, den Recherchezeitraum sowie Angaben zur Intervention und Kontrolle. Zusätzlich wurden für jeden Vergleich die Heterogenität ( $I^2$ ) sowie die Anzahl der einbezogenen Studien (N) und der Patienten angegeben (n). Für die gepoolten Ergebnisse der Metaanalysen wurden die relativen oder die standardisierten Effektmaße extrahiert. Falls keine Metaanalyse durchgeführt worden ist, wurden die Ergebnisse deskriptiv berichtet.

#### **4. Formulierung der Empfehlung und Konsensusfindung Aktualisierung**

Die beteiligten Fachgesellschaften benannten jeweils mindestens einen Delegierten, welcher als Vertreter der jeweiligen Fachdisziplin bei der Aktualisierung der Leitlinie mitwirkte. Jede Fachgesellschaft hatte eine Stimme im Konsensusverfahren. Es wurde anonym mittels eines TED-Systems (Turning Point Version 2008) abgestimmt. Die Austeilung der TED-Geräte erfolgte zu Beginn jeder Konsensuskonferenz für alle transparent und der Erhalt des Abstimmungsgeräts wurde von dem jeweiligen Delegierten per Unterschrift bestätigt.

Die Empfehlungen sowie die Empfehlungsgrade wurden in vier Konsensuskonferenzen (20./21.03.2015; 13.05.2015; 29.09.2015 und 17.11.2015) verabschiedet. Als unabhängige Moderatoren fungierten für die erste, zweite und vierte Konsensuskonferenz Prof. Dr. Prof. h.c. Edmund Neugebauer beziehungsweise für die dritte Leitlinienkonferenz Prof. Dr. med. Bertil Bouillon. Prof. Dr. med. Bertil Bouillon hatte kein Stimmrecht und hat sich bei den Diskussionen und Abstimmungen neutral verhalten. Die Ergebnisprotokolle der einzelnen Sitzungen können im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) eingesehen werden. Als externer Berater war Herr PD Dr. med. Ulrich Linsenmaier bei zwei Konsensuskonferenzen anwesend.

Im Rahmen der Aktualisierung der Leitlinie waren folgende Optionen zur Abstimmung der Empfehlungen möglich:

1. die Empfehlung der Erstversion hat noch Gültigkeit, bedarf keiner Änderung und kann somit weiterhin bestehen,
2. die Empfehlung bedarf einer Modifizierung einzelner Teilaspekte,
3. die Empfehlung hat keine Gültigkeit mehr und wird gestrichen,
4. neue Empfehlungen werden formuliert.

Der Ablauf der Abstimmung in den Konferenzen erfolgte in sechs Schritten:

1. Vorstellung der Empfehlungsvorschläge von einem Mitglied der Autorengruppe,
2. Gelegenheit für Rückfragen, Ergänzungen und Einwände aus dem Plenum,
3. Registrierung der Stellungnahmen und Alternativvorschläge der Teilnehmer zur Empfehlung sowie zum Empfehlungsgrad durch den Moderator,
4. Abstimmung der Empfehlungen und Empfehlungsgrade,
5. eventuelle Diskussion der Punkte, für die im ersten Durchgang kein „starker Konsens“ erzielt werden konnte,
6. endgültige Abstimmung mit dem TED-System.

Die meisten Empfehlungen wurden im „starken Konsens“ (Zustimmung von > 95 % der Teilnehmer) verabschiedet. Bereiche, in denen kein starker Konsens erzielt werden konnte, sind in der Leitlinie kenntlich gemacht und die unterschiedlichen Positionen werden in den Hintergrundtexten entsprechend dargelegt. Gemäß dem Regelwerk der AWMF wird die Konsensusstärke wie folgt klassifiziert [1]:

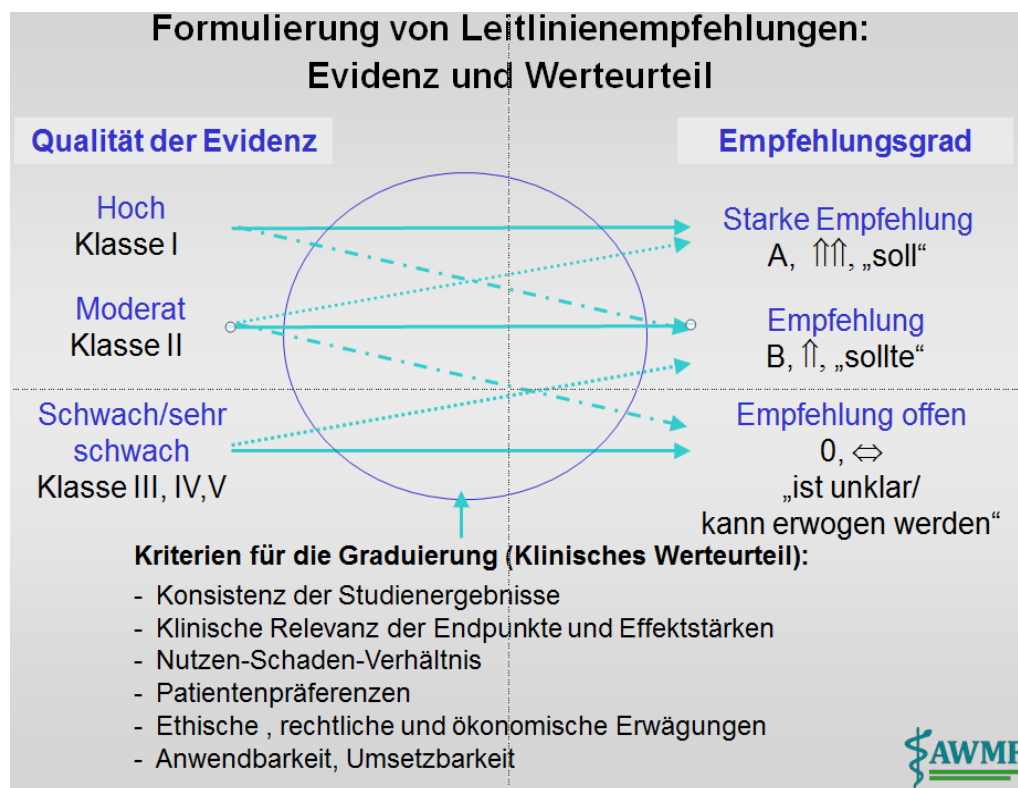
**Tabelle 3: Klassifizierung der Konsensusstärke**

Starker Konsens	> 95 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
Konsens	> 75–95 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
Mehrheitliche Zustimmung	> 50–75 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
Kein Konsens	< 50 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu

Es wurden die drei Empfehlungsgrade (Grade of Recommendation, GoR) A, B und 0 unterschieden. Die Formulierung der Schlüsselempfehlung lautete entsprechend „soll“, „sollte“ oder

„kann“. In die Festlegung des GoR wurden, neben der zugrunde liegenden Evidenz, auch Nutzen-Risiko-Abwägungen, die Direktheit und Homogenität der Evidenz sowie klinische Expertise einbezogen [1].

**Abbildung 3: Von der Evidenz zur Empfehlung [1]**



### Good (Clinical) Practice Points (GPP)

War für eine Empfehlung oder Fragestellung keine (direkte) Evidenz verfügbar, so konnten Empfehlungen auf Basis einer konsentierten Expertenmeinung formuliert werden, die das Wording der evidenzgestützten Empfehlungen (soll / sollte / kann) nutzten, jedoch anstelle eines GoRs die Graduierung/Empfehlungsstärke GPP (Good (Clinical) Practice Points)) erhielten. Dieser konsentierte „klinische Konsens-Punkt“ beruhte im Wesentlichen auf der klinischen Erfahrung der Leitliniengruppe und stellte somit den aktuellen klinischen Standard in einer Behandlung bei nicht verfügbarer Evidenz dar.

## **Finanzierung der Leitlinie und Darlegung möglicher Interessenkonflikte Aktualisierung 2016**

Finanzielle Mittel für die Entwicklung und Umsetzung der Methodik, Kosten für die Literaturbeschaffung, Kosten für die Organisation der Konsensuskonferenzen sowie Sachkosten wurden von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e. V. zur Verfügung gestellt. Die im Rahmen des Konsensusverfahrens angefallenen Reisekosten für die Teilnehmer wurden von den jeweils entsendenden Fachgesellschaften/Organisationen oder den Teilnehmern selbst übernommen. Die Autoren, Delegierten und Mitglieder der Steuergruppe arbeiteten ehrenamtlich und auch unentgeltlich an der Entstehung der Leitlinie mit.

Um den Aktualisierungsprozess möglichst transparent zu gestalten, wurde vor Beginn der LL-Arbeit von allen Beteiligten eine Erklärung zu möglichen Interessenkonflikten angefordert. Alle Teilnehmer der Konsensuskonferenz legten potenzielle Interessenkonflikte schriftlich offen. Diese waren nach ihrer Abgabe durch den Ausfüllenden stets zu aktualisieren und wurden allen Mitgliedern der Leitlinien-Gruppe zugänglich gemacht.

Vor jeder Konsensuskonferenz wurde eine aktuelle Übersicht über die Interessenskonflikt-erklärungen der Delegierten mit der Bitte um Prüfung an alle Teilnehmer der Konferenz verschickt. Vor Beginn jeder Konferenz wurde gefragt, ob eine der anwesenden Personen in der Erklärung eines Delegierten einen Grund für den Ausschluss dieses Delegierten von der Abstimmung sieht. Eine geplante Regulierung von Interessenkonflikten im Sinne eines Ausschlusses einzelner Teilnehmer von Diskussionen oder Abstimmungen wurde von der Delegiertenrunde in jeder Sitzung beraten. Es musste kein Delegierter von der Abstimmung ausgeschlossen werden. Dem Risiko von Verzerrungen der Leitlinieninhalte durch etwaige Interessenkonflikte wurde zusätzlich durch die ausgewogene Zusammensetzung der Leitliniengruppe, die Evidenzaufbereitung durch ein unabhängiges Institut (IFOM) und den Einsatz einer formalen Konsensustechnik mit unabhängiger Moderation entgegengewirkt.

Eine Übersicht der Erklärungen potenzieller Interessenskonflikte aller Koordinatoren, Methodikern, Fachgesellschaftsdelegierten, Autoren und Organisatoren findet sich im Anhang dieses Leitlinienreports (Appendix A3). Darüber hinaus können die verwendeten Formblätter zur Darlegung potenzieller Interessenkonflikte im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) angefordert werden.

## B.2 Methodik der Erstversion 2011

Das Leitlinienvorhaben wurde erstmals im Dezember 2004 und erneut im Mai 2009 angemeldet.

Die Leitlinie „Polytrauma / Schwerverletzten-Behandlung“ wurde nach einem strukturiert geplanten, verbindlichen Prozess erstellt. Sie ist das Ergebnis einer systematischen Literaturrecherche und der kritischen Evidenzbewertung verfügbarer Daten mit wissenschaftlichen Methoden sowie der Diskussion mit Experten in einem formalen Konsensusverfahren.

### Literaturrecherche und Auswahl der Evidenz Erstversion

Auf Basis der Vorarbeiten aus dem Jahr 2005 erfolgte die Formulierung von Schlüsselfragen für die systematische Literaturrecherche und -bewertung. Die Literaturrecherchen erfolgten in der Datenbank MEDLINE (via PubMed) mittels medizinischer Schlagwörter (Medical Subject Headings /MeSH), zum Teil ergänzt durch eine Freitextsuche. Zur Identifikation systematischer Reviews wurde in PubMed der dort empfohlene Filter eingesetzt. Zusätzliche Recherchen wurden in der Cochrane Library (CENTRAL) (hier mit „Keywords“ und Textworten im Titel und Abstract) durchgeführt. Als Publikationszeitraum wurden die Jahre zwischen 1995–2010 festgelegt, als Publikationssprachen Deutsch und Englisch.

Die Literaturrecherchen (siehe Appendix B1) wurden teils im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) und teils durch die Autoren selbst durchgeführt. Die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherchen wurden nach Themen gegliedert an die einzelnen themenverantwortlichen Autoren übermittelt.

Die zugrunde liegenden Schlüsselfragen, die vorgenommenen Literaturrecherchen unter Angabe von Datum und Trefferzahl sowie gegebenenfalls Limitierungen der Suchen wurden dokumentiert.

### Auswahl und Bewertung der relevanten Literatur Erstversion

Die Auswahl sowie Bewertung der in die Leitlinie eingeschlossenen Literatur (siehe Appendix B2) erfolgten durch die Autoren der jeweiligen Kapitel. Sie erfolgten nach den Kriterien der evidenzbasierten Medizin. Dabei wurden eine adäquate Randomisierung, verborgene Zuweisung („allocation concealment“), Verblindung und die statistische Auswertung berücksichtigt.

Als Grundlage der Evidenzdarlegung für die Empfehlungen wurde die Evidenzklassifizierung des Oxford Centre of Evidence-based Medicine (CEBM) in der Version von März 2009 verwendet. Es wurden vorrangig die Studien mit dem höchsten zur Verfügung stehenden Evidenzlevel (LoE) für die Formulierung der Empfehlungen herangezogen.

**Tabelle 4: Evidenzklassifizierung des CEBM [6]**

Grad	Studien zu Therapie/Prävention/Ätiologie
1a	Systematische Übersicht über randomisierte kontrollierte Studien (RCT)
1b	Eine RCT (mit engem Konfidenzintervall)
1c	Alle-oder-keiner-Prinzip
2a	Systematische Übersicht über gut geplante Kohortenstudien
2b	Eine gut geplante Kohortenstudie oder eine RCT minderer Qualität
2c	Outcome-Studien, ökologische Studien
3a	Systematische Übersicht über Fall-Kontroll-Studien
3b	Eine Fall-Kontroll-Studie



4	Fallserien oder Kohorten-/Fall-Kontroll-Studien minderer Qualität
5	Expertenmeinung ohne explizite Bewertung der Evidenz oder basierend auf physiologischen Modellen/Laborforschung

Es wurden drei Empfehlungsgrade (Grade of Recommendation, GoR) unterschieden (A, B, 0). Die Formulierung der Schlüsselempfehlung lautete entsprechend „soll“, „sollte“ oder „kann“. In die Festlegung des GoR wurden neben der zugrunde liegenden Evidenz auch Nutzen-Risiko-Abwägungen, die Direktheit und Homogenität der Evidenz sowie klinische Expertise einbezogen [4].

### **Formulierung der Empfehlung und Konsensusfindung Erstversion**

Die beteiligten Fachgesellschaften benannten jeweils wenigstens einen Delegierten, welcher als Vertreter der jeweiligen Fachdisziplin bei der Erstellung der Leitlinie mitwirkte. Jede Fachgesellschaft hatte eine Stimme im Konsensusverfahren.

Die Empfehlungen sowie die Empfehlungsgrade wurden in fünf Konsensuskonferenzen (18./19. April 2009, 30. Juni 2009, 8. September 2009, 26./27. November 2009 und 1. Februar 2010) verabschiedet:

Der Ablauf in diesen Konferenzen erfolgte unter Zuhilfenahme des TED-Systems bei den Abstimmungen in sechs Schritten:

- Gelegenheit zur Durchsicht des Leitlinienmanuskriptes vor der Konferenz und zur Erstellung von Notizen zu den vorgeschlagenen Empfehlungen und Graduierungen;
- Vorstellung und Erläuterung der von den jeweils verantwortlichen Autoren vorab formulierten Vorschläge für Empfehlungen;
- Registrierung der Stellungnahmen und Alternativvorschläge der Teilnehmer zu allen Empfehlungen durch die Moderatoren, dabei Rednerbeiträge nur zur Klarstellung;
- Abstimmung aller Empfehlungen und Empfehlungsgrade sowie der genannten Alternativen;
- Diskussion der Punkte, für die im ersten Durchgang kein „starker Konsens“ erzielt werden konnte;
- endgültige Abstimmung.

Die meisten Empfehlungen wurden im „starken Konsens“ (Zustimmung von > 95 % der Teilnehmer) verabschiedet. Bereiche, in denen kein starker Konsens erzielt werden konnte, sind in der Leitlinie kenntlich gemacht und die unterschiedlichen Positionen werden dargelegt. Bei der Klassifizierung der Konsensusstärke wurden vorab folgende Übereinstimmungsgrade festgelegt [7]:

- Starker Konsens: > 95 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
- Konsens: > 75–95 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
- Mehrheitliche Zustimmung: > 50–75 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu
- Kein Konsens: < 50 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu

Die Ergebnisprotokolle der Sitzungen können im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) eingesehen werden. Es folgte ein Delphi-Verfahren für Empfehlungen, für die in den Konsensuskonferenzen kein Konsens erzielt werden konnte. Ein ausführlicher Methodenreport ist auf der Internetseite der AWMF nachlesbar und im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) hinterlegt.

**Finanzierung der Leitlinie und Darlegung möglicher Interessenkonflikte Erstversion**

Mittel für die Aufwandsentschädigung für die methodische Unterstützung, Kosten für Literaturbeschaffung, Kosten für die Organisation der Konsensuskonferenzen sowie Sachkosten wurden von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie e. V. und dem Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) der Universität Witten/Herdecke zur Verfügung gestellt. Die im Rahmen des Konsensusverfahrens angefallenen Reisekosten für die Teilnehmer wurden von den jeweils entsendenden Fachgesellschaften/Organisationen oder den Teilnehmern selbst übernommen.

Alle Teilnehmer der Konsensuskonferenz legten potenzielle Interessenkonflikte schriftlich offen. Eine Übersicht der Erklärungen potenzieller Interessenskonflikte aller Koordinatoren, Fachgesellschaftsdelegierten, Erstautoren und Organisatoren findet sich im Anhang dieses Leitlinienreports (Appendix B3). Darüber hinaus können die verwendeten Formblätter zur Darlegung potenzieller Interessenkonflikte im Institut für Forschung in der Operativen Medizin (IFOM) angefordert werden.

Den Koordinatoren der einzelnen Teilkapitel, den Autoren und den Teilnehmern am Konsensusverfahren wird für ihre ausschließlich ehrenamtliche Arbeit herzlich gedankt.

## Literatur

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## Appendix Aktualisierung 2016

### Appendix A1:Literaturrecherche und Einschlußkriterien der einzelnen Kapitel Aktualisierung

#### 1 Präklinik

##### 1.1 Einleitung

Einleitender Text wurde redaktionell überarbeitet. Es fand keine Literaturrecherche statt.

##### 1.2 Atemwegsmanagement, Beatmung und Notfallnarkose

##### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 29.04.15

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>"Intubation"[Mesh] OR intubation [TIAB] OR "Airway Management"[Mesh] OR "airway management"[TIAB] OR "Respiration, Artificial"[Mesh] OR "Noninvasive Ventilation"[Mesh] OR ventilation[TIAB] OR "Emergency Medicine"[Mesh] OR "emergency anesthesia"[TIAB] OR "emergency anaesthesia"[TIAB] OR "Respiratory Insufficiency"[Mesh] OR "Respiratory Insufficiency"[TIAB] OR "Emergency Medical Services"[Mesh] OR "Emergency medical service"[TIAB] OR "Patient Care Team"[Mesh] OR "Capnography"[Mesh] OR "Capnography"[TIAB] OR supraglottic airway devices [TIAB]AND (prehospital [tiab] OR pre-hospital [tiab] OR preclinic* [tiab] OR pre-clinic* [tiab] OR out of hospital [tiab] OR "resuscitation room"[TIAB] OR ((accident [tiab] OR crash [tiab]) AND (place [tiab] OR scene [tiab] OR site [tiab] OR location [tiab])))</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab])</p> <p>AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab])) AND („,2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „,3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	922
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>'endotracheal intubation'/exp OR intubation:ab,ti OR 'respiration control'/exp OR 'airway management':ab,ti OR 'artificial ventilation'/exp OR ventilation:ti OR 'emergency medicine'/exp OR 'emergency anesthesia':ab,ti OR 'emergency anaesthesia':ab,ti OR 'respiratory failure'/exp OR "Respiratory Insufficiency":ab,ti OR 'emergency health service'/exp OR 'Emergency medical service':ab,ti OR 'capnometry'/exp OR capnometry:ab,ti OR 'supraglottic</p>	1605

<p>airway device'/exp AND (prehospital:ab,ti OR pre-hospital:ab,ti OR preclinic*:ab,ti OR (pre NEXT/1 clinic*):ab,ti OR 'out of hospital':ab,ti OR 'resuscitation room':ab,ti OR ((accident OR crash) NEAR/3 (place OR scene OR site OR location)):ab,ti) AND ('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti)) AND ([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd)</p> <p>AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	
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### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<b>Studienpopulation:</b> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<b>Intervention:</b> Maßnahmen zur Atemwegssicherung, Intubation, Beatmung, Narkoseeinleitung, Training und Ausbildungsmaßnahmen; Kapnografie in der Präklinik
E3	<b>Studientyp:</b> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<b>Publikationssprache:</b> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

### 1.3 Volumentherapie

#### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 12.08.2008 - 17.07.2014

<b>Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)</b>	<b>Treffer</b>
<p>Hypovolemia [Mesh] OR Hypovolemi* [TIAB] OR fluid depletion* [TIAB] OR fluid deprivation* [TIAB] OR fluid loss* [TIAB] OR shock [Mesh] OR hypovolemic shock [TIAB] OR dehydration [Mesh] OR dehydration* [TIAB] OR exsicc* [TIAB] OR blood volume [Mesh] OR blood volume* [TI] OR Plasma volume [Mesh] OR plasma volume* [TI] OR Water-Electrolyte Balance [Mesh] OR water-electrolyte balance* [TIAB] OR fluid balance* [TIAB] OR Acute kidney injury [Mesh] OR acute kidney failure* [TIAB] OR fluid therapy [Mesh] OR fluid therap* [TIAB] OR fluid resuscitation* [TIAB] OR volume resuscitation* [TIAB] OR fluid replacement* [TIAB] OR volume replacement* [TIAB] OR rehydration solutions [Mesh] OR rehydration solution* [TIAB] OR</p>	1201

<p>rehydration therap* [TIAB] OR fluid retention* [TIAB] OR Sodium chloride [Mesh] OR Sodium chlorid* [TI] OR saline solution* [TI] OR Saline Solution, Hypertonic [Mesh] OR Isotonic solutions [Mesh] OR Hypotonic solutions [Mesh] OR hypertonic solution* [TI] OR isotonic solution* [TI] OR hypotonic solution* [TI] OR crystalloid* [TI] OR colloid* [TI] OR Plasma substitutes [Mesh] OR Plasma substitut* [TIAB] OR plasma volume expansion* [TIAB] OR Albumin [Mesh] OR albumin* [TI] OR humanalbumin* [TI] OR gelatin [Mesh] OR gelatin* [TI] OR hetastarch [Mesh] OR hetastarch* [TI] OR hydroxyethyl starch* [TI] OR HAES [TI] OR HAES-steril [TI] OR HES [TI] OR ringer solution* [TI] OR ringer's solution* [TI] OR ringer lactat* [TI] OR ringer acetat* [TI]</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab])))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2008/08/12“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	
<p><b>Suchstrategie Embase</b></p>	<p><b>Treffer</b></p>
<p>'Hypovolemia'/exp OR hypovolemi*:ab,ti OR (fluid NEXT/1 (depletion* OR deprivation* OR loss*)):ab,ti OR 'hypovolemic shock'/exp OR hypovolemic shock*:ab,ti OR 'dehydration'/exp OR dehydration*:ab,ti OR exsiccus*:ab,ti OR 'blood volume'/exp OR (blood NEXT/1 volume*):ab,ti OR 'plasma volume'/exp OR (plasma NEXT/1 volume*):ab,ti OR 'electrolyte balance'/exp OR 'fluid balance'/exp OR ((electrolyte* OR fluid*) NEXT/1 balance*):ab,ti OR 'acute kidney failure'/exp OR 'acute kidney failure':ab,ti OR 'fluid therapy'/exp OR 'fluid resuscitation'/exp OR 'fluid retention'/exp OR ((fluid OR volume) NEXT/1 (therap* OR resuscitation* OR replacement* OR retention* OR challeng*)):ab,ti OR 'rehydration'/mj OR (rehydration NEXT/1 therap*):ab,ti OR 'Sodium chloride'/exp OR (Sodium NEXT/1 chlorid*):ti OR 'hypertonic solution'/exp OR 'isotonic solution'/exp OR 'hypotonic solution'/exp OR ((saline OR ringer OR ringer's OR rehydration OR hypertonic OR isotonic OR hypotonic) NEXT/2 solution*):ti OR crystalloid*:ti OR colloid*:ti OR 'Plasma Substitutes'/exp OR (plasma NEXT/1 substitut*):ab,ti OR 'plasma volume expansion':ab,ti OR 'albumin'/exp OR albumin:ti OR humanalbumin:ti OR 'gelatin'/exp OR gelatin*:ti OR 'hetastarch'/exp OR hetastarch*:ti OR hydroxyethyl starch*:ti OR HAES:ti OR HAES-steril:ti OR HES:ti OR 'Ringer lactate solution'/exp OR (ringer* NEXT/1 (lactat* OR acetat*)):ab,ti</p> <p>AND ('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND 'human'/exp AND ([12-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la</p>	<p>2342</p>

NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp)	
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**Einschlusskriterien**

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Volumentherapie oder Diagnostik des Volumenstatus in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase ( <u>keine</u> Transfusionen)
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

**1.4 Thorax****Literaturrecherche**

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 27.11.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>Pneumothorax [mesh] OR hemopneumothorax [mesh] OR pneumothora* [tiab] OR hemopneumothora* [tiab] OR haemopneumothora* [tiab] OR hematopneumothora* [tiab] OR haematopneumothora* [tiab] OR thoracic injuries [mesh] OR thoracic injur* [tiab] OR thorax injur* [tiab] OR chest injur* [tiab] OR thoracic trauma* [tiab] OR thorax trauma* [tiab] OR chest trauma* [tiab] OR thorax blunt OR thoracic blunt OR chest blunt OR chest tubes [mesh] OR chest tube* [tiab] OR thorax drainag* [tiab] OR chest drainag* [tiab] OR thoracostomy [mesh] OR thoracostom* [tiab]</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	667
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer

<p>‘pneumothorax’/exp OR ‘hematopneumothorax’/exp OR ‘tension pneumotohorax’/exp OR (pneumothora* OR hemopneumothora* OR haemopneumothora* OR hematopneumothora* OR haematopneumothora*):ab,ti OR ‘thorax injury’/exp OR ((thoracic OR thorax OR chest)NEXT/2 (injur* OR trauma* OR blunt OR tube* OR drainag*)):ab,ti OR ‘chest tube’/exp OR ‘thorax drainage’/exp OR thoracostom*:ab,ti</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND</p> <p>‘human’/exp AND ([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	1747
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### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung eines Spannungspneumothorax‘ / einer Thoraxverletzung in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 1.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.06.2010 - 08.09.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
("Brain Injuries" [mesh] OR "Craniocerebral Trauma" [mesh] OR brain injur* [tiab] OR brain trauma* [tiab] OR craniocerebral injur* [tiab] OR craniocerebral	109



<p>trauma* [tiab] OR cerebral injur* [tiab] OR cerebral trauma* [tiab] OR head injur* [tiab] OR head trauma* [tiab])</p> <p>AND (prehospital [tiab] OR pre-hospital [tiab] OR preclinic* [tiab] OR pre-clinic* [tiab] OR out of hospital [tiab] OR ((accident [tiab] OR crash [tiab]) AND (place [tiab] OR scene [tiab] OR site [tiab] OR location [tiab])))</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2010/06/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	
<p><b>Suchstrategie Embase</b></p>	<p><b>Treffer</b></p>
<p>"brain injury"/exp OR ((head OR crani* OR cerebr* OR brain*) NEAR/3 (injur* OR trauma*)):ab,ti</p> <p>AND (prehospital:ab,ti OR pre-hospital:ab,ti OR preclinic*:ab,ti OR (pre NEXT/1 clinic*):ab,ti OR 'out of hospital':ab,ti OR ((accident OR crash) NEAR/3 (place OR scene OR site OR location)):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND ('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND 'human'/exp AND ([1-6-2010]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	<p>286</p>

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<p><u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung</p>
E2	<p><u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung / Diagnostik eines Schädel-Hirn-Traumas am Unfallort / in der Präklinik</p>
E3	<p><u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) &amp; Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der</p>

	genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 1.6 Wirbelsäule

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 19.05.2015

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>"Spinal Cord Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Fractures"[Mesh] OR ((spinal [TIAB] OR spine [TIAB]) AND (trauma*[TIAB] OR injur*[TIAB] OR fracture*[TIAB])) OR "Immobilization"[Mesh] OR immobili*[TIAB])</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))))</p> <p>AND („2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	1416
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>'spinal cord injury'/exp OR 'spine fracture'/exp OR ((spinal OR spine) NEAR/2 (trauma* OR injur* OR fracture*)):ab,ti OR 'fracture immobilization'/exp OR immobili*:ab,ti</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND</p> <p>([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	931

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Diagnostik /Behandlung/ Transport und Zielklinik bei

	Wirbelsäulenverletzung am Unfallort / in der Praklinik
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primarstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berucksichtigt

### 1.7 Extremitaten (hier nur der Teil offene Frakturen/ Tourniquet)

#### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.06.2008 - 04.12.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>(Fractures, Open [mesh] OR open fractur* [tiab] OR compound fractur* [tiab] OR Fractures, Bone [mesh] OR bone fractur* [tiab] OR broken limb* [tiab] OR broken extremit* [tiab] OR broken bone* [tiab] OR (limb* [tiab] AND trauma* [tiab]) OR (limb* [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR Femoral Fractures [mesh] OR femoral fractur* [tiab] OR (femur [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR tibial fractur* [tiab] OR (tibia* [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR fibular fractur* [tiab] OR (fibula* [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR Humeral Fractures [mesh] OR humeral fractur* [tiab] OR (humerus [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR hip fractures [mesh] OR radius fractures [mesh] OR shoulder fractures [mesh] OR ulna fractures [mesh] OR ankle fractures [mesh] OR intraarticular fractures [mesh] OR hip fractur* [tiab] OR radius fractur* [tiab] OR shoulder fractur* [tiab] OR (ulna* [tiab] AND fractur* [tiab]) OR ankle fractur* [tiab] OR intraarticular fractur* [tiab] OR arm fractur* [tiab] OR leg fractur* [tiab] OR crural fractur* [tiab]) AND</p> <p>(Tourniquets [mesh] OR tourniquet* [tiab] OR haemostatis [tiab] OR hemostatis [tiab] OR blood arrest* [tiab] OR bleeding control [tiab] OR ((hemorrhage* [tiab] OR haemorrhag* [tiab]) AND control* [tiab]) OR compression bandage [mesh] OR compressi* [tiab] OR pressure bandag* [tiab] OR elevat* [tiab] OR haemostyptic agent* [tiab] OR bandages [mesh]) AND</p> <p>(„multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))) AND</p> <p>human [mesh] AND („2008/06/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	109

Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>(‘Open fracture’/exp OR ((open OR compound OR bone* OR limb* OR extremit* OR leg* OR arm* OR femur* OR femora* OR tibia* OR fibula* OR humer* OR crural OR hip OR radius OR shoulder OR ulna OR ankle OR intraarticular) NEAR/3 (fracture* OR broken OR trauma*)):ab,ti OR ‘fracture’/exp OR ‘limb fracture’/exp OR ‘leg fracture’/exp OR ‘arm fracture’/exp OR ‘hip fracture’/exp OR ‘radius fracture’/exp OR ‘shoulder fracture’/exp OR ‘ulna fracture’/exp OR ‘ankle fracture’/exp OR ‘intraarticular fracture’/exp)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘tourniquet’/exp OR ‘hemostasis’/exp OR (tourniquet* OR haemosta* OR hemosta* OR blood arrest* OR bleeding control OR compressi* OR pressure bandag* OR elevat*):ab,ti OR ((hemorrhage* OR haemorrhag*):ab,ti AND control*:ab,ti) OR (haemostyptic NEXT/1 agent*):ab,ti OR ‘bandages and dressings’/exp)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND</p> <p>‘human’/exp AND ([1-6-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	177

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung offener Frakturen / Durchführung einer Blutstillung oder Tourniquets in Präklinik / Schockraum
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 1.8 Urogenitaltrakt

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 1.9 Transport und Zielklinik

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.1980 – 15. bzw. 18.08.2014

Hier wurde nur in der Datenbank Medline (via PubMed) gesucht, da Embase aufgrund der Schwerpunktsetzung in Pharmakologie und Arzneimittelforschung im Allgemeinen für diese Fragenstellungen, Transport und Zielklinik, keine zusätzlichen Treffer erwarten lässt. Es wurden jeweils zwei einzelne Suchen zu Transportmittel und Zielklinik (KH-Level) durchgeführt. Entsprechend gibt es auch zwei unterschiedliche Listen mit Einschlusskriterien. Die Ergebnisse wurden aber hinterher im Kapitel Transport und Zielklinik zusammengeführt.

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p><b>Transportmittel:</b></p> <p>("air ambulances"[mesh] OR helicopter*[tiab] OR copter[tiab] OR hems[tiab]) AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))) AND humans[mesh] AND ("1980/01/01"[Date - Publication] : "3000"[Date - Publication])</p>	253
<p><b>Zielklinik (KH-Level):</b></p> <p>(Hospitals, High-Volume[mesh] OR (Volume[tiab] OR size[tiab] OR level[tiab] Tertiary Healthcare[mesh] OR type[tiab] OR caseload[tiab] OR centralisation[tiab] OR centralization[tiab] OR centralized[tiab] OR centralised[tiab] OR decentralised[tiab] OR decentralized[tiab] OR decentralisation[tiab] OR specialized[tiab] OR specialised[tiab] OR Specialization[tiab] OR Specialisation[tiab] OR Specialization[mesh] OR regionalised[tiab] OR regionalized[tiab] OR regionalisation[tiab] OR regionalization[tiab] ) AND (Hospital[tiab] OR hospitals[tiab] OR clinic[tiab] OR center[tiab] OR centre[tiab] OR clinics[tiab] OR centers[tiab] OR centres[tiab])) AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab]) AND</p>	400

(trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab])) AND ("Mortality"[Mesh] OR "Survival"[Mesh] OR mortality[tiab] OR survival[tiab] OR death*[tiab] OR died[tiab]) AND humans[mesh] AND ("1980/01/01"[Date - Publication] : "3000"[Date - Publication])	
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**Einschlusskriterien Transport**

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder Trauma bedingter Schwerverletzung (außer Studien mit rein pädiatrischen Patienten)
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Hubschrauber Transport
E3	<u>Kontrolle:</u> Rettungswagen
E4	<u>Outcome:</u> Patientenrelevante Endpunkte (Mortalität, gesundheitsbezogene Lebensqualität, Schmerz, Morbidität/Funktionsfähigkeit)
E5	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen)
E6	WHO-Stratum-A
E7	nichtmilitärisches Setting
E8	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E9	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Deutsch oder Englisch

**Einschlusskriterien Zielklinik (Krankenhauslevel)**

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder Trauma bedingter Schwerverletzung (außer Studien mit rein pädiatrischen Patienten)
E2	<u>Intervention/Kontrolle:</u> Krankenhaus Volume, Zentralisierung, Regionalisierung, Spezialisierung, Versorgungsstufe (Level)
E3	<u>Outcome:</u> Patientenrelevante Endpunkte
E4	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen)
E5	WHO-Stratum-A
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Deutsch oder Englisch

**1.10 Massenanfall von Verletzten (MANV)****Literaturrecherche**

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

**2 Schockraum****2.1 Einleitung**

Einleitender Text wurde redaktionell überarbeitet. Es fand keine Literaturrecherche statt.

**2.2 Der Schockraum – personelle und apparative Voraussetzungen****Literaturrecherche**

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

**2.3 Kriterien Schockraumaktivierung****Literaturrecherche**

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

**2.4 Thorax****Literaturrecherche**

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 27.11.2014

<b>Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)</b>	<b>Treffer</b>
Pneumothorax [mesh] OR hemopneumothorax [mesh] OR pneumothora* [tiab] OR hemopneumothora* [tiab] OR haemopneumothora* [tiab] OR hematopneumothora* [tiab] OR haematopneumothora* [tiab] OR thoracic injuries [mesh] OR thoracic injur* [tiab] OR thorax injur* [tiab] OR chest injur* [tiab] OR thoracic trauma* [tiab] OR thorax trauma* [tiab] OR chest trauma* [tiab] OR thorax blunt OR thoracic blunt OR chest blunt OR chest tubes [mesh] OR chest tube* [tiab] OR thorax drainag* [tiab] OR chest drainag* [tiab] OR thoracostomy [mesh] OR thoracostom* [tiab] AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab])) AND human [mesh] AND („2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])	667
<b>Suchstrategie Embase</b>	<b>Treffer</b>
‘pneumothorax’/exp OR ‘hematopneumothorax’/exp OR ‘tension	1747

<p>pneumothorax'/exp OR (pneumothora* OR hemopneumothora* OR haemopneumothora* OR hematopneumothora* OR haematopneumothora*):ab,ti OR 'thorax injury'/exp OR ((thoracic OR thorax OR chest)NEXT/2 (injur* OR trauma* OR blunt OR tube* OR drainag*)):ab,ti OR 'chest tube'/exp OR 'thorax drainage'/exp OR thoracostom*:ab,ti</p> <p>AND</p> <p>('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND 'human'/exp AND ([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	
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### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung eines Spannungspneumothorax' / einer Thoraxverletzung in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 2.5 Abdomen

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.6 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.7 Becken

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.2009 – 26.08.2014



Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>(pelvis [mesh] OR “pelvic bones” [mesh] OR “Pubic Symphysis” [mesh] OR “Sacroiliac Joint” [mesh] OR “hip fractures” [mesh] OR acetabulum [mesh] OR ((pelvic [ti] OR pelvis [ti] OR hip [ti] OR acetabul* [ti] OR pubic* [ti] OR sacroiliac* [ti] OR symphys* [ti]) AND (fracture* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab] OR trauma* [tiab] OR disrupt* [tiab])))  AND  („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))  AND human [mesh] AND („2009/01/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	281
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>(‘pelvis’/exp OR ‘pelvic girdle’/exp OR ‘pelvis fracture’/exp OR ‘pelvis injury’/exp OR ‘pubis symphysis’/exp OR ‘sacroiliac joint’/exp OR ‘hip fracture’/exp OR ‘acetabulum’/exp OR (((pelvic OR pelvis OR hip OR acetabul* OR pubic* OR sacroiliac* OR symphys*) NEAR/3 (fracture* OR injur* OR trauma* OR disrupt*)):ab,ti))  AND  (‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti))  AND  (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))  AND ‘human’/exp AND ([1-1-2009]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	904

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung / Diagnostik eines Beckentraumas (inkl. -blutung & Trauma des Acetabulum) in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.

E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 2.8 Urogenitaltrakt

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.9 Wirbelsäule

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.10 Extremitäten

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.11 Hand

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.12 Fuß

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.13 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.14 Hals

### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

## 2.15 Reanimation

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 17.02.2009 – 15.08.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
(Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation [Mesh] OR Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation*)	591

<p>[tiab] OR CPR [tiab] OR heart massage [Mesh] OR heart massage* [tiab] OR cardiac massage [tiab] OR chest compression [tiab] OR reanimation* [tiab] OR “Cardiac Life Support” [tiab] OR heart arrest [MeSH] OR heart arrest* [tiab] OR cardiac arrest* [tiab] OR cardiopulmonary arrest* [tiab] OR cardiorespiratory arrest* [tiab] OR circulatory arrest* [tiab] OR breathing arrest* [tiab] OR traumatic arrest [tiab] OR asystole* [tiab])</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(„multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2009/02/17“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	
<p><b>Suchstrategie Embase</b></p>	<p><b>Treffer</b></p>
<p>(‘resuscitation’/exp OR (cardiopulmonary NEAR/3 resuscitation*):ab,ti OR CPR:ab,ti OR ‘heart massage’/exp OR (heart NEAR/3 massage*):ab,ti OR (cardiac NEXT/1 massage*):ab,ti OR (chest NEAR/3 compression*):ab,ti OR reanimation*:ab,ti OR “Cardiac Life Support”:ab,ti OR ‘heart arrest’/exp OR (heart NEAR/3 arrest*):ab,ti OR asystol*:ab,ti OR ((cardiac OR cardiopulmonary OR cardiorespiratory OR circulatory OR breathing OR traumatic) NEXT/1 arrest*):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND ‘human’/exp AND ([17-2-2009]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la</p> <p>NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	<p>2335</p>

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<p><u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung</p>
E2	<p><u>Intervention:</u> (kardiopulmonale) Reanimation / Behandlung eines Herz- / Herz-Kreislauf- / Atem-Stillstandes (durch Herz-Druck-Massage, medikamentös, etc.) in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase</p>
E3	<p><u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven</p>

	Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache</u> : Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 2.16 Gerinnungssystem

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.2009 – 04.08.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>„Blood Coagulation” [mesh] OR coagula* [ti] OR clotting [ti] OR Hemostasis [mesh] OR hemosta* [ti] OR haemosta* [ti] OR coagulants [mesh] OR „Blood Coagulation Disorders“ [mesh] OR coagulopa* [tiab] OR bleeding disorder* [tiab] OR thromboelastography [mesh] OR thromboelasto* [ti] OR ROTEM [ti] OR Aggregometr* [tiab] OR Multiplat* [tiab] OR anticoagulants [mesh] OR anticoagula* [ti] OR hemorrhag*[ti] OR haemorrhag*[ti] OR damage control resuscitation [ti] OR (massive [ti] AND transfusion [ti]) AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))) AND human [mesh] AND („2009/01/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	1176
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>‘blood clotting’/exp OR ‘Hemostasis’/exp OR ‘coagulating agent’/exp OR ‘blood clotting disorder’/exp OR ‘thromboelastography’/exp OR ‘anticoagulant agent’/exp OR (coagula* OR clotting OR hemosta* OR haemosta* OR thromboelasto* OR ROTEM OR anticoagula*):ti OR coagulopa*:ab,ti OR (bleeding NEXT/1 disorder*):ab,ti OR Aggregometr*:ab,ti OR Multiplat*:ab,ti OR (hemorrhag* OR haemorrhag* OR ‘damage control resuscitation’):ti OR (massive NEXT/3 transfusion):ti AND (‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p>	5806

AND 'human'/exp AND ([1-1-2009]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)	
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**Einschlusskriterien**

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Gerinnungsdiagnostik oder Therapie einer Gerinnungsstörung / starken Blutung, Massivtransfusion oder Thromboseprophylaxe in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

**2.17 Interventionelle Blutungskontrolle****Literaturrecherche**

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.2009 - 07.11.14

<b>Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)</b>	<b>Treffer</b>
<p>Bleeding [tiab] OR Hemorrhage [Mesh] OR hemorrhag* [tiab] OR haemorrhag* [tiab] OR hemorrag* [tiab] OR haemorrhag* [tiab] OR intima dissection* [tiab] OR Aneurysm, False [Mesh] OR pseudoaneurysm* [tiab] OR false aneurysm* [tiab] OR traumatic aortic ruptur* [tiab] OR arteriovenous fistula [Mesh] OR arteriovenous fistul* [tiab] OR av fistul* [tiab] OR traumatic vascular injur* [tiab]</p> <p>AND (Embolization, Therapeutic [Mesh] OR arterial embolization* [tiab] OR transcatheter embolization* [tiab] OR Stents [mesh] OR stent* [tiab] OR coil* [tiab] OR "Balloon Occlusion" [Mesh] OR Balloon Occlus* [tiab] OR Balloon Embolization* [tiab] OR Balloon Tamponad* [tiab] OR (Interventional [tiab] AND control [tiab]))</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab])</p>	232

<p>OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2009/01/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	
<p><b>Suchstrategie Embase</b></p>	<p><b>Treffer</b></p>
<p>‘bleeding’/exp OR (bleeding OR hemorrhag* OR haemorrhag* OR hemorrag* OR haemorrhag*):ab,ti OR (intima NEAR/3 dissection*):ab,ti OR ‘false aneurysm’/exp OR (false NEXT/1 aneurysm*):ab,ti OR (pseudoaneurysm*):ab,ti OR (traumatic NEAR/2 ruptur*):ab,ti OR ‘arteriovenous fistula’/exp OR ((arteriovenous OR av) NEXT/1 fistul*):ab,ti OR (‘traumatic vascular’ NEXT/1 injur*):ab,ti</p> <p>AND (‘artificial embolism’/exp OR ‘balloon embolization’/exp OR ‘coil embolization’/exp OR ((balloon OR coil* OR arterial OR transcatheter) NEXT/1 embolization*):ab,ti OR ‘stent’/exp OR ‘Balloon Occlusion’/exp OR (balloon NEXT/1 (occlus* OR tamponad*)):ab,ti OR (interventional NEXT/3 control*):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND (‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND ‘human’/exp AND ([1-1-2009]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	<p>705</p>

### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Durchführung von Maßnahmen einer interventionellen Blutungskontrolle im Schockraum
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen

E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## 2.18 Bildgebung

### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.1994 - 01.09.14

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>(“Diagnostic imaging” [mesh] OR „Whole Body Imaging“ [mesh] OR Whole Body Imag* [tiab] OR Whole Body Scan* [tiab] OR whole body CT [tiab] OR whole body MR* [tiab] OR whole body NMR [tiab] OR whole body tomogra* [tiab] OR Radiography [mesh] OR radiograph* [tiab] OR “Diagnostic X-Ray” [tiab] OR chest radiograph* [tiab] OR thorax radiograph* [tiab] OR abdominal radiograph* [tiab] OR pelvic radiograph* [tiab] OR “Tomography, X-Ray Computed” [mesh] OR Tomography Scanners, X-Ray Computed [mesh] OR “Tomography, Spiral Computed” [mesh] OR “Multidetector Computed Tomography” [mesh] OR Computed Tomogra* [tiab] OR Computer Tomogra* [tiab] OR “CT Scan” [tiab] OR “CAT Scan*” [tiab] OR MDCT [tiab] OR “chest CT” [tiab] OR “thorax CT” [tiab] OR “abdominal CT” [tiab] OR “pelvic CT” [tiab] OR “Spiral CT” [tiab] OR “Magnetic Resonance Imaging“ [mesh] OR magnetic resonance imag* [tiab] OR MR tomogra* [tiab] OR MRT [tiab] OR NMR tomogra* [tiab] OR Ultrasonography [mesh] OR “Ultrasonography, Doppler” [mesh] OR “Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex” [mesh] OR sonograph* [tiab] OR “Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma” [tiab] OR “cranial ct” [tiab] OR cranial mr* [tiab] OR “spine ct” [tiab] OR spine mr* [tiab] OR Wounds and Injuries/ultrasonography* [mesh] OR Wounds and Injuries/radiology* [mesh] OR CT-Angiograph* [tiab] OR Magnetic Resonance Angiography [mesh] OR Magnetic Resonance Angiograph* [tiab] OR MR Angiograph* [tiab])</p> <p>AND (“trauma centers” [mesh] OR trauma cent* [tiab] OR resuscitation area* [tiab] OR trauma room* [tiab] OR shock room [tiab] OR emergenc* [tiab] OR initial treatment [tiab] OR initial diagnos* [tiab] OR early phase [tiab] OR damage control radiology [tiab])</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („1994/01/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	3022
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer

<p>(‘diagnostic imaging’/exp OR ‘whole body imaging’/exp OR ‘whole body CT’/exp OR ‘whole body MRI’/exp OR ‘whole body tomography’/exp OR ((‘whole body’ OR chest OR thorax OR abdom* OR pelvi* OR cranial OR spine) NEAR/3 (imag* OR scan* OR CT OR MR OR tomogra* OR radiograph*)):ab,ti OR ‘radiography’/exp OR radiograph*:ab,ti OR (diagnostic NEAR/2 x-rays):ab,ti OR ‘computer assisted tomography’/exp OR ‘high resolution computer tomography’/exp OR ‘spiral computer assisted tomography’/exp OR ‘multidetector computed tomography’/exp OR ‘four dimensional computed tomography’/exp OR ‘spiral CT’:ab,ti OR ((CT OR CAT) NEXT/1 scan):ab,ti OR mdct:ab,ti OR ‘nuclear magnetic resonance imaging’/exp OR (‘magnetic resonance’ NEXT/1 imag*):ab,ti OR MR*:ab,ti OR ((computer OR computed OR mr OR nmr) NEXT/1 tomogra*):ab,ti OR ‘echography’/exp OR ‘Doppler echography’/exp OR sonograph*:ab,ti OR ‘focussed assessment with sonography for trauma’:ab,ti OR ‘computed tomographic angiography’/exp OR ‘magnetic resonance angiography’/exp OR ((magnetic OR MR* OR CT) NEXT/2 angiogra*):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND (‘emergency health service’/exp OR ((trauma* OR shock OR resuscitation) NEXT/2 (cent* OR room* OR area*)):ab,ti OR (initial NEXT/1 (treatment* OR diagnos*)):ab,ti OR (early NEXT/1 phase*):ab,ti OR (‘damage control’ NEXT/1 radiolog*):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND (‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND ‘human’/exp AND ([1-1-1994]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR ‘Case study’/exp OR ‘Case report’/exp OR ‘letter’/exp OR ‘animal experiment’/exp OR ‘animal model’/exp)</p>	1423
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### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Bildgebung aller Art während der Schockraumphase (inkl. organisatorische Aspekte, bauliche Anordnungen, etc.)
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar



E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt
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### 3 Erste OP-Phase

#### 3.1 Einleitung

Einleitender Text wurde redaktionell überarbeitet. Es fand keine Literaturrecherche statt.

#### 3.2 Thorax

##### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 27.11.2014

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>Pneumothorax [mesh] OR hemopneumothorax [mesh] OR pneumothora* [tiab] OR hemopneumothora* [tiab] OR haemopneumothora* [tiab] OR hematopneumothora* [tiab] OR haematopneumothora* [tiab] OR thoracic injuries [mesh] OR thoracic injur* [tiab] OR thorax injur* [tiab] OR chest injur* [tiab] OR thoracic trauma* [tiab] OR thorax trauma* [tiab] OR chest trauma* [tiab] OR thorax blunt OR thoracic blunt OR chest blunt OR chest tubes [mesh] OR chest tube* [tiab] OR thorax drainag* [tiab] OR chest drainag* [tiab] OR thoracostomy [mesh] OR thoracostom* [tiab]</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	667
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>‘pneumothorax’/exp OR ‘hematopneumothorax’/exp OR ‘tension pneumotohorax’/exp OR (pneumothora* OR hemopneumothora* OR haemopneumothora* OR hematopneumothora* OR haematopneumothora*):ab,ti OR ‘thorax injury’/exp OR ((thoracic OR thorax OR chest)NEXT/2 (injur* OR trauma* OR blunt OR tube* OR drainag*)):ab,ti OR ‘chest tube’/exp OR ‘thorax drainage’/exp OR thoracostom*:ab,ti</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(‘multiple trauma’/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR (‘emergency’/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND</p>	1747

'human'/exp AND ([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)	
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### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung eines Spannungspneumothorax / einer Thoraxverletzung in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

### 3.3 Zwerchfell

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.4 Abdomen

#### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.2009 - 19.05.15

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
(Abdom*[tiab] OR "Abdomen"[Mesh]) AND ((injur*[tiab] OR laparoscop*[tiab] OR rupture*[tiab] OR vessel*[tiab] OR arter*[tiab] OR pack*[tiab] OR abbreviated[tiab] OR laparotom*[tiab] OR "Laparotomy"[Mesh] OR "damage control" [tiab] OR ((abdom*[tiab] OR fascial*[tiab]) AND closure[tiab]) OR second look[tiab] OR second-look[tiab] OR re-lap*[tiab] OR relap*[tiab] OR revis*[tiab] OR ((retroper*[tiab] OR parenchym*[tiab] OR liver[tiab] OR hepat*[tiab] OR splen*[tiab] OR spleen[tiab]) AND (bleed*[tiab] OR hemorrhag*[tiab] OR haemorrhag*[tiab])) OR ((anastom*[tiab] OR tempor*[tiab] OR ostom*[tiab]) AND (colon*[tiab] OR intest*[tiab] OR bowel[tiab])) OR ((stapler[tiab] OR hand*[tiab] OR manual*[tiab]) AND (colon*[tiab] OR intest*[tiab] OR bowel[tiab])))	1340

<p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR ((“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab])) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND („2009“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	
<b>Suchstrategie Embase</b>	<b>Treffer</b>
<p>(Abdom*:ab,ti OR 'abdominal injury'/exp) AND ((trauma OR injur* OR laparoscop* OR rupture* OR vessel* OR arter* OR pack* OR abbreviated OR laparotom*):ab,ti OR 'laparotomy'/exp OR 'damage control':ab,ti OR ((abdom* OR fascial*) Near/2 closure):ab,ti OR 'second look':ab,ti OR 'second-look':ab,ti OR relap*:ab,ti OR revis*:ab,ti OR ((retroper* OR parenchym* OR liver OR hepat* OR splen* OR spleen) NEAR/2 (bleed* OR hemorrhag* OR haemorrhag*)):ab,ti OR ((anastom* OR tempor* OR ostrom*) NEAR/2 (colon* OR intest* OR bowel)):ab,ti OR ((stapler OR hand* OR manual*) NEAR/2 (colon* OR intest* OR bowel)):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND</p> <p>([1-1-2009]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	1470

**Einschlusskriterien**

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Therapie abdomineller Verletzung in der ersten OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar

E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt
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### 3.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

#### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.08.2008 - 19.05.15

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>"Craniocerebral Trauma"[Mesh] OR craniocerebral trauma [TIAB] OR "Skull Fractures"[Mesh] OR skull fractures [TIAB] OR "Brain Injuries"[Mesh] OR brain injuries[TIAB] OR "Craniotomy"[Mesh] OR craniotomy [TIAB] OR craniectomy [TIAB] OR "Hematoma, Subdural"[Mesh] OR subdural hematoma [TIAB] OR subdural haematoma [TIAB] OR subdural haemorrhage[TIAB]</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND („2008/08/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	2229
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>('skull fracture'/exp OR 'traumatic brain injury'/exp OR 'decompressive craniectomy'/exp OR craniectom*:ab,ti OR ((head OR skull OR brain) NEAR/2 (injur* OR fracture* OR trauma*)):ab,ti OR craniotomy*:ab,ti OR 'subdural hematoma'/exp OR (subdural NEAR/1 (hematoma OR haematoma OR haemorrhage)):ab,ti) AND ('surgery'/exp OR (surg* OR treatment):ab,ti) AND</p> <p>('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND</p> <p>([1-8-2008]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	1586

#### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Chirurgische Maßnahmen (z.B. Entlastungskraniektomie/ Kraniotomie,

	Dekompression, Liquordrainage, intrakranielle Blutung, / Diagnostisch-chirurgische Maßnahmen (z.B. Ventrikeldrainage, Druckmessung) bei SHT in der 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

### 3.6 Urogenitaltrakt

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.7 Wirbelsäule

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.8 Obere Extremität

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.9 Hand

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.10 Untere Extremität

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.11 Fuß

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.12 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.13 Hals

#### Literaturrecherche

Keine Recherche durchgeführt.

### 3.14 Thermische Hautverletzung und Verbrennung

#### Literaturrecherche

Suchzeitraum: 01.01.1994 - 05.11.14

Suchstrategie Medline (via PubMed)	Treffer
<p>"Burns"[Mesh] OR "Burns, Chemical"[Mesh] OR burn*[TI] OR thermal injur*[TIAB] OR thermal trauma*[TIAB] OR chemical injur*[TIAB] OR chemical trauma*[TIAB] OR inhalation injur*[TIAB] OR inhalation trauma*[TIAB] OR dermal injur*[TIAB]</p> <p>AND („multiple trauma“ [mesh] OR Multiple Trauma* [tiab] OR polytrauma* [tiab] OR Multiple injur* [tiab] OR major trauma* [tiab] OR severe trauma* [tiab] OR severely injur* [tiab] OR severe injur* [tiab] OR seriously injur* [tiab] OR heavily injur* [tiab] OR life-threatening [tiab] OR (“Critical care” [mesh] OR critical care [tiab] OR emergencies [mesh] OR emergenc* [tiab]) AND (trauma* [tiab] OR injur* [tiab]))</p> <p>AND human [mesh] AND („1994/01/01“[EDAT] : „3000“[EDAT]) AND (english [LA] OR german [LA]) NOT (comment [pt] OR editorial [pt] OR letter [pt] OR case reports [pt])</p>	830
Suchstrategie Embase	Treffer
<p>('burn'/exp OR 'chemical burn'/exp OR burn*:ti OR ((thermal OR chemical OR inhalation) NEXT/1 (injur* OR trauma*)):ab,ti)</p> <p>AND ('multiple trauma'/exp OR ((multiple OR major OR severe* OR serious* OR heav*) NEXT/1 (trauma* OR injur*)):ab,ti OR (life-threatening OR polytrauma*):ab,ti OR ('emergency'/exp OR ((critical care OR emergenc*):ab,ti) AND (trauma* OR injur*):ab,ti))</p> <p>AND 'human'/exp AND ([1-1-1994]/sd NOT [1-1-3000]/sd) AND (english OR german):la NOT ((comment OR editorial OR letter):it OR 'Case study'/exp OR 'Case report'/exp OR 'letter'/exp OR 'animal experiment'/exp OR 'animal model'/exp)</p>	1380

#### Einschlusskriterien

E1	<u>Studienpopulation:</u> Patienten aller Altersstufen mit Polytrauma oder traumabedingter
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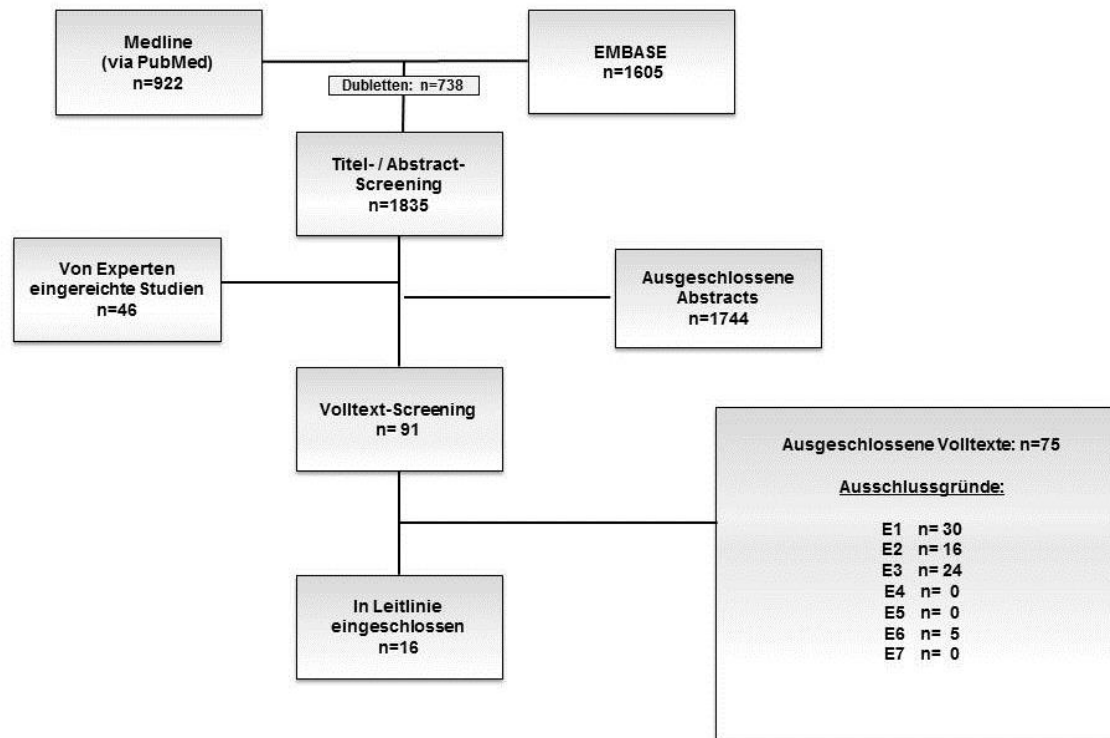
	Schwerverletzung
E2	<u>Intervention:</u> Behandlung / Diagnostik von Thermischen & chemischen Hautverletzungen / Verbrennungen in Präklinik / Schockraum / 1. OP-Phase
E3	<u>Studientyp:</u> vergleichende, prospektive Studien, vergleichende Registerdaten, Fall-Kontroll-Studien (keine Non-comparative-studies und keine retrospektiven Kohortenstudien) & Querschnittstudien sowie Systematic Reviews* (auf Basis der genannten Primärstudientypen), die relevante (klinische) Endpunkte berichten.
E4	<u>Publikationssprache:</u> Englisch oder Deutsch
E5	Keine Mehrfachpublikation ohne Zusatzinformationen
E6	Studie ist im Volltext publiziert und beschaffbar
E7	Referenz wurde in bisheriger Leitlinie noch nicht berücksichtigt

## Appendix A2: Flowcharts und Evidenztabelle der einzelnen Kapitel Aktualisierung

### 1 Präklinik

#### 1.1 Einleitung

#### 1.2 Atemwegsmanagement, Beatmung und Notfallnarkose





reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Andrusiek (2015)</b> A comparison of invasive airway management and rates of pneumonia in prehospital and hospital settings</p> <p>Secondary analysis of a randomized trial</p> <p>Prehospital emergency care, 2015. p:1-7</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To compare rates of pneumonia attributable to IAM performed in the out-of-hospital vs. the in-hospital environment and to compare the differences in intensive care unit (ICU) length of stay (LOS) and hospital LOS between patients who had experienced prehospital IAM vs. in-hospital IAM.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Canada/ USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - &gt;14 years - Systolic blood pressure 70 mmHg or between 71 and 90 mmHg in conjunction with heart rate (HR) ≥108 bpm or suffered blunt trauma to the head with prehospital GCS &lt;9 - alive for 24 hours after initial injury - pneumonia data collected</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (%)</u> &lt; 45: Prehospital IAM: 71.8 In-hospital IAM: 68.7 No-IAM: 70.3</p> <p>45-65: Prehospital IAM: 21.8 In-hospital IAM: 24.1 No-IAM: 20.3</p> <p>≥65: Prehospital IAM: 6.5 In-hospital IAM: 7.2 No-IAM: 9.3</p> <p><u>Injury type (%)</u> Blunt: Prehospital IAM: 95 In-hospital IAM: 83.3 No-IAM: 62.2</p> <p>Penetrating: / Prehospital IAM: 4.8 In-hospital IAM: 16.7 No-IAM: 36</p>	<p><b>Pneumonia after Prehospital Invasive airway management:</b> endotracheal intubation or supraglottic airway, cryothyrotomy, or prehospital surgical airway.</p> <p><b>Pneumonia after in hospital (including the ED) invasive airway management:</b> endotracheal intubation, tracheostomy or surgical airway.</p> <p><b>Pneumonia without invasive airway management</b></p> <p>Pneumonia diagnosis made in the first 2-4 days after IAM were considered attributable to that exposure environment. Pneumonia was confirmed by brochoalveolar lavage (BAL), protected specimen brushing, or positive sputum fram stain.</p>	<p><b><u>Pneumonia</u></b></p> <p><u>Pneumonia</u>; prehospital IAM vs. no IAM; adjusted* OR: 6.79 (95% CI: 2.00-23.03); 0.00</p> <p><u>Pneumonia</u>; in hospital IAM vs. no IAM; adjusted* OR: 4.83 (95% CI: 1.40-16.63); 0.01</p> <p><u>Pneumonia</u>; prehospital IAM and in hospital IAM vs. no IAM; adjusted* OR: 2.34 (95% CI: 0.23-23.63); 0.47</p> <p>* for: age, sex, Chest injury score, injury type treatment group</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "We have established that patients intubated in the prehospital or the in-hospital setting are at higher risk of developing pneumonia than those patients who do not receive advanced airway management. Despite being at greater risk for developing pneumonia, patients who experience IAM in the prehospital or the hospital setting and do develop pneumonia do not experience longer ICU or hospital LOS than those who develop pneumonia and who were not intubated. Further investigation to better understand the underlying mechanism of the pneumonia is warranted."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> This is a secondary analysis of data of two randomized controlled trials. Misclassification bias might</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Sex, male (%)</u>                      Prehospital IAM: 76.5                      In-hospital IAM: 78.9                      No-IAM: 77.3</p> <p><u>NISS category (%)</u>                      0-8:                      Prehospital IAM: 7.3                      In-hospital IAM: 10.6                      No-IAM: 20.3                      9-15:                      Prehospital IAM: 5.8                      In-hospital IAM: 7.5                      No-IAM: 18.8                      16-24:                      Prehospital IAM: 12.5                      In-hospital IAM: 15.9                      No-IAM: 24.7                      25+:                      Prehospital IAM: 74.4                      In-hospital IAM: 66.1                      No-IAM: 36.2</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      secondary analysis of data that were collected for the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium hypertonic resuscitation randomized trial</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>n=1676</u>                      prehospital IAM: 786                      in hospital IAM: 498                      no IAM: 344</p>			<p>be possible, as only patients are selected who developed pneumonia after airway management.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Bernard (2010)</b> Prehospital rapid sequence intubation improves functional outcome for patients with severe traumatic brain injury.</p> <p>Annals of Surgery, 2010. 252 (6): 959-965.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We conducted a prospective, randomized, controlled trial comparing paramedic rapid sequence intubation (RSI) with hospital intubation in adults with severe TBI to determine whether this approach improves neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Victoria, Australia</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - evidence of head trauma - Glasgow Coma Score <math>\leq 9</math> - <math>\geq 15</math>y - intact airways reflexes</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - <math>\leq 10</math> minutes of a designated trauma hospital - no intravenous access - allergy to any of the RSI drugs (as stated by relatives or a medical alert bracelet) - transport planned by medical helicopter</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 40.0 <math>\pm</math>22 hospital intubation: 41.4 <math>\pm</math>23</p> <p><u>male sex: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 120 (75) hospital intubation: 117 (77)</p> <p><u>paramedic response time [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 17 <math>\pm</math>11 hospital intubation: 16 <math>\pm</math>10</p> <p><u>GCS: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (3-7) hospital intubation: 5 (3-7)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 30.5 <math>\pm</math>14.8 hospital intubation: 30.1 <math>\pm</math>14.5</p> <p><u>AIS head: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 4.0 <math>\pm</math>1.4 hospital intubation: 3.9 <math>\pm</math>1.4</p>	<p><b>IG: paramedic RSI</b> - preoxygenation using bag/mask for a minimum of 3 min - monitoring (continuous pulse oximetry, end-tidal waveform capnography and electrocardiography) - drug therapy for intubation: fentanyl (100 <math>\mu</math>g), midazolam (0.1 mg/kg), and succinylcholine (1.5 mg/kg) administered in rapid succession - atropine (1.2 mg) administered for a heart rate <math>&lt;60</math>/min - minimum 500 mL fluid bolus (lactated Ringers Solution) administered - a half dose of the sedative drugs used in patients with hypotension (systolic blood pressure <math>&lt;100</math> mm Hg) or older age (<math>&gt;60</math> y) - cricoid pressure applied in all patients - after intubation and confirmation of the position of the endotracheal tube using the presence of the characteristic wave-form on a capnograph, patients received a single dose of pancuronium (0.1 mg/kg), and an intravenous infusion of morphine and midazolam at 5 to 10 mg/h each - if intubation not achieved at the first attempt, or the larynx not visible, one further attempt at placement of the endotracheal tube over a plastic airway bougie permitted - if this was unsuccessful, ventilation with oxygen using a bag/mask and</p>	<p><u>prehospital time at scene [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 35 <math>\pm</math>12 hospital intubation: 23 <math>\pm</math>10 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>prehospital IV fluid [mL]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 1,775 <math>\pm</math>957 hospital intubation: 1,235 <math>\pm</math>912 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>body temperature in ED (<math>^{\circ}</math>C): mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> paramedic RSI: 35.0 <math>\pm</math>1.5 hospital intubation: 35.6 <math>\pm</math>1.4 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>survival to hospital discharge: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 107 (67) hospital intubation: 97 (64) p=0.57</p> <p><b>outcomes at 6 months after injury</b> <u>GOS<math>^*</math> = 1 (dead): n</u> paramedic RSI: 53 hospital intubation: 55</p> <p><u>GOS<math>^*</math>: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (1-6) hospital intubation: 3 (1-6) p=0.28</p> <p><u>good neurologic outcome (GOS<math>^*</math> 5-8): n / N (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 80 / 157 (51) hospital intubation: 56 / 142 (39) p=0.046</p> <p>*Glasgow Outcome Scale extended</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias - Attrition bias + Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> “...we did not find an increase in mortality rate as seen in the 1 previous study comparing paramedic RSI with hospital intubation. Instead, we found that paramedic RSI significantly improved favorable outcome at 6 months postinjury. We therefore conclude that patients with severe TBI should undergo prehospital intubation using a rapid sequence approach to increase the proportion of patients with favorable neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of systematic biases is low although paramedics and hospital physicians were not blind to treatment allocation.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u>            160 / 152  <u>analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u>            at hospital stay: 160 / 152            at 6 months follow up: 157 / 142</p>	<p>an oral airway was commenced and continued until spontaneous respirations returned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insertion of a laryngeal mask airway indicated if bag/mask ventilation using an oral airway appeared to provide inadequate ventilation</li> <li>- cricothyroidotomy indicated if adequate ventilation could not be achieved with the above interventions</li> </ul> <p><b>CG: hospital intubation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high-flow (12 L/min) supplemental oxygen by mask and assisted bag/mask ventilation, if required</li> <li>- oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway inserted if airway suctioning was required</li> <li>- small dose of morphine (<math>\leq 5</math> mg intravenously) permitted if the patient was combative</li> <li>- if the conscious state of the patient deteriorated during transport and airway reflexes were completely lost, endotracheal intubation (without sedative or neuromuscular blocking drugs) permitted.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Bukur (2011)</b>            Prehospital intubation is associated with increased mortality after traumatic brain injury</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>            USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- isolated moderate to severe TBI (head AIS <math>\geq 3</math>, all other AIS <math>&lt; 3</math>)</li> <li>- requiring intubation either pre-hospital or in the emergency room</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Prehospital intubation (PHI):</b>            Intubation during the pre-hospital period</p> <p><b>No prehospital intubation (No PHI):</b>            intubation in the emergency room</p>	<p><u>Mortality</u>: PHI vs. No PHI; adjusted* OR= 5; 95%CI: 1.7-13.7; p=0.004.</p> <p><u>Propensity score mortality</u>: PHI vs. No PHI; adjusted*OR= 6.8; 95%CI: 2.3-19.6; p=0.001.</p> <p><u>Complication rate</u>: PHI vs. No PHI; adjusted*OR= 1.5; 95%CI: 0.6-3.9; p=0.397.</p> <p>*adjusted for: mechanism of injury, mean admission</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>            2009: 3b<math>\downarrow</math></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Journal of Surgical research, 2011. 170: p. e117-e121</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To investigate the relationship between pre-hospital endotracheal intubation and mortality in patients with isolated moderate to severe brain trauma</p>	<p>- dead on arrival - died in the ED - non-survivable injuries (any AIS =6) - missing intubation data - &lt;14 years old</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 35.9 ±18.2 No PHI: 38.1 ±24.2 p=0.472</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u> PHI: 82 No PHI: 76.3 p=0.304</p> <p><u>Blunt mechanism (%)</u> PHI: 39.3 No PHI: 88.7 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>GCS (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 3.3±1.1 No PHI: 11.7 ±4.2 P&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>GCS≤8 (%)</u> PHI: 98.3 No PHI: 23.7 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>ISS &gt; 16 (%)</u> PHI: 93.4 No PHI: 71.3 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Los Angeles County Trauma System Database: 110,297 medical record from 2005 to 2009</p>		<p>SBP, hypotension on admission (SBP&lt;90 mmHg), mean admission GCS, admission GCS ≤8, head AIS, mean injury severity and severe injury (ISS&gt;16)</p>	<p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Pre-hospital endotracheal intubation in isolated, moderate to severe TBI patients is associated with a nearly 5-fold increase in mortality. Further prospective studies are required to establish guidelines for optimal pre-hospital management of this critically injured patient population."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The study has a small sample size with respect to the intervention group and important parameters (e.g. respiratory rate, oxygen saturation) are missing. The result should be interpreted with caution</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      n=2366                      PHI: 61                      No PHI: 2305</p>			
<p><b>Cobas A. et al. (2009)</b>                      Prehospital intubation and mortality: a level 1 trauma center perspective                      Critical Care and Trauma, 2009. 109 (2): 489-93.                      Prospective cohort study  <u>aim of the study</u>                      To determine the incidence of failed PHI and its correlation with hospital mortality in a level I trauma center.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>Age [y] (mean, SD)</u>                      Successful: 40 ±21                      Failed: 42±20                      p=0.95</p> <p><u>Gender (male, %)</u>                      Successful:74                      Failed: 68                      p=0.37</p> <p><u>GCS in scene (mean, SD)</u>                      successful: 4±3                      Failed: 4±3                      p=0.27</p> <p><u>GCS on admission to trauma center (mean, SD)</u>                      Successful: 4±3                      Failed: 4±2                      p=0.5</p> <p><u>ISS (mean, SD)</u>                      Successful: 40±19                      Failed: 41±18                      p= 0.52</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      Trauma Anaesthesia Service at the Ryder</p>	<p><u>Definition of prehospital Airway management:</u>                      Paramedics have had an active role in managing the patient's airway through a variety of approaches including endotracheal intubation. Laryngeal mask airway and combitube and/or cricothyroidotomy</p> <p><b>Successful intervention</b>                      Properly intubated</p> <p><b>Failed intubation</b>                      Defines as the improper localization of an endotracheal tube on arrival at the trauma center or the need to use alternative rescue devices for airway management after intubation attempts</p>	<p><u>Hospital mortality</u>; successful vs. failed; 60% vs. 71%; p=0.11</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      The study showed a 31% incidence of failed PHI on arrival at a large metropolitan trauma center. We found no differences in mortality between those patients who were properly intubated and those who are not supporting that the use of bag-valve masks (BVM) as an adequate method of airway management in critically ill trauma patients in whom intubation cannot be achieved promptly in the prehospital setting.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      There is a risk of performance bias as the patients prehospital treatment was not standardized.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias																						
	Trauma Center/ Jackson Memorial Hospital  <b>patient flow and follow up</b> n=203 Successful PHI: 140 Failed PHI: 63																									
<p><b>Cohen (2015)</b>                      The effect of ketamine on intracranial and cerebral perfusion pressure and health outcomes: a systematic review</p> <p>Systematic review</p> <p>Ann Emerg Med. 2015 Jan;65(1):43-51</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      Our main objective was to synthesize the available evidence on the effect of ketamine compared with other sedative agents on intracranial and cerebral perfusion pressures in a population of undifferentiated patients requiring intubation. Secondary objectives were to</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b>                      Embase (inception to 3/2014), MEDLINE (inception to 3/2014), CENTRAL (inception to 11/2013)</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - human data on the effect of intravenous ketamine used as an infusion or bolus dose                      - patients who had previously been intubated or who were being intubated at data collection                      - randomized controlled trials and prospective controlled studies, including designs in which the patient served as his or her own control                      - patients older than 16 years                      - at least 1 outcome of interest                      - include a comparison group                      - treated with an intravenous drug that might be used for rapid sequence intubation in the ED</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - studies if they examined the effect of ketamine in nonintubated patients                      - lacked a comparison group                      - were written in languages other than English</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b>                      4 (114)                      [1] Bourgoin et al. 2003                      [2] Bourgoin et al. 2005                      [3] Schmittner et al. 2007                      [4] Kolenda et al. 1996</p> <p>Only studies with severe TBI patients and</p>	<p><b>Intervention group</b>                      Ketamine</p> <p><b>Control group</b>                      (su)fentanyl</p>	<p><b>[1]</b>  <u>Mean daily ICP:</u> No difference</p> <p><u>Mean daily CPP:</u> No difference</p> <p><u>ICU LOS (SD):</u> 21 days (SD 13 vs 18 days) (SD 13 days; p=NR)</p> <p><u>Favourable GCS at 6 month:</u> 4/12 vs 6/13; p=NR</p> <p><u>ICU mortality:</u> 4/12 vs 3/13; P=NR</p> <p><b>[2]</b>  <u>Mean ICP during 15 min:</u> no difference</p> <p><u>Mean CPP during 15 min:</u> no difference</p> <p><b>[3]</b>  <u>Mean daily ICP:</u> no difference</p> <p><u>Mean daily CPP:</u> no difference</p> <p><u>GCS score at ICU discharge:</u> 2.0 vs 2.6: no significant difference</p> <p><u>Additional pharmacologic interventions for elevated intracranial pressure:</u> no difference</p> <p><b>[4]</b>  <u>Mean daily ICP (days 1–10):</u> significantly higher on days 8 and 10</p> <p><u>Mean daily CPP (days 1–10):</u> No difference</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3a↓</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>A-priori design:</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Two reviewers:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>Literature search:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>Status of publication:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>List of studies:</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Study characteristics:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>Critical appraisal:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>Conclusion:</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>Combining findings:</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Publication bias:</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Conflict of interest:</td><td>-</td></tr> </table> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      Our systematic review support the conclusions of previous narrative reviews and 1 systematic review of randomized trials that challenged the dogma that ketamine should not be used for rapid sequence induction in head-injured.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Because the results in the systematic review are not extracted comprehensively the conclusion is not clearly and directly supported by the presented data.</p>	A-priori design:	-	Two reviewers:	+	Literature search:	+	Status of publication:	+	List of studies:	-	Study characteristics:	+	Critical appraisal:	+	Conclusion:	+	Combining findings:	-	Publication bias:	-	Conflict of interest:	-
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reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias								
<p>examine its effect on neurologic outcomes, ICU length of stay, and mortality.</p>	<p>concurrent cohort studies included</p>											
<p><b>Davis (2011)</b> The relationship between out-of-hospital airway management and outcome among trauma patients with Glasgow coma scale score 8 or less</p> <p>Prehospital emergency care, 2011. 15 (2): 184-92.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> In this study, we explore the association between out-of-hospital intubation attempts and outcome among trauma patients with GCS ≤8 using the ROC Epistry database.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA and Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - consecutive injured adults (≥15 y) - requiring activation of the emergency 9-1-1 system within predefined geographic regions at each Resuscitation Outcome Consortium site - evaluation and treatment by EMS personnel - met ≥1 of the following physiologic inclusion criteria at some time during their prehospital course: - SBP ≤90 mmHg - respiratory rate &lt;10 or &gt;29 breaths/min - GCS ≤12 - attempts at invasive airway management (ETI, cricothyrotomy, supraglottic airway insertion)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - no vital signs on EMS arrival - unknown vital status - no resuscitative attempt was made</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients</u> intubation: 758 no-intubation: 797 <u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> intubation: 42.1 ±19.1 no-intubation: 43.5 ±19.3 p=0.16 <u>male sex: %</u> intubation: 75.1</p>	<p><b>intubation attempt</b> defined by attempts at endotracheal intubation, with or without use of RSI medications, or cricothyrotomy</p> <p><b>no intubation attempt</b> without intubation attempts</p>	<p>mortality: (%) intubation: 57.3 no-intubation: 33.6 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b>Logistic regression for mortality (adjusted for age, gender, lowest GCS score, hypotension and site)</b> <u>intubation associated with increased mortality</u> OR 2.91, 95% CI 2.13-3.98 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>adding neuromuscular blocking agents into the model, intubation without RSI associated with increased mortality</u> OR 2.78, 95% CI 2.03-3.80 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>Association between intubation with rapid sequence and mortality</b> OR 1.33, 95% CI 0.78-2.26 p=0.30</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Selection bias</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Performance bias</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attrition bias</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection bias</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Patients in whom intubation is attempted have higher adjusted mortality. However, sites with a higher rate of attempted intubation have lower adjusted mortality across the entire cohort of trauma patients with GCS ≤ 8."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk for the selection bias since patients in whom intubation was attempted appeared to be more critically injured. It is unclear if the adjusting by selecting some parameters for the logistic regression analysis was sufficient.</p>	Selection bias	-	Performance bias	?	Attrition bias	+	Detection bias	+
Selection bias	-											
Performance bias	?											
Attrition bias	+											
Detection bias	+											



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>no-intubation: 76.5 p=0.56</p> <p><u>prehospital airway: intubation [%] / no-intubation [%]</u> endotracheal: 99.6 / 0.0, p&lt;0.0001 RSI: 23.9 / nor reported, p=NR cricothyrotomy: 0.7 / 0.0, p=0.007 supraglottic: 4.0 / 3.8, p=0.9</p> <p><u>initial GCS: mean ±SD</u> intubation: 4.3 ±2.2 no-intubation: 5.4 ±2.9 <b>p&lt;0.0001</b></p> <p><b>source of data</b> These observational data were collected prospectively as part of the Resuscitation Outcome Consortium trauma registry (Resuscitation Outcome Consortium Epistry – Trauma).</p> <p>The Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium is a large out-of-hospital research network, with over 200 participating EMS agencies serving a total population of almost 25 million.</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Davis (2010)</b> Prehospital airway and ventilation management: A trauma score and injury severity score-based analysis</p> <p>The Journal of trauma, 69 (2): 294-301</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To explore prehospital emergent endotracheal intubation (ETI) in patients with severe TBI using a novel application of Trauma Score and Injury Severity Score methodology</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - adult patients with moderate-to-severe TBI (AIS <math>\geq 3</math>)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean</u> 41.1 <u>Sex, male (%)</u> 75.2 <u>GCS score (mean)</u> 11.4 <u>ISS (mean)</u> 23.8 <u>Hyperventilation (PCO<sub>2</sub>&lt;30mm HG, %)</u> 23.7 <u>Euventilation (PCO<sub>2</sub> 30-50 mm HG, %)</u> 68.7 <u>Hypoventilation (PCO<sub>2</sub> &gt;50 mm HG, %)</u> 7.6 <u>Hypoxemia (PO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 90 mm HG, %)</u> 17.5</p> <p><b>source of data</b> San Diego Trauma Registry</p> <p><b>Patient flow and follow up</b> n=9018</p>	<p><b>Intubation</b></p> <p><b>No intubation</b></p>	<p><u>Mean observed-predicted survival differential</u>, intubated vs. non-intubated; 0,062 (95% CI: 0,045-0,079); p&lt;0,001</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "A novel approach to TRISS revealed that prehospital intubation is associated with improved outcomes from TBI, particularly in patients who would otherwise have been expected to die. Air medical intubation is associated with better outcomes than ground paramedic intubation. In addition, hyper- and hypoventilations decrease the likelihood of unexpected survival."</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion:</b> This study used a novel application of the TRISS equations which therefore has an unknown influence on outcome. There is a potential risk of selection bias.</p>
<p><b>Evans C. et al. (2013)</b> Prehospital non-drug assisted intubation for adult</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Ontario, Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - &gt; 16 years</p>	<p><b>Prehospital intubation (PHI)</b> Paramedics attempted endotracheal intubation, nasotracheal intubation or surgical airway</p>	<p><u>Mortality</u>; PHI vs. BAM; adjusted OR=2.8; 95% CI: 1.1-7.6</p> <p><u>Mortality</u>; trauma centre intubation vs. NR; adjusted OR=2.6; 95% CI: 1.3 -5.6</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias -</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>trauma patients with a Glasgow Coma Scale less than 9</p> <p>Emergency medicine journal, 2013. 30: 935-41.</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To review the frequency that paramedic non-drug assisted intubation or attempted intubation us performed for trauma patients in Ontario, Canada and determine its association with mortality.</p>	<p>- initial Glasgow Coma Scale 3-8 (either at scene or at ED) - transported by advanced or basic life support paramedics by land ambulance to an Ontario ED</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients treated by critical care paramedics</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 43.7 ±21.2 BAM: 44.4 ±20.7 p=0.28</p> <p><u>Gender (male, %)</u> PHI: 73 BAM: 72.9 p=0.95</p> <p><u>GCS at scene (median, IQR)</u> PHI: 5 (3-7) BAM: 3 (3-5) p=NR</p> <p><u>GCS at trauma center (median, IQR)</u> PHI: 6 (3-10) BAM: 3 (3-6) P&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>ISS (median, IQR)</u> PHI: 26 (24-36) BAM: 31 (25-43) P&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>Revised Trauma Score (median, IQR)</u> PHI: 5 (4.1-6.0) BAM: 4.1 (0-5.0) p&gt;0.0001</p>	<p><b>Basic airway management (BAM)</b> Supplementary oxygen, oral or nasal airways, or assisted ventilation with bag-mask device</p> <p>The Ontario Trauma Registry does not document paramedic use of supraglottic airway devices</p>	<p>A series of sensitivity analyses were conducted to examine these relationships with further adjustment for heart rate, respiratory rate, prehospital scene time, total prehospital time, Trauma Injury Severity Score and Revised Trauma Score; there were no discernible changes in the main effects with the addition of the latter variables to the logistic models (data NR).</p>	<p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Prehospital intubation for trauma is being performed less frequently in Ontario, Canada. Within our study population, prehospital non-drug assisted intubation or attempted intubation was associated with a heightened risk of mortality. Existing data do not allow us to determine whether this association represents a causal relationship or is due to the differential selection of sicker trauma patients to receive intubation in the field."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The study has several limitations: there is missing data which limited the analysis for accurate risk adjustment and the Ontario registry does not contain data of the use of supraglottic airway devices. Also selection and attrition bias is present as well as misclassification bias.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Trauma injury severity score (Median, IQR)</u>                      PHI: 4 (3-4)                      BAM: 2 (1-3)                      p&gt;0.0001</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      Ontario trauma registry maintained by Canadian Institute for Health information which compiles data on severely injured trauma patients who present to Ontario's 11 trauma centres.</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      n=2229                      PHI: 671                      BAM: 1558</p>			
<p><b>Hussmann (2011)</b>                      Prehospital intubation of the moderately injured patient: a cause of morbidity? A matched pairs analysis of 1200 patients of the DGU trauma registry</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p>Critical Care 2011. 15:R207</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      To analyze prehospital intubation as an independent risk factor for the posttraumatic</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      Germany/Austria</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - direct admission from scene of the trauma                      - age &gt; 16 years                      - GCS 13 to 15                      - maximum injury severity per body region (AIS) ≤3                      - no administration of packed red blood cell units in the emergency trauma room                      - documented data on intubation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>Age [y] (mean, SD)</u>                      PHI: 38.6 ±16.9                      No PHI: 39.5 ±17.3                      p=0.69</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u>                      PHI: 79                      No PHI: 79</p>	<p><b>Prehospital intubation (PHI):</b>                      Intubation during the pre-hospital period</p> <p><b>No prehospital intubation (No PHI):</b>                      no intubation</p>	<p><u>Hospital Mortality</u>; PHI vs. No PHI; 0.5% vs. 1%; p=0.32</p> <p><u>Multiple organ failure</u>; PHI vs. No PHI; 9.8% vs. 4.3%; p≤0.001</p> <p><u>Sepsis</u>; PHI vs. No PHI; 3.7% vs. 1.5%; p=0.02</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "Prehospital intubation after trauma likely an additional risk factor. Patients with a sufficient specific oxygen-uptake rate seem to benefit from rapid transport to a trauma center. Therefore, the out-of-hospital therapy should be limited to the stabilization of vital parameters. Intubation does not lead to better outcomes in trauma patients who do not have clear indication for intubation."</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>course of moderately injured patients</p>	<p>p=1.0</p> <p><u>Blunt mechanism (%)</u>                      PHI: 93.5                      No PHI: 95.8                      P=0.72</p> <p><u>Prehospital respiratory rate (mean, SD)</u>                      PHI: 16.5±5.1                      No PHI: 16.6 ±4.3                      p=0.13</p> <p><u>TRISS survival prognosis (%)</u>                      PHI: 98.5                      No PHI: 98.6                      p=0.41</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      Trauma Register of the German Society for Trauma Surgery</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      n=1200                      PHI: 600                      No PHI: 600</p>			<p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Patient's prehospital treatment was not standardized so performance bias is possible.</p>
<p><b>Irvin (2010)</b>                      Should trauma patients with a Glasgow coma scale score of 3 be intubated prior to hospital arrival?                       Comparative registry study                       Prehospital and disaster medicine 2010. 25 (6). p: 541-546.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - data recorded for the following variable (with listed qualifiers): unique inclusion key identifier, age, scene GCS qualifier, scene GCS = 3, first SBP in the ED (&gt;0), GCS qualifier upon arrival to the ED (endotracheally intubated or legitimate), ED GCS, ISS, type of trauma, discharge status</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - having paralytics or sedatives</p>	<p><b>Prehospital intubation (PHI):</b>                      Intubation during the pre-hospital period</p> <p><b>No prehospital intubation (No PHI):</b>                      no intubation</p>	<p><u>Mortality</u>: PHI vs. No PHI; OR*=1.93; 95% CI: 1.74-2.15; p&lt;0.0001</p> <p>* controlled for ISS, age, arrival blood pressure, type of trauma, arrival GCS and injury location (AIS scores)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "In this retrospective study of traumatized patients with a scene</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><u>aim of the study</u> To compare retrospectively the mortality difference in traumatized patients (scene GCS=3) who were endotracheally intubated in the prehospital setting with those who arrived in the emergency department without prehospital intubation.</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>Age [y] (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 37.9 ±20.8 No PHI: 37.7 ±20.0 p=0.6</p> <p><u>1<sup>st</sup> SBP (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 121.3 ±39.9 No PHI: 130.1 ±35.6 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Penetrating trauma (%)</u> PHI: 15.6 No PHI: 10.4 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>ISS (mean, SD)</u> PHI: 31.6±16.2 No PHI: 24.2 ±16 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>source of data</b> National trauma database (largest aggregation of trauma data with&gt;2 million records from &gt;600 trauma centers</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>n=10948</u> PHI: 2491 No PHI: 8457</p>			<p>GCS =3, after using logistic regression and controlling for ISS, age, arrival blood pressure, type of trauma, arrival GCS and injury location (AIS scores) patients with intubation were associated with increased mortality. This study supports previous studies suggesting increased mortality in traumatized patients with prehospital intubation, even when severely comatose. Future research may help determine why prehospital intubation is associated with increased mortality.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The retrospective sample of the study was non- representative. As this study is registry based entry errors or missing data was not controlled (e.g. no information on scene vital signs).</p>
<p><b>Kulla M. et al. (2011)</b> Prehospital endotracheal intubation and chest tubing does not prolong the overall resuscitation time</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - primary admitted - age ≥16 years - ISS ≥9 - Definitive airway at any time - Chest tube at any time</p>	<p>Group AA: On-scene resuscitation with prehospital intubation and chest tube placement</p> <p>Group AB: Intubation performed on scene but chest decompression during ED treatment</p> <p>Group BB: “Scoop and run” both</p>	<p><u>Mortality:</u> Group AA vs. Group AB vs. Group BB; SMR= 0.82 vs. SMR= 0.80 vs. SMR=0.92; p=0.60; adjusted by TRISS score</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias ? Performance bias ? Attrition bias ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>of severely injured patients: a retrospective, multicenter study of the Trauma Registry of the German Society of Trauma Surgery</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p>Emergency medicine journal 2012. 29 p: 497-501.</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To determine whether prehospital endotracheal intubation (ETI) and chest tube placement is unnecessary time consuming in severely injured patients.</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (median, SD)</u> AA: 44±18 AB: 42±18 BB: 45±20 p=0.04</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u> AA: 81 AB: 74 BB: 74 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>Blunt trauma (%)</u> AA: 94 AB: 95 BB: 89 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>ISS (median, SD)</u> AA: 35±15 AB: 38±15 BB: 31±12 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>NISS (median, SD)</u> AA: 41±16 AB: 43±16 BB: 36±14 p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>GCS &lt;9 (%)</u> AA: 42 AB: 53 BB: 4</p>	<p>invasive emergency procedure being performed in the ED</p>		<p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Performing invasive emergency procedures such as ETI and the placement of a chest tube in the prehospital setting does not increase the overall TRT (accident until end of ED treatment) in severely injured patients."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Because the study is a registry study, there might be incomplete datasets and lower data quality. Although data were adjusted by the TRISS method conclusions of the study should be drawn carefully.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>Prehospital/ In hospital SpO<sub>2</sub> (%)</u>                      AA: 86±15/ 95±12 p&lt;0.01                      AB: 88±15/ 96±11 p&lt;0.01                      BB: 93±7/ 93±9 p=0.28</p> <p><u>Prehospital/ In hospital HR/min</u>                      AA: 101±28/ 106±35 p&lt;0.01                      AB: 100±28/ 94±26 p&lt;0.01                      BB: 96±21/ 93±7 p=0.84</p> <p><u>Prehospital/ In hospital SBO mmHG</u>                      AA: 104±36/ 107±34 p&lt;0.01                      AB: 102±34/ 106±35 p&lt;0.01                      BB: 118±26/ 120±28 p=0.02</p> <p><u>Prehospital/ In hospital Shock (%)</u>                      AA: 36/ 29 p&lt;0.01                      AB: 39/ 32 p&lt;0.01                      BB: 18/ 16 p=0.35</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      Trauma Register of the German Society for Trauma Surgery</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      n=3191                      Group AA: n=963                      Group AB: n=1547                      Group BB: n=640</p> <p>Excluded:                      Group BA: patients who received chest tube prehospitally but were intubated later in the ED because of small sample size (n=41)</p>			
<p><b>Lyon (2015)</b>                      Significant modification of</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      UK</p>	<p><b>Group1 (July 2007 - October 2008):</b>                      Prehospital RSI using a protocol</p>	<p><u>Mortality</u>; group 1 vs. group 2; 19% vs. 19%;                      OR=0.98; 95%CI: 0.51 – 1.87; p=1.0</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2b</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>traditional rapid sequence induction improves safety and effectiveness of pre-hospital trauma anesthesia</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p>Critical Care 2015. 19: 134</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To compare safety and efficacy of two standardized pre-hospital RSI protocols: a traditional protocol using etomidate and suxamethonium and a modified protocol using fentanyl ketamine and rocuronium.</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - all trauma patients who underwent prehospital rapid sequence induction (RSI)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (mean, range)</u> Group 1: 39 (2-99) Group 2: 45 (3-83) p=0.031</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u> Group 1: 74 Group 2: 70 p=0.579</p> <p><u>Mechanism of injury, blunt (%)</u> Group 1: 97 Group 2: 96 p=1.0</p> <p><u>ISS (mean, range)</u> Group 1: 22 (13-34) Group 2: 26 (20-38) p=0.019</p> <p><u>GCS (mean, range)</u> Group 1: 11 (6-14) Group 2: 9 (5-13) p=0.061</p> <p><u>Severe head injury (%)</u> Group 1: 40 Group 2: 48 p=0.171</p> <p><u>RSI protocol full dose (%)</u> Group 1 (co-administration of &gt;0.2 mg/kg etomidate): 66</p>	<p>consisting of etomidate (0.3 mg/kg IV) and suxamethonium (1.5 mg/kg IV) followed by tracheal intubation</p> <p><b>Group 2 (February 2012 - March 2013):</b> Prehospital intubation using a modified protocol consisting of fentanyl (3mcg/kg), ketamine (2mg/kg) and rocuronium (1mg/kg) followed by tracheal intubation (3:2:1 regimen)</p>		<p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In this comparative cohort study, a modified RSI protocol using fentanyl, ketamine and rocuronium provides effective pre-hospital RSI in trauma patients. Using full dose (3:2:1) or reduced dose (1:1:1) regimes appeared to produce superior laryngoscopy views and more favorable physiology during tracheal intubation when compared to a traditional protocol. Further prospective research is warranted to confirm these findings and to examine the outcome of trauma patients undergoing anesthesia with modified regimen, including exploring any delayed hemodynamic changes during maintenance of anesthesia and RSI in the elderly population"</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The two groups were compared in different time periods. This may be a source of bias. Additionally the study was not powered to detect an effect on patient outcome in terms of survival. There also might be a</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Group 2 (co-administration of &gt;2mcg/kg fentanyl and <math>\geq</math>1.5 mg/kg ketamine): 77 p=0.069</p> <p><u>RSI protocol reduced dose (%)</u> Group 1: 34 Group 2: 23 NR</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Kent, Surrey and Sussex Air Ambulance Trust (KSSAAT) which operate two dedicated helicopter emergency medical service (HEMS) teams that service a population of approx. 4.5 million and undertakes approx. 1500 missions per year.</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> Included: n=274 Excluded: - because of missing monitor data Group 1: 9/ Group 2: 4 Analyzed: n=261 Group 1: 116 Group 2: 145</p> <p>Follow up: n=239 Group 1: 105/ Group 2: 134</p>			<p>risk of selection bias because of the heterogeneity of the group and it is unclear if the adjusting parameters were sufficient. Paramedics and hospital physicians were not blinded to treatment allocation.</p>
<p><b>Michailidou (2015)</b></p> <p>A comparison of videolaryngoscopy to direct laryngoscopy for the emergency intubation of trauma patients</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA / academic level I trauma centre</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - required intubation in our ED</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - previously intubated by prehospital providers - initially thought to have suffered trauma but subsequently found to have medical diagnoses</p>	<p><b>Intervention (VL)</b> video laryngoscopy</p> <p><b>Control (DL)</b> direct laryngoscopy</p>	<p><u>First pass success (%)</u> VL: 76 DL: 71 p= 0.17</p> <p><u>Intubation failure</u> OR = 0.55; 95% CI 0.35 – 0.87*; p=0.01</p> <p><u>Overall success (%)</u> VL: 88 DL: 83</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b<sub>1</sub></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p>World J Surg. 2015 Mar;39(3)</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> ... this study was undertaken to compare the success rate of video laryngoscopy to direct laryngoscopy in trauma patients in a trauma center.</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics (direct laryngoscopy/ video laryngoscopy)</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (mean ± SD)</u> DL: 37 ± 21.9 VL: 39 ± 19 p= 0.21</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u> DL: 75 VL: 77 p= 0.45</p> <p><u>Blunt mechanism (%)</u> DL: 81 VL: 83 p= 0.43</p> <p><u>SBP\90 (mmHg, %)</u> DL:10 VL:15 p= 0.02</p> <p><u>GCS B8 (%)</u> DL: 45 VL: 52 p= 0.09</p> <p><u>ISS (median, IQR)</u> DL: 20.5 (9–29) VL: 24 (10–31) p= 0.01</p> <p><u>Head AIS (median, IQR)</u> DL: 4 (3-5) VL: 4 (3–5) p= 0.47</p> <p><u>Face AIS (median IQR)</u></p>		<p>p=0.05</p> <p>Intubation attempts (mean ±SD) VL: 1.3 ±0.7 DL: 1.5 ±1.1 p= 0.07</p> <p><u>Complications (%)</u> VL: 20 DL: 17.6 p=0.2</p> <p>*adjusted for age, gender, presence of head injury, presence of facial injury, difficult airway predictors, experience level of intubator</p>	<p><b>authors' conclusion</b> We conclude that VL in trauma patients is associated with higher overall success rates than DL, especially in patients with C-spine immobilization and after controlling for other difficult airway predictors</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The conclusion has to be considered with caution especially because of the differences in baseline characteristics and reasons for device selection (reason for allocation) .</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>DL: 2 (1–2.5)                      VL: 2 (1–3)                      p= 0.19</p> <p><u>Difficult airway prediction (DAP) (mean ± SD)</u>                      DL: 1.6 ± 1.4                      VL: 2.1 ± 1.4                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>C-spine immobilization (%)</u>                      DL: 61                      VL: 74                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Indication for intubation (%)</u> p=0.98                      Airway control:                      DL: 70.2                      VL: 70.8                      Respiratory failure:                      DL: 6.2                      VL: 6.2                      Patient control:                      DL: 14                      VL: 12.7                      Cardiac arrest:                      DL: 8.7                      VL: 9.3                      Hypoxia:                      DL: 0.9                      VL: 1.0</p> <p><u>Reason for device selection (%)</u> p&lt;0.001                      Standard airway:                      DL: 95                      VL: 20.4                      Difficult airway:                      DL: 4.1                      VL: 63.8                      Education:                      DL: 0.9</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>VL:15.8</p> <p><u>Postgraduate years (PGY) level of intubator (median, IQR)</u>                      DL: 2 (1)                      VL: 2 (1)                      p= 0.24</p> <p><u>RSI (%)</u>                      DL: 87                      VL: 85                      p= 0.11</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      one-page data collection sheet was completed by the intubator after every intubation</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up direct (laryngoscopy/ video laryngoscopy)</b>                      Included: 722                      Excluded: 13                      reasons for exclusion:                      - fiberoptic (n=7)                      - prehospital cricothyroidotomy (n=2)                      - tube exchanger (n=2)                      - via tracheal stoma (n=1)                      - trachlight (n=1)                      Analysed: 322 / 387</p>			
<p><b>Newgard (2015)</b></p> <p>Revisiting the "Golden Hour": An Evaluation of Out-of-Hospital Time in Shock and Traumatic Brain Injury</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      North America/trauma hospitals</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - Patients with evidence of traumatic brain injury GCS score ≤8 at any point during out-of-hospital evaluation                      - aged 15 years or older                      - intravenous line placed and study fluid initiated by EMS providers                      - fewer than 4 hours from the injury event</p>	<p><b>Intervention</b>                      advanced airway attempted defined as attempted intubation (endotracheal or nasal), supraglottic airway, or cricothyrotomy</p> <p><b>Control</b>                      no advanced airway attempted defined as attempted intubation (endotracheal or nasal), supraglottic airway, or</p>	<p><b>TBI cohort</b></p> <p><u>28-Day mortality</u>                      OR=1.50; 95% CI 0.92-2.43*</p> <p><u>6-Month GOSE ≤4</u>                      OR=0.99; 95% CI 0.64-1.54*</p> <p><b>Shock cohort</b></p> <p><u>28-Day mortality</u>                      OR=5.02; 95% CI 2.58-9.77*</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Ann Emerg Med. 2015 Jul;66(1):30-41</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> NR (relevant comparison is not the primary aim of the study)</p>	<p>- fewer than 2 L of crystalloid before enrollment - planned transport from the scene of injury to a Level I or II trauma center</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pregnancy</li> <li>- children</li> <li>- interhospital transfers</li> <li>- ongoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation</li> <li>- severe hypothermia</li> <li>- drowning</li> <li>- asphyxia caused by hanging</li> <li>- burns greater than 20% of total body surface area</li> <li>- isolated penetrating injury to the head</li> <li>- incarceration or police custody</li> </ul> <p><b>TBI patients</b> <b>baseline characteristics (pre hospital time ≤ 60 min/ pre hospital time &gt; 60 min)</b> <b>Demographics</b> (CAVE: baseline characteristics are not separately presented for the comparison we are reporting here)</p> <p><u>Age [y] (median, IQR)</u> 35 (24–52) / 33 (22–47)</p> <p><u>Women (%)</u> 211 (23) / 84 (26)</p> <p><b>Out-of-hospital physiology and procedures</b> <u>SBP (median, IQR, mm Hg)</u> 130 (111–150) / 130 (110–147)</p> <p><u>GCS score (median, IQR)</u> 4 (3–7) / 5 (3–7)</p> <p><u>Pulse rate (median, IQR, beats/min)</u></p>	cricothyrotomy	<p>CAVE: effect direction in all outcomes is unclear due to lack of information</p> <p>*adjusted for age (linear spline with knot at 45 years), sex, ISS, head AIS, systolic blood pressure, GCS score, pulse rate, pre hospital time, mode of transport, and Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium site</p>	<p><b>authors' conclusion</b> NR relevant comparison is not the primary aim of the study</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Advanced airway attempted seems to reduce 28-day mortality. The conclusion is limited by the study design and the high risk of bias although effect size is large. Furthermore the aim of the study was another one.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>101 (86–120) / 110 (93–125)</p> <p><u>Advanced airway attempt (%)</u> 521 (57) / 282 (87)</p> <p><u>Air medical transport (%)</u> 242 (26) / 255 (78)</p> <p><b>Mechanism of injury</b></p> <p><u>Gunshot wound (%)</u> 16 (2) / 2 (1)</p> <p><u>Stabbing/impalement (%)</u> 2 (0) / 0</p> <p><u>Other penetrating (%)</u> 0 / 0</p> <p><u>MVC, occupant (%)</u> 300 (33) / 181 (56)</p> <p><u>Motorcyclist (%)</u> 87 (10) / 38 (12)</p> <p><u>MVC, bicyclist/pedestrian (%)</u> 161 (18) / 22 (7)</p> <p><u>Fall (%)</u> 207 (23) / 39 (12)</p> <p><u>Assault (%)</u> 86 (9) / 13 (4)</p> <p><u>Other blunt (%)</u> 54 (6) / 30 (9)</p> <p><b>Hospital measures</b></p> <p><u>Transport to Level I (%)</u> 762 (83) / 307 (94)</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Transport to Level II (%)</u> 140 (15) / 18 (6)</p> <p><b>Injury severity</b> <u>ISS (median, IQR)</u> 25 (14–34) / 29 (21–41)</p> <p><u>ISS ≥16 (%)</u> 673 (74) / 278 (86)</p> <p><b>Hospital resources within the first 24 h</b> <u>PRBC transfusion (median, IQR)</u> 0 (0–0) / 0 (0–2)</p> <p><u>PRBC transfusion ≥1 unit (%)</u> 218 (24) / 98 (30)</p> <p><u>PRBC transfusion ≥6 units (%)</u> 62 (7) / 31 (10)</p> <p><u>Craniotomy (%)</u> 129 (14) / 41 (13)</p> <p><u>Thoracic surgery (%)</u> 14 (2) / 5 (2)</p> <p><u>Abdominal or pelvic surgery (%)</u> 51 (6) / 24 (7)</p> <p><u>Peripheral vascular surgery (%)</u> 2 (0) / 3 (1)</p> <p><u>Neck surgery (%)</u> 0 / 1 (0)</p> <p><u>Interventional radiology procedures (%)</u> 16 (2) / 5 (2)</p> <p><u>Open fixation of fracture (%)</u> 59 (6) / 21 (6)</p>			



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Critical resource use within 24 h (%)</u> 293 (32) / 109 (34)</p> <p><b>Shock patients</b> <b>baseline characteristics (pre hospital time ≤ 60 min/ pre hospital time &gt; 60 min)</b> <b>Demographics</b> <u>Age [y] (median, IQR)</u> 31 (23–45) / 38 (26–54)</p> <p><u>Women (%)</u> 121 (20) / 52 (30)</p> <p><b>Out-of-hospital physiology and procedures</b> <u>SBP (median, IQR, mm Hg)</u> 68 (ND–80) / 70 (60–85)</p> <p><u>GCS score (median, IQR)</u> 12 (4–15) / 11 (3–15)</p> <p><u>Pulse rate (median, IQR, beats/min)</u> 120 (108–132) / 120 (110–135)</p> <p><u>Advanced airway attempt (%)</u> 223 (37) / 94 (54)</p> <p><u>Air medical transport (%)</u> 92 (15) / 119 (68)</p> <p><b>Mechanism of injury</b> <u>Gunshot wound (%)</u> 154 (25) / 9 (5)</p> <p><u>Stabbing/impalement (%)</u> 99 (16) / 9 (5)</p> <p><u>Other penetrating (%)</u> 16 (3) / 1 (1)</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>MVC, occupant (%)</u> 127 (21) / 93 (53)</p> <p><u>Motorcyclist (%)</u> 49 (8) / 23 (13)</p> <p><u>MVC, bicyclist/pedestrian (%)</u> 65 (11) / 10 (6)</p> <p><u>Fall (%)</u> 55 (9) / 13 (17)</p> <p><u>Assault (%)</u> 21 (3) / 2 (1)</p> <p><u>Other blunt (%)</u> 18 (3) / 14 (8)</p> <p><b>Hospital measures</b> <u>Transport to Level I (%)</u> 527 (87) / 160 (92)</p> <p><u>Transport to Level II (%)</u> 72 (12) / 12 (7)</p> <p><b>Injury severity</b> <u>ISS (median, IQR)</u> <u>22 ( 10–34) / 25 ( 17–34)</u></p> <p><u>ISS ≥16 (%)</u> 407 (67) / 137 (79)</p> <p><b>Hospital resources within the first 24 h</b> <u>PRBC transfusion (median, IQR)</u> 2 (0–7) / 2 (0–6)</p> <p><u>PRBC transfusion ≥1 unit (%)</u> 370 (61) / 101 (58)</p> <p><u>PRBC transfusion ≥6 units (%)</u></p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>173 (29) / 45 (26)</p> <p><u>Craniotomy (%)</u> 16 (3) / 6 (3)</p> <p><u>Thoracic surgery (%)</u> 84 (14) / 17 (10)</p> <p><u>Abdominal or pelvic surgery (%)</u> 170 (30) / 36 (21)</p> <p><u>Peripheral vascular surgery (%)</u> 55 (9) / 7 (4)</p> <p><u>Neck surgery (%)</u></p> <p>9 (1) / 1 (1)</p> <p><u>Interventional radiology procedures (%)</u> 45 (7) / 11 (6)</p> <p><u>Open fixation of fracture (%)</u> 69 (11) / 29 (17)</p> <p><u>Critical resource use within 24 h (%)</u> 391 (65) / 93 (53)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium hypertonic saline and dextran out-of-hospital clinical trial</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> Included: 1331 Excluded: 92 (reasons for exclusion: study kit opened but not given, died in the field, missing data, not meet inclusion criteria, from regional site with low representation) Analysed: 1239</p>			
<p><b>Wang (2014)</b> Association of out-of-hospital advanced airway</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p>	<p>TBI: Out-of-hospital AAM/ Emergency department AAM</p>	<p>TBI: <u>28-day mortality</u>; out-of-hospital vs. emergency department AAM; adjusted* OR= 1.57; 95%CI: 0.93 – 2.64.</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p>

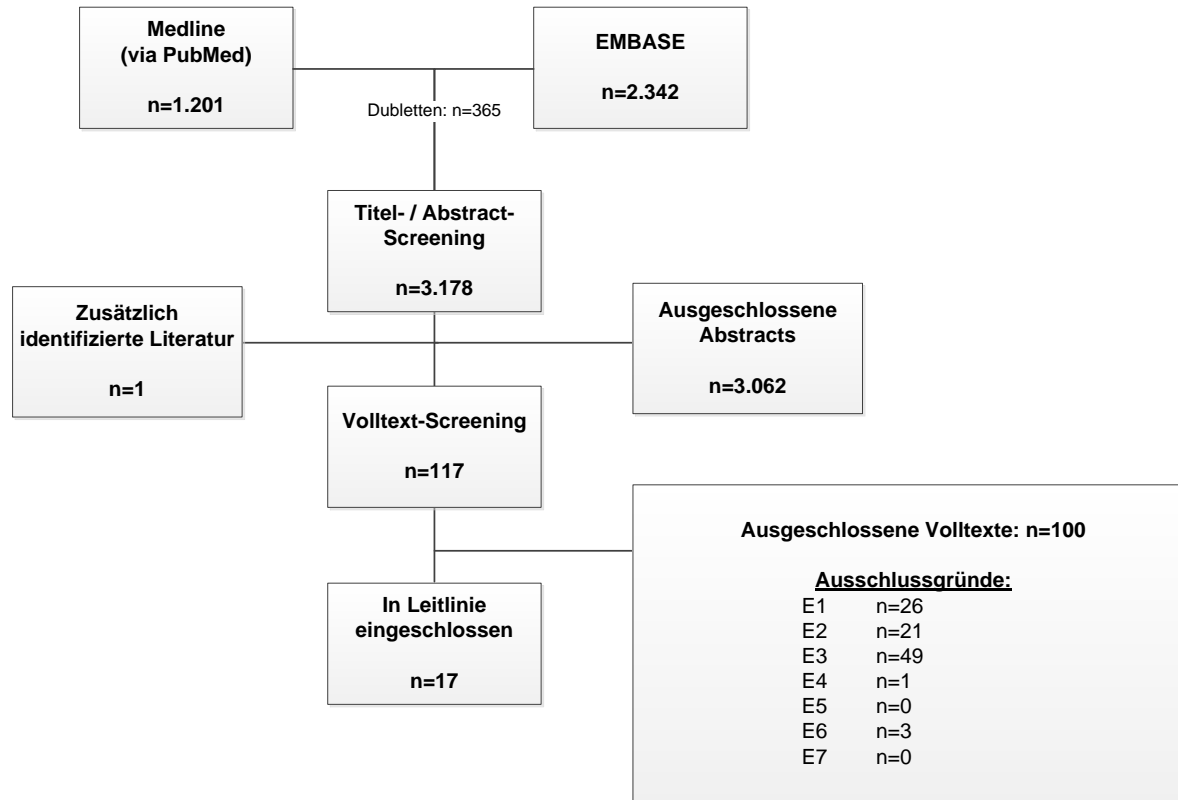
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>management with outcomes after traumatic brain injury and haemorrhagic shock in the ROC hypertonic saline trial</p> <p>Secondary analysis of RCT</p> <p>Emergency Medicine Journal 2014; 31: p. 186-191.</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To determine the association of out-of-hospital advanced airway management (AAM) with outcomes in patients with (1) isolated severe TBI and (2) haemorrhagic shock with or without concomitant TBI.</p>	<p>- ≥15 years old - either severe TBI (blunt mechanism of injury with GCS ≤8) or hemorrhagic shock (SBP ≤70 mmHg or SBP 71-90 mmHg with a concomitant heart rate ≥108 beats per minute) - patients who received AAM (as endotracheal intubation, insertion of supraglottic airway or surgical airway placement (cricothyrotomy)) - successful insertion attempts</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- known or suspected pregnancy</li> <li>- out-of-hospital cardiac resuscitation</li> <li>- administration of more than 2000 ml of crystalloid or an colloid or blood product prior to enrolment</li> <li>- severe hypothermia (&lt;28 C°)</li> <li>- drowning or asphyxia due to hanging</li> <li>- burns or more than 20% total body surface area</li> <li>- isolated penetrating head injury</li> <li>- inability to obtain venous access</li> <li>- prisoner status</li> <li>- intrafacility transfers or &gt; 4 h elapsed time between receipt of dispatched call and study intervention</li> <li>- patients who did not receive AAM in the out-of-hospital or ED setting</li> <li>- pronounced dead in the field or on arrival to the ED or who were missing key covariates</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Age [y] (mean, SD):</u> <b>TBI</b> pre-AAM: 38.3 ±18.1 ED-AAM: 40.1 ±19.0</p> <p><b>Shock</b> pre-AAM: 36.8 ±16.8</p>	<p>Shock: Out-of-hospital AAM / Emergency department AAM</p> <p><u>Type of AAM</u> Endotracheal intubation (%): TBI pre-AAM: 95.5 ED-AAM: 99.7</p> <p>Shock pre-AAM: 95.6 ED-AAM: 98.7</p>	<p>Shock: <u>28-day mortality</u>: out-of-hospital vs. emergency department AAM; adjusted* OR= 5.14; 95%CI: 2.42 – 10.90.</p> <p>*adjusted for age, sex, ISS, mechanism of injury, initial SBP, GCS, highest field heart rate, out-of-hospital neuromuscular blockade use, mode of transportation, head and neck AIS, parent trial intervention and ROC study site</p>	<p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Compared with emergency department AAM, out-of-hospital AAM was associated with worsened 28-day mortality in patients with haemorrhagic shock. The associations between out-of-hospital AAM and TBI outcomes were smaller and less certain. The adverse association between out-of-hospital AAM and injury outcome is most pronounced in patients with haemorrhagic shock."</p> <p><b>Reviewers conclusion</b> This study is a secondary analysis of data not intended to evaluate AAM technique.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>ED-AAM: 34.9 ±15.7</p> <p><u>Male (%)</u>  <b>TBI</b>                      pre-AAM: 76.6                      ED-AAM: 77.0</p> <p><b>Shock</b>                      pre-AAM: 75.3                      ED-AAM: 79.7</p> <p><u>ISS (mean, SD):</u>  <b>TBI</b>                      pre-AAM: 29.4 ±15.4                      ED-AAM: 24.9 ±14.8</p> <p><b>Shock</b>                      pre-AAM: 31.0 ±16.5                      ED-AAM: 25.1 ±14.4</p> <p><u>Blunt injury (%)</u>  <b>TBI</b>                      pre-AAM: 98.3                      ED-AAM: 98.6</p> <p><b>Shock</b>                      pre-AAM: 78.0                      ED-AAM: 57.3</p> <p><u>GCS (mean, SD):</u>  <b>TBI</b>                      pre-AAM: 5.0 ±2.4                      ED-AAM: 5.5 ±2.4</p> <p><b>Shock</b>                      pre-AAM: 6.7 ±4.5                      ED-AAM: 10.3±4.5</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      Included: n=1644</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	TBI: 1116 pre-AAM: 764 ED-AAM: 352  Shock: 528 pre-AAM: 296 ED-AAM: 232			
<p><b>Wimalasena (2015)</b></p> <p>Apneic oxygenation was associated with decreased desaturation rates during rapid sequence intubation by an Australian helicopter emergency medicine service</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p>Ann Emerg Med. 2015 Apr; 65(4): p 371-376</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We aimed to investigate whether apneic oxygenation is associated with a decrease in the</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Sydney, Australia</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - rapid sequence intubation - delivered by Greater Sydney Area Helicopter Emergency Medical Service staff</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - intubated by referring health care staff before the arrival of the service team -any patients intubated as part of cardiac arrest management</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> Not separately reported for trauma patients</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Helicopter Emergency Medical Service mission data are entered at mission completion into an online database by the retrieval physician</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> Not separately reported for trauma patients</p>	<p><b>Intervention</b> availability of apneic oxygenation (introduction) provided through nasal cannula during preoxygenation and intubation during rapid sequence intubation</p> <p><b>Control</b> no availability of apneic oxygenation provided through nasal cannula during preoxygenation and intubation during rapid sequence intubation</p>	<p><u>Desaturation</u> OR=0.62, 95% CI 0.38–1.01</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> In summary, this study demonstrates that apneic oxygenation can be successfully implemented in the out-of-hospital and interhospital retrieval environment and is associated with decreased rates of desaturation in critically ill and injured patients undergoing emergency anesthesia (CAVE: refers to all study participants not only to the trauma subgroup, indirect evidence)</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> A conclusion is not possible for trauma patients because of the</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
rate of desaturation in both out-of-hospital and hospital rapid sequence intubation by an aeromedical retrieval service				missing information (e.g. baseline characteristics, patients flow) the study design (pre-post study) and the high risk of bias especially due to lack of adjustment for confounding factors (e.g. ISS). Furthermore only the introduction is evaluated i.e. it remains unclear which and how many patients actually received the intervention.

### 1.3 Volumentherapie





reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Hampton (2013)</b> Pre-hospital intravenous fluid is associated with increased survival in trauma patients</p> <p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg., 2013. 75 (1): p.9-15</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that receiving any pre-hospital IVF is associated with increased survival in trauma patients compared to receiving no pre-hospital IVF."</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients requiring the highest level of trauma activation - age ≥16 - transfused at least 1 unit of RBCs in the first 6 hours after admission</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - transferred from other facilities - declared dead within 30 minutes of admission - received more than 5 minutes of CPR prior to or within 30 minutes of admission - prisoners - burn injury &gt; 20% of total body surface area - inhalation injury diagnosed by bronchoscopy - pregnant</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex: male/ female, n(%)</u> IVF: 754 (85)/ 255 (81) No IVF: 133 (15)/ 58 (19) p=0.15</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> IVF: 38 (24-54) No IVF: 41 (25-55) p=0.59</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (range)</u> IVF: 25 (16-34) No IVF: 25 (16-35) p=0.22</p> <p><u>Blunt trauma, n(%)</u> IVF: 663 (86) No IVF: 108 (14)</p>	<p><b>Group IVF:</b> Patients received pre-hospital IVF</p> <p><b>Group No IVF:</b> Patients did not receive pre-hospital IVF</p>	<p><b>Adjusted* overall in-hospital mortality</b> IVF vs. No IVF: HR=0.84 (95% CI: 0.72-0.98), p&lt;0.03</p> <p><b>Adjusted* in-hospital mortality due to head injury</b> IVF vs. No IVF: HR=0.69 (95% CI: 0.54-0.88), p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>Complications:</b> <u>Adjusted* Deep venous thrombosis</u> IVF vs. No IVF: HR=1.14 (95% CI: 0.84-1.55), p=0.39</p> <p><u>Adjusted* Septic shock</u> IVF vs. No IVF: HR=1.00 (95% CI: 0.58-1.73), p=0.99</p> <p><u>Adjusted* Multiple organ failure</u> IVF vs. No IVF: HR=0.96 (95% CI: 0.52-1.77), p=0.88</p> <p>*adjusted for age, gender, mechanism of injury, ISS, ED and GCS</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ? Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Pre-hospital IVF volumes commonly used by PROMMTT investigators do not result in increased SBP but are associated with decreased in-hospital mortality in trauma patients compared to patients who did not receive pre-hospital IVF.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There may be a risk of performance bias due to the observational character of the PROMMTT study. There were no standardized procedures used on diagnostic testing on admission.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias												
	<p>p=0.02</p> <p><u>Penetrating trauma. n(%)</u> IVF: 343 (81) No IVF: 82 (19) p=0.02</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Included (IG /CG) [n]</u> 1009/ 191 <u>analysed (IG /CG) [n]</u> 1009/ 191</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> 0</p>															
<p><b>Corradi (2011)</b> Hemorrhagic Shock in Polytrauma Patients</p> <p>Radiology, 2011. 260(1): p. 112-118</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of the present study was to investigate whether renal Doppler RI changes occur early with posttraumatic bleeding and whether the renal Doppler RI may enable accurate</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Italy</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - polytrauma (ISS&gt;16) - without clinical signs of hemorrhagic shock (systolic blood pressure &lt;90mmHg, low urine output &lt;30mL/h and blood lactate level &gt;2mmol/L)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - &lt; 18 or &gt;65 years old - haemoglobin level of ≤10 g/dl - penetrating trauma - vasoactive drug support - abnormal creatinine level &gt;1.2 mg/dl - history of renal disease - diabetes - free abdominal fluid diagnosed by FAST</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male (n) / female (n)</u> Shock: 22 / 7 NoShock: 17 / 6 (p=0.56)</p>	<p><b>general examinations at admission</b> - clinical examination (according to ATLS) - FAST for free abdominal fluid after ≤10 min - arterial &amp; venous blood samples</p> <p><b>if FAST...</b> <u>...negative</u> =&gt; renal Doppler resistive index (RI)</p> <p><u>...positive</u> =&gt; immediate abdominal CT scan =&gt; surgery =&gt;patient excluded from study</p> <p><b>All hemodynamically stable patients</b> =&gt; CT scan</p> <p><b>groups</b> <u>Shock:</u> hemorrhagic shock within &lt;24h</p>	<p><b>Independent Variables Predictive of Hemorrhagic Shock and Bleeding</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Odds ratio</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>renal Doppler RI</td> <td>57.8 (10.5, 317.0)</td> <td>&lt;0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISS</td> <td>5.89 (0.61, 56.9)</td> <td>0.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. base excess</td> <td>3.5 (0.97, 12.9)</td> <td>0.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis of Variables Predictive of Hemorrhagic Shock</b></p> <p><u>renal Doppler RI:</u> value cutoff [%]: 0,7 sensitivity [%]: 90 specificity [%]: 87 PPV [%]: 90 NPV [%]: 87 area under the curve (95% CI): 0.98 (0: 1.00)</p> <p><u>ISS:</u> value cutoff [%]: 0,25 sensitivity [%]: 97 specificity [%]: 17 PPV [%]: 87 NPV [%]: 80</p>		Odds ratio	p-value	renal Doppler RI	57.8 (10.5, 317.0)	<0.01	ISS	5.89 (0.61, 56.9)	0.67	St. base excess	3.5 (0.97, 12.9)	0.60	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient selection: + Index test(s): ? Reference standard: ? Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Our study results support the hypothesis that renal Doppler RI measurement may represent a clinically useful noninvasive method for the early detection of occult hemorrhagic shock.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the missing information regarding the independence of</p>
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reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias																
prediction of occult hypoperfusion and thus be predictive of the development of hemorrhagic shock in polytrauma patients."	<p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD (range)</u> Shock: 38 ±17 (18-65) NoShock: 41 ±15 (18-65) (p=0.44)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Shock: 36 ±11 NoShock: 26 ±5 (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Included (IG /CG) [n]</u> 29 / 23 <u>analysed (IG /CG) [n]</u> 29 / 23</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> 0</p>	<p><u>NoShock:</u> no hemorrhagic shock within &lt;24h</p> <p><b>index test(s)</b> <u>renal Doppler RI</u> - according to Planiol and Pourcelot - mean of the three measurements for renal areas</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> hemorrhagic shock (systolic blood pressure &lt;90mmHg, low urine output &lt;30mL/h and blood lactate level &gt;2mmol/L)</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> within 24h</p>	<p>area under the curve (95% CI): 0.74 (0.6; 0.88)</p> <p><u>standard base excess:</u> value cutoff [%]: -2.8 sensitivity [%]: 58 specificity [%]: 72 PPV [%]: 75 NPV [%]: 54 area under the curve (95% CI): 0.74 (0.60-0.89)</p>	<p>the index and reference test, the authors' conclusion couldn't be confirmed confidently.</p>																
<p><b>Vettorello (2011)</b> Predicting haemorrhage in pre-hospital traumatic patients: evaluation of the novel heart-to-arm time index</p> <p>Acta Anaesthesiol Scand, 2013. 57: 929-35</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We aimed to see whether the heart-</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Italy</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patient with major trauma criteria rescued by Milan Helicopter Emergency Medical System</p> <p><u>trauma criteria:</u> - fall &gt;3m - ejection &gt;5m - severe vehicle deformation - fatality - prolonged entrapment - severe helmet deformation - penetrating or crash injuries of head, neck or torso - limb amputation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - need for immediate resuscitation before iHAT</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> <u>heart-to-arm-time (iHAT): average over 30 heartbeats</u> time interval <math>S_j - R_j</math> (time of the peak of the photoplethysmographic pulse oxymetry curve following the jth beat – time of the jth - R-Wave on the electrocardiogram divided by the time interval <math>R_{j+1} - R_j</math> (interval between two consecutive R waves on electrocardiogram)</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> on admission and after diagnostic investigation retrospectively classified as haemorrhagic or non-haemorrhagic according to following criteria: - need for transfusion of at least four units of packed red blood cells</p>	<p><b>receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) variables</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>AUC (95%.CI)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>heart rate</td> <td>0.835. (0.734-0.909)* †</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iHAT</td> <td>0.952 (0.88-0.987)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>systolic blood pressure</td> <td>0.911 (0.824-0.963)‡</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* vs. iHAT, p=0.075 † vs systolic blood pressure, p=0.326 ‡ vs. iHAT, p=0.599</p> <p><b>sensitivity/ specificity and likelihood ratio for the cut-off values of heart rate, systolic blood pressure and iHAT</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>value cut-off</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>heart rate</td> <td>&gt;99 bpm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>systolic blood pressure</td> <td>&lt;125 mmHg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iHAT</td> <td>&gt; 58.78%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>sensitivity [%]</u> heart rate 100</p>		AUC (95%.CI)	heart rate	0.835. (0.734-0.909)* †	iHAT	0.952 (0.88-0.987)	systolic blood pressure	0.911 (0.824-0.963)‡	value cut-off		heart rate	>99 bpm	systolic blood pressure	<125 mmHg	iHAT	> 58.78%	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b></p> <p>Patient selection: ?</p> <p>Index test(s): ?</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "iHAT is a non-invasive index that can identify haemorrhage in trauma patients with high sensitivity and specificity. These data should be considered as an exploration, but any conclusion</p>
	AUC (95%.CI)																			
heart rate	0.835. (0.734-0.909)* †																			
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<p>to-arm time index (iHAT) was able to discriminate between traumatic patients exposed to haemorrhage from those who were not and to see whether that discrimination was better than for other indices of circulatory integrity: SBP, HR, and shock classes."</p>	<p>recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cardiac arrest</li> <li>- presence of pre-existing chronic illnesses involving autonomic nervous system, such as hypertension, diabetes, or any neurological disease</li> <li>- absence of sinus rhythm</li> <li>- presence of intraventricular or bundle branch blocks or artificial pacemaker</li> <li>- &lt; 18y</li> <li>- presence of burns or amputations that prohibited monitoring</li> <li>- supraventricular ectopic beats for more than 5%</li> <li>- pre-existing or actual medical therapy</li> <li>- spinal cord trauma above the second thoracic vertebra</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>male [%]</u> noHaemorrhage: 79 Haemorrhage: 72 p=0.99</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (range)</u> noHaemorrhage: 41 (18-83) Haemorrhage: 29 (18-74) p=0.22</p> <p><u>Inhospital ISS: median (range)</u> noHaemorrhage: 8 (1-30) Haemorrhage: 29 (9-70) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p> <p><u>Included [n]</u> 104</p> <p><u>analysed (IG / CG) [n] after 24 h</u> noHaemorrhage:73</p>	<p>within six hours following hospital admission, and/ or urgent laparotomy/ radiological intervention for bleeding control within three hours following hospital admission</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> transfer to hospital</p>	<p>systolic blood pressure 100 iHAT 90.9</p> <p><u>specificity [%]</u> heart rate 64.4 systolic blood pressure 66.7 iHAT 100</p> <p><u>likelihood ratio (95% CI)</u> heart rate 2.81 (2.40-3.30) systolic blood pressure 3.00 (3.50-2.50) iHAT infinite (-)</p>	<p>should be validated in a new set of consecutive patients."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The transferability of the results is limited because the classification as haemorrhagic or non-haemorrhagic was performed only after hospital diagnosis. Therefore, iHAT could not identify any haemorrhagic patients bleeding during transport.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Haemorrhage: 11</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=20</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cardiac arrest (n=6)</li> <li>- logistic reasons (n=6)</li> <li>- arrhythmia (n=3)</li> <li>- therapy with beta-blockers (n=2)</li> <li>- analgesic drugs needed for pain relief (n=2)</li> <li>- technical problems (n=1)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Morrison (2011)</b> Hypotensive resuscitation strategy reduces transfusion requirements and severe postoperative coagulopathy in trauma patients with hemorrhagic shock: preliminary results of a randomized controlled trial</p> <p>J Trauma. 2011; 652-63</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p>	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Wang_2014“ inkludiert ist.			
<p><b>Baker (2009)</b> Resuscitation with hypertonic saline-dextran reduces serum biomarker levels and correlates with outcome in severe traumatic brain</p>	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Tan_2011“ inkludiert ist.			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
injury patients.  Journal of Neurotrauma, 2009. 26(8): p. 1227-40  randomized controlled trial				
<p><b>Curry (2011)</b> The acute management of trauma hemorrhage: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials</p> <p>Critical Care, 2011. 15: R92</p> <p>systematic review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Our objective was to conduct a systematic review of the wider trial literature for all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) relevant to the early management of trauma patients with bleeding. We specifically aimed to appraise the methodology of the</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MEDLINE</li> <li>- Embase</li> <li>- Central</li> <li>- Current Controlled Trials</li> <li>- ClinicalTrials.gov</li> <li>- World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)</li> <li>- The National Health Service Blood and Transplant Systematic Review Initiative (NHSBT SRI)</li> <li>- RCT Handsearch Database</li> <li>- Cochrane Injuries Group Specialist Register</li> </ul> <p>reference lists of identified RCTs and relevant narrative reviews checked</p> <p>searched up to 07 / 2010</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ≥75% trauma patients (severely injured) with bleeding or hemorrhagic shock</li> <li>- interventions applied &lt;24 h</li> <li>- RCTs compared treatment and placebo or alternative treatments</li> <li>- reporting of bleeding, blood loss, coagulopathy, transfusion requirements, randomized or quasi-randomized allocation</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Fluids used for resuscitation</b></p> <p><u>Colloid vs. colloid</u> [36]</p> <p><u>Colloid vs. crystalloid</u> [37-40]</p> <p><u>Hypertonic vs. crystalloid/colloid</u> [41-47]</p> <p><u>Timing of fluids</u> [48,49]</p> <p><u>Continuous warmed fluids</u> [50]</p> <p><u>Hemodynamic variables</u> [51-53]</p>	<p><b>mortality</b> <u>administering hypertonic saline +/- dextran</u> (analysed in 7 trials [41-47]) reduced at 24 h and 30 days in one study [46], but not reproduced in the six other HSD studies [41-45, 47]</p> <p><u>delayed fluid administration</u> (analysed in 2 trials [48, 49]) improvement in survival to hospital discharge in one study [48], the second study did not find any mortality differences [49]</p> <p><u>hemodynamic endpoints</u> (analysed in 3 trials [51-53]) no differences in all studies</p> <p><u>continuous arteriovenous rewarming</u> (analysed in 1 trial [50]) reduced mortality at 24 h but not at discharge</p> <p><i>according to the authors, there is a high heterogeneity between the primary studies because of the "multiplicity of interventions, issues with trial design, difficulties with the conduct of trauma trials and lack of a coordinated approach..."</i></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1a</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: -</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: +</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b></p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
trials and to assess a broad range of outcomes focusing on bleeding and transfusion requirements, correction of coagulopathy and mortality."	not reported  <b>included studies (n participants)</b> [36] Shatney 1983 (32) [37] Lucas 1980 (94) [38] Moss 1981 (36) [39] Nagy 1993 (41) [40] Younes 1998 (23) [41] Maningas 1989 (48) [42] Vassar 1991 (166) [43] Vassar 1993a (258) [44] Vassar 1993b (165) [45] Younes 1992 (105) [46] Younes 1997 (212) [47] Jousi 2010 (37) [48] Bickell 1994 (598) [49] Turner 2000 (401) [50] Gentiletto 1997 (57) [51] Dunham 1991 (28) [52] Dutton 2002 (110) [53] Velmahos 2000 (75)			"Despite 35 RCTs there has been little improvement in outcomes over the last few decades. No clear correlation has been demonstrated between transfusion requirements and mortality. The global trauma community should consider a coordinated and strategic approach to conduct well designed studies with pragmatic endpoints."  <b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Available studies are subject to a high risk of selection bias and clinical heterogeneity. This result should be interpreted with caution.
<b>Tan (2011)</b> Review article: Prehospital fluid management in traumatic brain injury  Emergency Medicine Australasia, 2011. 23: 665-76  systematic review  <u>aim of the study</u> "The aims of this systematic review were to determine	<b>databases and search period</b> - Cinahl - Embase - PsycINFO - Pubmed - Web of Science - The Cochrane Library - HTAi VORTAL - LILACS - Panteleimon - KoreaMed - IndiaMed - International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) - UK National Research Register - reference lists cross-referenced  searched up to 10 / 2010	<u>Baker 2009 [21] (RCT)</u> 250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran (7.5% NaCl in 6% dextran 70) vs. 250 mL normal saline (0.9% NaCl)  <u>Bulger 2008 [18] (RCT)</u> 250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran (7.5% NaCl in 6% dextran 70) vs. 250 mL Lactated Ringer's solution  <u>Bulger 2010 [22] (RCT)</u> hypertonic saline / dextran vs. hypertonic saline vs. normal saline  <u>Cooper 2004 [19] (RCT)</u> 250 mL hypertonic saline 7.5% vs.	<b>mortality at 6 months: adjusted OR (95%-CI)</b> <u>head injury</u> 0.94 (0.31-2.84) p=0.45  <u>head and 'bleeding injuries'</u> 0.87 (0.35-2.19) p=0.45  <b>composite outcomes at 6 months (e.g. death and complications): adjusted OR (95%-CI)</b> <u>head injury</u> 1.35 (0.58-3.17) p=0.82  <u>head and 'bleeding injuries'</u> 0.78 (0.31-1.97) p=0.82	<b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2a↓</b>  <b>Methodological quality</b> A-priori design: ? Two reviewers: ? Literature search: - Status of publication: + List of studies: - Study characteristics: +

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>the effectiveness of alternative fluid solutions against conventional isotonic crystalloid solutions (e.g. normal saline, Hartmann's solution) and the safety of delayed fluid resuscitation compared with early aggressive fluid resuscitation during prehospital care for patients with TBI."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - comparative clinical research studies regardless of study design &amp; methodology                      - prehospital environments for TBI patients</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - cadaver or animal studies, laboratory studies without clinical application                      - studies of educational and other strategies for TBI prevention                      - studies involving simulated patients or simulated training programs                      - head injuries without brain injury                      - birth trauma                      - neoplasms                      - intravertebral disc disease                      - nervous system damage                      - non-trauma induced cerebral anoxia                      - stroke                      - intracranial haemorrhage                      - encephalopathies                      - spinal cord injury                      - overlapping prehospital and immediate post admission phases of care</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b>                      [15] Vassar 1993 (72)                      [16] Vassar 1991 (53)                      [17] Vassar 1993 (27)                      [18] Bulger 2008 (78)                      [19] Cooper 2004 (262)                      [20] Morrison 2006 (113)                      [21] Baker 2009 (64)                      [22] Bulger 2010 (1,282)                      [23] Lenartova 2007 (396)                      [24] Rhind 2010 (65)</p>	<p>250 mL Lactated Ringer's solution</p> <p><u>Morrison 2006 [20] (RCT)</u>                      250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran vs. 250 mL normal saline (0.9% NaCl)</p> <p><u>Vassar 1993 [15] (RCT)</u>                      250 mL Lactated Ringer's solution vs. 250 mL hypertonic saline 7.5%</p> <p><u>Vassar 1991 [16] (RCT)</u>                      250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran (06/1986 – 7.5% NaCl in 4.2% dextran 70 solution; 03/1988 – 7.5% NaCl in 6% dextran 70 solution) vs. 250 mL Lactated Ringer's solution</p> <p><u>Vassar 1993 [17] (RCT)</u>                      250 mL normal saline vs. 250 mL hypertonic saline 7.5% vs. 250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran (7.5% NaCl in 6% dextran solution)</p> <p><u>Lenartova 2007 [23] (RCT)</u>                      hypertonic saline vs. no hypertonic saline</p> <p><u>Rhind 2010 [24] (cohort study)</u>                      250 mL hypertonic saline and dextran vs. 250 mL normal saline</p>	<p><b>death and known poor survival at 6 months: adjusted OR (95%-CI)</b>  <u>head injury</u>                      0.69 (0.28-1.71)                      p=0.48</p> <p><u>head and 'bleeding injuries'</u>                      0.61 (0.27-1.39)                      p=0.48</p>	<p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "... there is no evidence to support the use of hyperosmolar crystalloid or colloid solutions over isotonic crystalloids during prehospital fluid resuscitation of patients with TBI. Hypotension and hypoxia must be avoided, and fluid resuscitation should be sufficient to maintain cerebral perfusion."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Available studies are subject to a high risk of selection bias and clinical heterogeneity. This result should be interpreted with great caution.</p>
<p><b>Wang (2014)</b>                      Liberal versus restricted fluid resuscitation</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b>                      - Embase                      - Medline</p>	<p><b>liberal versus restricted fluid resuscitation</b></p> <p><b>RCTs</b></p>	<p><i>results of case-control studies and retrospective cohort studies not reported</i></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2a↓</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>strategies in trauma patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials and observational studies</p> <p>Critical Care Medicine, 2014. 42 (4): 954-61</p> <p>systematic review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "To maximize the clinical value of the existing evidence, this meta-analysis quantitatively pooled the results of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies to compare the effect of liberal and restricted fluid resuscitation strategies on outcomes in patients with trauma-related hemorrhage."</p>	<p>searched up to 02 / 2013</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compare liberal versus restricted fluid administration (crystalloid solutions, colloids, blood products), mortality as outcome</li> <li>- trauma patients</li> <li>- RCT, cohort studies and case control studies with appropriated control group</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- studies comparing different types of fluid</li> <li>- studies with &gt;10% burn patients</li> </ul> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b></p> <p><u>RCTs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[24] Bickell 1994</li> <li>[25] Turner 2000</li> <li>[26] Dutton 2002</li> <li>[27] Morrison 2011</li> </ul> <p><u>case control studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[29] Sampalis 1997</li> <li>[30] Dula 2002</li> <li>[33] Hußmann 2011</li> </ul> <p><i>for the sake of completeness, following retrospective cohort studies are listed, but their results are not reported. Therefore, only the included RCTs and case-control studies were considered for the assessment of the critical appraisal</i></p> <p><u>retrospective cohort studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[28] Kaweski 1990</li> <li>[31] Talving 2005</li> <li>[32] Ley 2011</li> <li>[34] Duke 2012</li> </ul> <p>(number of participants not reported)</p>	<p><u>prehospital</u> [24, 25]</p> <p><u>in-hospital</u> [26, 27]</p> <p><b>observational studies</b> <u>prehospital resuscitation with and without fluid administration</u> [28-31]</p> <p><u>effect of different volumes of fluid administration</u> [32-34]</p>	<p><b>RCTs</b> <u>pooled overall mortality between liberal and restricted fluid resuscitation: RR (95%-CI)</u> <i>(analysed in 4 trials [24-27])</i> 1.18 (0.98-1.41), p=NS, I<sup>2</sup>=0%</p> <p><u>pooled 24h mortality: RR (95%-CI)</u> <i>(analysed in 4 trials [not reported])</i> 1.29 (0.58-2.88), p=NS, I<sup>2</sup>=0%</p>	<p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: ?</p> <p>Literature search: -</p> <p>Status of publication: -</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: -</p> <p>Critical appraisal: -</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: +</p> <p>Publication bias: +</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Current evidence indicates that initial liberal fluid resuscitation strategies may be associated with higher mortality in injured patients. However, available studies are subject to a high risk of selection bias and clinical heterogeneity. This result should be interpreted with great caution."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to insufficient reporting, it is unclear if literature search is</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
				sufficient & if study characteristics are comparable. Due to that the results should be interpreted with great caution.
<p><b>Mutschler (2013)</b> Renaissance of base deficit for the initial assessment of trauma patients: a base deficit-based classification for hypovolemic shock developed on data from 16,305 patients derived from the TraumaRegister DGU  Crit Car Med, 2013. 17 (2): R42  comparative registry studies  <u>aim of the study</u> "... to introduce and validate a four-class BD-based classification of hypovolemic shock on datasets of severely injured patients derived from the TraumaRegister DGU database."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - multiply injured patients ≥ 16y - data between 2002-2010 - primary admission - complete datasets for base deficit (BD) upon admission blood gas analysis, systolic blood pressure, heart rate, Glasgow Coma Scale score to rebuild the ATLS classification of hypovolemic for validation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>total number of patients (%)</u> class 1: 7,583 (46.5) class 2: 5,831 (35.8) class 3: 1,999 (12.3) class 4: 892 (5.5)</p> <p><u>male number (%)</u> class 1: 5,622 (74.7) class 2: 4,184 (72.3) class 3: 1,382 (69.6) class 4: 607 (68.4)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> class 1: 46 ±20.2 class 2: 43.8 ±19.7 class 3: 44.4 ±19.5 class 4: 45.8 ±19.7</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> class 1: 19.1 ±11.9 class 2: 24.0 ±13.3 class 3: 29.5 ±16.0</p>	<p><b>groups</b> each patient allocated to corresponding shock class 1-4 according base deficit (BD) upon ED arrival (according to Davis and colleagues): class 1: BD ≤ 2.0 (no shock) class 2: BD &gt; 2.0 to 6.0 (mild) class 3: BD &gt; 6.0 to 10.0 (moderate) class 4: BD &gt; 10.0 (severe)</p>	<p><u>mortality: number (%)</u> class 1: 564 (7.4) class 2: 721 (12.4) class 3: 478 (23.9) class 4: 459 (51.5)</p> <p><u>multiple organ failure: number (%)</u> class 1: 807 (12.2) class 2: 1,064 (20.2) class 3: 516 (29.4) class 4: 294 (43.3)</p> <p><u>sepsis: number (%)</u> class 1: 400 (6.0) class 2: 566 (10.5) class 3: 295 (16.3) class 4: 126 (18.0)</p> <p><b>transfusion requirements</b> <u>all blood products/ units: mean ±SD</u> class 1: 1.5 ±5.9 class 2: 4.5 ±11.3 class 3: 10.3 ±18.1 class 4: 20.3 ±27.2</p> <p><u>pRBC transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u> class 1: 1.2 ±3.5 class 2: 2.9 ±5.6 class 3: 5.7 ±8.8 class 4: 10.5 ±13.9</p> <p><u>FFP transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u> class 1: 0.8 ±2.9 class 2: 2.4 ±9.9 class 3: 4.5 ±7.7 class 4: 7.8 ±11.1</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: -  Performance bias: ?  Attrition bias: +  Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "The four proposed classes of worsening BD seem to predict transfusion requirements and mortality more appropriately than the current ATLS classification of hypovolemic shock. BD might be a relevant clinical approach to early risk-stratify severely injured patients in the state of hypovolemic shock and for blood product transfusion during initial assessment."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias because the groups differ in injury severity.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>class 4: 36.7 ±17.6</p> <p><u>NISS: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 24.2 ±15.0  class 2: 29.9 ±16.1  class 3: 35.5 ±17.7  class 4: 42.9 ±18.5</p> <p><u>RISC score: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 10.3 ±18.1  class 2: 14.4 ±22.4  class 3: 24.4 ±28.6  class 4: 53.3 ±35.3</p> <p><b><u>p&lt;0.001 for all parameters</u></b></p> <p><b>source of data</b>  datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b>  -</p>		<p><u>TC transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 0.1 ±0.4  class 2: 0.2 ±0.8  class 3: 0.6 ±1.7  class 4: 1.3 ±3.0</p> <p><u>TASH score: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 3.5 ±3.2  class 2: 6.1 ±4.1  class 3: 10.6 ±4.9  class 4: 14.3 ±5.4</p> <p><u>IV fluids at scene [ml]: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 1,091 ±739  class 2: 1,375 ±936  class 3: 1,566 ±972  class 4: 1,712 ±1,103</p> <p><u>IV fluids at ED [ml]: mean ±SD</u>  class 1: 1,701 ±1,902  class 2: 2,454 ±2,710  class 3: 2,941 ±2,535  class 4: 3,230 ±2,705</p> <p><u>Vasopressors at ED: number (%)</u>  class 1: 1,134 (15.9)  class 2: 1,702 (30.8)  class 3: 924 (49.0)  class 4: 615 (72.7)</p> <p><b>validation of the new base deficit-based classification to the current ATLS classification of hypovolemic shock</b>  <u>accuracy for discriminating the need for early blood products</u>  higher for BD</p> <p><u>percentage of patients receives ≥1 blood unit during early ED resuscitation</u></p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p>significantly higher for BD through groups 2 to4 (p&lt;0.001, respectively)</p> <p><u>frequency of mass transfusion</u> significantly higher for BD through groups 2 to4 (p&lt;0.001, respectively)</p> <p><u>mortality</u> BD distinguished more precisely between patients at risk of dying for each group (p&lt;0.001, respectively)</p>	
<p><b>Mutschler (2013)</b> The Shock Index revisited – a fast guide to transfusion requirement? A retrospective analysis on 21,853 patients derived from the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p>Crit Car Med, 2013. 17 (4): R172</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "... to characterize four groups of worsening SI based upon a large cohort of multiply injured patients, to report transfusion</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - ≥16 y - data between 2002-2011 - primary admission - complete datasets for systolic blood pressure, heart rate, Glasgow Coma Scale, base deficit (BD) upon admission</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>total number of patients (%)</u> group 1: 6,482 (29.7) group 2: 12,097 (55.4) group 3: 2,272 (10.4) group 4: 1,002 (4.6)</p> <p><u>male number (%)</u> group 1: 4,858 (74.9) group 2: 8,782 (72.6) group 3: 1,638 (72.1) group 4: 727 (72.6)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> group 1: 50.3 ±20.4 group 2: 43.4 ±19.3 group 3: 43.2 ±19.8 group 4: 44.1 ±19.2</p>	<p><b>groups</b> each patient allocated to corresponding shock index (SI) 1-4 upon ED arrival (Zarzaur and colleagues): group 1: SI &lt; 0.6 (no shock) group 2: SI ≥ 0.6 (mild) group 3: SI ≥ 1 to &lt;1.4 (moderate) group 4: SI ≥ 1.4 (severe)</p>	<p><u>mortality: number (%)</u> group 1: 712 (10.9) group 2: 1,179 (9.7) group 3: 525 (22.9) group 4: 402 (39.8)</p> <p><u>multiple organ failure: number (%)</u> group 1: 689 (12.5) group 2: 1,567 (14.7) group 3: 569 (28.0) group 4: 309 (38.2)</p> <p><u>sepsis: number (%)</u> group 1: 353 (6.3) group 2: 855 (7.9) group 3: 296 (14.3) group 4: 178 (21.6)</p> <p><b>transfusion requirements</b> <u>all blood products/ units: mean ±SD</u> group 1: 1.0 ±4.8 group 2: 2.8 ±9.0 group 3: 9.9 ±17.6 group 4: 21.4 ±26.2</p> <p><u>pRBC transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u> group 1: 0.8 ±2.8 group 2: 1.9 ±4.9 group 3: 5.4 ±8.5</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: + (+ + + ? ?)</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "The SI upon ED arrival may be considered a clinical indicator of hypovolemic shock with respect to transfusion requirements, hemostatic resuscitation and mortality. The four SI groups have been shown to equal our recently suggested BD-based classification. In daily clinical practice, the SI may be used to assess the presence of hypovolemic shock if laboratory or</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>requirements and outcomes within these four groups, and to compare this SI-based classification in its ability to risk-stratify patients according to their need for early blood product transfusion with our recently introduced BD-based classification of hypovolemic shock."</p>	<p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 19.3 ±12.0                      group 2: 21.6 ±13.3                      group 3: 29.7 ±15.6                      group 4: 37.3 ±16.8</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u>                      group 1: 17 (10-25)                      group 2: 20 (12-29)                      group 3: 29 (18-38)                      group 4: 34 (25-48)</p> <p><u>NISS: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 25.1 ±15.9                      group 2: 26.7 ±16.0                      group 3: 35.7 ±17.3                      group 4: 43.2 ±17.5</p> <p><u>NISS: median (IQR)</u>                      group 1: 22 (14-34)                      group 2: 24 (17-34)                      group 3: 34 (22-48)                      group 4: 41 (29-57)</p> <p><u>RISC score: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 13.6 ±21.3                      group 2: 12.4 ±21.5                      group 3: 24.1 ±29.9                      group 4: 38.8 ±34.2</p> <p><b><u>p&lt;0.001 for all parameters</u></b></p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      -</p>		<p>group 4: 10.7 ±12.7</p> <p><u>FFP transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 0.6 ±2.4                      group 2: 1.5 ±7.1                      group 3: 4.4 ±8.0                      group 4: 8.4 ±11.1</p> <p><u>TC transfusions/ units: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 0.1 ±0.5                      group 2: 0.1 ±0.7                      group 3: 0.6 ±2.1                      group 4: 1.3 ±2.5</p> <p><u>TASH score: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 3.3 ±3.0                      group 2: 5.1 ±4.0                      group 3: 10.3 ±4.9                      group 4: 15.4 ±4.9</p> <p><u>IV fluids at scene [ml]: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 1,092 ±745                      group 2: 1,288 ±854                      group 3: 1,577 ±1,126                      group 4: 1,844 ±1,097</p> <p><u>IV fluids at ED [ml]: mean ±SD</u>                      group 1: 1,716 ±1,666                      group 2: 2,148 ±2,490                      group 3: 3,071 ±2,690                      group 4: 3,955 ±3,057</p> <p><u>Vasopressors at ED: number (%)</u>                      group 1: 1,009 (16.5)                      group 2: 2,664 (23.2)                      group 3: 1,064 (48.6)                      group 4: 754 (77.9)</p> <p><b>comparison of the new Shock Index-based classification for hypovolemic shock with recently</b></p>	<p>POCT technology is not available."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ in injury severity.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>suggested base deficit-based classification area under the receiving operating characteristics curve (95-CI)</b>                      BD: 0.711 (0.703-0.720)                      SI: 0.719 (0.710-0.728)                      (p=NS)</p> <p><u>hypovolemic shock</u>                      SI discriminated equally the need for early blood product transfusion</p> <p><u>blood unit and mass transfusion</u>                      no relevant differences between BD and SI</p>	
<p><b>Hussmann (2011)</b>                      Letalität und Outcome beim Mehrfachverletzten nach schwerem Abdominal- und Beckentrauma</p> <p>Unfallchirurg 2011. 114 (8):705-712.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      „Vor der Sichtung aktueller Literatur ergeben sich somit 2 grundsätzliche Fragestellungen:                      - Kann die Menge an gegebenem Volumen die Letalität nach einem Trauma beeinflussen?                      - Kann die Menge</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - AIS ≥4 für Becken (oder Abdomen)                      - ISS ≥16 Gesamtverletzungsschwere                      - Gabe von Erythrozytenkonzentraten während der initialen Schockraum- oder Operationsphase                      - primäre Aufnahme in ein beteiligtes Traumazentrum (keine Verlegungen)</p> <p>- Alter ≥16 Jahre                      - systolischer Blutdruck &lt;100 mmHg bei Erstkontakt</p> <p>- Angaben zu Volumengabe, Blutdruck am Unfallort, Erythrozytenkonzentratgabe und Hb bei Aufnahme als indirekte Blutungszeichen vorhanden</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      keine</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Abdominaltrauma (n=375)</b>  <u>Anzahl Patienten (n)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 82                      Gruppe 2: 133                      Gruppe 3: 94                      Gruppe 4: 66</p>	<p>Einteilung der beiden Gruppen (Abdominaltrauma und Beckentrauma) nach präklinisch applizierter Volumenmenge (dokumentierte Mengen von Kristalloiden, Kolloiden und hyperonkotischen Lösungen):                      Gruppe 1: &lt;1.000 mL                      Gruppe 2: 1.000-2.000 mL                      Gruppe 3: 2.001-3.000 mL                      Gruppe 4: &gt;3.000 mL</p> <p><b>Abdominaltrauma (n=375)</b>  <u>Volumengabe präklinisch [mL]: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 740                      Gruppe 2: 1.735                      Gruppe 3: 2.665                      Gruppe 4: 4.401                      p&lt;0,001</p> <p><b>Beckentrauma (n=229)</b>  <u>Volumengabe präklinisch [mL]: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 724                      Gruppe 2: 1.730                      Gruppe 3: 2.650                      Gruppe 4: 4.378</p>	<p><b>Abdominaltrauma</b>  <u>Sepsis [alle Patienten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 18                      Gruppe 2: 22                      Gruppe 3: 18                      Gruppe 4: 14                      (p=0,67)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 21,4                      Gruppe 2: 31,9                      Gruppe 3: 23,7                      Gruppe 4: 20,6                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [alle Patienten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 31                      Gruppe 2: 40                      Gruppe 3: 40                      Gruppe 4: 38                      (p=0,61)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 36,9                      Gruppe 2: 58,0                      Gruppe 3: 52,6                      Gruppe 4: 55,9</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      „Patienten mit hoher Verletzungsschwere und nachgewiesener Blutung nach stumpfem Trauma im Bereich des Abdomens bzw. Beckens können von einer moderaten Volumengabe (&lt;1.000 mL) profitieren. Sie haben geringere Letalitätsraten und benötigen signifikant weniger Blutprodukte als Patienten, die mehr</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>an gegebenem Volumen die Auswirkungen des hämorrhagischen Schocks (Multiorganversagen [MOV], „systemic inflammatory response syndrome“ [SIRS], Sepsis) im posttraumatischen Verlauf beeinflussen?“</p>	<p><u>Alter [y]: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 40,7                      Gruppe 2: 40,7                      Gruppe 3: 38,5                      Gruppe 4: 38,9                      (p=0,72)</p> <p><u>Anteil männlicher Personen (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 72                      Gruppe 2: 72                      Gruppe 3: 77                      Gruppe 4: 80                      (p=0,56)</p> <p><u>Penetrierende Verletzungen (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 12                      Gruppe 2: 12                      Gruppe 3: 9                      Gruppe 4: 8                      (p=0,66)</p> <p><u>ISS: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 33,8                      Gruppe 2: 32,9                      Gruppe 3: 34,5                      Gruppe 4: 35,8                      (p=0,33)</p> <p><u>GCS präklinisch: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 12,7                      Gruppe 2: 11,4                      Gruppe 3: 10,0                      Gruppe 4: 10,4                      (p&lt;0,001)</p> <p><u>Anzahl Erythrozytenkonzentrate [n]: MW</u>                      Gruppe 1: 9,0                      Gruppe 2: 11,7                      Gruppe 3: 10,2</p>	<p>p&lt;0,001</p>	<p>(p=NR)</p> <p><u>Verstorben im Krankenhaus (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 16                      Gruppe 2: 31                      Gruppe 3: 24                      Gruppe 4: 32                      (p=0,06)</p> <p><u>Verstorben &lt;24h (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 12                      Gruppe 2: 21                      Gruppe 3: 18                      Gruppe 4: 24                      (p=0,25)</p> <p><b><u>Beckentrauma</u></b>  <u>Sepsis [alle Patienten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 23                      Gruppe 2: 20                      Gruppe 3: 11                      Gruppe 4: 26                      (p=0,25)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 8,0                      Gruppe 2: 28,1                      Gruppe 3: 14,3                      Gruppe 4: 36,6                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [alle Patienten] (%)</u>                      Gruppe 1: 41                      Gruppe 2: 48                      Gruppe 3: 35                      Gruppe 4: 43                      (p=0,53)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u></p>	<p>präklinisches Volumen erhalten haben. Hierbei sollte die Rettungszeit auf ein Mindestmaß reduziert werden. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie unterstützen die Empfehlungen, die bereits für das penetrierende Trauma getroffen wurden und neben einer kurzen Rettungszeit bei zurückhaltender Volumengabe einer permissiven Hypotension den Vorzug geben.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Es besteht ein Risiko eines Performance-Bias, da sich die Anzahl der erhaltenen EK's der Patienten mit einem Beckentrauma bzw. mit einem Abdominal-trauma mit mehr als 10 EK's signifikant unterscheiden.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Gruppe 4: 13,0 (p=0,09)</p> <p><u>Anteil Pat. mit &gt;10 Erythrozytenkonzentraten (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 24 Gruppe 2: 41 Gruppe 3: 38 Gruppe 4: 59 (p&lt;0,001)</p> <p><b><u>Beckentrauma (n=229)</u></b> <u>Anzahl Patienten</u> Gruppe 1: 33 Gruppe 2: 83 Gruppe 3: 61 Gruppe 4: 52</p> <p><u>Alter [y]: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 47,8 Gruppe 2: 46,8 Gruppe 3: 42,8 Gruppe 4: 37,8 (p=0,02)</p> <p><u>Anteil männlicher Personen (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 58 Gruppe 2: 66 Gruppe 3: 66 Gruppe 4: 77 (p=0,29)</p> <p><u>Penetrierende Verletzungen (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 6 Gruppe 2: 8 Gruppe 3: 5 Gruppe 4: 9 (p=0,78)</p>		<p>Gruppe 1: 50,0 Gruppe 2: 67,7 Gruppe 3: 45,5 Gruppe 4: 60,6 (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Verstorben im Krankenhaus (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 18 Gruppe 2: 29 Gruppe 3: 23 Gruppe 4: 29 (p=0,59)</p> <p><u>Verstorben &lt;24h (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 12 Gruppe 2: 19 Gruppe 3: 11 Gruppe 4: 17 (p=0,56)</p>	



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>ISS: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 33,5 Gruppe 2: 32,8 Gruppe 3: 32,5 Gruppe 4: 31,4 (p=0,75)</p> <p><u>GCS präklinisch: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 12,6 Gruppe 2: 10,9 Gruppe 3: 12,4 Gruppe 4: 11,7 (p=0,09)</p> <p><u>Anzahl Erythrozytenkonzentrate (n): MW</u> Gruppe 1: 10,2 Gruppe 2: 11,5 Gruppe 3: 15,0 Gruppe 4: 16,7 (p=0,03)</p> <p><u>Anteil Pat. mit &gt;10 Erythrozytenkonzentraten (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 45 Gruppe 2: 48 Gruppe 3: 52 Gruppe 4: 65 (p=0,19)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>			
<b>Hussmann (2012)</b> Influence of prehospital volume replacement on outcome in polytraumatized children	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients from Germany and Austria</li> <li>- age ≤15 y</li> <li>- data between 1993-2010</li> <li>- primary admission</li> <li>- ISS ≥16</li> <li>- ≥1 unit of packed red blood cell in emergency room</li> </ul>	<p><b>groups</b></p> <p>according to the prehospital administered fluid volume (crystalloids plus colloids), the patients were divided into a low-volume group (<b>group low</b>) and a high-volume group (<b>group high</b>) on the basis of the amount of the</p>	<p><u>organ failure (%)</u> group low: 56.7 group high: 55.2 p=1.00</p> <p><u>multiple organ failure (%)</u> group low: 36.7 group high: 41.4</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Crit Car Med, 2012. 16: R201</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Several questions arise after an examination of the current literature, including the following: does the quantity of volume that is replaced have consequences for hemorrhagic shock in the post-traumatic course, including multiple organ failure, sepsis, outcomes and mortality in the most severely injured, bleeding children?"</p> <p><b>CHILDREN</b></p>	<p>- systolic blood pressure at accident site <math>\geq 20</math> mmHg</p> <p>- data available for prehospital administered fluid volume, on-scene time, hemoglobin concentration on hospital admission and blood pressure at the accident site and upon hospital admission</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>total number (n)</u> group low: 31 group high: 31</p> <p><u>male number (%)</u> group low: 74.2 group high: 51.6 p=0.09</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> group low: 11.1 <math>\pm</math>4.5 group high: 11.4 <math>\pm</math>4.6 p=0.34</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> group low: 34.7 <math>\pm</math>12.2 group high: 37.3 <math>\pm</math>14.4 p=0.34</p> <p><u>Glasgow coma scale: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> group low: 8.0 <math>\pm</math>4.4 group high: 7.3 <math>\pm</math>4.6 p=0.61</p> <p><u>blunt trauma (%)</u> group low: 100 group high: 93.5 p=0.50</p>	<p>prehospital administered volume in the age groups:</p> <p><u>group small child (1-4 y)</u> low volume 0 – 500 mL high volume &gt;500 mL</p> <p><u>group school child (5-10 y)</u> low volume 0 – 1,000 mL high volume &gt;1,000 mL</p> <p><u>group adolescence (11-15 y)</u> low volume 0 – 1,500 mL high volume &gt;1,500 mL</p>	<p>p=0.79</p> <p><u>sepsis (%)</u> group low: 14.3 group high: 11.5 p=1.00</p> <p><u>RISC prognosis (%)</u> group low: 22.8 group high: 29.4 p=0.25</p> <p><u>TRISS prognosis (%)</u> group low: 28.2 group high: 33.3 p=0.17</p> <p><u>TASH score (point value)</u> group low: 18.7 group high: 32.2 p=0.025</p> <p><u>died in hospital (%)</u> group low: 19.4 group high: 25.8 p=0.75</p> <p><u>died <math>\leq 6</math> h (%)</u> group low: 6.5 group high: 9.7 p=1.00</p> <p><u>died <math>\leq 24</math> h (%)</u> group low: 9.7 group high: 12.9 p=1.00</p>	<p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "... non-indicated aggressive volume replacement therapy has a negative influence on the clinical course and can perhaps result in higher mortality. Furthermore, non-indicated enhanced volume replacement therapy causes early traumatic coagulopathy. Despite the high number of patients in the TraumaRegister DGU (67,782 patients), the number of cases for the most severely injured children in hemorrhagic shock was so small it was not possible to demonstrate significant results. As there most probably will not be a larger cohort of cases, at least not in the German-speaking countries or in Europe, statements must always be made cautiously."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care provided in the hospitals are not described in detail.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>fluid volume replaced prehospital [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      group low: 863 ±433                      group high: 2,137 ±873                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>fluid volume replaced until end in trauma room [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      group low: 2,632 ±2,099                      group high: 3,334 ±2,649                      p=0.18</p> <p><u>prehospital use of catecholamines (%)</u>                      group low: 9.7                      group high: 13.3                      p=1.00</p> <p><u>units of pRBC in hospital [n]: mean ±SD</u>                      group low: 5.6 ±5.7                      group high: 6.9 ±7.1                      p=0.43</p> <p><u>massive transfusions with ≥10 units pRBC until ICU admission (%)</u>                      group low: 9.7                      group high: 25.8                      p=0.18</p> <p><u>units of FFP in hospital [n]: mean ±SD</u>                      group low: 3.0 ±4.5                      group high: 2.4 ±4.5                      p=0.36</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      -</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Hussmann (2013)</b> Does increased prehospital replacement volume lead to a poor clinical course and an increased mortality? A matched-pair analysis of 1896 patients of the Trauma Registry of the German Society for Trauma Surgery who were managed by an emergency doctor at the accident site</p> <p>Injury 2013. 44: 611-7</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Several questions arise after an examination of the current literature, including the following: does the quantity of volume replaced have consequences for haemorrhagic shock in the</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- data between 1993-2009</li> <li>- primary admission to the hospital (no transfers)</li> <li>- age ≥16 y</li> <li>- ISS ≥16</li> <li>- ≥1 unit of packed red blood cell</li> <li>- systolic blood pressure at accident site ≥60 mmHg</li> <li>- data available for prehospitally administered fluid volume, haemoglobin concentration on hospital admission and blood pressure at the accident site and upon hospital admission</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <p>none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>total number (n)</u> group low: 948 group high: 948</p> <p><u>male number (%)</u> group low: 70.9 group high: 75.5 p=0.02</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> group low: 39.4 ±16.9 group high: 39.0 ±16.5 p=NR</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> group low: 35.1 ±13.9 group high: 34.8 ±14.2 p=NR</p> <p><u>Glasgow coma scale: mean ±SD</u> group low: 9.4 ±4.9</p>	<p><b>groups</b></p> <p>according to the pre-hospitally administered fluid volume (crystalloids plus colloids), patients divided into a low volume (≤ 1,500 mL) and a high volume (&gt; 1500 mL) group</p> <p>patients matched according following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pattern of injury for the following five body regions: head, thorax, abdomen, face, and extremities, including the pelvis, where matching criteria were AIS severity ≥ or &lt;3 points</li> <li>- date of injury divided into four groups: (1) 1993-1997 (2) 1998-2001 (3) 2002-2005 (4) 2006-2009</li> <li>- systolic blood pressure at the accident site ≥60 mmHg, subdivided into (1) 60-89 mmHg (2) 90-99 mmHg (3) ≥100 mmHg</li> <li>- age categories divided into (1) 16-54 y (2) 55-69 y (3) ≥70 y</li> </ul>	<p><u>organ failure (%)</u> group low: 60.8 group high: 62.7 p=0.44</p> <p><u>multiple organ failure (%)</u> group low: 41.6 group high: 41.8 p=0.93</p> <p><u>sepsis (%)</u> group low: 15.8 group high: 17.0 p=0.5</p> <p><u>RISC prognosis (%)</u> group low: 23.4 group high: 27.2 p=0.01</p> <p><u>TRISS prognosis (%)</u> group low: 28.9 group high: 29.5 p=0.62</p> <p><u>died in hospital (%)</u> group low: 22.7 group high: 27.6 p=0.01</p> <p><u>died ≤1 h (%)</u> group low: 0.6 group high: 0.3 p=0.32</p> <p><u>died ≤6 h (%)</u> group low: 10.8 group high: 15.0 p=0.001</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2b</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Conducting aggressive volume replacement – if not indicated – may lead to increased mortality and could be related with early traumatic coagulopathy. The results of this study show that a permissive hypotension and limited volume replacement during rescue have a positive impact on patients suffering from trauma and severe bleeding."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The data might be biased because TRISS calculation could only be performed in 46% of the participating trauma centres, whereas the RISC methodology was available for 88% of the cases. Furthermore, there's a high risk for a performance bias (fluid volume, number of pRBC, FFP and massive transfusions).</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>posttraumatic course, including multiple organ failure (MOF), sepsis, outcome and mortality? Thus, the hypothesis of this study was that the prehospital increased volume replacement has a negative impact on the outcome of the patients."</p>	<p>group high: 9.5 ±4.9 p=0.54</p> <p><u>blunt trauma (%)</u> group low: 94.6 group high: 94.8 p=0.84</p> <p><u>fluid volume replaced prehospital [ml]: mean ±SD</u> group low: 1,109.8 ±402.2 group high: 2,648.5 ±917.4 p=NR</p> <p><u>prehospital use of catecholamines (%)</u> group low: 10.3 group high: 12.2 p=0.19</p> <p><u>units of pRBC in hospital [n]: mean ±SD</u> group low: 7.0 ±7.4 group high: 8.3 ±8.8 p≤0.001</p> <p><u>massive transfusions with ≥10 units pRBC in hospital (%)</u> group low: 22.6 group high: 28.3 p≤0.001</p> <p><u>units of FFP in hospital [n]: mean ±SD</u> group low: 3.8 ±5.0 group high: 5.0 ±7.9 p≤0.001</p> <p><b>source of data</b> datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b></p>		<p><u>died ≤24 h (%)</u> group low: 13.2 group high: 17.3 p=0.01</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	-			
<p><b>Bulger (2011)</b> Out-of-hospital Hypertonic Resuscitation After Traumatic Hypovolemic Shock: A Randomized, Placebo Controlled Trial</p> <p>Ann Surg 2001. 253 (3): 431-41</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that administration of hypertonic fluids as early as possible after the onset of hemorrhagic shock would reduce mortality in a severely injured patient population."</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> North America</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - injured patients with hypovolemic shock - age ≥15 y - out-of-hospital systolic blood pressure ≤70 mmHg or 71-90 mmHg with a concomitant heart rate ≥108 bpm</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - known or suspected pregnancy - age &lt;15 y - out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation - administration of &gt;2,000 mL crystalloid, colloid, or blood products before enrollment - severe hypothermia (&lt;28°C) - drowning or asphyxia due to hanging - burns &gt;20% total body surface area - isolated penetrating head injury - inability to obtain intravenous access - time of dispatch call received to study intervention &gt;4 h - known prisoners - interfacility transfers</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male number: n (%)</u> HSD: 170 (77.3) HS: 205 (80.1) NS: 291 (77.4) p=NR</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> HSD: 37.7 ±17.3 HS: 36.8 ±16.1 NS: 36.2 ±16.4 p=NR</p>	<p>initial resuscitation fluid given to injured patients in hemorrhagic shock in the out-of hospital setting</p> <p><b>groups (n)</b> <u>HSD (220)</u> 250 mL bolus of 7.5% saline per 6% dextran 70 vs.</p> <p><u>HS (256)</u> 250 mL bolus of 7.5% hypertonic saline vs.</p> <p><u>NS (376)</u> 250 mL bolus of 0.9% saline</p> <p>Once study fluid had been administered, additional fluids (&amp; transfusions) could be given as guided by local EMS protocols.</p>	<p><b>All patients</b> <u>28-d survival: n (%)</u> HSD: 164 (74.5) HS: 187 (73.0) NS:279 (74.4) p=0.91</p> <p><u>survival at hospital discharge: n (%)</u> HSD: 162 (74.0) HS: 185 (72.3) NS: 276 (74.0) p=0.87</p> <p><u>death in the field: n (%)</u> HSD: 4 (1.8) HS: 5 (2.0) NS: 3 (0.8) p=NR</p> <p><u>death in the field or ED: n (%)</u> HSD: 25 (11.4) HS: 33 (12.9) NS: 30 (8.0) p=0.12</p> <p><u>death within 6 h of admission: n (%)</u> HSD: 36 (16.4) HS: 49 (19.1) NS: 61 (16.3) p=0.60</p> <p><u>total fluids within first 24h [L]: mean ±SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 11.4 ±9.6 / 8.8 (4.6-15.0) HS: 11.6 ±10.4 / 8.9 (4.8-15.1) NS: 12.3 ±12.1 / 9.5 (4.6-15.4)</p> <p><u>PRBC within 24 h [units]: mean ±SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 4.81 ±8.12 / 2.0 (0-6.0)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias ? Attrition bias + Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "...we were unable to demonstrate a clinically important improvement in survival as a result of out-of-hospital administration of hypertonic fluids. We observed a higher mortality for patients receiving hypertonic solutions in the subgroup of patients that did not receive any blood transfusions in the first 24 hours. This may be explained by earlier mortality in patients treated with HS solutions, but this did not reach statistical significance. There was no difference in 28-day survival. Future studies are warranted to better define use of these fluids in an austere or military environment."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Interpretation of these data must be made in the context of the early stopping of the trial.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>out-of-hospital GCS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>  HSD: 10.0 <math>\pm</math>4.9  HS: 10.0 <math>\pm</math>5.0  NS: 9.8 <math>\pm</math>5.0  p=NR</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>  HSD: 22.8 <math>\pm</math>16.9  HS: 24.2 <math>\pm</math>17.3  NS: 23.94 <math>\pm</math>15.1  p=NR</p> <p><u>NISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>  HSD: 28.4 <math>\pm</math>19.3  HS: 30.25 <math>\pm</math>19.3  NS: 30.9 <math>\pm</math>18.5  p=NR</p> <p><u>RTS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>  HSD: 5.3 <math>\pm</math>2.2  HS: 5.2 <math>\pm</math>2.2  NS: 5.2 <math>\pm</math>2.0  p=NR</p> <p><u>TRISS probability outcome: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>  HSD: 0.71 <math>\pm</math>0.32  HS: 0.68 <math>\pm</math>0.35  NS: 0.70 <math>\pm</math>0.32  p=NR</p> <p><u>blunt trauma: n (%) / penetrating trauma: n (%)</u>  HSD: 134 (60.9) / 83 (37.7)  HS: 164 (64.1) / 89 (34.8)  NS: 227 (60.4) / 143 (38.0)  p=NR</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital fluids: mean <math>\pm</math>SD / median (IQR)</u>  HSD: 1.25 <math>\pm</math>1.01 / 1.05 (0.55-1.55)  HS: 1.31 <math>\pm</math>1.07 / 1.05 (0.65-1.63)  NS: 1.16 <math>\pm</math>0.81 / 0.95 (0.55-1.50)</p>		<p>HS: 4.61 <math>\pm</math>7.46 / 1.9 (0-5.7)  NS: 5.15 <math>\pm</math>8.29 / 2.0 (0-7.0)  p=0.69</p> <p><b><u>Timing of Death by Transfusion Group</u></b></p> <p><b><u>0 units PRBC within first 24 h</u></b></p> <p><u>0 units PRBC within 24 h: n(%)</u>  HSD: 91 (41.6)  HS: 104 (40.8)  NS: 139 (37.1)  p=0.48</p> <p><u>died in the field: n (%)</u>  HSD: 4 (1.8)  HS: 5 (2.0)  NS: 3 (0.8)  p=NR</p> <p><u>died in the field or ED n (%)</u>  HSD: 14 (6.4)  HS: 23 (9.0)  NS: 13 (3.5)  p=0.01</p> <p><u>died within 6 h of admission n (%)</u>  HSD: 15 (6.8)  HS: 23 (9.0)  NS: 14 (3.7)  p=0.02</p> <p><u>died within 28 d after admission n (%)</u>  HSD: 22 (10.0)  HS: 31 (12.2)  NS: 18 (4.8)  p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b><u>1-9 units PRBC within 24 h</u></b></p> <p><u>1-9 units PRBC within 24 h: n (%)</u>  HSD: 92 (42.0)  HS: 111 (43.5)</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>p=0.12</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      231 / 269 / 395  <u>analysed HSD/ HS/ NS [n]</u>                      220 / 256 / 375</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>  <u>did not meet inclusion criteria HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      7 / 1 / 5  <u>met and exclusion criteria HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      2 / 6 / 2  <u>No IV access HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      1 / 3 / 5  <u>logistical problem w/ fluid bag HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      1 / 0 / 2  <u>confusion of Medic HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      0 / 1 / 1  <u>unknown HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      0 / 1 / 4  <u>lost to follow-up HSD / HS / NS [n]</u>                      0 / 1 / 1</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      28d</p>		<p>NS: 175 (46.7)                      p=0.51</p> <p><u>died in the field n (%)</u>                      HSD: 0 (0)                      HS: 0 (0)                      NS: 0 (0)</p> <p><u>died in the field or ED n (%)</u>                      HSD: 11 (5.0)                      HS: 10 (3.9)                      NS: 14 (3.7)                      p=0.73</p> <p><u>died within 6 h of admission n (%)</u>                      HSD: 12 (5.5)                      HS: 17 (6.7)                      NS: 25 (6.7)                      p=0.83</p> <p><u>died within 28 d of admission n (%)</u>                      HSD: 19 (8.7)                      HS: 24 (9.4)                      NS: 46 (12.3)                      p=0.31</p> <p><b>&gt;10 units PRBC within 24 h</b></p> <p><u>&gt;10 units PRBC within 24 h: n (%)</u>                      HSD: 36 (16.4)                      HS: 40 (15.7)                      NS: 61 (16.3)                      p=0.97</p> <p><u>died in the field n (%)</u>                      HSD: 0 (0)                      HS: 0 (0)                      NS: 0 (0)</p> <p><u>died in the field or ED n (%)</u>                      HSD: 0 (0)                      HS: 0 (0)</p>	



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			NS: 3 (0.8) p=NR  <u>died within 6 h of admission n (%)</u> HSD: 9 (4.1) HS: 9 (3.5) NS: 22 (5.9) p=0.35 <u>died within 28 d of admission n (%)</u> HSD: 15 (6.8) HS: 14 (5.5) NS: 32 (8.5) p=0.34	
<p><b>James (2011)</b>                      Resuscitation with hydroxyethyl starch improves renal function and lactate clearance in penetrating trauma in a randomized controlled study: the FIRST trial (Fluids in Resuscitation of Severe Trauma).                       British journal of anaesthesia, 2011. 107 (5): 693-702.                       randomized controlled trial   <u>aim of the study</u>                      "We compared resuscitation with 0.9% saline</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      South Africa   <b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - penetrating or blunt trauma                      - requiring &gt;3 L volume                      - aged 18-60 y   <b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - fluid overload pulmonary oedema                      - known allergy to hydroxyethyl starch                      - known pre-existing renal failure with oliguria or anuria                      - patients receiving dialysis treatment before the injury                      - severe hypernatraemia or hyperchloraemia on admission                      - severe head injury from which recovery was unlikely                      - severe intracranial bleeding                      - severe crush injury                      - unrecordable arterial pressure unresponsive to 2 litre i.v. fluid loading                      - clinically obvious cardiac tamponade                      - neurogenic shock (high spinal cord injury)                      - known AIDS or AIDS-related complex                      - patients admitted &gt;6 h after injury</p>	<p><b>groups (n)</b>                       penetrating (P-) and blunt (B-) trauma were randomised separately:   <u>P-HES (36):</u>                      penetrating trauma, isotonic hydroxyethyl starch (HES 130 / 0.4)   <u>P-SAL (31):</u>                      penetrating trauma, saline 0.9%   <u>B-HES (20):</u>                      blunt trauma, isotonic hydroxyethyl starch (HES 130 / 0.4)   <u>B-SAL (22):</u>                      blunt trauma, saline 0.9%                       Fluids in Resuscitation of Severe Trauma (FIRST) fluid administered using clinical indicators of shock according to a predetermined algorithm:                      - Resuscitation deemed complete</p>	<p><u>FIRST fluid ≤24 h [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      P-HES: 5,093 ±2,733*                      P-SAL: 7,473 ±4,321                      B-HES: 6,113 ±1,919                      B-SAL: 6,295 ±2,197                      *p=0.0002, P-HES vs. P-SAL   <u>PRBC ≤24 h [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      P-HES: 1,553 ±1,562                      P-SAL: 1,796 ±1,361                      B-HES: 2,943 ±1,628#                      B-SAL: 1,473 ±1,071                      #p=0.005, B-HES vs. B-SAL   <u>FFP ≤24 h [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      P-HES: 503 ±773                      P-SAL: 640 ±788                      B-HES: 1,045 ±894#                      B-SAL: 349 ±732                      #p=0.005, B-HES vs. B-SAL   <u>Plt ≤24 h [mL]: mean ±SD</u>                      P-HES: 80 (168)                      P-SAL: 85 (142)                      B-HES: 225 (291) #                      B-SAL: 45 (125)                      #p=0.005, B-HES vs. B-SAL</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 1b   <b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias ?                       Performance bias ?                       Attrition bias +                       Detection bias +   <b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "... demonstrated faster lactate clearance in penetrating trauma with the use of HES 130 / 0.4 compared with 0.9% saline without clinically relevant coagulopathy. The superior resuscitation had an outcome benefit, in that no HES patients demonstrated renal injury compared with an incidence of 16% in the saline group. No advantage could be shown for HES in blunt trauma."</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
against HES 130/0.4 with respect to shock reversal, coagulation, gastrointestinal and renal function in shocked trauma patients presenting to a level 1 trauma unit."	<p>- patients who have already received any colloid before randomization</p> <p>- patients taking part in another clinical trial at the same time</p> <p>- patients refusing consent</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u>  P-HES: 27.6 (18-49)  P-SAL: 32.6 (21-56)  B-HES: 33.0 (18-50)  B-SAL: 35.7 (20-58)</p> <p><u>male / female (n)</u>  P-HES: 33 / 3  P-SAL: 27 / 4  B-HES: 15 / 5  B-SAL: 15 / 7</p> <p><u>ISS: median (range)</u>  P-HES: 18 (9-45)  P-SAL: 16 (8-34)  B-HES: 29.5 (9-57)*  B-SAL: 18 (9-66)  *p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>NISS: median (range)</u>  P-HES: 34 (10-57)  P-SAL: 27 (10-66)  B-HES: 36 (22-66)*  B-SAL: 27 (13-66)  *p&lt;0.01, B-HES vs. B-SAL</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p> <p><b>penetrating trauma</b></p> <p><u>Randomised P-HES / P-SAL [n]</u>  36 / 34</p> <p><u>Analysed P-HES / P-SAL [n]</u>  36 / 31</p>	<p>when haemodynamic and renal targets achieved and sustained. Patients with clinical evidence of continuing bleeding underwent emergency surgery without waiting for full resuscitation.</p> <p>- Patients undergoing surgery continued to receive appropriate i.v. fluid resuscitation according to the algorithm.</p> <p>- Packed red blood cells (PRBC) administered when the measured haemoglobin decreased below 8 g/dl with a target for transfusion of 10 g/dl. Platelets (Plt), fresh frozen plasma (FFP), and cryoprecipitate only administered in accordance with abnormal thrombelastography (TEG) measures and if there was clinical evidence of nonsurgical bleeding</p>	<p><b>SOFA scores: median (range)</b></p> <p><u>penetrating trauma</u>  P-HES: 2 (0-10)  P-SAL: 4.5 (0-17)  p=0.012</p> <p><u>blunt trauma</u>  B-HES: 6 (0-19)  B-SAL: 4 (0-11)  p=NS</p> <p>no differences between any groups</p> <p>- in time to recovery of bowel function or</p> <p>- mortality</p>	<p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b></p> <p>Interpretation of these data must be made in the context of the early stopping of the trial because of a change in referral patterns which led to a decline in enrolment.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>blunt trauma</b>  <u>randomised B-HES / B-SAL [n]</u>            22 / 23  <u>analysed B-HES / B-SAL [n]</u>            20 / 22</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>  <b>penetrating trauma</b>  <u>under age P-HES / P-SAL [n]</u>            0 / 2  <u>protocol violation P-HES / P-SAL [n]</u>            0 / 1</p> <p><b>blunt trauma</b>  <u>prior colloids B-HES / B-SAL [n]</u>            1 / 0  <u>to old severe head injury B-HES / B-SAL [n]</u>            1 / 0  <u>unresponsive BP B-HES / B-SAL [n]</u>            0 / 1</p> <p><b>follow up</b>            30 days</p>			
<p><b>Brown (2013)</b>            Goal-directed resuscitation in the prehospital setting: a propensity-adjusted analysis.             The journal of trauma and acute care surgery, 2013. 74 (5): 1207-12             prospective cohort study</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>            USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>  <u>overall cohort study</u>            - blunt mechanism            - presence of PH or emergency department hypotension (systolic blood pressure &lt;90 mmHg) or an elevated base deficit (&gt;6 meq/L)            - blood transfusion requirement ≤12 h            - any body region exclusive of the brain with AIS ≥2   <u>for current analysis</u>            - scene transport            - ISS&gt;15</p>	<p><b>groups</b>            patients classified as            - HIGH PH crystalloids (&gt;500 mL; n=342) or            - LOW PH crystalloids (≤500 mL; n=241)</p> <p>further categorised to the            - presence of PH hypotension (SBP &lt;90 mmHg) or            - absence of PH hypotension (SBP ≥90 mmHg)</p>	<p><b>without PH hypotension/ with PH hypotension</b></p> <p><u>mortality within 30 days (%)</u>            HIGH: 17 / 18            LOW: 12 / 19            p=0.09 / p=0.90</p> <p><u>mortality within 24 h (%)</u>            HIGH: 6 / 8            LOW: 7 / 7            p=0.86 / p=0.58</p> <p><u>acute traumatic coagulopathy (%)</u>            HIGH: 27 / 33            LOW: 7 / 8            p&lt;0.01 / p&lt;0.01</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>  <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>            Selection bias: -             Performance bias: ?             Attrition bias: +             Detection bias: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "The objective of the current study was to characterize outcomes associated with PH crystalloid volume resuscitation in severely injured blunt trauma patients. As PH hypotension has been well documented as an ominous predictor in this population, we hypothesized that outcomes associated with PH crystalloid resuscitation would differ based on the presence or absence of PH hypotension."</p>	<p>- known volume of PH crystalloids (including zero)                      - recorded PH SBP</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria overall cohort study</b>                      - patients with isolated TBI                      - &lt;18 or &gt;90 y                      - cervical spinal cord injury  <u>for current analysis</u>                      none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><b><u>patients without PH hypotension / with PH hypotension</u></b></p> <p><u>number (%)</u>                      HIGH: 342 (59) / 480 (80)                      LOW: 241 (41) / 123 (20)</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      HIGH: 41 (26-55) / 40 (25-52)                      LOW: 43 (29-54) / 40 (29-54)                      p=0.23 / p=0.28</p> <p><u>male (%)</u>                      HIGH: 68 / 66                      LOW: 64 / 76                      p=0.33 / p=0.66</p> <p><u>PH SBP low: mean ±SD</u>                      HIGH: 110 ±21 / 66 ±25                      LOW: 116 ±22 / 70 ±19                      p&lt;0.01 / p=0.07</p> <p><u>initial BD: mean ±SD</u>                      HIGH: -8.4 ±4 / -8.8 ±5                      LOW: -8.4 ±5 / -9.5 ±6</p>		<p><u>multiple organ failure (%)</u>                      HIGH: 35 / 31                      LOW: 25 / 38                      p=0.01 / p=0.16</p> <p><u>acute respiratory distress syndrome (%)</u>                      HIGH: 27 / 29                      LOW: 19 / 23                      p=0.03 / p=0.18</p> <p><b>Cox regression analysis</b>  <u>without PH hypotension</u>                      HIGH PH crystalloid independently associated with a more than two fold increase in 30 day in-hospital mortality (HR 2.45; 95% CI 1.25 – 4.83, p=0.01)</p> <p><u>with PH hypotension</u>                      PH crystalloid volume was not associated with mortality</p> <p><u>stratified by volume subgroup:</u>  <u>without PH hypotension</u>                      mortality directly related with increasing PH crystalloid volume, with the lowest mortality occurring in those receiving no PH crystalloid</p> <p><u>with PH hypotension</u>                      mortality inversely related with increasing PH crystalloid volume, with the lowest mortality occurring in those receiving &gt;2,000mL of PH crystalloid</p> <p><b>mortality ≤24 h</b>  <u>without PH hypotension</u>                      HIGH PH crystalloid demonstrated a trend towards increased 24 hour mortality (OR 3.68; 95% CI 0.78 – 17.24, p=0.10)</p> <p><u>with PH hypotension</u>                      no association with PH crystalloid volume in</p>	<p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "In severely injured blunt trauma patients, PH crystalloid &gt;500cc was associated with worse outcome in patients without PH hypotension but not with PH hypotension. HIGH crystalloid was associated with corrected PH hypotension. This suggests PH resuscitation should be goal directed based on the presence or absence of PH hypotension."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      The risk of performance bias is unclear since blinding and the care provided in the hospitals are not described.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>p=0.41 / p=0.10</p> <p><u>initial INR: mean ±SD</u> HIGH: 1.5 ±0.7 / 1.6 ±0.9 LOW: 1.2 ±0.3 / 1.3 ±0.6 p&lt;0.01 / p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> HIGH: 41 (34-50) / 41 (31-50) LOW: 34 (27-43) / 41 (29-50) p=0.10 / p=0.53</p> <p><u>PRBC (units) within 24 h: median (IQR)</u> HIGH: 6.8 (3.5-11.4) / 8.2 (4.7-15.1) LOW: 4.7 (3.3-14.2) / 7 (3.3-14.2) p&lt;0.01 / p=0.02</p> <p><u>FFP (units) within 24 h: median (IQR)</u> HIGH: 4 (1.0-8.1) / 4 (1.3-9.1) LOW: 1.2 (0-3.7) / 2.6 (0-6.7) p&lt;0.01 / p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>PLT (6 pack) within 24 h: median (IQR)</u> HIGH: 0 (0-1.1) / 0.7 (0-1.7) LOW: 0 (0-0.7) / 0 (0-1.1) p&lt;0.01 / p=0.06</p> <p><u>Crystalloids (L) within 24 h: median (IQR)</u> HIGH: 13.6 (10.1-18.8) / 14.1 (10.5-19.1) LOW: 10.5 (6.9-14.2) / 10.7 (7.1-17.8) p&lt;0.01 / p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>source of data</b> data obtained from the Inflammation and the Host Response to Injury Large Scale Collaborative Program (overall cohort study)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> 30 days</p>		subjects with (OR 1.40; 95% CI 0.33 – 6.03, p=0.65)	
Neal (2012)	Region / setting	groups	Overall MT cohort resuscitation and transfusion	level of evidence

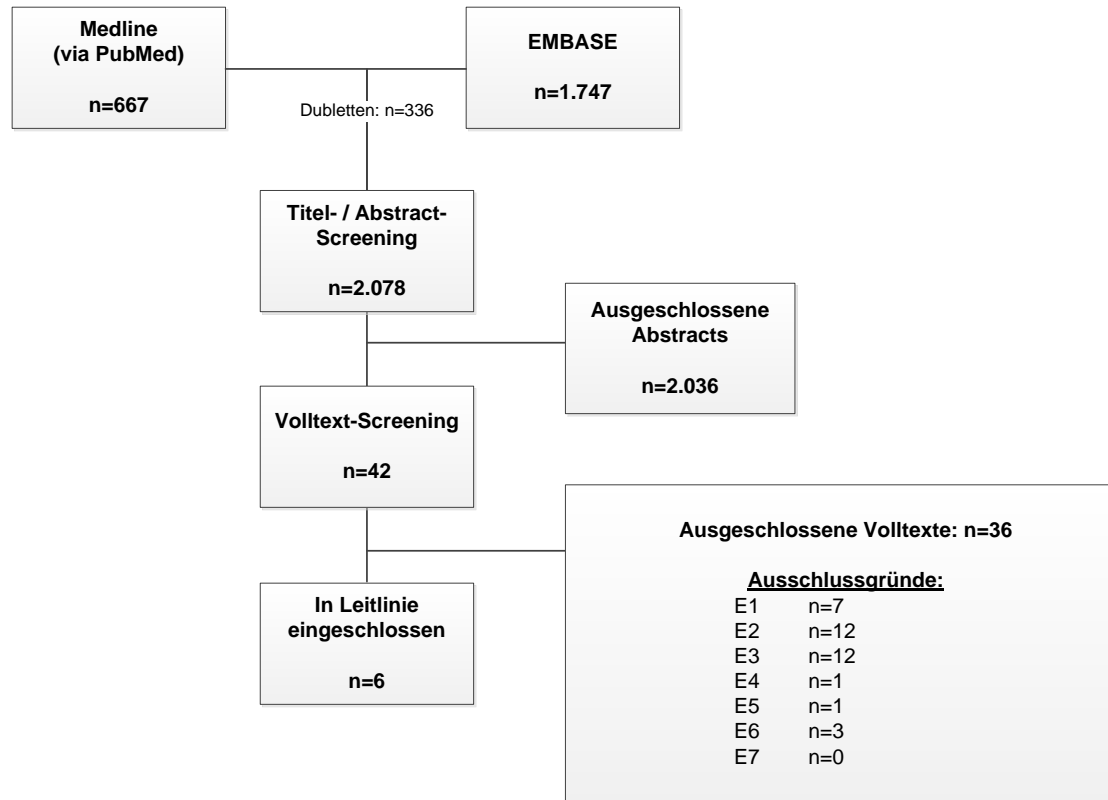
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Crystalloid to packed red blood cell transfusion ratio in the massively transfused patient: when a little goes a long way.</p> <p>The journal of trauma and acute care surgery, 2012. 72 (4): 892-8.</p> <p>prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that an increased crystalloid: PRBC (C:PRBC) ratio would be associated with increased morbidity and poor outcome after MT."</p>	<p>USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> <u>overall cohort study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- blunt mechanism of injury</li> <li>- presence of PH or emergency department hypotension (systolic blood pressure &lt;90 mmHg) or an elevated base deficit (<math>\geq 6</math> meq/L)</li> <li>- blood transfusion requirement within first 12 h</li> <li>- any body region exclusive of the brain with AIS score <math>\geq 2</math></li> </ul> <p><u>current analysis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- massive transfusion needed (<math>\geq 10</math> units of PRBCs in the initial 24 h postinjury)</li> <li>- survived beyond 24 h postinjury</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> <u>overall cohort study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients with isolated TBI</li> <li>- &lt;16 or &gt;90 y</li> <li>- cervical spinal cord injury</li> </ul> <p><u>current analysis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- death <math>\leq 24</math> h</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients (n)</u></p> <p>high C:PRBC: 225 low C:PRBC: 227</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u></p> <p>high C:PRBC: 43.6 <math>\pm</math>19 low C:PRBC: 41.7 <math>\pm</math>17 p=0.261</p> <p><u>male (%)</u></p> <p>high C:PRBC: 72.5 low C:PRBC: 67.3 p=0.225</p>	<p><u>C:PRBC ratio divided at its median:</u> <b>high C:PRBC</b> <b>low C:PRBC</b></p> <p>C:PRBC variable then split by quartile cut-points (25th, 50th, and 75th percentile) into four groups:</p> <p>1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: n=114 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: n=113 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: n=111 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: n=114</p>	<p><b>requirements</b> <u>crystalloid resuscitation (L): median (IQR)</u> 17.2 (12-24)</p> <p><u>blood transfusions (units): median (IQR)</u> 16.0 (11-24)</p> <p><u>FFP (units): median (IQR)</u> 8.4 (4-13)</p> <p><u>platelets (units): median (IQR)</u> 1.6 (0.6-2.8)</p> <p><u>colloids (L): median (IQR)</u> 0 (0-0.5)</p> <p><u>Overall in-hospital mortality (%)</u> 22.6</p> <p><u>Overall MOF (%)</u> 63.5</p> <p><u>Overall nosocomial infection (%)</u> 56.2</p> <p><u>Overall ARDS (%)</u> 36.3</p> <p><u>Overall ACS (%)</u> 15.1</p> <p><b>transfusion and resuscitation requirements compared across C:PRBC quartile groups for the massively transfused cohort</b> <u>crystalloid resuscitation (L): median (IQR)</u> 1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: 11.0 (8-17) 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: 15.6 (11-22) 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: 16.3 (14-21) 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: 24.6 (21-31) p&lt;0.001</p>	<p><b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: -</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In patients requiring MT, crystalloid resuscitation in a ratio greater than 1.5:1 per unit of PRBCs transfused was independently associated with a higher risk of MOF, ARDS, and ACS. These results suggest overly aggressive crystalloid resuscitation should be minimized in these severely injured patients. Further research is required to determine whether incorporation of the C:PRBC ratio into MT protocols improves outcome."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Beside the significant differences between the study groups the risk of performance bias is unclear since blinding and the care provided in the hospitals are not described.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> high C:PRBC: 34 (24-43) low C:PRBC: 34 (27-43) p=0.398</p> <p><u>initial base deficit [meq/L]: mean ±SD</u> high C:PRBC: 9.72 ±5 low C:PRBC: 10.6 ±6 p=0.132</p> <p><u>presenting INR: mean ±SD</u> high C:PRBC: 1.67 ±1 low C:PRBC: 1.69 ±1 p=0.875</p> <p><u>received colloid resuscitation (%)</u> high C:PRBC: 22.5 low C:PRBC: 43.1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>source of data</b> data obtained from the Inflammation and the Host Response to Injury Large Scale Collaborative Program (overall cohort study)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> 24 h</p>		<p><u>blood transfusion (units): median (IQR)</u> 1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: 28.0 (16-38) 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: 19.2 (14-26) 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: 13.3 (11-18) 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: 12.8 (11-15) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>FFP transfusion (units): median (IQR)</u> 1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: 9.6 (5-16) 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: 9.6 (4-16) 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: 6.5 (3-11) 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: 7.5 (4-11) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>platelet transfusion (units): median (IQR)</u> 1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: 2.0 (1-4) 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: 1.9 (0.7-3) 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: 1.5 (0.6-2) 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.8 (0-2) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>colloid resuscitation (L): median (IQR)</u> 1-25<sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.0 (0-2) 26-50<sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.0 (0-1) 51-75<sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.0 (0-0.5) 76-100<sup>th</sup> percentile: 0.0 (0-0) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>Multivariate logistic regression</b> no significant association for the C:PRBC ratio with - in-hospital mortality (OR 0.9; 95% CI 0.58 –1.45, p=0.716) or - the development of nosocomial infection (OR 1.3; 95% CI 0.68 –2.5; p=0.408).</p> <p><u>adjusted for differences in age, gender, Glasgow Coma Scale, injury and shock severity, transfusion and resuscitation requirements, operative interventions, and comorbidities</u></p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p>C:PRBC ratio significantly associated with an independent higher risk of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOF (OR 1.7; 95% CI 1.2–2.6; p=0.008),</li> <li>- ARDS (OR 2.2, 95% CI 1.5–3.1; p&lt;0.001),</li> <li>- ACS (OR 2.3, 95% CI 1.4–3.8; p=0.001).</li> </ul> <p><u>dose-response relationship was evaluated using the C:PRBC quartile cut-points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- C:PRBC ratio &gt;1.5:1 associated with over a twofold higher independent risk of MOF (OR 2.6; 95% CI 1.2–5.4; p=0.011) and</li> <li>- ARDS (OR 2.5; 95% CI 1.2– 4.9; p=0.010) and</li> <li>- over a threefold higher independent risk of ACS (OR 3.6; 95% CI, 1.3–9.7; p=0.009)</li> </ul>	



1.4 Thorax



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Yadav (2010)</b> Management of traumatic occult pneumothorax.</p> <p>Resuscitation, 2010. 81(9): 1063-8.</p> <p>Systematic review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The objective of this evidence-based review is to compare tube thoracostomy (TT) and observation alone in management of patients with OPTX while focusing on patient-oriented outcomes such as mortality, progression of pneumothorax, and complications."</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> - MEDLINE (1950 – 01/2010) - Embase (1995 – 01/2010) - Cochrane Library - clinical trials database of the National Institute of Health - Emergency Medical Abstracts - BestBETS</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - adult or pediatric trauma victims at first presentation after blunt or penetrating injury (population) - randomized to observation (intervention) or TT (comparison)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -studies that enrolled hemodynamically unstable patients</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b> [8] Enderson 1993 (40) [9] Brasel 1999 (39) [10] Ouellet 2009 (22)</p>	<p><b>Intervention group (IG)</b> observation [8-10]</p> <p><b>control group (CG)</b> - tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube through the 5th intercostal space in the midaxillary line [8]</p> <p>- tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube without the use of a trocar [9]</p> <p>- pleural drainage (including formal chest tube or any other indwelling drainage catheters) [10]</p>	<p><b>relative risks for various outcomes</b> <u>OPTX progression: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 38 (8 / 21)<sup>a</sup> / 0 (0 / 19); b [9]<sup>c</sup> 9.5 (2 / 21) / 5.6 (1 / 18); 1.7 (0.17-17.38) [10] 31 (4 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 2.8 (0.37-20.88)</p> <p><u>development of pneumonia: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 5 (1 / 21) / 5 (1 / 19); 0.9 (0.06-13.46) [9] 0 (0 / 21) / 11 (2 / 18); b [10] 8 (1 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 0.7 (0.04-9.58)</p> <p><u>development of empyema: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 5 (1 / 21) / 0 (0 / 19); b [9] NR [10] NR</p> <p><u>mortality: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] NR [9] NR [10] 15 (2 / 13); 22 (2 / 9); 0.7 (0.11-4.01)</p> <p><sup>a</sup> including 3 with tension pneumothorax <sup>b</sup> cannot be determined due to zero events in one of the groups <sup>c</sup> Only cases that required major intervention such as tube thoracostomy or endotracheal intubation (for observation group) or additional chest tubes or endotracheal intubation (for tube thoracostomy group) were counted</p> <p><b>ICU length of stay</b> <u>IG / CG; mean difference (95% CI)</u> [8] (mean ±SEM) 3.2 ±1.3 / 2.8 ±0.8; 0.4 (-0.3-1.1) [9] (median [range]) 1 [0-9] / 1 [0-19]; 0* [10] (median) 4 / 3; +1**</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2a↓</b></p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: -</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Although the small sample size of the included trial warrants caution in interpretation of their results, they support the assertion that observation may be at least as safe and effective as tube thoracostomy for management of occult pneumothorax. There is, however, inadequate data to draw</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>hospital length of stay</b>                      IG / CG: mean difference (95% CI)                      [8] (mean ±SEM) 17.6 ±4.3 / 12.9 ±1.8; 4.7 (2.55-6.85)                      [9] (median [range]) 5 [1-30] / 8 [3-23]; -3*                      [10] (median) 16 / 10; +6**</p> <p>* not statistically significant                      ** statistical analysis not performed due to small sample size and the pilot nature of the study</p>	<p>any definitive conclusion on safety of expectant management in patients with occult pneumothorax that undergo positive pressure ventilation.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to methodological shortcomings, in particular in the primary studies included, like a lack of sample size calculation and a poor descriptions of the randomization process, the results should be interpreted with caution.</p>
<p><b>Kirkpatrick (2013)</b>                      Occult pneumothoraces in critical care: A prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial of pleural drainage for mechanically ventilated trauma patients with occult pneumothoraces.                       Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2013. 74(3): 747-55.                       randomized controlled trial (interim analysis of the Occult Pneumothoraces in Critical Care</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - ≥18 y                      - OPTX identified on CT                      - no preexisting chest drain or hemothorax                      - no respiratory compromise in the judgment of the attending clinician</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - if patients were not expected to survive                      - OPTXs felt to require drainage by the attending, treating physician</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 33.0 (25.0-48.0)                      drainage: 29.5 (22.0-45.0)                      p=0.344</p> <p><u>male: n (%)</u>                      observation: 34 (68.0)                      drainage: 27 (67.5)</p>	<p>trauma patients were enrolled within 6 hours of OPTX diagnosis if they were already undergone PPVe or upon commencing PPVe for an operative procedure if they were not ventilated at enrolment but within 24 h of hospital admission. Patients were randomized to (per attending physician's discretion):</p> <p><u>clinical observation (IG)</u>                      chest drain could be inserted if needed</p> <p><u>pleural drainage (CG)</u>                      traditional tube thoracostomy or any other percutaneous catheter</p>	<p><b>primary outcome</b>  <u>respiratory distress: n (%)</u>                      observation: 21 (42.0)                      drainage: 12 (30.0)                      p=0.225                      (RR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.40-1.27)</p> <p><b>secondary outcome</b>  <u>mortality: n(%)</u>                      observation: 4 (8.0)                      drainage: 4 (10)                      p=0.724                      (RR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.33-4.69)</p> <p><u>ICU [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 5.0 (2.0-11.5)                      drainage: 4.0 (1.0-9.5)                      p=0.365</p> <p><u>ventilator [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 3.0 (0-8.0)                      drainage: 2.5 (0-6.5)                      p=0.381</p> <p><u>hospital [days]: median (IQR)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias +                      Performance bias -                      Attrition bias +                      Detection bias ?                      (+ + + - ?)</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      “Our results suggest that OPTXs may be safely observed in hemodynamically stable patients undergoing PPVe just for an operation, although one third of those requiring a week or more of ICU care received drainage, and tension PTXs still occur. Complications of pleural drainage remain unacceptably high, and</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>(OPTICC) RCT</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Because recommendations for managing OPTXs in those requiring positive pressure ventilation (PPVe) are conflicting, we report an interim analysis of the outcomes of 90 trauma patients requiring PPVe enrolled in an ongoing multicenter randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing pleural drainage versus close clinical observation."</p>	<p>p=1.00</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [Ball index]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 16.8 (2.47-47.1) drainage: 15.0 (4.0-61.6) p=0.685</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [de Moya score]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 18.2 (15.0-25.0) drainage: 21.0 (16.0-28.0) p=0.371</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> observation: 34.0 (22-43) drainage: 36 (27-43) p=0.271</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> 54 / 41 <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 50 / 40</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> <u>IG</u> did not meet eligibility criteria (n=4) <u>CG</u> did not receive allocated therapy (n=1)</p> <p><b>follow-up</b> until hospital discharge or death</p>		<p>observation: 18.0 (10.0-47.0) drainage: 16.0 (8.5-42.0) p=0.776</p> <p><b>respiratory related</b> <u>tracheostomy: n (%)</u> observation: 5 (10.0) drainage: 3 (7.5) p=1.00</p> <p><u>ventilator-associated pneumonia: n (%)</u> observation: 13 (26.0) drainage: 7 (17.5) p=0.610</p> <p><u>acute lung injury / adult RD syndrome: n (%)</u> observation: 4 (8.0) drainage: 4 (10.0) p=1.00</p> <p><u>empyema: n (%)</u> observation: NR drainage: NR</p> <p><u>pleural drainage duration [days]: median (IQR)</u> observation: NR drainage: 5.0 (4.0-8.0)</p>	<p>future work should attempt to delineate specific factors among those observed that warrant prophylactic drainage."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of performance bias due to missing blinding.</p>
<p><b>Ouellet (2009)</b> The OPTICC trial: a multi-institutional study of occult pneumothoraces in critical care.  American Journal</p>	<p><b>Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Yadav (2010)“ inkludiert ist.</b></p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
of Surgery, 2009. 197(5): 581-6.				
<p><b>Yi (2012)</b> Management of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using a central venous catheter.</p> <p>J Zhejiang Univ Sci B, 2012. 13(1): 43-8.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "...we recently investigated the treatment of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using central venous catheters (CVCs) instead of traditional chest tubes. In this study, we compared the efficacy and safety of CVCs with those of traditional chest tubes."</p>	<p><b>region</b> China</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - confirmed by ultrasonography or CT to have hemothorax caused by blunt trauma, with bleeding volumes of over 500 ml in the thoracic cavity</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - coma - being prescribed sedative or anodyne within 2 d - coagulated hemothorax - infectious hemothorax - hemopneumothorax - bilateral hemothorax - euplastic hemothorax -coagulation dysfunction - history of tumor - pleurisy - pleural effusion</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male (n)/ female (n)</u> 266 / 151</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> 36.4 (14-86)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD (range)</u> 23.4 ±10.4 (14-41)</p> <p>all p&gt;0.05</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u></p>	<p><b>pleural drainage using a CVC</b> - most of puncture points located at fifth or sixth spatium intercostale along the midaxillary line - CVC (1.7-mm diameter, 16-gauge;Arrow International, Reading, PA, USA) inserted at the puncture point using the Seldinger technique to a depth of 8–15 cm</p> <p>-external end of the CVC connected to a drainage bag and the CVC rinsed with 20 ml of physiological saline once every 8 h.</p> <p><b>conventional chest tube group</b> - skin was incised along the sixth or seventh spatium intercostale around the midaxillary line on the affected side</p> <p>- silicone chest tube (about 2 cm external diameter) inserted through the incision according to BTS guidelines for the insertion of a chest drain</p> <p>- external end of the tube was connected to a water-sealed drainage bottle, which was replaced once daily</p> <p><b>Clinical observations</b> <u>when the 24-h drainage volume was &lt;100 ml on two consecutive days</u></p>	<p><b>comparison of correlative data between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b> <u>drainage volume throughout the study [ml]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 890 ±150 chest tube: 840 ±110 p=NS</p> <p><u>operation time [min]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.5 ±1.5 chest tube:9.4 ±3.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>surgical wound healing time [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 2.9 ±0.4 chest tube:8.2 ±5.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with wound infection: n (%)</u> CVC: 0 (0) chest tube: 15 (7.8) p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with severe complications: n (%)</u> CVC: 15 (7.0) chest tube: 14 (7.3) p=NS</p> <p><u>success rate by the first thoracic drainage: n (%)</u> CVC: 175 (81.8) chest tube:154 (79.8) p=NS</p> <p><u>catheter/ tube indwelling time of successfully treated patients [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.6 ±2.5 chest tube: 5.0 ±1.7 p=NS</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "The use of an indwelling CVC is efficacious for the drainage of uncomplicated medium or large traumatic hemothoraxes, with the advantages of simple operation and minimal invasion. Although some severe complications may occur, they can be prevented by ultrasound-guided puncture and the use of adequately trained operators. Accordingly, it has the potential to replace the large-bore chest tube in the drainage of such hemothoraxes."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence and due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment. Furthermore, there is a high risk of performance bias due to the</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>220 / 197  <u>Analysed (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u>                      214 / 193</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      progressive hemothorax and emergency chest surgery (CVC: n=6; chest tube: n=4)</p>	<p>the residual volume of blood in the thoracic cavity was determined by ultrasonography, as described in our reports</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was &lt;200 ml</u>                      the treatment was considered to have been successful and the study was completed. The catheter/tube was then removed.</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was ≥200 ml</u>                      the treatment was regarded as unsuccessful, and the study was also terminated</p>	<p><b>comparison of the incidence of severe complications between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b></p> <p><u>severe pleural reaction: n</u>                      CVC: 1                      chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>reexpansion pulmonary edema: n</u>                      CVC: 2                      chest tube: 2</p> <p><u>organ wound by puncture needle: n</u>                      CVC: 2                      chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>pneumothorax: n</u>                      CVC: 3                      chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>coagulated or euplastic hemothorax, chest surgery performed</u>                      CVC: 7                      chest tube: 6</p> <p><u>infectious hemothorax: n</u>                      CVC: 0                      chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>sum: n (%)</u>                      CVC: 15 (7.0)                      chest tube: 14 (7.3)</p>	<p>lack of blinding.</p>
<p><b>Inaba (2012)</b>                      Does size matter?                      A prospective analysis of 28-32 versus 36-40 French chest tube size in trauma.</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - patients who had a chest tube places within the first 12 hours of admission for chest injury</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b>                      - Chest tube were placed with an open technique by surgical or emergency medicine residents supervised by attending physician                      -                      group assignment</p>	<p><b>Patients with Hemothorax:</b></p> <p><b>Overall complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b>                      Group Small: 16.7 (24 / 144)                      Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131)                      p=0.622</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias -                      Performance bias ?</p>

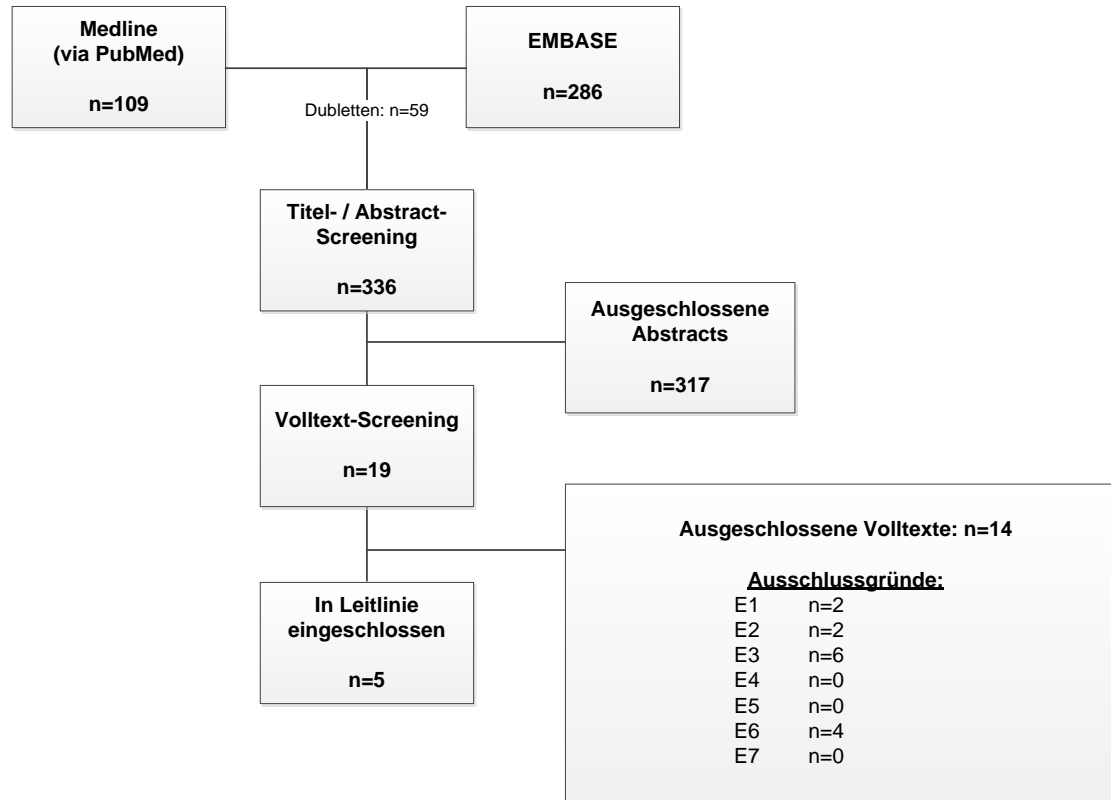
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2012. 72(2): 422-7.</p> <p>non-randomized trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of chest tube size on clinically relevant outcomes including the incidence of retained hemothoraces, need for intervention, and pain."</p>	<p>- patients who died within 24 hours of chest tube insertion</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics patients with Hemothorax:</b> <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 36.9 ±17 Group Large: 34.6 ±15.9 p=0.260</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 86.1 (124 / 144) Group Large: 88.5 (116 / 131) p=0.545</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 18.3 ±10 Group Large: 19.5 ±10.3 p=0.355</p> <p><u>ISS≥25. % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 22.9 (33 / 144) Group Large: 35.1 (46 / 131) p=0.026</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8. % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 16.8 (22 / 131) p=0.033</p> <p><u>SBP&lt;90mm Hg (n / N)</u> Group Small: 5.6 (8 / 144) Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131) p=0.013</p> <p><u>Head AIS ≥3 (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 25.2 (33 / 131) p&lt;0.001</p>	<p>Size of tube was at the physicians or surgeons discretion</p> <p><b>Group small chest tube:</b> Chest tube size of 28 Fr and 32 Fr was used.</p> <p><b>Group large chest tube</b> Chest tube size of 36 Fr and 40 Fr was used.</p>	<p><b>Specific complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b> <u>Pneumonia:</u> Group Small: 4.9 (7 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.913</p> <p><u>Emphyema:</u> Group Small: 4.2 (6 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.867</p> <p><u>Retained Hemothorax:</u> Group Small: 11.8 (17 / 144) Group Large: 10.7 (14 / 131) p=0.770</p> <p><b><u>Patients with pneumothorax:</u></b></p> <p><b>Incidence of unresolved pneumothorax, %:</b> Group Small: 14 Group Large: 13 adj. p=0.620 adj. OR: 1.21 95%CI: 0.58-2.53</p> <p><b>Reinsertion of a chest tube for treatment of an unresolved pneumothorax:</b> no significant differences between the groups p=0.426</p> <p><b>VAS Pain score, mean ±SD</b> (patients evaluated n=158 (44.8%)) Group Small: 6 ±3.3 Group Large: 6.7 ±3 p=0.237</p>	<p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In conclusion, in this prospective analysis of the impact of chest tube size, whether a small or a large bore tube was used, for both hemothoraces and pneumothoraces, there was no difference in the rate of complications including retained hemothorax. There was also no difference in the need for reinsertion of a tube or the number of invasive procedures required to manage these complications. Likewise, there was no demonstrable difference in the pain attributed to the chest tube size. The choice of tube size for open insertion therefore did not impact outcomes. Further evaluation of percutaneously placed drainage systems is warranted."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias there were no randomization performed and the groups differed at baseline in important characteristics. Furthermore it is unclear if blinding was performed.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      293/ 353  <u>Hemothorax requiring chest tubes placement, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      233/ 275  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      144 (52.3)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      131 (47.7)</p> <p><u>Peumothorax with or without Hemothorax, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      238/ 281  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      150 (53.4)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      131 (46.6)</p>			
<p><b>Demetriades (2009)</b>                      Blunt traumatic thoracic aortic injuries: early or delayed repair-- results of an American Association for the Surgery of Trauma prospective study.                      J Trauma, 2009. 66(4): 967-73.                      prospective cohort study  <u>aim of the study</u></p>	<p><b>region</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - patients treated nonoperatively and those in extremis on arrival</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics:</b>  <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u>                      Group early: 39.1 ±17.7                      Group delayed: 39.9 ±19.1                      p=0.776</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u>                      Group early: 74.3 (81 / 109)                      Group delayed: 81.2 (56 / 69)                      p=0.290</p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b>                      Aortic repair by open or endovascular procedure.</p> <p>group assignment                      patients divided into two groups on the basis of the time from injury to definitive aortic repair:</p> <p><b>Early repair group:</b>                      Repair within ≤24 hours</p> <p><b>Delayed repair group:</b>                      Repair after 24 hours</p>	<p><b>Mortality: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 7.78 (1.69-35.7)                      adj. p= 0.008</p> <p><b>Adjusted<sup>†</sup> ICU days, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      -2.50 (-6.24-1.25)                      Adj. p=0.527</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 0.74 (0.39-1.41)                      adj. p= 0.361</p> <p><sup>†</sup>adjusted for severe extrathoracic trauma (AIS&gt;3 vs. AIS≤3), GCS ≤8, BP &lt;90, age (≤55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "Delayed repair of blunt TAI has significant survival benefits although it is associated with longer ICU or hospital lengths of stay than early repair. This study supports delayed repair in all patients irrespective of risk</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>"To evaluate the current practices in the surgical community regarding the timing of definitive aortic repair and its effect on outcomes."</p>	<p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u>                      Group early: 38.2 ±10.6                      Group delayed: 40.9 ±12.6                      p=0.123</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8, % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:23.1 (25 / 108)                      Group delayed: 26.9 (18 / 67)                      p=0.579</p> <p><u>Open repair % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:34.9 (38 / 109)                      Group delayed: 36.2 (25 / 69)                      p=0.852</p> <p><u>Endovascular repair % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:65.1 (71 / 109)                      Group delayed: 68.8 (44 / 69)                      p=0.852</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included [n]:</u>                      193  <u>patients early repair / with delayed repair [n]:</u>                      109 / 69  <u>analysed [n]:</u>                      178</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      - because of deficient documentation of the time from injury to procedure (n=15)</p>		<p><b>(95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 9.08 (0.88-93.78)                      adj. p= 0.064</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      -4.58 (-9.39-0.22)                      Adj. p=0.061</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 0.41 (0.18-0.96)                      adj. p= 0.040</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 9.39 (0.93-95.18)                      adj. p= 0.058</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      1.07 (-5.22-7.37)                      Adj. p=0.734</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 1.92 (0.65-5.70)                      adj. p= 0.239</p> <p>*adjusted for GCS≤8, BP&lt;90, age (≤55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p>	<p>factors. Patients with major associated injuries are most likely to benefit from delayed repair."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to insufficient reporting the risk of bias is unclear. The results should be seen with caution.</p>

1.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Bernard (2010)</b> Prehospital rapid sequence intubation improves functional outcome for patients with severe traumatic brain injury.</p> <p>Annals of Surgery, 2010. 252 (6): 959-965.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We therefore conducted a prospective, randomized, controlled trial comparing paramedic rapid sequence intubation (RSI) with hospital intubation in adults with severe TBI to determine whether this approach improves neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Victoria, Australia</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - evidence of head trauma - Glasgow Coma Score <math>\leq 9</math> - <math>\geq 15</math>y - intact airways reflexes</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - <math>\leq 10</math> minutes of a designated trauma hospital - no intravenous access - allergy to any of the RSI drugs (as stated by relatives or a medical alert bracelet) - transport planned by medical helicopter</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 40.0 <math>\pm</math>22 hospital intubation: 41.4 <math>\pm</math>23</p> <p><u>male sex: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 120 (75) hospital intubation: 117 (77)</p> <p><u>paramedic response time [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 17 <math>\pm</math>11 hospital intubation: 16 <math>\pm</math>10</p> <p><u>GCS: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (3-7) hospital intubation: 5 (3-7)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 30.5 <math>\pm</math>14.8 hospital intubation: 30.1 <math>\pm</math>14.5</p> <p><u>AIS head: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 4.0 <math>\pm</math>1.4</p>	<p><b>IG: paramedic RSI</b> - preoxygenation using bag/mask for a minimum of 3 min - monitoring (continuous pulse oximetry, end-tidal waveform capnography and electrocardiography) - drug therapy for intubation: fentanyl (100 <math>\mu</math>g), midazolam (0.1 mg/kg), and succinylcholine (1.5 mg/kg) administered in rapid succession - atropine (1.2 mg) administered for a heart rate <math>&lt;60</math>/min - minimum 500 mL fluid bolus (lactated Ringers Solution) administered - a half dose of the sedative drugs used in patients with hypotension (systolic blood pressure <math>&lt;100</math> mm Hg) or older age (<math>&gt;60</math> y) - cricoid pressure applied in all patients - after intubation and confirmation of the position of the endotracheal tube using the presence of the characteristic wave-form on a capnograph, patients received a single dose of pancuronium (0.1 mg/kg), and an intravenous infusion of morphine and midazolam at 5 to 10 mg/h each - if intubation not achieved at the first attempt, or the larynx not visible, one further attempt at placement of the endotracheal tube over a plastic airway bougie permitted - if this was unsuccessful, ventilation</p>	<p><u>prehospital time at scene [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 35 <math>\pm</math>12 hospital intubation: 23 <math>\pm</math>10 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>prehospital IV fluid [mL]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 1,775 <math>\pm</math>957 hospital intubation: 1,235 <math>\pm</math>912 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>body temperature in ED (<math>^{\circ}</math>C): mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> paramedic RSI: 35.0 <math>\pm</math>1.5 hospital intubation: 35.6 <math>\pm</math>1.4 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>survival to hospital discharge: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 107 (67) hospital intubation: 97 (64) p=0.57</p> <p><b>outcomes at 6 months after injury</b> <u>GOSe = 1 (dead): n</u> paramedic RSI: 53 hospital intubation: 55</p> <p><u>GOSe: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (1-6) hospital intubation: 3 (1-6) p=0.28</p> <p><u>good neurologic outcome (GOSe 5-8): n / N (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 80 / 157 (51) hospital intubation: 56 / 142 (39) p=0.046</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias - Attrition bias + Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "...we did not find an increase in mortality rate as seen in the 1 previous study comparing paramedic RSI with hospital intubation. Instead, we found that paramedic RSI significantly improved favorable outcome at 6 months postinjury. We therefore conclude that patients with severe TBI should undergo prehospital intubation using a rapid sequence approach to increase the proportion of patients with favorable neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of systematic biases is low although paramedics and hospital physicians were not blind to treatment allocation and minor head injuries were included.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>hospital intubation: 3.9 ±1.4</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u>  160 / 152  <u>analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u>  at hospital stay: 160 / 152  at 6 months follow up: 157 / 142</p>	<p>with oxygen using a bag/mask and an oral airway was commenced and continued until spontaneous respirations returned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insertion of a laryngeal mask airway indicated if bag/mask ventilation using an oral airway appeared to provide inadequate ventilation</li> <li>- cricothyroidotomy indicated if adequate ventilation could not be achieved with the above interventions</li> </ul> <p><b>CG: hospital intubation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high-flow (12 L/min) supplemental oxygen by mask and assisted bag/mask ventilation, if required</li> <li>- oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway inserted if airway suctioning was required</li> <li>- small dose of morphine (≤ 5 mg intravenously) permitted if the patient was combative</li> <li>- if the conscious state of the patient deteriorated during transport and airway reflexes were completely lost, endotracheal intubation (without sedative or neuromuscular blocking drugs) permitted.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Bulger (2010)</b>  Out-of-hospital hypertonic resuscitation following severe traumatic brain injury  JAMA, 2010. 304 (13): 1,455-56.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>  United States and Canada (11 regional centers)</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- blunt mechanism of injury</li> <li>- ≥15 y</li> <li>- Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8</li> <li>- ineligibility for enrollment in the hemorrhagic shock cohort (The hemorrhagic shock cohort included all patients with systolic blood pressure</li> </ul>	<p>initial resuscitation fluid administered to injured patients with suspected severe TBI in the out-of-hospital setting:</p> <p><b>HSD: Hypertonic Saline / Dextran</b>  7.5% saline / 6% dextran 70</p> <p><b>HS: Hypertonic Saline</b>  250 mL bolus of 7.5% saline</p>	<p><b>6 months GOSe ≤4: n (%)</b>  <b>completer analysis:</b>  HSD: 181 (59.9)  HS: 171 (58.4)  NS: 276 (56.1)  p=0.55</p> <p><b>imputed analysis:</b>  HSD: 192.9 (53.7)  HS: 185.4 (54.3)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>  2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We hypothesized that administration of hypertonic fluids as early as possible after severe TBI in patients without hemorrhagic shock would result in improved 6-month neurologic outcome.</p>	<p>of <math>\leq 70</math> mm Hg or of 71 to 90 mmHg with a concomitant heart rate of <math>\geq 108</math> per minute)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- known or suspected pregnancy</li> <li>- &lt;15y</li> <li>- out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation</li> <li>administration of &gt;2,000 mL of crystalloid or any amount of colloid or blood products prior to enrollment</li> <li>- severe hypothermia (&lt;28°C)</li> <li>- drowning</li> <li>- asphyxia due to hanging</li> <li>- burns on &gt;20% of total body surface area</li> <li>- isolated penetrating head injury</li> <li>- inability to obtain intravenous access</li> <li>- &gt;4 hours between receipt of dispatch call to study intervention</li> <li>- prisoner status</li> <li>- interfacility transfer</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> HSD: 38.5 <math>\pm</math>18.6 HS: 38.6 <math>\pm</math>17.3 NS: 39.5 <math>\pm</math>19.2</p> <p><u>male sex: n (%)</u> HSD: 273 (76.3) HS: 277 (81.2) NS: 426 (73.3)</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital GCS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 5.0 <math>\pm</math>2.0 / 5.0 (3.0-7.0) HS: 4.9 <math>\pm</math>2.3 / 4.0 (3.0-7.0) NS: 5.0 <math>\pm</math>2.1 / 5.0 (3.0-7.0)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 26.9 <math>\pm</math>15.9 / 26.0 (17.0-37.0) HS: 26.2 <math>\pm</math>15.3 / 25.0 (17.0-35.0)</p>	<p><b>NS: Normal Saline</b> 0.9% saline (normal saline)</p> <p>Once study fluid had been administered, additional fluids could be given as guided by local emergency medical services protocols.</p>	<p>NS: 299.8 (51.5) p=0.67</p> <p><u>head AIS <math>\geq 4</math></u> HSD: 146.1 (70.2) HS: 128.0 (66.3) NS: 219 (66.1) p=0.59</p> <p><u>head AIS <math>\geq 2</math></u> HSD: 166.7 (59.3) HS: 150.6 (56.2) NS: 253.2 (55.3) p=0.57</p> <p><b>survival: n (%)</b> <u>28 days:</u> HSD: 263 (74.3) HS: 255 (75.7) NS: 432 (75.1) p=0.88</p> <p><u>at hospital discharge</u> HSD: 265 (74.4) HS: 258 (75.9) NS: 427 (74.3) p=0.85</p>	<p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In summary, in this randomized controlled trial, we were unable to demonstrate any improvement in 6-month neurologic outcome or survival for trauma patients with presumed severe TBI (out-of-hospital GCS <math>\leq 8</math>) without evidence of hypovolemic shock, who received a single bolus of hypertonic fluids compared with normal saline in the out-of-hospital setting. While this does not preclude a benefit from such treatment were it administered differently, at present there appears to be no compelling reason to adopt a practice of hypertonic fluid resuscitation for TBI in the out-of-hospital setting."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of systematic biases after admission is unclear since the TBI management in the hospitals was not standardized and controlled. Complete 6 months follow up was achieved in 85%.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>NS: 26.1 (15.6) / 26.0 (14.0-35.0)</p> <p><u>head AIS: mean ±SD</u>  HSD: 3.3 ±1.9  HS: 3.3 ±1.8  NS: 3.3 ±1.8</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital advanced airway: n (%)</u>  HSD: 224 (62.6)  HS: 212 (62.2)  NS: 338 (58.2)</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital fluids [L]: mean ±SD / median (IQR)</u>  HSD: 0.88 ±0.71 / 0.70 (0.35-1.25)  HS: 0.85 ±0.65 / 0.65 (0.35-1.25)  NS: 0.82 ±0.63 / 0.65 (0.35-1.15)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  373 / 355 / 603  <u>received intervention as randomized (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  359 / 341 / 582  <u>analysed (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  in primary imputation analysis: 359 / 341 / 582  in 6 months completer analysis: 302 / 293 / 492</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>  <u>after randomisation (HSD / HS / NS) [n]:</u>  25 / 23 / 29  - did not meet inclusion criteria: 5 / 5 / 8  - met an exclusion criteria: 3 / 1 / 2  - no intravenous access: 4 / 6 / 4  - fluid bag sterility broken: 1 / 1 / 2  - EMS responder unsure of inclusion / exclusion criteria: 1 / 1 / 1  - inadequate time to administer: 0 / 0 / 4  - discontinued intervention (partial infusion or study fluid): 11 / 9 / 8</p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>lost to 6 months follow-up: (HSD / HS / NS) [n]: 57 / 48 / 90 - consent for follow-up could not be obtained: 26 / 18 / 26 - refused consent for follow-up: 13 / 14 / 33 - could not be located: 18 / 16 / 31</p>			
<p><b>Morrison (2011)</b> The Toronto prehospital hypertonic resuscitation-head injury and multiorgan dysfunction trial: Feasibility study of a randomized controlled trial</p> <p>Journal of Critical Care, 2011. 26 (4). 363-72.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> The aim of the study was to evaluate the feasibility of a prehospital trial comparing hypertonic saline and dextran (HSD) with normal saline (NS) in blunt head injury patients.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Toronto, Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - age ≥16 - initial assessment of Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8 - blunt traumatic mechanism of injury</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - known pregnancy - primary injury penetrating - vital signs absent before randomization - previous intravenous therapy ≥50 mL - time interval between arrival at scene and intravenous access &gt;4 h - amputation above wrist or ankle - any burn (thermal, chemical, electrical, radiation) - suspected environmental hypothermia - asphyxia (strangulation, hanging, choking, suffocation, drowning) - fall from height ≤1 m or ≤5 stairs</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> HSD: 46 ±21 NS: 43 ±21 <u>male sex: %</u> HSD: 60 NS: 75 <u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> HSD: 31 ±17</p>	<p>Initial stabilization of trauma according to a medical directive algorithm performed in the same manner for patients in both groups.</p> <p><u>HSD: hypertonic saline and dextran</u> 250 mL of HSD in a single dose</p> <p><u>NS: normal saline</u> 250 mL of NS in accordance with their standard protocol</p> <p>If the paramedics failed to obtain an intravenous access, the study's solution could be started immediately at the arrival to the emergency department as long as this occurred ≤4 hours from the injury.</p>	<p><b>ISS (at 30d): mean ±SD</b> HSD: 34 ±14 NS: 33 ±13 p-value not reported</p> <p><b>survival: n (%)</b> <u>at 48 h</u> HSD: 41 (82) NS: 45 (79) p-value not reported</p> <p><u>at 30 days</u> HSD: 35 (70) NS: 42 (74) p-value not reported</p> <p><u>at hospital discharge</u> HSD: 34 (68) NS: 41 (72) p-value not reported</p> <p><b>outcomes at 4 months</b> <u>disability rating scale: median (IQR)</u> HSD: 3 (0-6) NS: 0 (0-6) p-value not reported</p> <p><u>GQSe &gt;4: n (%)</u> HSD: 12 (100) NS: 16 (76) p-value not reported</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias ? Attrition bias + Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "It is feasible to conduct a prehospital RCT comparing NS with HSD for the treatment of blunt trauma patients with head injuries. [...]. Acquiring consent in the traumatic brain injured patient for neurofunctional outcomes at 4 months in this cohort was problematic and threatens the feasibility of definitive trials using these potentially meaningful end points. The consent should be as simple as possible. [...]. There was little evidence to support even a trend toward superiority with HSD for survival or neurocognitive outcomes at 30 days. Future mechanism-driven trials, in which specific pathogenic processes are targeted, are more likely to show potential therapeutic</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>NS: 32 ±15</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (HSD / NS) [n]</u>                      50 / 57  <u>analysed (HSD / NS) [n]</u>                      at 30 days: 12 of 35 survivors / 25 of 42 survivors                      completed follow-up (4 months): 12 / 21</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      at 30 days: no exclusions (follow-up for survivors complete)                      at 4 months: 4 / 37 (11%) did not complete assessment</p>			<p>benefits in heterogeneous TBI populations.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      The risk of systematic biases for the outcomes at 4 months follow-up is unclear since only 43% of the survivors completed complete assessment.</p>
<p><b>Davis (2014)</b>                      The relationship between out-of-hospital airway management and outcome among trauma patients with Glasgow coma scale score 8 or less</p> <p>Prehospital emergency care, 2011. 15 (2): 184-92.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      In this study, we explore the association between out-of-hospital intubation</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      USA and Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - consecutive injured adults (≥15 y)                      - requiring activation of the emergency 9-1-1 system within predefined geographic regions at each Resuscitation Outcome Consortium site                      - evaluation and treatment by EMS personnel                      - met ≥1 of the following physiologic inclusion criteria at some time during their prehospital course:                      - SBP ≤90 mmHg                      - respiratory rate &lt;10 or &gt;29 breaths/min                      - GCS ≤12                      - attempts at invasive airway management (ETI, cricothyrotomy, supraglottic airway insertion)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - no vital signs on EMS arrival                      - unknown vital status                      - no resuscitative attempt was made</p>	<p><b>intubation attempt</b>                      defined by attempts at endotracheal intubation, with or without use of RSI medications, or cricothyrotomy</p> <p><b>no intubation attempt</b>                      without intubation attempts</p>	<p><b>mortality: %</b>                      intubation: 57.3                      no-intubation: 33.6                      p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b>logistic regression for mortality (adjusted for age, gender, lowest GCS score, hypotension and site) intubation associated with increased mortality</b>                      OR 2.91, 95% CI 2.13-3.98                      p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>adding neuromuscular blocking agents into the model. intubation without RSI associated with increased mortality</u>                      OR 2.78, 95% CI 2.03-3.80                      p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>no significant association between intubation with rapid sequence and mortality</b>                      OR 1.33, 95% CI 0.78-2.26                      p=0.30</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      “Patients in whom intubation is attempted have higher adjusted mortality. However, sites with a higher rate of attempted intubation have lower adjusted mortality across the entire cohort of trauma patients with GCS ≤ 8.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      There is a high risk for the selection bias since patients in whom intubation was attempted</p>

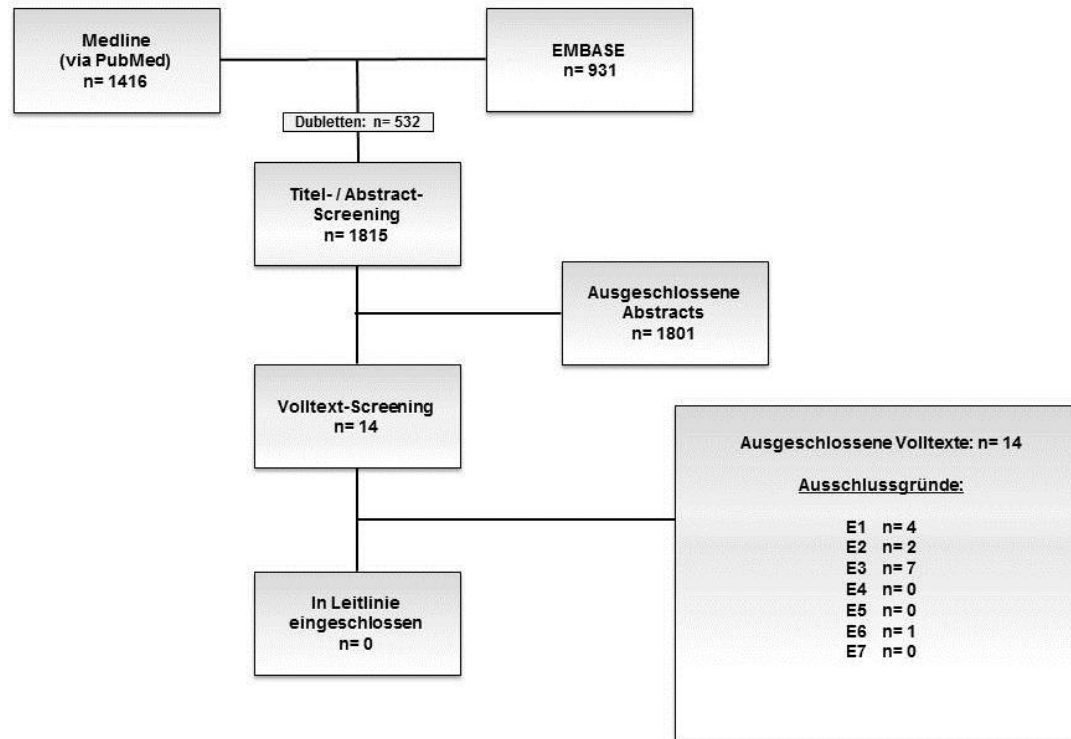


reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>attempts and outcome among trauma patients with GCS ≤8 using the ROC Epistry database.</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients</u>                      intubation: 758                      no-intubation: 797</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u>                      intubation: 42.1 ±19.1                      no-intubation: 43.5 ±19.3                      p=0.16</p> <p><u>male sex: %</u>                      intubation: 75.1                      no-intubation: 76.5                      p=0.56</p> <p><u>prehospital airway: intubation [%] / no-intubation [%]</u>                      endotracheal: 99.6 / 0.0, p&lt;0.0001                      RSI: 23.9 / nor reported, p=NR                      cricothyrotomy: 0.7 / 0.0, p=0.007                      supraglottic: 4.0 / 3.8, p=0.9</p> <p><u>initial GCS: mean ±SD</u>                      intubation: 4.3 ±2.2                      no-intubation: 5.4 ±2.9  <b>p&lt;0.0001</b></p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      These observational data were collected prospectively as part of the Resuscitation Outcome Consortium trauma registry (Resuscitation Outcome Consortium Epistry – Trauma).</p> <p>The Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium is a large out-of-hospital research network, with over 200 participating EMS agencies serving a total population of almost 25 million.</p> <p><b>follow up</b></p>			<p>appeared to be more critically injured. It is unclear if the adjusting by selecting some parameters for the logistic regression analysis was sufficient.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	not reported			
<p><b>Sobuwa (2013)</b> Outcomes following prehospital airway management in severe traumatic brain injury</p> <p>South African medical journal, 2013. 103 (9): 644-6</p> <p>prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To describe the outcome of TBI with various airway management methods employed in the prehospital setting in the Cape Town Metropole.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - age ≥16 y - admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH) and Tygerberg Hospital (TBH) - treatment of severe closed TBI (Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8) and suspected TBI based on the mechanism of injury or physical examination.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients transferred to TBH and GSH from another facility - those sustaining penetrating head trauma - those who were declared dead on scene</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male sex: n (%)</u> 110 (89) <u>age [y]: mean (95% CI):</u> 32 (30.3-34.3)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> both GSH and TBH have a trauma register at their resuscitation units. Patients were identified by the investigator using the following criteria: - working diagnosis of TBI indicated on the register - GCS ≤8 - intubated, or patient sent for computed tomography (CT) scan If one of these criteria was present, the folder was requested from medical records for a more detailed evaluation.</p> <p><b>follow up</b></p>	<p><u>prehospital airway management (n=124): n (%)</u> basic airway management: 37 (30) intubated without drugs: 8 (7) underwent RSI: 13 (11%) sedation-assisted intubation: 55 (44) failed intubation: 11 (9)</p>	<p><b>overall mortality: (%)</b> 38.7</p> <p><b>good outcome (GOS of 4-5): n (%)</b> 74 (59.7)</p> <p><b>significant association between airway management and outcome</b> <u>good outcome (GOS of 4-5): (%)</u> basic airway management: 72.9 intubated without drugs: 12,5 underwent RSI: 38.4 sedation-assisted intubation: 62 failed intubation: 63.6 p=0.013</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias - Performance bias ? Attrition bias ? Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Prehospital intubation did not demonstrate improved outcomes over basic airway management in patients with severe TBI. A large prospective, randomised trial is warranted to yield some insight into how these airway interventions influence outcome in severe TBI.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the missing data (especially separated into the different airway management techniques) and methodological lacks the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.</p>

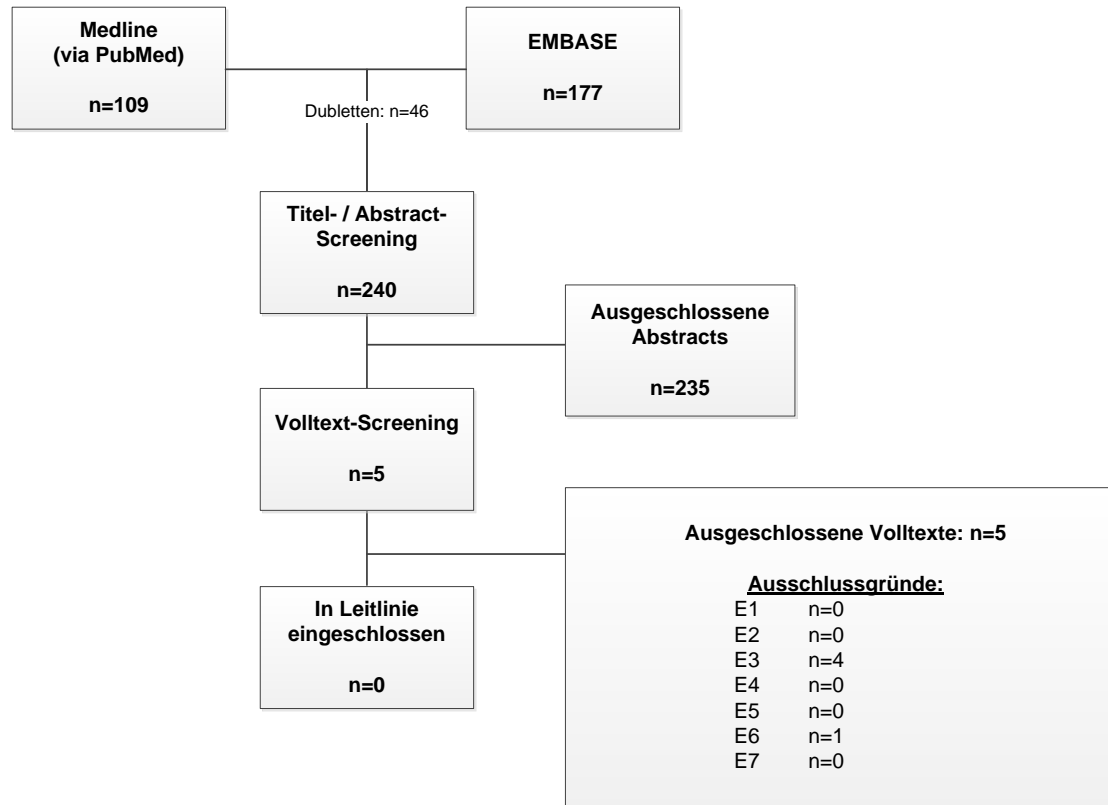
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	not reported			

### 1.6 Wirbelsäule



Es wurde keine Literatur eingeschlossen und entsprechend keine Extraktionstabelle erstellt.

1.7 Extremitäten



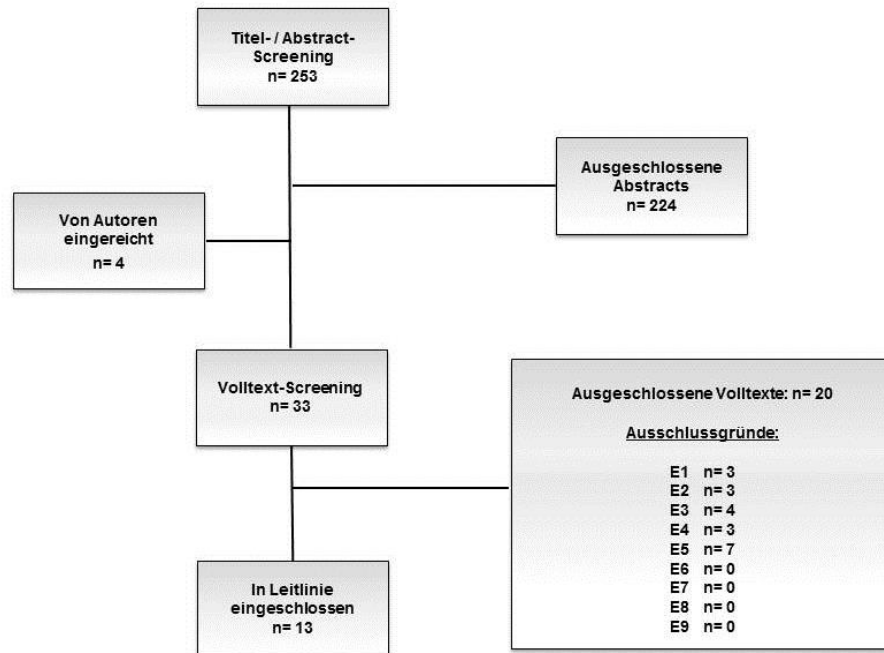
Es wurde keine Literatur eingeschlossen und entsprechend keine Extraktionstabelle erstellt

### 1.8 Urogenitaltrakt

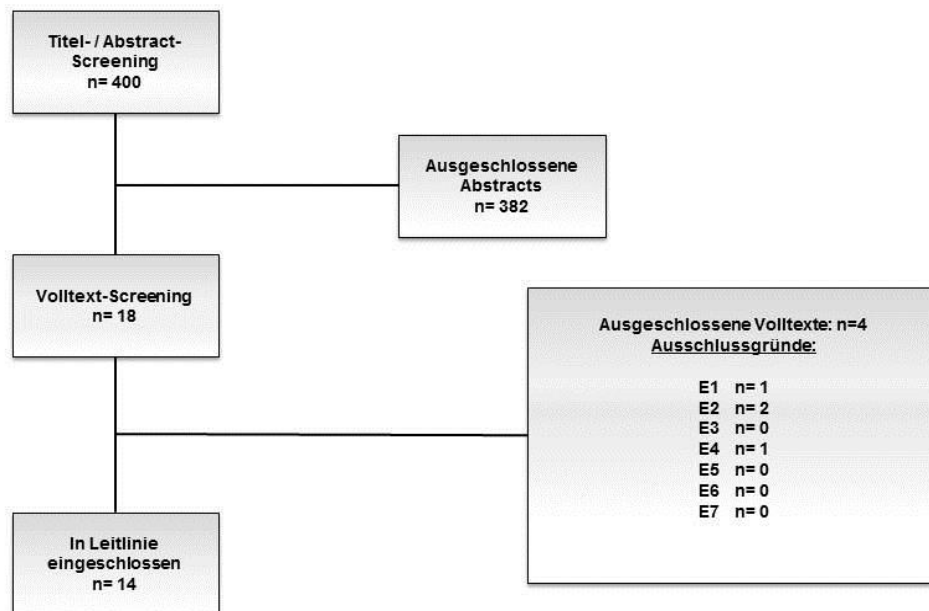
Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 1.9 Transport und Zielklinik

Transportmittel:



Zielklinik:



## Transportmittel:

Review/reference	Inclusion, exclusion criteria search period (patients marked bold)	Intervention (IG), control (CG)	Outcomes (RR [CI] / OR [CI] / MD [CI] / SDM [CI]; I <sup>2</sup> / Q; N; n) or (effect direction; range of effect size, number of studies showing effect direction; number of significant studies showing effect direction; total number of studies)	Level of evidence and methodological quality
Galvagno, Jr SM, et al. Helicopter emergency medical services for adults with major trauma. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2013, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD009228. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009228.pub2.	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b></p> <p>RCT,-non-randomized controlled trials, cohort studies</p> <p>GEMS as comparison group</p> <p>TRISS-based analysis or other regression modelling or stratification to control for confounding</p> <p>Description of comparability between groups</p> <p>ISS ≥15 or NISS ≥15 or AIS ≥4</p> <p>Individuals reported to have sustained 'major trauma', or a similar description that was nearly equivalent to an ISS greater to or equal than 15, were included</p> <p>≥16 years</p>	<p><b>Intervention(s)</b></p> <p>Transport of patients by HEMS</p> <p><b>Control</b></p> <p>Transport of patients by GEMS</p>	<p>Adjusted survival (TRISS)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; 7; 1; 8</p> <p>Adjusted survival (multivariate regression)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR=1.22-1.84; 9; 5; 9</p> <p>Overall unadjusted mortality</p> <p>1.00 [0.76-1.30]; /98%/21;163,748</p>	<p><b>Level of evidence</b></p> <p>2a</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Two reviewers:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Literature search:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Status of publication:</p> <p>+</p> <p>List of studies:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Study characteristics:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Critical appraisal:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Combining findings:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Publication bias:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Conflict of interest:</p>



Review/reference	Inclusion, exclusion criteria search period (patients marked bold)	Intervention (IG), control (CG)	Outcomes (RR [CI] / OR [CI] / MD [CI] / SDM [CI]; I <sup>2</sup> / Q; N; n) or (effect direction; range of effect size, number of studies showing effect direction; number of significant studies showing effect direction; total number of studies)	Level of evidence and methodological quality
	Survival, as defined by discharge from the hospital (primary outcome) <b>Exclusion criteria</b> Case-control studies, observation studies <b>Search period</b> To January 2012			+

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
Andruszkow, H., et al. Survival benefit of helicopter emergency medical services compared to ground emergency medical services in traumatized patients. Critical Care, 2013. 17: R124	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> Treated in a German trauma center level I or II Transportation either by HEMS or GEMS, both attended by a physician Direct transport from scene Admission from January 2007 to December 2009 ISS ≥9	<b>Intervention</b> HEMS <b>Control</b> GEMS  <b>Included patients</b> NA <b>Analysed patients</b> 4989/ 8231 (mortality) 2,949/4,467 (mortality)	<b>Region</b> Germany  <b>Others</b> -	Mortality (Standardized mortality ratio) 0.678/ 0.825; NR; 0,0011; TRISS  Mortality (Standardized mortality ratio) 0.798/ 0.869; NR; 0,062; RISC  Mortality: NR; OR=0.75; 0.636 – 0.862; ISS, age, child<16 years, GCS ≤8,prehospital SBP ≤90; intubation, gender, type of injury,	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: - Allocation concealment:

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	<p><b>Exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b> Age (mean, SD): 43.1 ±20.3/ 45.2 ±21.4; p&lt;0,001 Male (%): 74.8/ 71.5 ISS (mean, SD): 26 ±13.8/ 23.7±13.1; p&lt;0,001</p>	<p>TRISS) 4,575/7,469 (mortality RISC)</p> <p><b>Attrition</b> NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> TRISS mortality: n=2040/3764 (NR) RISC mortality: n=414/762 (NR)</p>		<p>mechanism of injury, level of care target hospital, daytime</p>	<p>- Baseline outcome measurement:  + Baseline characteristics:  - Knowledge of the intervention:  + Protection against contamination:  + Incomplete outcome data:  + Selective reporting:  + Other source of bias:  +</p>
Franschman, G., et al., Effects of physician-based emergency medical service dispatch in severe traumatic brain injury on prehospital run time. Injury, Int J Care 2012. 43: p. 1838-1842.	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b> Age ≥10 Primary referral to level I trauma centre Severe TBI and a GCS ≤ 8</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria</b> Absence of visible lesions after CT imaging</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b></p>	<p><b>Intervention(s)</b> Physician-based HEMS + EMS</p> <p><b>Control</b> EMS</p> <p><b>Included patients</b> NA</p> <p><b>Analysed patients</b> 372/125</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Netherlands</p> <p><b>Others</b> Urban county: 993 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> Rural county:247/193/183 Groningen/Friesland/Drenthe) inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> Other: 401/495 (Gelderland/Noord-Brabant)</p>	<p>Mortality (rate) 0.38/0.44; NR; ns; NR</p> <p>GOS (median [range], 6 month): 4 [1-6]/2 [1-5]; NR; 0.03; NR</p>	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 4</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence:  - Allocation concealment:</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	Male (%): 72/68; p=ns Age (mean): 41 /47; p=0.002 ISS (median): 33/25; p<0.001 GCS (median): 3/4; p<0.001	<b>Attrition</b> NA <b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> n=19 (missing P-HEMS data)	inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>		- Baseline outcome measurement: + Baseline characteristics: + Knowledge of the intervention: + Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data: ? Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: - (unadjusted analysis)
Franschman, G., et al., Physician-based emergency medical service deployment characteristics in severe traumatic brain injury: A Dutch multicentre study. Injury, Int. J. Care Injured, 2013. 44: p.1232-1236.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> Patients with severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) Age ≥16 GCS score 3-8 <b>Exclusion criteria</b> NR <b>Baseline characteristics</b>	<b>Intervention(s)</b> Physician-based HEMS <b>Control</b> EMS <b>Included patients</b> NA <b>Analysed patients</b> 207/127	<b>Region</b> Netherlands <b>Others</b> Noordholland: 993 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> , Zuid-Holland: 1239 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> , Groningen/Friesland/Drenthe: 247/193/183 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> , Gelderland/Noord-Brabant:	Survival (6 months) 53%/56%; NR; 0.77; NR	<b>Study type</b> Prospective cohort study <b>Level of evidence</b> 4 <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: -

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	Age (mean): 42/52; p<0.001 Male (%): 71/70; p=0.95 ISS (median) 29 /25; <0.001 GCS (median) 5 /5; p=0.79	<b>Attrition</b> NA <b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> n=1 (unavailability of P-HEMS data)	401/495 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>		Allocation concealment: - Baseline outcome measurement: + Baseline characteristics: - Knowledge of the intervention: + Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data: ? Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: - (unadjusted analysis)
Galvagno, S.M., et al., Association between helicopter vs ground emergency medical services and survival for adults with major trauma. JAMA, 2012. 307(15): p.1602-1610.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> ICD-9-CM code of 800-959 Age >15 Records with complete information Admission to level I or II trauma center ISS≥15	<b>Intervention(s)</b> Helicopter transportation <b>Control</b> Ground transportation  <b>Included patients</b> NR <b>Analysed patients</b>	<b>Region</b> USA  <b>Others</b> 900 centers in the United States	Died 11%/12.6%; NR; sign.; unadjusted  <b>Survival (to hospital discharge)</b> <i>Level I trauma center patients</i> IG>CG; OR = 1.31;1.27-1.38; age, sex, race, type of trauma, initial recorded vital signs, Glasgow	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence:

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	<p><b>Exclusion criteria</b></p> <p>Died before reaching the ED</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Level I trauma center patients</b></p> <p>Male (%): 42.9/56</p> <p>Age (%)</p> <p>15-55 years: 78.4/75.7</p> <p>&gt;55-65 years: 10.5/10.3</p> <p>&gt;65 years: 10.1/14</p> <p>ISS (%)</p> <p>15-24: 61.4/72.2</p> <p>25-34: 24.6/19</p> <p>35-44: 9.2/5.5</p> <p>GCS motor score (mean [SD]):</p> <p>4.4 [2.1]/5.1 [1.6];</p> <p>p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>Level II trauma center patients</b></p> <p>Male (%): 57.1/56</p> <p>Age (%)</p> <p>15-55 years: 78.9/72.0</p> <p>&gt;55-65 years: 11/10.0</p> <p>&gt;65 years: 10.1/18</p>	<p>61,909/161,566</p> <p>159,511 level I trauma center</p> <p>63,964 level II trauma center</p> <p><b>Attrition</b></p> <p>NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b></p> <p>38% (missing values)</p> <p>324/1897 (died before reaching the ED)</p>		<p>Coma Scale (motor component), ISS (logistic regression)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR = 1.32;1.20-1.45;</p> <p>systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, GCS motor score, e-code, age, type of trauma, ISS, sex (generalized estimating equations)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR = 1.16; 1.14-1.17;</p> <p>systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, GCS motor score, e-code, age, type of trauma, ISS, facility identifier, sex (propensity score matching)</p> <p><i>Level II trauma center patients</i></p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR = 1.37;1.28-1.48;NR (standard logistic regression)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR = 1.37;1.23-1.53;</p> <p>systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, GCS motor score, e-code, age, type of trauma, ISS, sex (generalized estimating equations)</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR = 1.15; 1.13-1.17;</p> <p>systolic blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, GCS motor score, e-code, age, type of trauma, ISS, facility identifier, sex (propensity score matching)</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Allocation concealment:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Baseline outcome measurement:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Knowledge of the intervention:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Protection against contamination:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Incomplete outcome data:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Selective reporting:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Other source of bias:</p> <p>+</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	ISS (%) 15-24: 64.3/75.4 25-34: 23.6/16.9 35-44: 8.2/4.8 >45: 3.9/2.9 GCS motor score (mean [SD]): 4.5 [2.1 ]/5.2 [1.6 ]; p<0.001				
Giannakopoulos, G.F., et al., Helicopter Emergency Medical Services save lives: outcome in a cohort of 1073 polytraumatized patients. European Journal of Emergency Medicine 2013. 20: p. 79-85.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> ISS ≥16 Directly transported <b>Exclusion criteria</b> NR <b>Baseline characteristics</b> Male (%): 74.2/63.2; p<0.001 Age (mean [SD]): 40.5 [21.4 ]/49.3 [ 22.8]; p<0.001 GCS (mean [SD]): 8.8 [5.1]/12.5 [3.9]; p<0.001 RTS (mean [SD]): 8.9 [3.5]/11 [2.1]; p<0.001 ISS (mean [SD]):	<b>Intervention(s)</b> EMS + HEMS <b>Control</b> EMS <b>Included patients</b> NA <b>Analysed patients</b> 446/627 <b>Attrition</b> NA <b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> NR	<b>Region</b> Amsterdam/north-west trauma region, Netherlands <b>Others</b> 2.7 million inhabitants 700 trauma patients annually admitted to the trauma resuscitation room (level I trauma center), of whom 25% are polytraumatized patients	Observed survival 71%/87%; OR=0.3; 0.3-0.5; unadjusted Difference between estimated and observed survival (z-statistic) 3.13 vs. -0.183; NR; TRISS	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study <b>Level of evidence</b> 4 <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: - Allocation concealment: - Baseline outcome measurement: + Baseline characteristics: - Knowledge of the intervention:

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	28.5 [10.4]/22.2 [7.5] p<0.001				+ Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data: ? Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: - (comparison of survival not adjusted)
de Jongh, M.A.C, et al., The effect of helicopter emergency medical services on trauma patient mortality in the Netherlands. Injury Int J Care Injured 2012. 43:1362-1367.	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b> Immediately admitted trauma patients or secondary referrals Trauma patients who are dead on arrival or who die in the emergency room ISS 1-75</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria</b> Patients who are directly transferred from the emergency department to another hospital</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b> Age (mean [SD]) With TBI: 39.6 [22.2]/39.9 [22.5]; p=0.941</p>	<p><b>Intervention(s)</b> HEMS + EMS</p> <p><b>Control</b> EMS</p> <p><b>Included patients</b> 372</p> <p><b>Analysed patients</b> 186/186</p> <p><b>Attrition</b> NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> NA</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Noord-Brabant county, Netherlands</p> <p><b>Others</b> 2.4 million inhabitants, 5082 km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Early trauma fatality</b> IG&gt;CG; OR=0.8;0.4-1.4; RTS</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR=0.8;0.4-1.4; prehospital time</p> <p><b>In-hospital mortality</b> IG&gt;CG; OR=1.0;0.6-1.7; RTS</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; OR=1.0;0.6-1.7; prehospital time</p>	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: - Allocation concealment: - Baseline outcome measurement:  + Baseline characteristics: +</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	Without TBI: 36.2 [18.8]/36.2 [18.2]; p=0.991 <i>Female (%)</i> With TBI: 26.6/26.6; p=1.000 Without TBI: 25.2/23.4; p=0.750 <i>RTS (mean [SD])</i> With TBI: 4.8[1.8]/ 5.8 [1.8]; p=0.001 Without TBI: 6.4 [1.9]/7.1 [1.5]; p=0.003 <i>ISS (mean [SD])</i> With TBI: 33.5 [11.0]/30.8 [11.6];p=0.137 Without TBI: 16.0 [12.6]/ 15.5 [11.3]; p=0.743				Knowledge of the intervention: + Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data: + Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: +
Hannay, R.S., et al. Retrospective review of injury severity, interventions and outcomes among helicopter and nonhelicopter transport patients at a Level 1 urban trauma centre. Can J Surg 2014. 57 (1): p. 49-54.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> NR <b>Exclusion criteria</b> NR <b>Baseline characteristics (helicopter, ground, private vehicle)</b> ISS (median [IQR]): 17 [9-25]/10 [5-18]/ 9 [4-13];	<b>Intervention(s)</b> Helicopter transportation <b>Control</b> Transportation by other means (ground transport or private vehicle) <b>Included patients</b> NA <b>Analysed patients</b>	<b>Region</b> USA <b>Others</b> NR	Hospital mortality 15% (helicopter transport)/12% (ground transport)/3% (private vehicle); OR = 0.41 (helicopter transport vs. others); 0.33-0.49; NR Death in emergency department 2%/5%;NR;<0.001;NR	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study <b>Level of evidence</b> 4 <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: -



Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	p<0.001 GCS < 8 (%): 53/12/3; p<0.001	2394/12071 <b>Attrition</b> NA <b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> NR		Hospital mortality IG<CG;0.41; ISS, secured airway, transfusion 6 units, GCS, mechanism	Allocation concealment: - Baseline outcome measurement: + Baseline characteristics: - Knowledge of the intervention: + Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data: ? Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: +
Ryb, G.E., et al., Does helicopter transport improve outcomes independently of emergency medical system time? J Trauma Acute Care Surg 2012. 74 (1): p.149-156.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> NR <b>Exclusion criteria</b> Age <18 years Not transported by EMS Interhospital transfer No ISS score No RTS	<b>Intervention(s)</b> HEMS <b>Control</b> Ground transportation  <b>Included patients</b> NA <b>Analysed patients</b> 29472/162950	<b>Region</b> Baltimore, Maryland, USA  <b>Others</b> NR	Survival (%) 93.79/96.10;NR;<0.001;NR  ED death (%) 1.40/1.58;NR;0.023;NR  Death on survival (%) 0.37/0.40;NR;0.42;NR	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: -

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	<p><b>Baseline characteristics</b></p> <p>Age (%): &lt;55: 80.13/69.70; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>≥55: 19.87/30.30; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>Male (%): 70.99/66.31; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>RTS (%)</p> <p>&gt;6: 83.45/93.71; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>&lt;6: 17.55/6.29 p&lt;0.001</p> <p>ISS (%)</p> <p>&lt;16: 64.14/81.02; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>16-24: 21.48/13.20; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>25-50: 13.58/5.15; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>&gt;50: 0.80/0.63; p&lt;0.001</p> <p>&lt;60: 32.30/44.62 p&lt;0.001</p> <p>≥60: 23.93/8.80 p&lt;0.001</p>	<p><b>Attrition</b></p> <p>NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b></p> <p>NR</p>		<p>Non-ED death (%)</p> <p>4.81/2.32;NR;&lt;0.001;NR</p> <p>Survival</p> <p>IG&gt;CG;1.78;1.65-1.92; ISS, age, nonfirearm, RTS, level II trauma center</p> <p>Survival</p> <p>IG&gt;CG; 1.62; 1.50-1.76; ISS, age, nonfirearm, RTS, level II trauma center, time</p>	<p>Allocation concealment:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Baseline outcome measurement:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Knowledge of the intervention:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Protection against contamination:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Incomplete outcome data:</p> <p>?</p> <p>Selective reporting:</p> <p>+</p> <p>Other source of bias:</p> <p>+</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
<p>Hesselfeldt, R., et al., Impact of a physician-staffed helicopter on a regional trauma system: a prospective, controlled, observational study. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 2013. 57: p. 600-668.</p>	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b> Trauma patients ISS&gt;15</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria</b> Patients who transported to the ED by private means or by the police Non-trauma patients Patients with burns</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b> Age (mean [5-95% range]): 56 [21-88]/47 [15-81]; p=0.04 Male (%): 70/104; p=0.93 ISS (mean [5-95% range]) 25 [17-45]/25 [16-43]; 0.18 NISS (mean [5-95% range]) 33 [17-50]/ 29 [17-57]; 0.42</p>	<p><b>Intervention(s)</b> Physician-staffed HEMS</p> <p><b>Included patients</b> NA</p> <p><b>Analysed patients</b> 1788 1726 (multivariate analysis, complete cases)</p> <p><b>Attrition</b> NR</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> 62 (cases with missing values)</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Eastern Denmark</p> <p><b>Others</b> 8400 km<sup>2</sup> Population of 1.1 million Max. driving distance to the trauma centre of 185 km Regional EMS system</p>	<p>Mortality (30 days) 4.0%/2.2%; NR; 0.04; NR</p> <p>Survival NR; OR = 4.9; 1.3-19.3; age, NISS, head ISS</p> <p>Difference between estimated and observed survival (z-statistic) 1.24/-2.58; NR; TRISS</p>	<p><b>Study type</b> (prospective) before after study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 4</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Independent from other changes: - Shape of the intervention effect: + Data collection: ? Knowledge of the intervention: - Incomplete outcome data: ? Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: +</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
Andruszkow, H., et al. Ten years of helicopter emergency medical service in Germany: Do we still need the helicopter rescue in multiple traumatised patients? Injury, 2014.45 Suppl 3:S53-8	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b></p> <p>Treated in a German trauma center</p> <p>Transportation either by HEMS or GEMS, both attended by a physician</p> <p>Primary admission from the scene of injury (inter-hospital transfers excluded)</p> <p>Admission from January 2002 to December 2012</p> <p>ISS <math>\geq</math>16</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria</b></p> <p>NR</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b></p> <p>HEMS/GEMS</p> <p>Age (mean, SD): 44.2<math>\pm</math>20.4/ 48.2 <math>\pm</math>21.9;</p> <p>Male (%): 74.9/ 71.1</p> <p>ISS (mean, SD): 29.5 <math>\pm</math>12.6/ 27.5 <math>\pm</math>11.8; p&lt;0,001</p> <p>Blunt trauma, %: 96.6/ 95.3</p> <p>Traumatic shock, %:</p>	<p><b>Intervention</b></p> <p>HEMS</p> <p><b>Control</b></p> <p>GEMS</p> <p><b>Included patients</b></p> <p>14,275/ 28,513</p> <p><b>Analysed patients</b></p> <p>14,275/ 28,513</p> <p><b>Attrition</b></p> <p>NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b></p> <p>NA</p>	<p><b>Region</b></p> <p>Germany</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>On-scene interventions, mean <math>\pm</math>SD (HEMS/GEMS): 2.8<math>\pm</math>1.0/ 2.3<math>\pm</math>1.1</p>	<p>Survival; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=0.863; 0.800-0.930; mode of transportation, hospital level of treatment, RISC</p>	<p><b>Study type</b></p> <p>Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b></p> <p>2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: -</p> <p>Allocation concealment: -</p> <p>Baseline outcome measurement: +</p> <p>Baseline characteristics: -</p> <p>Knowledge of the intervention: ?</p> <p>Protection against contamination: +</p> <p>Incomplete outcome data: +</p> <p>Selective reporting: +</p> <p>Other source of bias: +</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	21.6/ 18.3 TBI, %: 9.7/ 14.8 Multiple trauma with TBI, %: 54.5/ 49.5				
Schweigkofler, U., et al. Bedeutung der Luftrettung für die Schwerverletztenversorgung. Unfallchirurg, 2014. S.1-5	<p><b>Inclusion criteria</b> zwischen 2005 und 2011 in deutschen Kliniken primär versorgt ISS≥9</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b> HEMS/GEMS Systolischer Blutdruck präklinik (mmHG), MW ±SD: 120±33/ 124±35 Systolischer Blutdruck Schockraum (mmHG), MW ±SD: 121±30/ 126±31 HF präklinisch (/min), MW ±SD: 93.6 ±24.1/ 91.5±24.4</p>	<p><b>Intervention</b> HEMS</p> <p><b>Control</b> GEMS</p> <p><b>Included patients</b> HEMS/ GEMS: 13,048/ 26,868</p> <p><b>Analysed patients</b> HEMS/ GEMS: 13,048/ 26,868</p> <p><b>Attrition</b> NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> NA</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Germany</p>	Standardisierte Mortalitätsrate: GEMS/HEMS, 0.874/ 0.793; <0,001.	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: - Allocation concealment: - Baseline outcome measurement: + Baseline characteristics: - Knowledge of the intervention: ? Protection against contamination: + Incomplete outcome data:</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	HF Schockraum (/min), MW ±SD: 88.7 ±21.7/ 89.3±22.3 GCS präklinisch: 10.9 ±4.8/ 11.9 ±4.3 Volumengabe präklinisch (ml), MW ±SD: 1359 ±908/ 991 ±747 Base Excess MW ±SD: -3.0 ±4.8/ -2.5±4.9				+ Selective reporting: + Other source of bias: +
Bulger, E., et al. Impact of prehospital mode of transport after severe injury: A multicentre evaluation from the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium Journal of trauma acute care surgery, 2012.72(3):567-803.	<b>Inclusion criteria</b> Transported by either ground EMS or air medical transportation directly from the- scene of injury or a prespecified landing site to a Level I or II trauma center (inter-hospital transfers excluded) Age ≥15 years GCS ≤8 TBI cohort based on blunt mechanism of injury <b>Exclusion criteria</b> Known or suspected	<b>Intervention</b> HEMS <b>Control</b> GEMS <b>Included patients</b> Shock cohort HEMS/GEMS 211/ 600 TBI only cohort HEMS/GEMS 492/ 746 <b>Analysed patients</b> Shock cohort HEMS/GEMS	<b>Region</b> USA/ Canada <b>Others</b> Involved ten regions and 114 EMS agencies	28-day Survival; Shock and TBI cohorts; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=1.11; 0.82-1.51; gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment . 28-day Survival; Shock cohort; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=1.31; 0.76-2.25; gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment. 28-day Survival; TBI cohort; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=0.91; 0.63-1.33;	<b>Study type</b> cohort study <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b <b>Risk of bias</b> Generation of allocation sequence: ? Allocation concealment: ? Baseline outcome measurement: +

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	<p>pregnancy</p> <p>Out-of-hospital CPR</p> <p>Administration of &gt; 2,000 mL of crystalloid or any amount of colloid or blood products before enrolment</p> <p>Severe hypothermia (&gt;28°C)</p> <p>Drowning</p> <p>Asphyxia due to hanging</p> <p>Burns involving more than 20% of the total body surface</p> <p>Isolated penetrating head injury</p> <p>More than 4 hours between receipt of dispatch call and study intervention</p> <p>Poisoner status</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Shock Cohort</u></p> <p>HEMS/GEMS</p> <p>Age (yr), mean ±SD 39.2 ±17.6/ 35.7 ±16.1 p=0.011</p> <p>Male gender (%) 73/ 79.7</p>	<p>211/ 600</p> <p>TBI only cohort HEMS/GEMS 492/ 746</p> <p><b>Attrition</b> NA</p> <p><b>Excluded from analysis (reason)</b> NA</p>		<p>gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment</p> <p>24-hour Survival; Shock and TBI cohorts; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=1.23; 0.86-1.74; gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment</p> <p>24-hour Survival; Shock cohort; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=1.26; 0.72-2.20; gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment</p> <p>24-hour Survival; TBI cohort; HEMS vs. GEMS; OR=1.03; 0.66-1.61; gender, age, mechanism of injury, GCS, lowest prehospital SBP, highest prehospital SBP, ISS, head AIS, site of enrolment</p>	<p>Baseline characteristics: -</p> <p>Knowledge of the intervention: ?</p> <p>Protection against contamination: ?</p> <p>Incomplete outcome data: +</p> <p>Selective reporting: +</p> <p>Other source of bias: +</p>

Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	<p>p= 0.048</p> <p>Blunt trauma (%) 83.4/ 52.7 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p>Penetrating Trauma (%) 16.6/ 45.8 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p>ISS, mean ±SD 28.3 ±15.2/ 22.0 ±16.2 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p>New injury severity score (NISS), mean ±SD 34.7 ±16.6/ 28.6 ±19.4 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p>Revised trauma score (RTS), mean ±SD 5.4 ±2.0/ 5.3 ±2.1 p=0.682</p> <p>TRISS probability outcome, mean ±SD 0.68 ±0.32/ 0.70 ±0.34 p=0.499</p> <p><u>TBI Only Cohort</u> HEMS/GEMS</p> <p>Age (yr), mean ±SD 37.1 ±17.2/ 40.2 ±19.2 p=0.004</p> <p>Male gender (%) 75.4/ 77.3 p= 0.431</p>				



Study/Reference	Inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria (patients characteristics marked bold) and baseline characteristics of study population	Intervention(s), control and patient flow	Context factors	Outcomes (IG <sub>n</sub> /CG; relative effect measure or mean difference; 95%CI or p; adjustment factors)	Study type, level of evidence and risk of bias
	Blunt trauma (%) 98.6/ 98.5 p=0.941  Penetrating Trauma (%) 1.4/ 1.5 p=0.941  ISS, mean ±SD 30.1±15.1/ 23.4 ±15.7 p<0.0001  New injury severity score (NISS), mean ±SD 39.9 ±18.5/ 31.2 ±20.5 p<0.0001  Revised trauma score (RTS), mean ±SD 4.8 ±1.1/ 5.0 ±1.2 p=0.007  TRISS probability outcome, mean ±SD 0.59 ±0.30/ 0.70 ±0.28 p<0.0001				

## Zielklinik:

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
Billeter, A.T., et al., Interhospital transfer of blunt multiply injured	<b>Country</b> USA	<b>Inclusion</b> ISS > 20 Transfers < 12 hours after	Hospital mortality	Group 1 vs. group 2: 25.9% vs. 26.8% ; ns	AIS head, chest and abdomen, mechanism of injury, age and	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
patients to a level 1 trauma center does not adversely affect outcome. Am J Surg, 2014. 207: p. 459-66.	<p><b>Date source</b> University of Louisville Hospital Trauma Registry</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> 2010 to 2011</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> <u>Directly admitted</u> Level I trauma center: n=1 <u>Referring hospitals:</u> Level III trauma center: n = 1 Medium-sized community hospitals: n=NR (majority)</p> <p>Critical access hospitals (&lt; 25 beds): n&gt;10</p> <p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n = 212/212 (matched sample)</p>	<p>initial admission from referring hospital</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> Penetrating injuries and burns Dead on arrival or before arrival</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics (total sample)</b> Age (mean, <math>\pm</math>SD): 58.1 <math>\pm</math>21.8/ 43.5 <math>\pm</math>18.8 Male (%): 64.6/ 71.4 ISS (mean, <math>\pm</math>SD): 26.7 <math>\pm</math>6.0/ 28.7 <math>\pm</math>8.1 Head Injuries (AIS) (mean): 76.9/ 62.9 Chest injuries (AIS) (mean): 42/ 56.5 Abdominal Injuries (AIS) (mean): 10.4/ 20.5 Pelvic injuries (AIS) (mean): 7.1/ 11.4 GCS Arrival University of Louisville Hosp. (mean, <math>\pm</math>SD): 10.1 <math>\pm</math>5.2/ 10.5 <math>\pm</math>5.2 GCS outside facility (mean, <math>\pm</math>SD): 11.2 <math>\pm</math>5.1/ NA Motor vehicle collision (%): 31.1/ 48.0 Motor cycle accidents (%): 10.8/ 15.3 Falls (%): 41.5/ 14.9 Other (%): 16.6/ 21.8 Transported with air</p>			sex	<p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
		ambulance (%) 56.1/64.8  <b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  Group 1: Transferred from outside hospital. Majority of the referring hospitals are medium-sized community hospitals.  In addition, there are at least 10 critical access hospitals (,25 beds) Group 2: directly admitted to Level I trauma center				
Clement C. R. et al., Volume-outcome relationship in neurotrauma care. J Neurosurg, 2013. 118: p. 687-93.	<b>Country</b> USA  <b>Date source</b> Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS)  <b>Observation period</b> 2006  <b>Hospitals analysed</b> Hospital > 6 cases/ year: n= 299 Hospital 6-11 cases/ year: n= 64 Hospital 12-23 cases/ year: n= 69 Hospital 24-59 cases/ year: n=	<b>Inclusion</b> At least one of the following injuries codes: 852.00-852.09 (subarachnoid hematoma without mention of open wound) 852.10-852.19 (open subarachnoid hematoma) 852.20-852.29 (subarachnoid hematoma without mention of open wound) 852.30-852.39 (open subdural hematoma) 852.40-852.49 (extradural hematoma without mention of open wound) 852.50-852.59 (open extradural hematoma)  <b>Exclusion</b> Transferred cases, either into	Hospital mortality	Group 1 vs. group 2 vs. group 3 vs. group 4 vs. group 5: 14.9% vs. 8.0% vs. 8.3% vs. 9.5% vs. 10.0%  Group 2 vs. group 1; OR=0.45; 0.29-0.68 Group 3 vs. group 1; OR=0.56; 0.38-0.81 Group 4 vs. group 1; OR=0.63; 0.44-0.90 Group 5 vs. group 1; OR=0.59; 0.41-0.87	Age, sex, region, urbanicity, hospital teaching status, hospital size by bed number and by patient volume, day of admission, comorbidities, presence of severe head trauma, neurosurgical procedure performed, significant nonneurological injury and severity of ICH	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement:

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	77 Hospital 60+ cases/ year: n= 79 <b>Patients analyzed</b> n = 2,714/2,253/5,403/13,325/37,372	or out of a hospital  <b>Patient characteristics</b> NR  <b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  Group1: Hospital > 6 cases/ year  Group 2: Hospital 6-11 cases/ year  Group 3: Hospital 12-23 cases/ year  Group 4: Hospital 24-59 cases/ year  Group 5: Hospital 60+ cases/ year				+ Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +
Cudnik T. et al., Level I versus level II trauma centers: an outcomes-based assessment. J of trauma injury, infection and critical care, 2008. 66(5): p. 1321-26.	<b>Country</b> USA  <b>Date source</b> State of Ohio Trauma Registry (OHTR)  <b>Observation period</b> 1999-2003  <b>Hospitals analysed</b> Level I: n=11 Level II: n=16	<b>Inclusion</b> ICD-9 injury diagnosis of 800-959.9 Admitted to hospital within 48 hours Die within 48 hours of arrival >15 years Transported from the field directly to either level I or level II trauma center  <b>Exclusion</b> Isolated hip fractures Transferred between hospitals	In-hospital mortality	Group 1 vs. group 2; OR=0.75; 0.56-0.98	Age, sex, race, insurance status, medical history, mechanism of injury, EMS GCS, EMS heart rate, EMS systolic blood pressure, EMS cardiopulmonary resuscitation, EMS intravenous fluid, EMS thoracotomy, EMS endotracheal	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: + Factor ascertainment:

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	<b>Patients analyzed</b> n=10,070/8,033	<b>Patient characteristics</b> Age (mean): 43.6/ 50.9 Male (%): 66.3/ 59 ISS (mean): 15/ 11 ISS ≥16 (%): 36/ 22.2 Penetrating (%): 14/ 10.8 GCS (mean): 11/11 GCS ≤8 (%): 36/32  <b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  Group 1: Level I  Group 2: Level II			intubation, ISS	+ Outcome measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +
Culica D. et al., Factors associated with hospital mortality in traumatic injury: Incentive for trauma care integration, 2008. 122: p. 285-296.	<b>Country</b> USA  <b>Date source</b> Texas Health Care Information Council (THCIC)  <b>Observation period</b> 1999-2000  <b>Hospitals analysed</b> Trauma center, (level I – IV/V) Non-trauma hospital (NTH)	<b>Inclusion</b> ICD-9 injury diagnosis of 800-95999  <b>Exclusion</b> NR  <b>Patient characteristics (TC/NTC)</b> Age group (%) 0-17: 9.69/ 11.50 18-24: 14.13/ 2.70 25-44: 25.53/ 7.45 45-64: 17.46/ 14.05 ≥ 65: 33.19/ 64.30 p<0.0001	Mortality	Group 1 vs. group 2; 3% vs. 1.25%; NR	NR	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 4  <b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: + Factor ascertainment: +

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	<b>Patients analysed</b> n=818/2640	Male (%): 66.70/ 49.44; p<0.0001 <b>Mortality risk (%)</b> Minor: 8.07/ 8.56 Moderate: 10.64/ 11.61 Major: 23.67/ 24.69 Extreme: 57.62/ 55.14 p=0.6442 <b>Illness severity</b> Minor: 3.38/ 4.90 Moderate: 17.01/ 14.32 Major: 39.34/ 39.78 Extreme: 14.11/ 41.00 p=0.2188 <b>Definition of comparison groups</b> Group 1: TC (all level) Group 2: NTH				Outcome measurement: + Confounding: - Statistical analysis: -
Davenport R.A. et al., A major trauma centre is a specialty hospital not a hospital of specialities, 2010. 79: p. 109-117.	<b>Country</b> UK  <b>Date source</b> Royal London Hospital (RLH) trauma registry  <b>Observation period</b> 2000-2005  <b>Hospitals analysed</b> Large urban multispecialty academic hospital with dedicated	<b>Inclusion</b> All trauma patients who died either in the emergency department or during admission  <b>Exclusion</b> NR  <b>Patient characteristics</b>  <i>RLH</i> Age (median): 36 (26-52)	Increase in additional survivors (Ws statistic)	Group 1 vs. group 2; 13% vs. 9%; p<0.001	TRISS	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: o

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	trauma resources: n=1 Acute hospitals: n=92 <b>Patients analysed</b> n = 2483 (RLH hospital) n= 55,729 (acute hospitals)	Male (%): 75.4 ISS (median): 10 (9-25) ISS > 15 (%): 38.8 ISS > 24 (%): 25.7 SBP < 100 mmHg (%): 6.7 Penetrating injury (%): 10.2 Head AIS ≥ 3 (%): 27.9 Deaths (%): 10.7  <i>Acute hospitals</i> Age (median): 51 (33-69) Male (%): 55.1 ISS (median): 9 (9-9) ISS > 15 (%): 10.4 ISS > 24 (%): 4.7 SBP < 100 mmHg (%): 4.2 Penetrating injury (%): 2.3 Head AIS ≥ 3 (%): 5.9 Deaths (%): 4.2  <b>Definition of comparison groups</b> <b>Analysis 1</b> Group 1: specialized trauma centre (institution of a multidisciplinary trauma service) Group 2: non speciality acute care hospitals				Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +
Garwe T. et al., Directness of transport of major trauma	<b>Country</b> USA	<b>Inclusion</b> Transported alive by EMS to the closest trauma facility or Level I trauma center	24h-mortality 2 week mortality > 2 week mortality	Group 1 vs. group 2; HR=0.73; 0.23-2.29  Group 1 vs. group 2; HR=1.63; 0.8-	distance to Level I trauma center, distance to closest	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
<p>patients to a level I trauma center: a propensity-adjusted survival analysis of the impact on short-term mortality, 2011. 70: p. 1118-27.</p>	<p><b>Date source</b> Oklahoma State Trauma Registry (OTR)</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> 2006- 2007</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Level I Nontertiary trauma center</p> <p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n=1,398/600</p>	<p>Arrived at the Level I trauma center within 24 hours of injury</p> <p>Nonfatal injuries were inly included if the patient was hospitalized for at least 2 days at the Level I trauma center</p> <p>Transferred patients were eligible if they stopped at only one intermediate facility before subsequent transfer to the Level I trauma center</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> Closest facility was a Level I trauma center (opportunity for transfer) Burn-related injuries Patients dying in the emergency department within 2 hours of injury</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> Age (mean ±SD): 37±19.2/ 38.5±23 p=0.194 Male (%): 69.7/ 66 p=0.111 ISS (mean ±SD):20.8 ±11.5 / 21.4 ±11.5 p=0.32 ISS ≥16 (%):60.6 / 66.2 p=0.018 Initial ED GCS &lt;9 (%): 19.2/ 18 Head AIS ≥3 (%): 38.7/ 44.7</p>		<p>3.35</p> <p>Group 1 vs. group 2; HR=3.18; 0.4-24.1</p>	<p>facility, trauma level of closest facility, EMS level (advanced life support versus basic life support), mechanism of injury (penetrating, traffic-related), initial scene systolic blood pressure, initial scene GCS score, need for advanced airway management, and need for wound management</p>	<p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: ? Statistical analysis: +</p>



Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
		<p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b></p> <p>Group 1: Direct transport was defined as transport of a patient by an EMS provider directly from the scene of injury to a Level I trauma center</p> <p>Group 2: Indirect transport (or transfer) was defined as the transport of a patient by an EMS provider first to a nontertiary trauma center, with subsequent transfer of the patient to a Level I trauma center within 24 hours of injury</p>				
Metcalf D. et al., Effect of regional trauma centralization on volume, injury severity and outcomes of injured patients admitted to trauma centres, 2014. 101: p. 959-964.	<p><b>Country</b> UK</p> <p><b>Date source</b> Registry data from 4 hospitals from the Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN)</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> 200-day period before and after 26 March 2012</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Major trauma centres Non major trauma centres</p>	<p><b>Inclusion</b> Injured patients Inpatients for 72 h or more or Admitted to a high-dependency area or died after reaching hospital Sustains a severe injury as defined in the TARN manual</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> NR</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> Age (mean): 48.2/ 45 p=0.021 Penetrating injuries (%): 4.1/ 1.8</p>	Increase in additional survivors per 100 cases (W-statistic)	Group 1 vs. group 2: 1.80 to 3.73; ns	TRISS method	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 4</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: + Factor ascertainment: + Outcome</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	<p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n=1768</p>	<p>p=0.025 ISS (mean): 16/ 14 ISS ≥15 (%): 52.3/ 48.1 p=0.131 GCS ≤8 (%): 10/ 8.5 p=0.475</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b></p> <p>Group 1: Major trauma centres</p> <p>Group 2: Non major trauma centres</p>				<p>measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: -</p>
<p>Pracht E. et al., Survival advantage for elderly trauma patients treated in a designated trauma center, Journal of trauma.; 2011. 71: p. 69-77</p>	<p><b>Country</b> USA</p> <p><b>Date source</b> Florida inpatient hospital data compiled from Agency for Health Care Administration</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> 2003-2007</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Level I,level II or pediatric: n=21</p> <p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n=28,988</p>	<p><b>Inclusion</b> ICD-9-CM indicating fractures others than those related to skull, neck and trunk (ICD-9CM codes 810-829), fractures of skull, neck and trunk, intracranial injury, and spinal cord injuries (ICD9-CM codes 800-809,850-854, and 952), internal injury of the thorax, abdomen, or pelvis (ICD-9CM codes 860-869), injury of blood vessels codes 900-904), and burns</p> <p>Designation of the hospitalization as emergent, as opposed to urgent or elective</p> <p>At least one injury associated with a severe risk of mortality (ICISS &lt;0.85)</p> <p>Aged ≥65 years</p>	<p>Mortality</p>	<p>Trauma centre vs. no trauma centre; trauma center&lt;non- trauma center; sign.</p> <p>Level I trauma centre vs. level II trauma centre; level I&gt;level II; 0.16</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 4</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: - Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement:</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
		<p><b>Exclusion</b> NR</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> Skull or spinal cord injury (%): 61.65 TBI (%): 34.61</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  I (Level I)  level II hospital  No dedicated trauma centre</p>				<p>+ Confounding: ?  Statistical analysis: -</p>
<p>Sugerman D. et al., Patients with severe traumatic brain injury transferred to a level I or level II center: United States, 2007 to 2009, Journal of trauma acute care surgery, 2012. 73 (6): p. 1491-99</p>	<p><b>Country</b> USA</p> <p><b>Date source</b> American College of Surgeons National Trauma Databank (NTDB) National Sample Population (NSP)</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> 2007-2009</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Level I or Level II: n = 453</p>	<p><b>Inclusion</b> ICD-9-CM codes 800.0-959.9 and died for injury of patients died, transferred in or out of sample facility, or were considered as an admission based on a particular trauma centers' criteria Sent directly from the scene of injury and those transferred from another facility</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> &lt;18 years ISS &lt;16 GCS of 6 Head AIS &lt;3</p>	<p>Mortality</p>	<p>Group 2 vs. group 1; OR=0.79; 0.64-0.96.  Level II vs. level I trauma centre; OR=0.69; 0.52-0.9</p>	<p>Age, comorbidities, head AIS score, SBP, sex, race-ethnicity, transfer status, primary player, trauma centre level, transportation mode, isolated TBI, mechanism of injury, TBI type</p>	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: +</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	<p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n=51,300</p>	<p>Ssevere AIS <math>\geq 3</math> injury in non-head region</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> Age (mean): 50.39/ 59.67</p> <p>Male (%): 72.9/ 66.1</p> <p>Penetrating injuries (%): 11.1/ 5.0</p> <p>ISS 16-24 (%): 72.1/ 81.1 ISS <math>\geq 25</math> (%): 27.9/ 18.9</p> <p>GCS 3-4 (%): 37.5/ 37.7 GCS 5-6 (%): 8.3/6.3 GCS 7-8 (%): 11.0/ 5.8</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b></p> <p>Group 1: direct taken from scene to level I or II</p> <p>Group 2: transferred from another hospital to the level I/II hospital</p>				<p>Outcome measurement: +</p> <p>Confounding: +</p> <p>Statistical analysis: +</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
Nirula R. et al., Scoop and run to the trauma center or stay and play at the local hospital: Hospital transfer's effect on mortality Journal of trauma: 2010. 69 (3): p. 595-601.	<p><b>Country</b> USA</p> <p><b>Date source</b> Secondary analysis of an ongoing large multicentre prospective cohort study</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> April 2004 to June 2007</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Level I trauma center</p> <p>First seen at a non-trauma center</p> <p><b>Patients analyzed</b> n=1105</p>	<p><b>Inclusion</b> ≥16 years Blunt trauma Arrival at hospital within 6 hours of injury Either hypotension (&lt;90) or an elevated base deficit (≥6) Blood transfusion within 12 hours of injury Any body region exclusive brain with an abbreviated Injury Scale score ≥2 Intact cervical spine cord to exclude those with isolated severe head injuries or spinal cord lesions respectively</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> NR</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> Age (mean): 40.9/ 43.8 Male (%): 66.0/ 63.8 ISS (mean): 31/ 31</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  Group 1: direct triage to a level I trauma center  Group 2: first seen in a non-trauma center and then transferred to a level I trauma center</p>	Mortality	Group 2 vs. group 1; OR=2.8; 1.3-5.7.	Time and volume of resuscitation, age, race, cardiac disease, APACHE II, SBP, base deficit, ISS, INR (independent predictors)	<p><b>Study type</b> Cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 4</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: - Statistical analysis: +</p>
Ruchholtz S. et	<b>Country</b>	<b>Inclusion</b>	Difference between	Group 3 vs. group 2 vs. group 1	RISC score	<b>Study type</b>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
al., Implementation of a nationwide trauma network for the care of severely injured patients. Journal of trauma acute care surgery: 2014. 76 (6): p. 1456-1461.	Germany  <b>Date source</b> Trauma registry of the DGU  <b>Observation period</b> 2012  <b>Hospitals analysed</b> Supra-regional trauma center: n=92 Regional trauma center: n=210 Local trauma center: n=202  <b>Patients analyzed</b> Supra-regional trauma center: n=10,979 Regional trauma center: n=6,513 Local trauma center: n=1,632 n= 4,761 (complete cases)	Admitted to a German trauma center Complete cases  <b>Exclusion</b> NR  <b>Patient characteristics LTCs/ RTCs/ STCs)</b> Age (mean(SD)): 53 (22)/ 50 (22)/ 48 (22) Male (%): 69.6/ 70.6/ 70.7 ISS (mean(SD)): 16 (10)/ 18 (12)/ 21 (13) GCS score <9 on scene (%): 8.3/ 15.2/ 24.7  <b>Definition of comparison groups</b>  Group 1: Patients admitted to a supra-regional trauma center (STC) Group 2: Patients admitted to a regional trauma center (RTC) Group 3: Patients admitted to a local trauma center (LTC)	expected and observed mortality hospital Mortality (expected/observed)  Mortality	(expected/observed); 9.0% / 7.0%; 12.1%/10.7%; 15.1%/ 13.3%; NR  Group 3 vs. group 2 vs. group 1; 5.9% vs. 10.2 % vs. 13.3%; <0.001	Univariate	Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +
Ruchholtz S. et al., TraumaNetzwerk DGU und TraumaRegister DGU, Chirurg: 2013. 84: p. 730-38.	<b>Country</b> Deutschland  <b>Date source</b> TraumaRegister der DGU  <b>Observation period</b> 2008-2011	<b>Inclusion</b> NR  <b>Exclusion</b> NR  <b>Patient characteristics (LTZ/ RTZ/ ÚTZ)</b> Alter (MW±SD): 53±22/ 49±22/ 47 ±22 Männer (%):69.8/ 71.5/ 72.8	Klinikletalität  Differenz von beobachteter und erwarteter Mortalität	Group 1 vs. group 2 vs. group 3; 8.9% vs. 12.6 % vs. 15.1%; NR  Group 1 vs. group 2 vs. group 3; group 1 > group 2 > group 3; NR  Group 1 vs. group 2 vs. group 3; group 1 > group 2 > group 3; NR	Univariate  TRISS score  RISC-Score	<b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study  <b>Level of evidence</b> 2b

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	<p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Lokale Traumazentren: n= 177 Regionale Traumazentren: n=174 Überregionale Traumazentren: n= 86</p> <p><b>Patients analyzed</b> Lokale Traumazentren: n= 1551 Regionale Traumazentren: n=7971 Überregionale Traumazentren: n= 15,757</p>	<p>ISS (MW±SD): 19.1±10/ 21.7±12/24.0±13 Schock am Unfallort (%): 11.3/ 13.9/ 16.9 GCS &lt;9 am Unfallort (%): 9.8/ 19.6/ 29.3 Klinikletalität (%): 8.9/ 12.6/ 15.1</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b></p> <p>Gruppe 1: Lokale Traumazentren (LTZ)</p> <p>Gruppe 2: Regionale Traumazentren (RTZ)</p> <p>Gruppe 3: Überregionale Traumazentren (ÜTZ)</p>				<p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ? Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: + Confounding: + Statistical analysis: +</p>
Gabbe B. et al., Improved functional outcomes for major trauma patients in regionalized, inclusive trauma system, Annals of surgery: 2012. 255 (6): p. 1009-15.	<p><b>Country</b> Australia</p> <p><b>Date source</b> Victorian state trauma registry (VSTR)</p> <p><b>Observation period</b> October 2006 to June 2009</p> <p><b>Hospitals analysed</b> Major trauma service (level I): n=3</p>	<p><b>Inclusion</b> ISS &gt;15 Age ≥18 years Blunt major trauma</p> <p><b>Exclusion</b> NR</p> <p><b>Patient characteristics</b> NR</p> <p><b>Definition of comparison groups</b> Group 1: Management with</p>	(better) functional outcome (Glasgow Outcome Scale, 12 month)	Group 2 vs. group 1: OR= 0.82; 0.69, 0.97	Age, gender, comorbid status, and other population descriptor	<p><b>Study type</b> Registry based cohort study</p> <p><b>Level of evidence</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Participation: + Attrition: ?</p>

Study/reference	Country, observation period, number of analyzed hospitals and patients	Inclusion, exclusion criteria and baseline characteristics of study population	Outcome	Effect (effect direction or compared categories; effect measure and size; 95% CI or p-value)	Adjustment factors	Study type, risk of bias
	Other NR  <i>Patients analyzed</i> n=4451	major trauma service (level I trauma service)  Group 2: other management				Factor ascertainment: + Outcome measurement: ? Confounding: ? Statistical analysis: +

### 1.10 Massenansturm von Verletzten (MANV)

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## 2 Schockraum

### 2.1 Einleitung

### 2.2 Der Schockraum – personelle und apparative Voraussetzungen

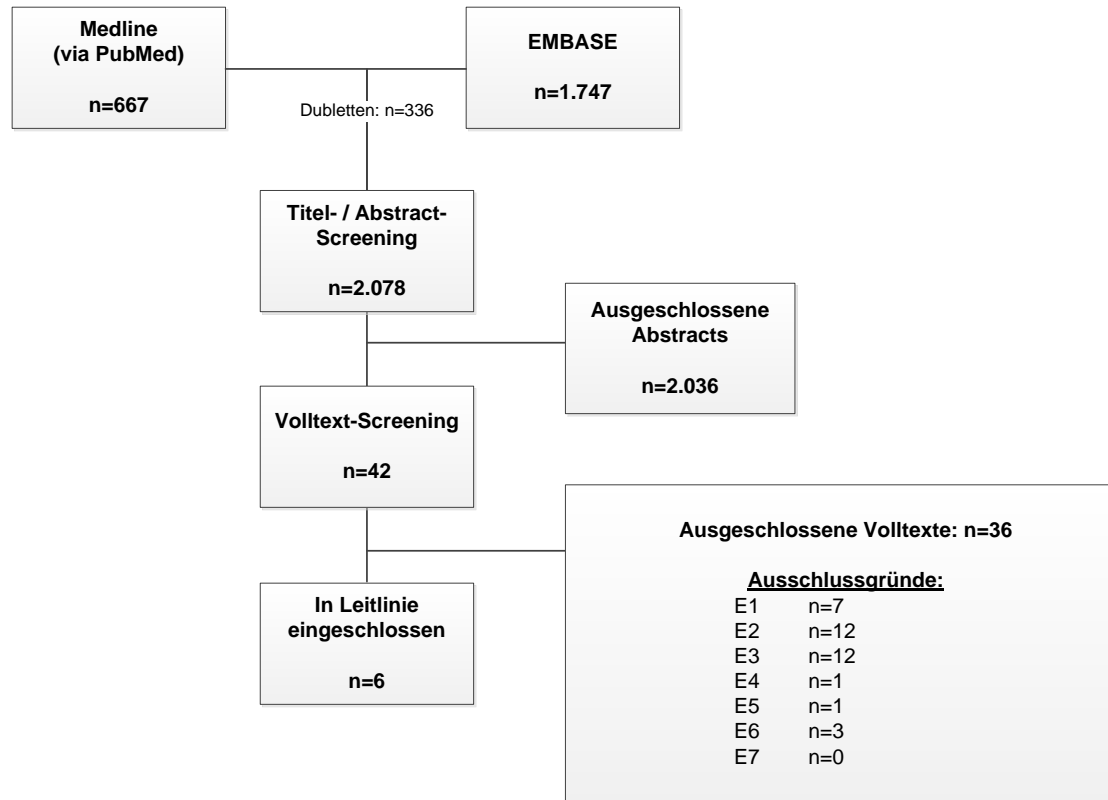
Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 2.3 Kriterien Schockraumaktivierung

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.



2.4 Thorax



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Yadav (2010)</b> Management of traumatic occult pneumothorax.</p> <p>Resuscitation, 2010. 81(9): 1063-8.</p> <p>Systematic review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The objective of this evidence-based review is to compare tube thoracostomy (TT) and observation alone in management of patients with OPTX while focusing on patient-oriented outcomes such as mortality, progression of pneumothorax, and complications."</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> - MEDLINE (1950 – 01/2010) - Embase (1995 – 01/2010) - Cochrane Library - clinical trials database of the National Institute of Health - Emergency Medical Abstracts - BestBETS</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - adult or pediatric trauma victims at first presentation after blunt or penetrating injury (population) - randomized to observation (intervention) or TT (comparison)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -studies that enrolled hemodynamically unstable patients</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b> [8] Enderson 1993 (40) [9] Brasel 1999 (39) [10] Ouellet 2009 (22)</p>	<p><b>Intervention group (IG)</b> observation [8-10]</p> <p><b>control group (CG)</b> - tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube through the 5th intercostal space in the midaxillary line [8]</p> <p>- tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube without the use of a trocar [9]</p> <p>- pleural drainage (including formal chest tube or any other indwelling drainage catheters) [10]</p>	<p><b>relative risks for various outcomes</b> <u>OPTX progression: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 38 (8 / 21)<sup>a</sup> / 0 (0 / 19); b [9]<sup>c</sup> 9.5 (2 / 21) / 5.6 (1 / 18); 1.7 (0.17-17.38) [10] 31 (4 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 2.8 (0.37-20.88)</p> <p><u>development of pneumonia: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 5 (1 / 21) / 5 (1 / 19); 0.9 (0.06-13.46) [9] 0 (0 / 21) / 11 (2 / 18); b [10] 8 (1 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 0.7 (0.04-9.58)</p> <p><u>development of empyema: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] 5 (1 / 21) / 0 (0 / 19); b [9] NR [10] NR</p> <p><u>mortality: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u> [8] NR [9] NR [10] 15 (2 / 13); 22 (2 / 9); 0.7 (0.11-4.01)</p> <p><sup>a</sup> including 3 with tension pneumothorax <sup>b</sup> cannot be determined due to zero events in one of the groups <sup>c</sup> Only cases that required major intervention such as tube thoracostomy or endotracheal intubation (for observation group) or additional chest tubes or endotracheal intubation (for tube thoracostomy group) were counted</p> <p><b>ICU length of stay</b> <u>IG / CG; mean difference (95% CI)</u> [8] (mean ±SEM) 3.2 ±1.3 / 2.8 ±0.8; 0.4 (-0.3-1.1) [9] (median [range]) 1 [0-9] / 1 [0-19]; 0* [10] (median) 4 / 3; +1**</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2a↓</b></p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: -</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Although the small sample size of the included trial warrants caution in interpretation of their results, they support the assertion that observation may be at least as safe and effective as tube thoracostomy for management of occult pneumothorax. There is, however, inadequate data to draw</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>hospital length of stay</b>                      IG / CG: mean difference (95% CI)                      [8] (mean ±SEM) 17.6 ±4.3 / 12.9 ±1.8; 4.7 (2.55-6.85)                      [9] (median [range]) 5 [1-30] / 8 [3-23]; -3*                      [10] (median) 16 / 10; +6**</p> <p>* not statistically significant                      ** statistical analysis not performed due to small sample size and the pilot nature of the study</p>	<p>any definitive conclusion on safety of expectant management in patients with occult pneumothorax that undergo positive pressure ventilation.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to methodological shortcomings, in particular in the primary studies included, like a lack of sample size calculation and a poor descriptions of the randomization process, the results should be interpreted with caution.</p>
<p><b>Kirkpatrick (2013)</b>                      Occult pneumothoraces in critical care: A prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial of pleural drainage for mechanically ventilated trauma patients with occult pneumothoraces.                       Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2013. 74(3): 747-55.                       randomized controlled trial (interim analysis of the Occult Pneumothoraces in Critical Care</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - ≥18 y                      - OPTX identified on CT                      - no preexisting chest drain or hemothorax                      - no respiratory compromise in the judgment of the attending clinician</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - if patients were not expected to survive                      - OPTXs felt to require drainage by the attending, treating physician</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 33.0 (25.0-48.0)                      drainage: 29.5 (22.0-45.0)                      p=0.344</p> <p><u>male: n (%)</u>                      observation: 34 (68.0)                      drainage: 27 (67.5)</p>	<p>trauma patients were enrolled within 6 hours of OPTX diagnosis if they were already undergone PPVe or upon commencing PPVe for an operative procedure if they were not ventilated at enrolment but within 24 h of hospital admission. Patients were randomized to (per attending physician's discretion):</p> <p><u>clinical observation (IG)</u>                      chest drain could be inserted if needed</p> <p><u>pleural drainage (CG)</u>                      traditional tube thoracostomy or any other percutaneous catheter</p>	<p><b>primary outcome</b>  <u>respiratory distress: n (%)</u>                      observation: 21 (42.0)                      drainage: 12 (30.0)                      p=0.225                      (RR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.40-1.27)</p> <p><b>secondary outcome</b>  <u>mortality: n(%)</u>                      observation: 4 (8.0)                      drainage: 4 (10)                      p=0.724                      (RR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.33-4.69)</p> <p><u>ICU [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 5.0 (2.0-11.5)                      drainage: 4.0 (1.0-9.5)                      p=0.365</p> <p><u>ventilator [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 3.0 (0-8.0)                      drainage: 2.5 (0-6.5)                      p=0.381</p> <p><u>hospital [days]: median (IQR)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias +                       Performance bias -                       Attrition bias +                       Detection bias ?                      (+ + + - ?)</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      “Our results suggest that OPTXs may be safely observed in hemodynamically stable patients undergoing PPVe just for an operation, although one third of those requiring a week or more of ICU care received drainage, and tension PTXs still occur. Complications of pleural drainage remain unacceptably high, and</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>(OPTICC) RCT</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Because recommendations for managing OPTXs in those requiring positive pressure ventilation (PPVe) are conflicting, we report an interim analysis of the outcomes of 90 trauma patients requiring PPVe enrolled in an ongoing multicenter randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing pleural drainage versus close clinical observation."</p>	<p>p=1.00</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [Ball index]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 16.8 (2.47-47.1) drainage: 15.0 (4.0-61.6) p=0.685</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [de Moya score]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 18.2 (15.0-25.0) drainage: 21.0 (16.0-28.0) p=0.371</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> observation: 34.0 (22-43) drainage: 36 (27-43) p=0.271</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> 54 / 41 <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 50 / 40</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> <u>IG</u> did not meet eligibility criteria (n=4) <u>CG</u> did not receive allocated therapy (n=1)</p> <p><b>follow-up</b> until hospital discharge or death</p>		<p>observation: 18.0 (10.0-47.0) drainage: 16.0 (8.5-42.0) p=0.776</p> <p><b>respiratory related</b> <u>tracheostomy: n (%)</u> observation: 5 (10.0) drainage: 3 (7.5) p=1.00</p> <p><u>ventilator-associated pneumonia: n (%)</u> observation: 13 (26.0) drainage: 7 (17.5) p=0.610</p> <p><u>acute lung injury / adult RD syndrome: n (%)</u> observation: 4 (8.0) drainage: 4 (10.0) p=1.00</p> <p><u>empyema: n (%)</u> observation: NR drainage: NR</p> <p><u>pleural drainage duration [days]: median (IQR)</u> observation: NR drainage: 5.0 (4.0-8.0)</p>	<p>future work should attempt to delineate specific factors among those observed that warrant prophylactic drainage."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of performance bias due to missing blinding.</p>
<p><b>Ouellet (2009)</b> The OPTICC trial: a multi-institutional study of occult pneumothoraces in critical care.  American Journal</p>	<p><b>Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Yadav (2010)“ inkludiert ist.</b></p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
of Surgery, 2009. 197(5): 581-6.				
<p><b>Yi (2012)</b> Management of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using a central venous catheter.</p> <p>J Zhejiang Univ Sci B, 2012. 13(1): 43-8.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "...we recently investigated the treatment of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using central venous catheters (CVCs) instead of traditional chest tubes. In this study, we compared the efficacy and safety of CVCs with those of traditional chest tubes."</p>	<p><b>region</b> China</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - confirmed by ultrasonography or CT to have hemothorax caused by blunt trauma, with bleeding volumes of over 500 ml in the thoracic cavity</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - coma - being prescribed sedative or anodyne within 2 d - coagulated hemothorax - infectious hemothorax - hemopneumothorax - bilateral hemothorax - euplastic hemothorax -coagulation dysfunction - history of tumor - pleurisy - pleural effusion</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male (n)/ female (n)</u> 266 / 151</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> 36.4 (14-86)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD (range)</u> 23.4 ±10.4 (14-41)</p> <p>all p&gt;0.05</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u></p>	<p><b>pleural drainage using a CVC</b> - most of puncture points located at fifth or sixth spatium intercostale along the midaxillary line - CVC (1.7-mm diameter, 16-gauge;Arrow International, Reading, PA, USA) inserted at the puncture point using the Seldinger technique to a depth of 8–15 cm</p> <p>-external end of the CVC connected to a drainage bag and the CVC rinsed with 20 ml of physiological saline once every 8 h.</p> <p><b>conventional chest tube group</b> - skin was incised along the sixth or seventh spatium intercostale around the midaxillary line on the affected side</p> <p>- silicone chest tube (about 2 cm external diameter) inserted through the incision according to BTS guidelines for the insertion of a chest drain</p> <p>- external end of the tube was connected to a water-sealed drainage bottle, which was replaced once daily</p> <p><b>Clinical observations</b> <u>when the 24-h drainage volume was &lt;100 ml on two consecutive days</u></p>	<p><b>comparison of correlative data between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b> <u>drainage volume throughout the study [ml]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 890 ±150 chest tube: 840 ±110 p=NS</p> <p><u>operation time [min]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.5 ±1.5 chest tube:9.4 ±3.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>surgical wound healing time [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 2.9 ±0.4 chest tube:8.2 ±5.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with wound infection: n (%)</u> CVC: 0 (0) chest tube: 15 (7.8) p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with severe complications: n (%)</u> CVC: 15 (7.0) chest tube: 14 (7.3) p=NS</p> <p><u>success rate by the first thoracic drainage: n (%)</u> CVC: 175 (81.8) chest tube:154 (79.8) p=NS</p> <p><u>catheter/ tube indwelling time of successfully treated patients [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.6 ±2.5 chest tube: 5.0 ±1.7 p=NS</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "The use of an indwelling CVC is efficacious for the drainage of uncomplicated medium or large traumatic hemothoraxes, with the advantages of simple operation and minimal invasion. Although some severe complications may occur, they can be prevented by ultrasound-guided puncture and the use of adequately trained operators. Accordingly, it has the potential to replace the large-bore chest tube in the drainage of such hemothoraxes."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence and due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment. Furthermore, there is a high risk of performance bias due to the</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>220 / 197  <u>Analysed (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u>                      214 / 193</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      progressive hemothorax and emergency chest surgery (CVC: n=6; chest tube: n=4)</p>	<p>the residual volume of blood in the thoracic cavity was determined by ultrasonography, as described in our reports</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was &lt;200 ml</u>                      the treatment was considered to have been successful and the study was completed. The catheter/tube was then removed.</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was ≥200 ml</u>                      the treatment was regarded as unsuccessful, and the study was also terminated</p>	<p><b>comparison of the incidence of severe complications between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b></p> <p><u>severe pleural reaction: n</u>                      CVC: 1                      chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>reexpansion pulmonary edema: n</u>                      CVC: 2                      chest tube: 2</p> <p><u>organ wound by puncture needle: n</u>                      CVC: 2                      chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>pneumothorax: n</u>                      CVC: 3                      chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>coagulated or euplastic hemothorax, chest surgery performed</u>                      CVC: 7                      chest tube: 6</p> <p><u>infectious hemothorax: n</u>                      CVC: 0                      chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>sum: n (%)</u>                      CVC: 15 (7.0)                      chest tube: 14 (7.3)</p>	<p>lack of blinding.</p>
<p><b>Inaba (2012)</b>                      Does size matter?                      A prospective analysis of 28-32 versus 36-40 French chest tube size in trauma.</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - patients who had a chest tube places within the first 12 hours of admission for chest injury</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b>                      - Chest tube were placed with an open technique by surgical or emergency medicine residents supervised by attending physician                      -                      group assignment</p>	<p><b>Patients with Hemothorax:</b></p> <p><b>Overall complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b>                      Group Small: 16.7 (24 / 144)                      Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131)                      p=0.622</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias -                      Performance bias ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2012. 72(2): 422-7.</p> <p>non-randomized trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of chest tube size on clinically relevant outcomes including the incidence of retained hemothoraces, need for intervention, and pain."</p>	<p>- patients who died within 24 hours of chest tube insertion</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics patients with Hemothorax:</b> <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 36.9 ±17 Group Large: 34.6 ±15.9 p=0.260</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 86.1 (124 / 144) Group Large: 88.5 (116 / 131) p=0.545</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 18.3 ±10 Group Large: 19.5 ±10.3 p=0.355</p> <p><u>ISS≥25. % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 22.9 (33 / 144) Group Large: 35.1 (46 / 131) p=0.026</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8. % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 16.8 (22 / 131) p=0.033</p> <p><u>SBP&lt;90mm Hg (n / N)</u> Group Small: 5.6 (8 / 144) Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131) p=0.013</p> <p><u>Head AIS ≥3 (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 25.2 (33 / 131) p&lt;0.001</p>	<p>Size of tube was at the physicians or surgeons discretion</p> <p><b>Group small chest tube:</b> Chest tube size of 28 Fr and 32 Fr was used.</p> <p><b>Group large chest tube</b> Chest tube size of 36 Fr and 40 Fr was used.</p>	<p><b>Specific complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b> <u>Pneumonia:</u> Group Small: 4.9 (7 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.913</p> <p><u>Emphyema:</u> Group Small: 4.2 (6 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.867</p> <p><u>Retained Hemothorax:</u> Group Small: 11.8 (17 / 144) Group Large: 10.7 (14 / 131) p=0.770</p> <p><b><u>Patients with pneumothorax:</u></b></p> <p><b>Incidence of unresolved pneumothorax, %:</b> Group Small: 14 Group Large: 13 adj. p=0.620 adj. OR: 1.21 95%CI: 0.58-2.53</p> <p><b>Reinsertion of a chest tube for treatment of an unresolved pneumothorax:</b> no significant differences between the groups p=0.426</p> <p><b>VAS Pain score, mean ±SD</b> (patients evaluated n=158 (44.8%)) Group Small: 6 ±3.3 Group Large: 6.7 ±3 p=0.237</p>	<p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In conclusion, in this prospective analysis of the impact of chest tube size, whether a small or a large bore tube was used, for both hemothoraces and pneumothoraces, there was no difference in the rate of complications including retained hemothorax. There was also no difference in the need for reinsertion of a tube or the number of invasive procedures required to manage these complications. Likewise, there was no demonstrable difference in the pain attributed to the chest tube size. The choice of tube size for open insertion therefore did not impact outcomes. Further evaluation of percutaneously placed drainage systems is warranted."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias there were no randomization performed and the groups differed at baseline in important characteristics. Furthermore it is unclear if blinding was performed.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      293/ 353  <u>Hemothorax requiring chest tubes placement, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      233/ 275  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      144 (52.3)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      131 (47.7)</p> <p><u>Peumothorax with or without Hemothorax, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>                      238/ 281  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      150 (53.4)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):]</u>                      131 (46.6)</p>			
<p><b>Demetriades (2009)</b>                      Blunt traumatic thoracic aortic injuries: early or delayed repair-- results of an American Association for the Surgery of Trauma prospective study.                       J Trauma, 2009. 66(4): 967-73.                       prospective cohort study   <u>aim of the study</u></p>	<p><b>region</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - patients treated nonoperatively and those in extremis on arrival</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics:</b>  <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u>                      Group early: 39.1 ±17.7                      Group delayed: 39.9 ±19.1                      p=0.776</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u>                      Group early: 74.3 (81 / 109)                      Group delayed: 81.2 (56 / 69)                      p=0.290</p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b>                      Aortic repair by open or endovascular procedure.</p> <p>group assignment                      patients divided into two groups on the basis of the time from injury to definitive aortic repair:</p> <p><b>Early repair group:</b>                      Repair within ≤24 hours</p> <p><b>Delayed repair group:</b>                      Repair after 24 hours</p>	<p><b>Mortality: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 7.78 (1.69-35.7)                      adj. p= 0.008</p> <p><b>Adjusted<sup>†</sup> ICU days, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      -2.50 (-6.24-1.25)                      Adj. p=0.527</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 0.74 (0.39-1.41)                      adj. p= 0.361</p> <p><sup>†</sup>adjusted for severe extrathoracic trauma (AIS&gt;3 vs. AIS≤3), GCS ≤8, BP &lt;90, age (≤55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "Delayed repair of blunt TAI has significant survival benefits although it is associated with longer ICU or hospital lengths of stay than early repair. This study supports delayed repair in all patients irrespective of risk</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>"To evaluate the current practices in the surgical community regarding the timing of definitive aortic repair and its effect on outcomes."</p>	<p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u>                      Group early: 38.2 ±10.6                      Group delayed: 40.9 ±12.6                      p=0.123</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8, % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:23.1 (25 / 108)                      Group delayed: 26.9 (18 / 67)                      p=0.579</p> <p><u>Open repair % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:34.9 (38 / 109)                      Group delayed: 36.2 (25 / 69)                      p=0.852</p> <p><u>Endovascular repair % (n / N)</u>                      Group early:65.1 (71 / 109)                      Group delayed: 68.8 (44 / 69)                      p=0.852</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included [n]:</u>                      193  <u>patients early repair / with delayed repair [n]:</u>                      109 / 69  <u>analysed [n]:</u>                      178</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      - because of deficient documentation of the time from injury to procedure (n=15)</p>		<p><b>(95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 9.08 (0.88-93.78)                      adj. p= 0.064</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      -4.58 (-9.39-0.22)                      Adj. p=0.061</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 0.41 (0.18-0.96)                      adj. p= 0.040</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 9.39 (0.93-95.18)                      adj. p= 0.058</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>                      1.07 (-5.22-7.37)                      Adj. p=0.734</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b>                      Early vs. delayed repair: 1.92 (0.65-5.70)                      adj. p= 0.239</p> <p>*adjusted for GCS≤8, BP&lt;90, age (≤55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p>	<p>factors. Patients with major associated injuries are most likely to benefit from delayed repair."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to insufficient reporting the risk of bias is unclear. The results should be seen with caution.</p>

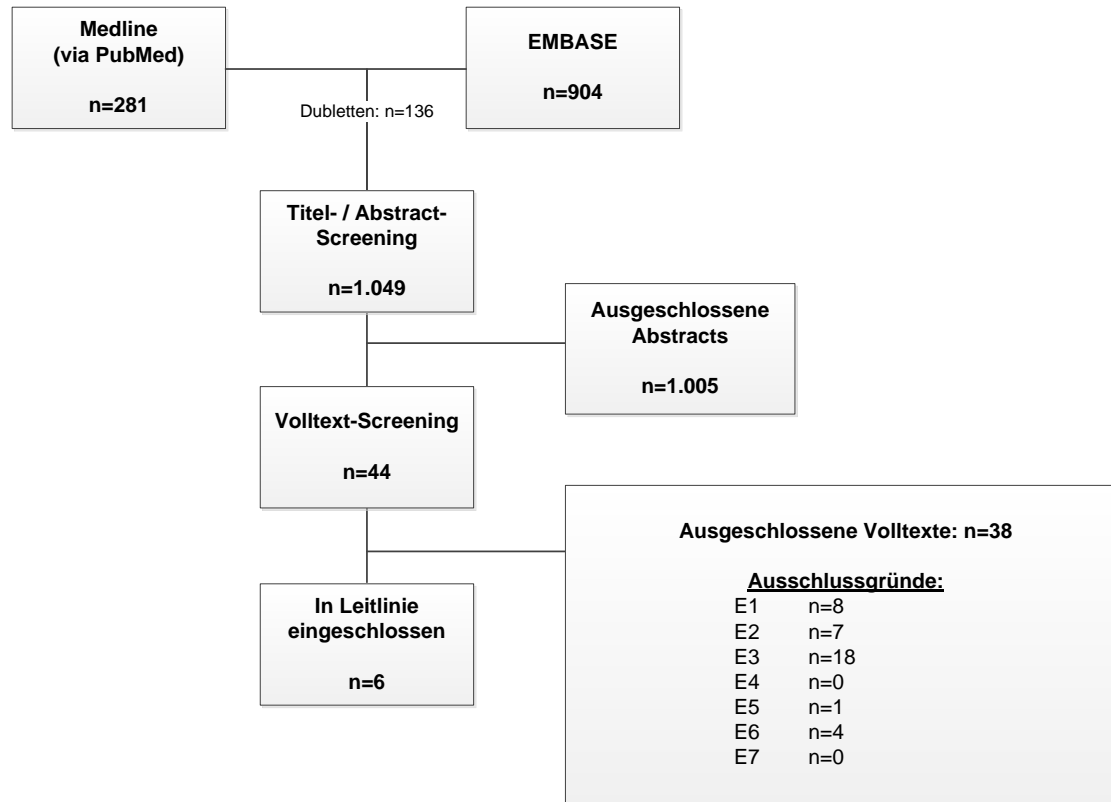
## **2.5 Abdomen**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## **2.6 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

2.7 Becken



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Burkhardt (2012)</b> Acute management and outcome of multiple trauma patients with pelvic disruptions</p> <p>Critical Care 2012, 16:R163</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "...to assess the initial fluid management for different Tile/OTA types of pelvic-ring fractures. Special attention was given to the patient's posttraumatic course, particularly intensive care unit (ICU) data and patient outcome."</p>	<p><b>region</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - reflecting pelvic-ring and acetabular fractures</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients with an unfavorable prognosis such as AIS head &gt;4 (n = 18) were excluded</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Type A: 40.9 ±19.8 Type B: 42.5 ±18.6 Type C: 42.9 ±19.4 (p=0.787)</p> <p><u>sex male: n (%)</u> Type A: 52 (65.8) Type B: 69 (58.5) Type C: 95 (64.6) (p=0.481)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Type A: 21.3 ±9.0 Type B: 27.6 ±11.2 Type C: 29.6 ±10.9 (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Prehospital ratio of patients in shock (SBP &lt;90mmHg): %</u> Type A: 11.9 Type B: 16.4 Type C: 26.3 (p=0.065)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> matched data from the German Pelvic Injury Register (PIR) and the TraumaRegister DGU</p>	<p><b>general examinations at admission</b> - Classifications were based on plain radiographs and computed tomography scans.</p> <p><b>groups:</b> <u>Type A (n=79):</u> - Mechanically stable pelvic-ring fractures <u>Type B (n=118):</u> - fractures with rotational instability alone <u>Type C (n=147):</u> - fractures with both rotational and translational instability</p> <p><b>Fluid resuscitation</b> <u>prehospital infusion volume (crystalloids+colloids) [ml] mean ±SD (n)</u> Type A: 1,072 ±881 (67) Type B: 1,608 ±1,096 (79) Type C: 1,596 ±1,017 (112) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Infusion volume ED to ICU (crystalloids+colloids) [ml] mean ±SD (n)</u> Type A: 1,991 ±1,975 (67) Type B: 2,645 ±2,438 (103) Type C: 3,587 ±2,565 (120) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Total infusion volume during initial resuscitation period (crystalloids</u></p>	<p><u>Ratio of patients in shock on ED arrival (SBP &lt;90mmHg): %</u> Type A: 4.3 Type B: 8.7 Type C: 18.9 (p=0.005)</p> <p><b>Blood transfusions</b> <u>Packed red blood cell concentrates ED to ICU [units] mean±SD (n)</u> Type A: 2.1 ±5.7 (42) Type B: 3.0 ±6.2 (54) Type C: 4.5 ±8.5 (83) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Fresh frozen plasma ED to ICU [units] mean±SD (n)</u> Type A: 1.7 ±4.9 (37) Type B: 2.7 ±6.3 (52) Type C: 3.8 ±7.5 (73) (p=0.010)</p> <p><b>Complications</b> <u>Multiple-organ-dysfunction syndrome [n] (%)</u> Type A: 17 (22.1) Type B: 22 (19.6) Type C: 45 (32.9) (p=0.042)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [n] (%)</u> Type A: 3 (3.9) Type B: 3 (2.7) Type C: 11 (8.1) (p=0.137)</p> <p><u>Days on ventilation [days] mean±SD</u> Type A: 4.3 ±6.7 Type B: 6.0 ±10.4 Type C: 7.7 ± 11.2 (p=0.039)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ? Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>author's conclusion</b> "The present study confirms the actuality of traditional trauma algorithms with initial massive fluid resuscitation in the recent therapy of multiple-trauma patients with pelvic disruptions. Low-volume resuscitation seems not yet accepted in practice in managing this special patient entity. Mechanically unstable pelvic-ring fractures type B/C (according to Tile/OTA classification) form a distinct entity that must be considered in future trauma algorithms. Increased pelvic-ring instability was related to increased fluid/transfusion requirements in the initial resuscitation period, as well as higher-severity injury score, the presence of shock and complications, and higher mortality rate."</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<b>follow up</b> NR	<u>+colloids) [ml] mean ±SD (n)</u> Type A: 3,173 ±2,613 (57) Type B: 4,677 ±2,976 (72) Type C: 5,476 ±3,121 (93) (p<0.001)	<u>ICU length of stay [days] mean±SD</u> Type A: 9.4 ±9.9 Type B: 10.6 ±11.2 Type C: 13.3 ± 12.9 (p=0.031)  <b>mortality n (%)</b> Type A: 4 (5.1) Type B: 8 (6.8) Type C: 16 (10.9) (p=NS)	<b>reviewer's conclusion</b> Because of the retrospective analysis and the associated non-specified interventions (missing fluid resuscitation algorithms,...), the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.
<b>Enninghorst (2010)</b> Acute Definitive Internal Fixation of Pelvic Ring Fractures in Polytrauma Patients: A Feasible Option  J Trauma. 2010;68: 935–941  comparative registry study  <u>aim of the study</u> “...evaluate the safety and efficiency of acute pelvic ORIF by comparing its short-term outcomes with those who had staged surgery (late ORIF).”	<b>region</b> Australia  <b>inclusion criteria</b> - May 2005 to October 2008 - consecutive adult patients (>18 years) - high-energy unstable pelvic ring injuries were considered if : (1) the pelvic injury pattern dictated iliosacral screw insertion (posterior lesion) and/or symphyseal plating (anterior lesion) and (2) the patients were with multiple injuries (ISS value >17).  <b>exclusion criteria</b> - Unstable pelvic fractures requiring extensive open surgery for the anterior or posterior parts of the pelvic ring  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Early: 48 ± 22 Late: 40 ± 14 (p=NS)  <u>sex male: %</u> Early: 82	<b>general examinations at admission</b> - arterial hemorrhage control (pelvic angiography or laparotomy) took priority. - pelvic fracture patients are taken to a prewarmed (28°C) OR, crystalloid challenges are avoided, and resuscitation is aimed to 1:1 ratios of plasma and packed red blood cell (institutional massive transfusion protocol) supplemented with platelets and cryoprecipitate. - Depending on the fracture pattern and the availability of pelvic specialist surgeon, acute temporary external or acute definitive internal fixation is performed.  <b>Groups (according to timing of surgery):</b> <u>Early (n=18):</u> =acute ORIF (open-reduction internal fixation) within 24h of presentation  <u>Late (n=27):</u> =late ORIF after >24h	<b>mortality (overall) %</b> Early: 0 Late: 3 (p=NS)  <b>Complications</b> <u>pulmonary embolus: n</u> Early: 0 Late: 0 (p=NS)  <u>deep venous thrombosis: n (%)</u> Early: 1 (6) Late: 2 (8) (p=NS)  <u>Pneumonia: n (%)</u> Early: 0 Late: 4 (15.4) (p=NS)  <u>deep infection: n (%)</u> Early:0 Late:1 (4) (p=NR)  <u>superficial pin tract infection: n (%)</u> Early:0	<b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: -  Performance bias: ?  Attrition bias: +  Detection bias: ?  <b>author's conclusion</b> “Acute ORIF of unstable pelvic ring fractures within 6 hours could be safely performed even in severely shocked patients with multiple injuries. The procedure did not lead to increased rates of transfusion, mortality, intensive care unit LOS, or overall LOS. Furthermore, all these parameters showed a trend toward benefit

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Late: 79 (p=NS)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Early: 30 ±18 Late: 24 ±13 (p=NS)</p> <p><u>AIS: mean ±SD</u> Early: 3.7 ±1 Late: 3.4 ±1 (p=NS)</p> <p><u>BD: mean ±SD</u> Early: 7.4 ±4 Late: 4.9 ±2 (p&lt;0.05)</p> <p><u>lactate: mean ±SD</u> Early: 6.67 ±7 Late: 2.51 ±1.3 (p=NS)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> The Department of Traumatology has maintained a prospective pelvic fracture database since 2005.</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>	<p>- initial external fixation followed by late ORIF</p>	<p>Late:3 (11) (p=NR)</p> <p><b>PRBC (U/24h) ±SD</b> Early: 4.7 ±5 Late: 6.6 ±4 (p=NS)</p> <p><b>ICU LOS [days]: mean ±SD</b> Early: 2.9 ±2.5 Late: 3.7 ±3.6 (p=NS)</p> <p><b>fracture displacement (preoperative)</b> <u>symphyseal area (anterior): displacement [mm] mean ±SD</u> Early: 24 ±19.2 Late: 14 ±10.1 (p=NR)</p> <p><u>sacroiliac joint area (posterior): displacement [mm] mean ±SD</u> Early: 11.2 ±8.6 Late: 6.1 ±4.9 (p=NR)</p> <p><b>fracture displacement (postoperative)</b> <u>symphyseal area (anterior): displacement [mm] mean ±SD</u> Early: 7.5 ±4.0 Late: 5.4 ±4.1 (p=NR)</p> <p><u>sacroiliac joint area (posterior): displacement [mm] mean ±SD</u> Early: 3.1 ±1.7 Late: 2 ±1.8 (p=NR)</p>	<p>compared with a staged approach.”</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion</b> Due to the unclear treatment allocation and the incomplete blinding, the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Hauschild (2012)</b> Angioembolization for pelvic hemorrhage control: Results from the German pelvic injury register</p> <p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 73: 679-684</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "... to analyze the role of angiography and subsequent embolization in patients with pelvic fractures with computed tomography (CT) scan-proven vascular injuries on the basis of data from a large prospective multicenter register."</p>	<p><b>region</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with pelvic fractures diagnosed with associated vascular injuries as confirmed by enhanced CT</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ±SD (range)</u> Embolization: 52.3 ±15.4 (24.2-84.5) Nonembolization: 45.8 ±19.9 (9.6-94.6) (p=0.12)</p> <p><u>sex male: n (%)</u> Embolization: 14 (83.3) Nonembolization: 90 (66.6) (p=0.27)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD (range)</u> Embolization: 35.4 ±9.8 (9-48) Nonembolization: 35.1 ±14.2 (4-66) (p=0.83)</p> <p><u>Fracture Distribution According to Tile's Classification: n (%)</u> Embolization: A: 2 (11.8) B: 6 (35.3) C: 9 (52.9)</p> <p>Nonembolization: A: 19 (14.1) B: 24 (17.8) C: 92 (68.1) (p=0.26)</p> <p><u>Associated peripelvic soft tissue injuries: embolization / nonembolization (%)</u></p>	<p><b>Groups: n (%)</b> <u>Embolization: 17 (11.2)</u> - received conventional measures for hemorrhage control and additionally or alternatively underwent angiography and angioembolization - indication for angiography was a persistent Hb decrease, hemodynamic instability alongside a CT scan-proven pelvic vascular injury - all patients undergoing angiography also underwent angioembolization.</p> <p><u>Nonembolization: 135 (88.8)</u> received conventional measures for hemorrhage control</p>	<p><b>Emergency Measures [n Embolization / Nonembolization] (%)</b></p> <p><u>Pelvic belt or C clamp Effectiveness [7 / 46]: %</u> Embolization: 42.9 Nonembolization: 47.8 (p=0.70)</p> <p><u>External fixator Effectiveness [10 / 60]: %</u> Embolization: 60.0 Nonembolization: 78.3 (p=0.24)</p> <p><u>Definitive stabilisation Effectiveness [5 / 18]: %</u> Embolization: 80.0 Nonembolization: 76.5 (p=1.00)</p> <p><u>Retroperitoneal packing Effectiveness [7 / 84]: %</u> Embolization: 42.9 Nonembolization: 58.3 (p=0.44)</p> <p><u>Retroperitoneal packing Effectiveness [17 / 0]: %</u> Embolization: 17 (100) Nonembolization: - (p=NA)</p> <p><b>Exsanguination (overall): n (%)</b> Embolization: 0 (0) Nonembolization: 32 (23.7) (p=0.024)</p> <p><b>mortality (overall): n (%)</b> Embolization: 3 (17.6) Nonembolization: 44 (32.6) (p=0.27)</p> <p><b>Complications</b> <u>acute respiratory distress syndrome: n (%)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: - Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>author's conclusion</b> "When used alongside conventional measures, angioembolization is an effective complementary means for hemorrhage control in patients sustaining pelvic fracture-related vascular lesions. It might prove even more effective when performed early enough to avoid prolonged blood transfusion requirement."</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion</b> Due to the missing information regarding the fluid resuscitation strategies and red blood cell transfusion, the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Genitourinary tract: 23.5 / 22.2 (p=1) Lumbosacral plexus: 11.8 / 9.6 (p=0.68) Colon/rectum: 11.8 / 5.9 (p=0.31) Open fracture: 6.3 / 8.2 (p=1) Perineal soft tissue: 18.8 / 8.9 (p=0.2)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> prospective pelvic trauma register introduced by the German Society of Traumatology and the German Section of AO/ASIF International in 1991</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>		<p>Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 9 (6.7) (p=0.041)</p> <p><u>multiorgan failure: n (%)</u> Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 11 (8.2) (p=0.07)</p> <p><u>Infection: n (%)</u> Embolization: 1 (5.9) Nonembolization: 105 (7.4) (p=1.00)</p> <p><u>Neurologic deficit: n (%)</u> Embolization: 3 (17.7) Nonembolization: 5 (3.7) (p=0.046)</p> <p><u>Bleeding/hematoma: n (%)</u> Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 25 (18.5) (p=0.74)</p> <p><u>Other complication: n (%)</u> Embolization: 5 (29.4) Nonembolization: 21 (15.6) (p=0.17)</p>	
<p><b>Husmann (2011)</b> Letalität und Outcome beim Mehrfachverletzten nach schwerem Abdominal- und Beckentrauma Unfallchirurg 2011. 114 (8):705-712. vergleichende</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - AIS <math>\geq</math>4 für Becken (oder Abdomen) - ISS <math>\geq</math>16 Gesamtverletzungsschwere - Gabe von Erythrozytenkonzentraten während der initialen Schockraum- oder Operationsphase - primäre Aufnahme in ein beteiligtes Traumazentrum (keine Verlegungen) - Alter <math>\geq</math>16 Jahre - systolischer Blutdruck &lt;100 mmHg bei Erstkontakt - Angaben zu Volumengabe, Blutdruck am</p>	<p>Einteilung der beiden Gruppen nach präklinisch applizierter Volumenmenge (dokumentierte Mengen von Kristalloiden, Kolloiden und hyperonkotischen Lösungen): Gruppe 1: &lt;1.000 mL Gruppe 2: 1.000-2.000 mL Gruppe 3: 2.001-3.000 mL Gruppe 4: &gt;3.000 mL</p> <p><b><u>Beckentrauma (n=229)</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Beckentrauma</u></b> <u>Sepsis [alle Patienten] (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 23 Gruppe 2: 20 Gruppe 3: 11 Gruppe 4: 26 (p=0,25)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 8,0 Gruppe 2: 28,1 Gruppe 3: 14,3</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Registerauswertung</p> <p>Ziel der Studie „Vor der Sichtung aktueller Literatur ergeben sich somit 2 grundsätzliche Fragestellungen: - Kann die Menge an gegebenem Volumen die Letalität nach einem Trauma beeinflussen? - Kann die Menge an gegebenem Volumen die Auswirkungen des hämorrhagischen Schocks (Multiorganversagen [MOV], „systemic inflammatory response syndrome“ [SIRS], Sepsis) im posttraumatischen Verlauf beeinflussen?“</p> <p><b>(Für das LL-Kapitel „Becken“ wurden lediglich die Daten der Becken-traumata extrahiert, nicht jedoch die der Abdominal-</b></p>	<p>Unfallort, Erythrozytenkonzentratgabe und Hb bei Aufnahme als indirekte Blutungszeichen vorhanden</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> keine</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><b><u>Beckentrauma (n=229)</u></b></p> <p><u>Anzahl Patienten</u> Gruppe 1: 33 Gruppe 2: 83 Gruppe 3: 61 Gruppe 4: 52</p> <p><u>Alter [y]: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 47,8 Gruppe 2: 46,8 Gruppe 3: 42,8 Gruppe 4: 37,8 (p=0,02)</p> <p><u>Anteil männlicher Personen (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 58 Gruppe 2: 66 Gruppe 3: 66 Gruppe 4: 77 (p=0,29)</p> <p><u>Penetrierende Verletzungen (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 6 Gruppe 2: 8 Gruppe 3: 5 Gruppe 4: 9 (p=0,78)</p> <p><u>ISS: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 33,5 Gruppe 2: 32,8</p>	<p><u>Volumengabe präklinisch [mL]: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 724 Gruppe 2: 1.730 Gruppe 3: 2.650 Gruppe 4: 4.378 (p&lt;0,001)</p>	<p>Gruppe 4: 36,6 (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [alle Patienten] (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 41 Gruppe 2: 48 Gruppe 3: 35 Gruppe 4: 43 (p=0,53)</p> <p><u>Multiorganversagen [Patienten, die überlebten] (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 50,0 Gruppe 2: 67,7 Gruppe 3: 45,5 Gruppe 4: 60,6 (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Verstorben im Krankenhaus (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 18 Gruppe 2: 29 Gruppe 3: 23 Gruppe 4: 29 (p=0,59)</p> <p><u>Verstorben &lt;24h (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 12 Gruppe 2: 19 Gruppe 3: 11 Gruppe 4: 17 (p=0,56)</p>	<p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> „Patienten mit hoher Verletzungsschwere und nachgewiesener Blutung nach stumpfem Trauma im Bereich des Abdomens bzw. Beckens können von einer moderaten Volumengabe (&lt;1.000 mL) profitieren. Sie haben geringere Letalitätsraten und benötigen signifikant weniger Blutprodukte als Patienten, die mehr präklinisches Volumen erhalten haben. Hierbei sollte die Rettungszeit auf ein Mindestmaß reduziert werden. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie unterstützen die Empfehlungen, die bereits für das penetrierende Trauma getroffen wurden und neben einer kurzen Rettungszeit bei zurückhaltender Volumengabe einer permissiven Hypotension den Vorzug geben.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Es besteht ein gewisses Risiko eines Performance-Bias, da sich die Anzahl der erhaltenen EK's der Patienten mit einem Beckentrauma mit mehr als 10 EK's signifikant unterscheiden.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias												
<i>traumata.)</i>	<p>Gruppe 3: 32,5 Gruppe 4: 31,4 (p=0,75)</p> <p><u>GCS präklinisch: MW</u> Gruppe 1: 12,6 Gruppe 2: 10,9 Gruppe 3: 12,4 Gruppe 4: 11,7 (p=0,09)</p> <p><u>Anzahl Erythrozytenkonzentrate (n): MW</u> Gruppe 1: 10,2 Gruppe 2: 11,5 Gruppe 3: 15,0 Gruppe 4: 16,7 (p=0,03)</p> <p><u>Anteil Pat. mit &gt;10 Erythrozytenkonzentraten (%)</u> Gruppe 1: 45 Gruppe 2: 48 Gruppe 3: 52 Gruppe 4: 65 (p=0,19)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>															
<p><b>Pizanis (2013)</b> Emergency stabilization of the pelvic ring: Clinical comparison between three different techniques  Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 44: 1760–1764</p>	<p><b>region</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients with fractures or disruptions of the pelvic ring, recorded between April 30th 2004 and January 19th 2012 - patients were treated by circumferential sheets, binders, or c-clamps</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> who received a combination of different</p>	<p><b>general examinations at admission</b> - clinical and radiographic examination on initial admission to the institution contributing to the German Pelvic Trauma Registry. - Images included pelvic Xrays and, depending on the fracture type and medical condition of the patient, additional CT scans. - Examination and initial treatment of multiple trauma patients were</p>	<p><b>Independent variables predicting mortality</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OR (95%-CI)</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>higher age (per additional age year)</td> <td>1.05 (1.03-1.08)</td> <td>&lt;0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>additional packing (yes vs. no)</td> <td>3.24 (1.40-7.46)</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>higher ISS</td> <td>1.04 (1.01-1.07)</td> <td>0.01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OR (95%-CI)	p-value	higher age (per additional age year)	1.05 (1.03-1.08)	<0.001	additional packing (yes vs. no)	3.24 (1.40-7.46)	0.01	higher ISS	1.04 (1.01-1.07)	0.01	<p><b>level of evidence 2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p>
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higher age (per additional age year)	1.05 (1.03-1.08)	<0.001														
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reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "...to compare (i) demography, (ii) pattern and severity of injuries, (iii) time between admission and procedure, (iv) additional emergency measures, (v) transfusion requirement of packed red blood cells, (vi) length of hospital stay, (vii) mortality, and (viii) incidence of lethal pelvic bleeding between patients, which were treated by circumferential sheets, binders, and c-clamps for emergency stabilization of the pelvic ring."</p>	<p>emergency stabilization measures</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>age [y]: median</u>                      c-clamps: 42                      sheets: 47                      binders: 26                      (p=0.01)</p> <p><u>sex female: n (%)</u>                      c-clamps: 46 (35)                      sheets: 5 (16)                      binders: 10 (36)                      (p=0.12)</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u>                      c-clamps: 36 (29; 48)                      sheets: 34 (29; 50)                      binders: 34 (22; 41)                      (p=0.30)</p> <p><i>Pelvic ring fractures were classified using Tile's classification system; approximate estimate</i>  <u>Fracture Type: B / C (%)</u>                      c-clamps: 20/80                      sheets: 30/70                      binders:30/70                      (p=0.10)</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      German Pelvic Trauma Registry</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      NR</p>	<p>performed according to (ATLS) guidelines</p> <p><b>groups: included patients: n (%)</b>  <u>c-clamps: 133 (69)</u>  <u>sheets: 31 (16)</u>  <u>binders: 28 (15)</u></p>	<p>(per additional ISS-point)</p> <p>emergency stabilization measure 3.26 (1.15-9.26) 0.03 (sheet wrapping vs. c-clamp)</p> <p><u>number of packed RBC (during the first 6h after admission): median (IQR)</u>                      c-clamps: 7 (2; 10)                      sheets: 10 (4; 10)                      binders: 3 (0; 10)                      (p=0.26)</p> <p><i>approximately estimated Outcomes (deducted of the given graphs)</i>  <b>mortality: %</b>                      c-clamps: 21                      sheets: 39                      binders: 22                      (p=0.08)</p> <p><b>Incidence of lethal bleeding: %</b>                      c-clamps: 10                      sheets: 23                      binders: 5                      (p=0.02)</p>	<p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>author's conclusion</b>                      "Our data suggest that emergency stabilization of the pelvic ring by c-clamps in younger patients with lower ISS is associated with less mortality. Unadjusted analyses showed a lower rate of lethal pelvic bleeding for binders and c-clamps in comparison with sheet wrapping. Circumferential sheets and binders seem to be, however, faster applicable than the c-clamp."</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion</b>                      Due to the missing information regarding the allocation and the imbalance between the comparison groups, the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.</p>
<p><b>Stengel (2012)</b>                      Accuracy of single-pass whole-body computed tomography for detection of</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - blunt trauma transferred directly from scene to ED</p>	<p><i>(regarding just patients with multiple trauma)</i></p> <p><b>index test(s): n=360</b>                      - imaging was performed using a 64-slice multidetector CT scanner</p>	<p><i>(results for the pelvis of patients with multiple trauma: n=84)</i></p> <p><u>sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u>                      89.3 (80.6-95.0)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence 2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b>                      Patient Selection: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>injuries in patients with major blunt trauma</p> <p>CMAJ, May 15, 2012, 184(8): 869-876.</p> <p>cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "...to assess the accuracy of the pan-scan in detecting injuries to different body regions in patients with suspected major blunt trauma."</p>	<p>- a pan-scan was ordered in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if there was an injury mechanism that exposed the patient to a high risk of multiple trauma (i.e., a road traffic collision with presumed high-energy trauma, as evidenced by extrication or death of a car occupant, a pedestrian struck by a vehicle, or a fall from height)</li> <li>• if a technical rescue was required</li> <li>• if the patient had impaired physical or physiologic status (i.e., unconsciousness, intubation and ventilation, obvious signs of injury such as a bruise, hematoma, open wound or fracture, hemodynamic instability)</li> <li>• if the suspicion of severe trauma was confirmed by paramedics or emergency doctors on scene.</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age of all patients [y]: mean ±SD</u> 42.0 (19.4)</p> <p><u>Sex of all patients: male (%)</u> 74.3</p> <p><u>ISS of all patients: mean ±SD</u> 14.1 (13.0)</p> <p><u>Number of patients with multiple trauma (ISS &gt;15): n (%)</u> 360 (36.7)</p> <p><u>Number of patients with multiple trauma (ISS &gt;15) &amp; injury of the pelvis: n (% of all multiple injured patients)</u> 84 (23.0)</p>	<p>(Brilliance CT- 64, Philips, Cleveland, United States)</p> <p>- The images were read by the radiology consultant on call, and the results were immediately reported to the trauma team.</p> <p>- all images were independently reviewed a second time by two consultant radiologists to determine interobserver agreement.</p> <p><b>reference standard: n=unclear</b> - all collected data pertaining to the progress and outcome (i.e., all clinical, radiologic and interventional data, and both in-hospital and outpatient follow-up data) - two reviewers (M.W. and S.G.) independently scrutinized the electronic and paper charts of all included patients; they deliberately excluded the images and reports from the initial pan-scan. The charts included clinical and surgical notes, intraoperative findings, follow-up images, clinical follow-up and autopsy results.</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> NR</p>	<p><u>specificity: % (95% CI)</u> 99.3 (97.4-99.9)</p> <p><u>PPV: % (95% CI)</u> 97.4 (90.9-99.7)</p> <p><u>NPV: % (95% CI)</u> 96.8 (94.0-98.5)</p>	<p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: ?</p> <p>Flow and Timing: -</p> <p><b>author's conclusion</b> Positive pan-scan results are conclusive, but negative results require subsequent confirmation. Pan-scan algorithms reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk of missed injuries, and they should not replace close monitoring and clinical follow-up of patients with major trauma.</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion</b> Due to the imperfect reference standard there is a risk of a verification and/or misclassification bias.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	excluded from analysis (reasons)			

## 2.8 Urogenitaltrakt

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## 2.9 Wirbelsäule

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## **2.10 Extremitäten**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## **2.11 Hand**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## **2.12 Fuß**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

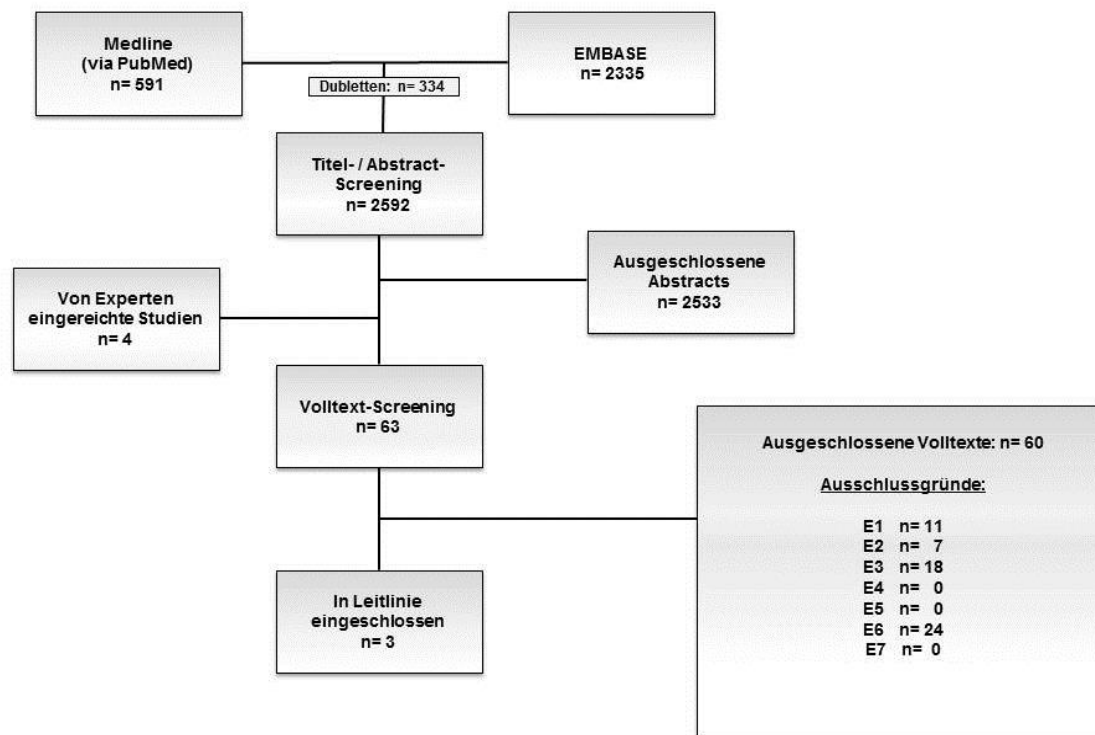
## **2.13 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

## **2.14 Hals**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 2.15 Reanimation



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Bakalos (2011)</b> Advanced life support versus basic life support in the pre-hospital setting: A meta-analysis</p> <p>Resuscitation, 2011. 82: 1,130-7</p> <p>Systematic Review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> The objective of this systematic review of controlled studies was to examine whether ALS, as opposed to BLS, increases patient survival in pre-hospital treatment and if so, to identify the patient groups that gain benefit.</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Scopus</p> <p>reference lists of identified studies and conference abstracts, clinical experts asked for missed trials, internet search to identify grey literature</p> <p>searched up to 31/07/2010</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - studies published in English - RCTs, CBA, and pseudo-randomised trials - comparing advanced to basic life support in patients with or without trauma in the pre-hospital setting</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> not reported</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b> (studies on non-trauma patients ignored)</p> <p>[21] Stiel 2008 (2,867) [22] Osterwalder 2003 (267) [23] Lee 2003 (1,888) [24] Liberman 2003 (9,405) [25] Eckstein 2000 (496) [26] Schmidt 1992 (407) [27] Garner 1999 (207) [28] Hamman 1991 (259) [29] Potter 1988 (1,061)</p>	<p><b>Advance life support (ALS) vs. basic life support (BLS) in the pre-hospital setting</b></p>	<p><b>survival at hospital discharge (ALS vs. BLS)</b> <u>ALS reduced probability of survival: OR (95%-CI)</u> 0.659 (0.594-0.732) p-value not reported</p> <p><u>sensitivity analysis (by exclusion of Liberman study): OR (95%-CI)</u> 0.892 (0.775-1.026) p-value not reported</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1a</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: +</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: -</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: ?.</p> <p>Publication bias: ?</p> <p>Conflict of interest: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "[...] in trauma patients our meta-analysis revealed that ALS care is not associated with increased survival."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the missing study characteristics the severity of included trauma patients is unclear.</p>
<p><b>Bonacchi (2013)</b> Extracorporeal life</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> extracorporeal life support (ECLS) team alerted</p>	<p>ECLS was initiated after a fast clinical and instrumental</p>	<p><b>univariate analysis of pre-extracorporeal life support implantation characteristics associated</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>support in patients with severe trauma: An advanced treatment strategy for refractory clinical settings.</p> <p>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2013. 145 (6): 1,617-26.</p> <p>prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> The study identifies the pre-ECLS characteristics of patients to predict the appropriateness of ECLS treatment.</p>	<p><b>contraindication / exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &gt;65 / 70 years</li> <li>- witnessed prolonged hypoxemia (eg, prolonged inefficacious resuscitation in trauma department)- potentially fatal preexisting disease</li> <li>- uncontrollable major bleeding (eg, aortic rupture)</li> </ul> <p>despite activation of ECLS team, ECLS not started in 12 patients due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- massive and intractable bleeding (skeletal, retroperitoneal, aortic lesions, n= 8)</li> <li>- certain prolonged hypoxemia (n=2)</li> <li>- advanced age (&gt;75 years, n=2)</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>ECLS type n (%)</u> venoarterial (VA): 14 (77.8) venovenous (VV): 4 (22.2)</p> <p><u>indication for VA-ECLS n (%)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cardiopulmonary, n=14 (77.8)</li> <li>- failure with shock, n=3 (16.7)</li> <li>- post-traumatic CA, n=11 (61.1)</li> </ul> <p><u>indication for VV-ECLS n (%)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- post-traumatic respiratory insufficiency with severe hypoxemia) or hypercapnic acidosis, n=4 (22.2)</li> </ul> <p><u>cannula insertion technique n (%)</u> surgical: 0 (0) percutaneous: 18 (100) cardiac arrest before ECLS: 11 (61)</p> <p><b>extracorporeal life support success versus failure number (%)</b></p>	<p>reevaluation performed by ECLS team members</p> <p>when possible (in 12 patients, 66.7% of total), total-body CT scan performed before</p> <p><b>groups</b> ECLS success versus failure</p>	<p><b>with extracorporeal life support failure (predictors of extracorporeal life support unsuitability)</b> <u>ISS &gt;63: OR (95%-CI)</u> 1.8 (1.193-2.724), p=0.037</p> <p><u>CA &gt;60 min: OR (95%-CI)</u> 2.96 (1.258-6.951), p=0.035</p> <p><u>emergency department application: OR (95%-CI)</u> 4.5 (1.258-6.951), p=0.0206</p> <p><u>pH &lt;7.01 (mean of last 3 evaluations) : OR (95%-CI)</u> 1.8 (1.193-2.715), p=0.037</p> <p><u>blood lactate &gt;14.1 mmol/L (mean of last 3 evaluation): OR (95%-CI)</u> 3.9 (1.860-8.177), p=0.183</p> <p><u>inotropic score &gt;270 µg/kg/min: OR (95%-CI)</u> 8.1 (2.775-23.643), p=0.0107</p> <p><u>total blood units &gt;22: OR (95%-CI)</u> 7.2 (1.09-25.019), p=0.0221</p> <p><u>Haemoglobin &lt;6.7 g/dL (mean of last 3 evaluations): OR (95%-CI)</u> 7.8 (1.04-5.819), p=0.0168</p> <p><u>bleeding time &gt;200 min: OR (95%-CI)</u> 6 (0.97-5.365), p=0.0234</p> <p><b>multivariate analysis (multivariate logistic regression stepwise model) of significant predictors associated with extracorporeal life support failure revealed by univariate analysis</b> <u>ISS &gt;63: OR (95%-CI)</u> 4.2748 (1.373-13.314), p=0.0407</p> <p><u>pH &lt;7.01 (mean of last 3 evaluations): OR (95%-CI)</u> 7.1738 (2.480-20.752), p=0.0137</p>	<p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: ?</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "ECLS seems to be a valuable option to resuscitate patients with severe trauma when conventional therapies are insufficient. ECLS is safe, feasible, and effective in providing hemodynamic support and blood gas exchange."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the missing data and methodological lacks the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>

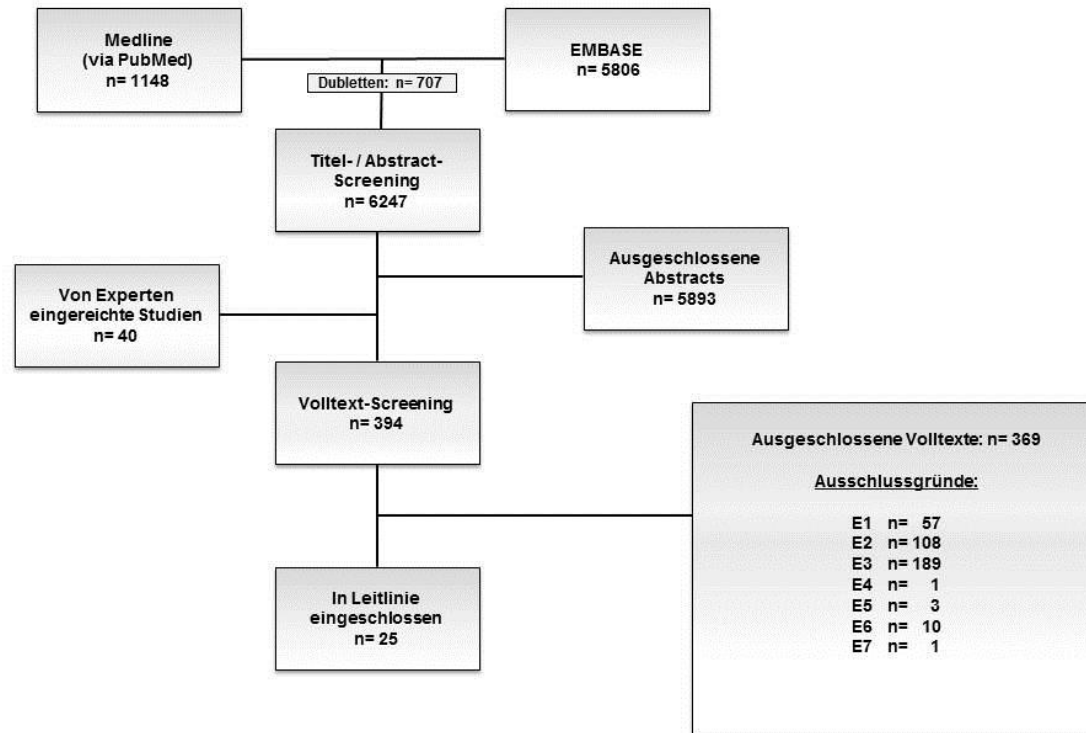
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>success: 14 (78) failure: 4 (22) (because of an incapability to maintain adequate ECLS flow and perfusion) p=0.7085</p> <p><u>age: mean (range)</u> success: 47.14 yrs. (16-68) failure: 43.25 yrs. (15-60)</p> <p><u>male (%) / female (%)</u> success: 71 / 29 failure: 50 / 50 p=0.569</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> success: 46.5 <math>\pm</math>16.3 failure: 65 <math>\pm</math>9.6 p=0.0365</p> <p><u>active bleeding time [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> success: 201.4 <math>\pm</math>90.9 failure: 385 <math>\pm</math>103.4 p=0.0032</p> <p><u>cardiac arrest duration [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> success: 56.4 <math>\pm</math>24.27 failure: 78.75 <math>\pm</math>8.54 p=0.0006</p> <p><u>inotropic score: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> success: 192.1 <math>\pm</math>50.6 failure: 307.5 <math>\pm</math>30.9 p=0.0006</p> <p><u>ECLS insertion location: ICU / Operating Room / ER</u> success: 72% / 14% / 14% failure: 0% / 0% / 100% p=0.0058</p>		<p><u>blood lactate &gt;14.4 mmol/L (mean of last 3 evaluation): OR (95%-CI)</u> 12.5063 (4.473-34.974), p=0.0251</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>blood units infused: mean ±SD</u>                      success: 11.86 ±5.3                      failure: 18.75 ±3.3                      p=0.015</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      data of polytraumatized patients who received ECLS support prospectively collected in our database</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      -</p>			
<p><b>Gräsner (2011)</b>                      Cardiopulmonary resuscitation traumatic cardiac arrest - there are survivors. An analysis of two national emergency registries.</p> <p>Critical Care, 2011. 15(6). R276</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      The aim of the present study was to analyze the outcome of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) after traumatic cardiac arrest by</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b>  <u>for German Resuscitation Registry (GRR)</u>                      - admission from the pre-hospital site of injury                      - ISS ≥9                      - admission to a hospital in Germany                      - available data about pre-hospital and early in-hospital CPR attempts (performed / not performed)                      - year of injury from 1993 to 2009</p> <p><u>for Trauma-Registry DGU (TR-DGU)</u>                      - same inclusion criteria as GRR, but without any CPR attempts</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      -</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><b>GRR</b>  <u>number of patients</u>                      - group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 95                      - group B: 273                      - group C: 3,673</p> <p><u>age: mean ±SD</u>                      - group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 52.7 ±22.8</p>	<p><b>groups</b></p> <p><u>GRR</u>                      - group A<sub>GRR</sub>: pre-hospital CPR with admission to hospital (ATH)                      - group B: pre-hospital CPR without return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC)/ATH                      - group C: cardiac control group with ROSC</p> <p><u>TR-DGU</u>                      - group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: pre-hospital CPR and ATH                      - group D: trauma control group without any CPR</p>	<p><b>GRR</b>  <u>dead on scene or ongoing CPR at hospital admission: n (%)</u>                      - group B: 273 (74.2)</p> <p><u>hospital admission after ROSC: n (%)</u>                      - group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 95 (25.8)</p> <p><b>TR-DGU</b>  <u>24h mortality: %</u>                      - group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 51.4                      - group D: 5.5</p> <p><u>hospital mortality</u>                      - group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 72.9                      - group D: 12.5</p> <p><b>overview of hospital mortality rates, based on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (pre-hospital) and initial circulation (blood pressure)</b>                      - patients without any circulation at initial pre-hospital assessment had an even poorer outcome (n = 279; mortality rate 84%), whereas the initial presence of blood pressure was more beneficial (n = 279; mortality rate 64%),                      - approx. one of three patients (n=268; 33%) required additional CPR during initial treatment after hospital admission, these patients had a poorer outcome</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "Starting CPR may be worthwhile in patients with cardiac arrest following trauma. Trauma management programs that undervalue CPR after trauma should be discussed critically."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to the missing data and methodological lacks the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
combining data from two different large national registries in Germany.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group B: 50.7 ±22.2</li> <li>- group C: 67.0 ±15.1</li> </ul> <p><u>male gender: %</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 66.0</li> <li>- group B: 74.8</li> <li>- group C: 68.8</li> </ul> <p><u>cardiac arrest witnessed: no/ by lay people/ by EMS %</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 33.7/ 50.5/ 15.8</li> <li>- group B: 45.1/ 46.9/ 8.1</li> <li>- group C: 25.4/ 59.3/ 15.3</li> </ul> <p><u>bystander CPR: %</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 16.0</li> <li>- group B: 13.2</li> <li>- group C: 21.6</li> </ul> <p><u>use of defibrillator: %</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>GRR</sub>: 31.6</li> <li>- group B: 26.4</li> <li>- group C: 70.1</li> </ul> <p><b>TR-DGU</b></p> <p><u>number of patients</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 814</li> <li>- group D: 25,366</li> </ul> <p><u>age: mean ±SD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 44.1 ±21.8</li> <li>- group D: 42.2 ±20.6</li> </ul> <p><u>male gender: %</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 72.2</li> <li>- group D: 72.9</li> </ul> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 39.9 ±19.7</li> <li>- group D: 24.0 ±12.5</li> </ul>		<p>(mortality rate 87%) than those who did not require any additional in-hospital CPR attempts (mortality rate 66%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients who received pre-hospital and in-hospital CPR and in whom blood pressure was not detectable initially had the poorest outcome (n = 83; mortality rate 93%)</li> </ul> <p><b>summary of the results from the GRR and TR-DGU for patients with traumatic CA in whom CPR was started</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- primary outcome calculated for an arbitrary group of trauma patients with CA in whom CPR was initiated (defined as 100%)</li> <li>- ROSC achieved in 29%, excluding patients who subsequently died pre-hospital or who had ongoing CPR on admission (3%), 26% of patients ATH with spontaneous circulation.</li> <li>- about half of these patients died ≤24h, resulting in 13% survivors beyond 24h, only 7% of the patients survived until hospital discharge</li> </ul>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>CPR: %</u>                      - group A<sub>TR-DGU</sub>: 36.1                      - group D: 0</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      - German Resuscitation Registry                      - Trauma-Registry-DGU                      no information available about whether or not individual patients included in both registries in parallel</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      -</p>			

## 2.16 Gerinnungssystem



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Acker (2014)</b> Blood component transfusion increases the risk of death in children with traumatic brain injury.</p> <p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2014;76, No 4: 1082Y1088.</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> to investigate the association between blood transfusion and infectious complications and outcomes in children with TBI.</p>	<p><b>Region</b> USA, 2002 to 2011</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - ≤18 years - admitted to hospital and survived greater than 24 hours - TBI</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria:</b> - craniotomy, thoracotomy, exploratory laparotomy, or any orthopaedic procedure during their hospitalization</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>Male sex :n (%)</u> Transfusion: 120 (67.4) No transfusion: 940 (65.8) (p=0.6641)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: mean (SD)</u> Transfusion: 4.3 (5.5) No transfusion: 6.6 (5.6) (p&lt;0.0001)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u> Transfusion: 26.7 (8.8) No transfusion: 15.3 (8.3) (p&lt;0.0001)</p> <p><u>GCS score: n (%)</u> <u>≤9</u> Transfusion: 118 (66.3) No transfusion: 194 (13.6)</p> <p><u>9-12</u> Transfusion: 28 (15,7) No transfusion: 123 (8,6)</p> <p><u>≥12</u> Transfusion: 32 (18)</p>	<p><b>Treatment: transfusion</b></p> <p><b>Transfusion:</b> - any type of blood product transfusion</p> <p><b>No transfusion:</b> -no transfusion</p>	<p><b>Survived to hospital discharge: n (%)</b> Transfusion: 143 (80.3) No transfusion: 1411 (98.9) (p&lt;0.0001) Adjusted OR*; no transfusion vs. transfusion (95%CI)=2.414 (1.163-5.009) p=0.0180</p> <p><b>complications</b></p> <p><b>Pneumonia: n (%)</b> Transfusion: 23 (15.9) No transfusion: 19 (1.3) (p&lt;0.0001) Adjusted OR* no transfusion vs. transfusion (95%CI)=1.667 (0.796-3.491) p=0.1758</p> <p><b>Sepsis: n (%)</b> Transfusion: 3 (1.7) No transfusion: 1 (0.1) (p=0.005) Adjusted OR* no transfusion vs. transfusion (95%CI)=21.96 (0.631-764.5) p=0.0881</p> <p>* Multivariate model also included GCS score, age category, male, and ISS.</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b<sub>↓</sub></b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: - Attrition bias: + Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Pediatric patients sustaining TBI who receive blood transfusion and do not require operative intervention have worse outcomes compared with patients who do not receive transfusion. This includes an increased risk of death. These data suggest that a transfusion trigger of hemoglobin level at 8.0 g/dL in injured children with TBI may be beneficial.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the differences in baseline characteristics (e.g. severity of coagulopathy) and methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias												
	No transfusion: 1112 (77.8) (p<0.0001)  <b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included [n=1607]</u> Transfusion: 178 No transfusion : 1429															
<b>Boffard(2009)</b> The treatment of bleeding is to stop the bleeding! Treatment of trauma-related hemorrhage.  Transfusion, 49(SUPPL.5): p. 240S-247S.  Randomized controlled trial	Wurde nicht extrahiert, da dieser Artikel bereits im <b>SR von Curry 2011</b> enthalten ist.															
<b>Brown (2014)</b> Pretrauma center red blood cell transfusion is associated with reduced mortality and coagulopathy in severely injured patients with blunt trauma  Ann Surg 20014; 00:1-9  Prospective cohort	<b>Region</b> USA  <b>inclusion criteria</b> (inkl. möglicher Definition Polytrauma)- Blunt mechanism of trauma - Presence of prehospital or emergency department hypotension [systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHG] or elevated base deficit (>6 mEq/l) - RBC transfusion within the first 12 h - Any body region excl. brain injury with AIS ≥2 - Arrival at trauma center within 2 h of injury	<b>treatment groups</b> <b>PTC RBC:</b> transfusion at any time before arrival at the study trauma centre PTC period RBCs units: mean, range: 1.3 (1.0-2.3)  <b>No PTC RBC:</b> No transfusion at any time before arrival at the study trauma centre  <b>Additional treatment characteristics</b> PTC crystalloids [L]: mean (range)	<b>mortality</b>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Odds ratio (95%-CI)</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24 h mortality</td> <td>0.04 (0.01-1.12)</td> <td>0.059</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-day mortality[HR]</td> <td>0.11 (0.02-0.54)</td> <td>&lt;0.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Odds of TIC</td> <td>0.08 (0.01-1.35)</td> <td>0.079</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Odds ratio (95%-CI)	p-value	24 h mortality	0.04 (0.01-1.12)	0.059	30-day mortality[HR]	0.11 (0.02-0.54)	<0.01	Odds of TIC	0.08 (0.01-1.35)	0.079	<b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b<sub>↓</sub></b>  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: -  Performance bias: -  Attrition bias: ?  Detection bias: ?  <b>authors' conclusion:</b>
	Odds ratio (95%-CI)	p-value														
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reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To characterize the association of PTC RBC transfusion with mortality and trauma-induced coagulopathy (TIC) in severely injured patients with blunt trauma.</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traumatic brain injury</li> <li>- Cervical spinal cord injury</li> <li>- &lt; 18 years</li> <li>- &gt; 90 years</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Male sex [%]</u> PTC RBC: 64 No PTC RBC: 67 (p=0.65)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: mean (range)</u> PTC RBC: 41 (28-52) No PTC RBC: 41 (26-54) (p=0.77)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (Range)</u> PTC RBC: 37 (24-43) No PTC RBC: 33 (22-41) (p=0.18)</p> <p>PTC hypotension: % PTC RBC: 79 No PTC RBC: 49 (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><u>Initial base deficit: mean (Range)</u> PTC RBC: 10 (6-15) No PTC RBC: 8 (5-11) (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><u>Initial haemoglobin g/dL: mean (Range)</u> PTC RBC: 11.3 (8.8-13.2) No PTC RBC: 11.5 (9.6-13.2) (p=0.47)</p>	<p>PTC RBC: 2.6 (1.9-4.2) No PTC RBC: 1.0 (0.4-2.0) (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><u>24h-crystalloid volume trauma centre [L]: mean (range)</u> PTC RBC: 10.4 (8.0-14.7) No PTC RBC: 12.3 (8.8-17.6) (p=0.06)</p>		<p>PTC RBC transfusion is independently associated with a lower risk of 24-hour mortality, 30-day mortality, and TIC in severely injured patients with blunt trauma.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion:</b> Because this was a secondary analyses of a cohort study the design was not adequate to address the specific questions in this analyses. Due to the missing data and methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up included [n]</b> PTC RBC: 50 No PTC RBC: 1365</p> <p><b>analysed [n]</b> PTC RBC: 50 No PTC RBC: 1365</p> <p><b>Follow up:</b> NR</p>			
<p><b>Curry (2011)</b> The acute management of trauma hemorrhage: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials Critical Care 2011, 15:R92 Systematic Review</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To appraise the methodology of the trials and to assess a broad range of outcomes focusing on bleeding and transfusion requirements, correction of coagulopathy and mortality.</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> MEDLINE (1950 to July 2010), Embase (1980 to July 2010), CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library Issue 7, 2010), Current Controlled Trials, ClinicalTrials.gov, World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP), The National Health Service Blood and Transplant Systematic Review Initiative (NHSBT SRI), RCT Handsearch Database (1980 to July 2010), Cochrane Injuries Group Specialist Register</p> <p>reference lists of identified RCTs and relevant narrative reviews checked</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - at least 75% of the subjects were trauma patients with bleeding or hemorrhagic shock - interventions were applied within 24 h of injury - RCTs compared treatment and placebo or alternative treatments</p>	<p><b>Blood and blood saving strategies</b> <u>Platelet therapy(6 units with every 12 units whole blood) vs. Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) (2 units with every 12 units whole blood)</u> [25]</p> <p><u>Leucodepleted vs. standard blood products</u> [26,27,28]</p> <p><u>Methods of reducing allogeneic blood use:</u> - RBC salvage in abdominal injury [29] - blood substitute evaluation:   ≤6units PolyHeme vs. Allogeneic blood [30]   ≤6units PolyHeme in 12 hrs vs. Crystalloid [31,] - diaspirin cross-linked hemoglobin-DCLHb 50ml DCLHb or NSaline vs. 100ml DCLHb or NSaline vs. 200ml DCLHb or NSaline [32]   DCLHb, ≤1000ml vs. Standard hemorrhagic shock treatment [33]</p> <p><b>Pharmaceutical agents</b> <u>Anti-fibrinolytics</u> 1000E heparin iv then 200E/kgx3 days infusion vs. 500,000KIU trasylol iv then</p>	<p><b>Mortality</b> - Mortality rates were not affected by platelet administration [25], leucodepleted blood products [26] or cell salvage [29] - two [31,33] of the four blood substitute RCTs identified no differences - significant reduction in death due to bleeding and all cause mortality in trauma patients receiving tranexamic acid [56] -two [54,55] small aprotinin RCTs no mortality benefit -rFVIIa administration did not affect mortality [57,58,61] - mortality significantly increased in rFVIIa arm with postdose ≥ 18s [60] - no difference in mortality [61]</p> <p><b>Morbidity</b> - three [31-33] of the four blood substitute RCTs reported no significant findings (MOF, ARDS, infections)</p> <p><b>Transfusion requirement</b> -reduced by cell salvage at 24h [29] -Massive transfusion increased significantly [60]</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 1a</b></p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: -</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: +</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>- outcomes reported included bleeding, blood loss, coagulopathy, or transfusion requirements</p> <p>- allocation of the groups was by formal randomization or a quasi-random method</p> <p>- data were recorded on mortality and morbidity including Multi-organ failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome and infection.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <p>- trials assessing isolated traumatic brain injury or burns</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b></p> <p><u>Transfusion and alternatives strategies</u></p> <p>[25] Reed 1986 (41)</p> <p>[26] Nathens 2006 (324)</p> <p>[27] Utter 2006 (67)</p> <p>[28] Watkins 2008 (268)</p> <p>[29] Bowley 2006 (44)</p> <p>[30] Gould 1998 (44)</p> <p>[31] Moore 2009 (714)</p> <p>[32] Przybelski 1999 (139)</p> <p>[33] Kerner 2003 (121)</p> <p><u>Pharmaceutical agents</u></p> <p>[54] Kolbow 1977 (35)</p> <p>[55] Rosengarten 1979 (70)</p> <p>[56] Roberts 2010 (20,211)</p> <p>[57] Boffard 2005a (143)</p> <p>[57] Boffard 2005b (134)</p> <p>[58] Rizoli 2006 (136)</p> <p>[59] Boffard 2009 (277)</p> <p>[60] McMullin 2010 (169)</p> <p>[61] Hauser 2010 (543)</p> <p>[62] Demetriades 1999 (407)</p> <p>[63] Rhee 2000 (116)</p>	<p>200,000KIU iv every 4 hours for 5 days [54]</p> <p>Aprotinin(500,000KIU bolus, 300,000 KIU hrlyx96hrs) vs. Placebo [55]</p> <p>11g iv tranexamic acid over 10 min then 1g over 8hrs vs. Placebo, 0.9% N saline [56]</p> <p><u>rFVIIa</u></p> <p>rFVIIa (400µg/kg over 3 doses) vs. Placebo [61,57] Subgroup analysis:[58,59,60]</p> <p>Anti-infective/inflammatory agents</p> <p>4mg/kg rBPI21 for 2days, continuous infusion vs. Placebo [62]</p> <p>rhuMAb CD18: 0.5mg/kg vs. 1mg/kg mAb vs.2mg/kg mAb vs. Placebo [63]</p>	<p>-significantly reduction in blood usage [61]</p> <p><b>RBC requirements</b></p> <p>- significantly reduced in three studies [30,31,33]</p> <p>- no differences in RBC use at 24h and 15d [62]</p> <p><b>Microvascular bleeding:</b></p> <p>no difference in the RCT comparing platelet and FFP [25]</p> <p><b>Coagulation</b></p> <p>- no significant improvement (platelet transfusion compared with FFP [25] respectively cell salvage [29])</p> <p>- DCLHb did not affect activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) [32]</p> <p>- patients receiving PolyHeme had significantly increased rates of prolonged prothrombin time and APTT [31]</p> <p><b>Survival</b></p> <p>no difference [54]</p> <p><b>Clinical Outcomes</b></p> <p>Multi-organ failure:</p> <p>-rFVIIa no difference for MOF in blunt injury[57,61], trend to reduce MOF in penetrating [57] coagulopathic subgroup[58]</p> <p>-patients surviving ≥48hrs =significant reduction MOF in blunt trauma [59]</p> <p>ARDS:</p> <p>- significant risk reduction in ARDS [59]</p>	<p><b>authors' conclusion</b></p> <p>A total of 35 RCTs were identified relating to the management of trauma haemorrhage, but due the multifactorial nature of hemorrhage, the multiplicity of the RCT interventions, issues with trial design and difficulties with the conduct of trauma trials, only limited conclusions could be drawn.</p> <p>The RCT literature did not demonstrate a correlation between reduction of transfusion requirement and improvement in the survival of their participants, even though the observational literature has reported such an association.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b></p> <p>Due to heterogeneity in the quality of the included studies the results should be regarded with caution.</p>
<b>Hauser(2010)</b>	Wurde nicht extrahiert, da dieser Artikel bereits im <b>SR von Curry 2011</b> enthalten ist.			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Results of the control trial: Efficacy and safety of recombinant activated factor VII in the management of refractory traumatic hemorrhage.</p> <p>Journal of Trauma - Injury, Infection and Critical Care, 2010. 69(3): p. 489-500.</p> <p>Randomized controlled trial</p>				
<p><b>Holcomb (2015)</b> Transfusion of plasma, and red blood cells in a 1:1:1 vs a 1:1:2 ratio and mortality in patients with severe trauma – The PROPPR randomized controlled trial.</p> <p>JAMA, 2015. 313 (5): p.471-482</p> <p>Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To address the effectiveness and safety of a 1:1:1</p>	<p><b>Region</b> USA</p> <p><b>Definition of massive transfusion (MT)</b> ≥ 10 units of red blood cells in 24 hrs</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - severely injured - highest trauma level activation - age ≥ 15 years or weight &gt; 50 kg if age unknown - received directly from scene - initiated transfusion of at least 1 U of blood components within the first hour of arrival or during prehospital transport - predicted to receive a massive transfusion by exceeding the threshold score of either the Assessment of Blood Consumption score of 2 or greater or based in the attending trauma physician's judgement</p>	<p><b>groups</b> <u>Group 1:1:1:</u> all Containers included 6 U of plasma, 1 dose of platelets (a pool of 6 U on average), and 6 U of RBCs, which were transfused in the following order: platelets first, then alternating RBC and plasma units.</p> <p><u>Group 1:1:2:</u> Initially and all subsequent odd-numbered: Containers included 3 U of plasma, 0 doses of platelets, and 6 U of RBCs, which were transfused in the following order: alternating 2 U of RBCs and 1 U of plasma. Secondly and all subsequent even-numbered: Containers included 3 U of plasma, 1 dose of platelets (a pool of 6 U on average), and 6 U of RBCs, which were transfused in the following order: platelets first, then alternating 2 U of RBCs and 1 unit of plasma.</p>	<p><b>24-h mortality [n(%)]</b> Group 1:1:1: 43 (12.7) Group 1:1:2: 58 (17.0) p=0.12</p> <p>Adjusted RR= 0.75 (95%CI: 0.52-1.08)</p> <p><b>30-day mortality</b> Group 1:1:1: 75 (22.4) Group 1:1:2: 89 (26.1) p=0.26</p> <p>Adjusted RR= 0.86 (95%CI: 0.65-1.12)</p> <p><b>ICU-free hospital days, median (IQR):</b> Group 1:1:1: 5 (0-11) Group 1:1:2: 4 (0-10) p=0.10</p> <p><b>complications</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 1b</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: + Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> Among patients with severe trauma and major bleeding, early administration of plasma, platelets, and RBCs in a 1:1:1 ratio compared with a 1:1:2 ratio did not result in significant differences in mortality at 24hours or at 30 days. However, more patients in the 1:1:1 group</p>

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<p>transfusion ratio compared with a 1:1:2 transfusion ration in patients with trauma who predicted to receive massive transfusion.</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-received lifesaving intervention outside hospital or health care facility</li> <li>- devastating injuries and expected to die within 1 hour of admission</li> <li>- directly admitted from correctional facility</li> <li>- required a thoracotomy prior to receiving randomized blood products in ED</li> <li>- known pregnancy in ED</li> <li>-burns covering &gt; 20% total body surface area</li> <li>-suspected inhalation injury</li> <li>- received &gt; 5 consecutive minutes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation prior to arriving at the hospital or within the ED</li> <li>- known do-not-resuscitate order prior to randomization</li> <li>- enrolled in concurrent, ongoing, interventional RCT</li> <li>- activated the opt-out process for the PROPPR trial</li> <li>- &gt;3 U RBCs given before randomization</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>male [n] (%)</u>:                      Group 1:1:1: 263 (77.8)                      Group 1:1:2: 283 (82.7)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      Group 1:1:1: 34.5 (25-51)                      Group 1:1:2: 34.0 (24-50)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u>                      Group 1:1:1: 26.5 (17-41)                      Group 1:1:2: 26.0 (17-38)</p>		<p>Systemic inflammatory response syndrome n(%):                      Group 1:1:1: 231 (68.3)                      Group 1:1:2: 216 (63.2)  <u>diff. between Groups % (95%CI):5.2 (-2.1 to12.3)</u></p> <p><u>Sepsis n (%)</u>:                      Group 1:1:1: 99 (29.3)                      Group 1:1:2: 91 (26.6)  <u>diff. between Groups % (95%CI): 2.7 (-4.2 to 9.5)</u></p> <p><u>ARDS n(%):</u>                      Group 1:1:1: 46 (13.6)                      Group 1:1:2: 48 (14.0)  <u>diff. between Groups % (95%CI):-0.4 (-5.7 to 4.9)</u></p> <p><u>MOF n(%):</u>                      Group 1:1:1: 20 (5.9)                      Group 1:1:2: 15 (4.4)  <u>diff. between Groups % (95%CI):1.5 (-1.9 to 5.1)</u></p>	<p>achieved hemostasis and fewer experienced death due to exsanguination by 24 hours. Even though there was an increase use of plasma and platelets transfused in the 1:1:1 group, no other safety differences were identified between 2 the groups.</p> <p><b>reviewer conclusion:</b>                      The study has some limitations: Study was not enough powered to detect differences smaller than the effect size. It was not possible to examine the effects on plasma and platelets independently on outcomes and physicians could not be blinded after containers were opened.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>(p=NR)</p> <p><u>INR: median (IQR)</u>                      Group1:1:1: 1.3 (1.2-1.5)                      Group1:1:2: 1.3 (1.2-1.5)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>GCS: median (IQR)</u>                      Group1:1:1: 14 (3-15)                      Group1:1:2: 14 (3-15)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/dL]: median (IQR)</u>                      Group1:1:1: 11.7 (10.1-13.4)                      Group1:1:2: 11.9 (10.1-13.2)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Thromboelastography R time [min]: median (IQR):</u>                      Group1:1:1: 3.8 (2.9-4.6)                      Group1:1:2: 3.8 (2.8-4.7)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Platelet counts [in 1000]: median (IQR):</u>                      Group1:1:1: 213 (164-261)                      Group1:1:2: 212 (164-264)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u>                      338 / 342  <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u>                      338 / 342</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      - / -</p> <p><b>Follow up:</b>                      30 days</p>			
Innerhofer (2013)	Region	treatment groups	30-day mortality:n (%)	level of evidence:

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>The exclusive use of coagulation factor concentrates enables reversal of coagulopathy and decreases transfusion rates in patients with major blunt trauma.</p> <p>Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 44 (2013) 209–216</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To test the hypothesis that targeted administration of CF alone sufficiently restores haemostasis we analysed data from patients included in the single-centre Diagnosis and Treatment of Trauma-induced Coagulopathy (DIA-TRE-TIC) study.</p>	<p>Austria</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- age <math>\geq 18</math> years</li> <li>- admission to the Level I Trauma Centre</li> <li>- ISS <math>\geq 15</math></li> <li>- multiple blunt injury</li> <li>- survival for at least 24h</li> <li>- need for haemostatic therapy</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- isolated Traumatic brain injury</li> <li>- no haemostatic therapy</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Male sex: n (%)</u> CF Group: 54 (81.8) FFP Group: 57 (73.1) (<math>p=0.238</math>)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 35 (23,53) FFP Group: 44 (34,53) (<math>p=0.055</math>)</p> <p><u>ISS[points]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 37 (29,50) FFP Group: 38 (33,55) (<math>p=0.277</math>)</p> <p><u>Base excess[mmol L<sup>-1</sup>]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: -3.3 (-5.7, -1.6) FFP Group: -4.3 (-7.6, -2.9) (<math>p=0.012</math>)</p> <p><u>Initial haemoglobin [g/dL<sup>-1</sup>]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 11.4 (9.9, 12.4) FFP Group: 9.4 (7.2, 10.9) (<math>p&lt;0.05</math>)</p>	<p><b>CF Group:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- received fibrinogen concentrate and/or PCC only but no FFP</li> <li>- Fibrinogen concentrate (Haemocomplettan P 1 g®, CSL Behring, Marburg, Germany) is used to correct low fibrinogen concentration and/or poor fibrin polymerisation (fibrinogen concentration <math>&lt; 150\text{--}200</math> mg dL<sup>-1</sup> equals FIBTEM MCF <math>&lt; 7</math> mm) at dosages of 25–50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight.</li> <li>- Prothrombin complex concentrate (Beriplex P/N 500 IU<sub>1</sub> CSL Behring, Marburg, Germany) containing Factors II, VII, IX and X is used at dosages of 20–30 IU kg<sup>-1</sup> body weight in cases showing delayed initial thrombin formation (PT <math>&lt; 50\%</math> or INR <math>&gt; 1.5</math> and/or EXTEM CT <math>&gt; 90</math> s).</li> </ul> <p><b>FFP Group:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- received CF and FFP</li> <li>- additional: FFP are transfused according to the clinical experience of the anaesthesiologist in charge and plasmatic coagulation test results (INR <math>&gt; 1.5</math>, aPTT <math>&gt; 50</math> s). Aphaeresis platelet concentrates are used in bleeding patients showing platelet counts <math>&lt; 50\text{--}100</math> g L<sup>-1</sup> and/or poor clot firmness (EXTEM MCF <math>&lt; 45</math> mm). Haemoglobin levels <math>&lt; 8\text{--}9</math> g dL<sup>-1</sup> are the usual trigger for administering RBC in actively bleeding trauma patients.</li> <li>- FBB Units: median (IQR) <math>\rightarrow 10</math> (5,13)</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional treatment characteristics</b></p> <p><u>colloids until ED [mL]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 500 (0, 1000) FFP Group: 500 (0, 1000) (<math>p=0.230</math>)</p>	<p>CF Group: 5 (7.6) FFP Group: 6 (7.7) (<math>p=0.979</math>)</p> <p><b>ICU- days, median (IQR):</b> CF Group: 12 (6,24) FFP Group: 14 (7,30) (<math>p=0.217</math>)</p> <p><b>complications</b></p> <p><u>MOF: n (%)</u> CF Group: 12 (18.2) FFP Group: 29 (37.2) (<math>p=0.015</math>)</p> <p><u>Sepsis: n (%)</u> CF Group: 11 (16.9) FFP Group: 28 (35.9) (<math>p=0.014</math>)</p> <p><u>Tromboembolism: n(%)</u> CF Group: 6 (10.0) FFP Group: 6 (7.7) (<math>p=0.772</math>)</p>	<p>2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: +</p> <p>Performance bias: -</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion:</b> The use of CF alone effectively corrected coagulopathy in patients with severe blunt trauma and concomitantly decreased exposure to allogeneic transfusion, which may translate into improved outcome.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion:</b> Due to the declared conflicts of interest of the authors the study should be evaluated carefully.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up included [n]</b> CF Group: 66 FFP Group: 78</p> <p><b>analysed [n]</b> CF Group: 66 FFP Group: 78</p> <p><b>Follow up:</b> NR</p>	<p><u>crystalloids until ED [mL]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 1000 (500, 1500) FFP Group: 1000 (500, 1625) (p=0.926)</p> <p><u>red blood cell concentrate [U]: median (IQR)</u> CF Group: 2 (0, 4) FFP Group: 9 (5, 12) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>RBC [U]: median (IQR)/ n (%)</u> CF Group: 2 (0, 4)/ 40 (60.6) FFP Group: 9 (5, 12)/ 76 (97.4) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>PC [U]: median (IQR)/ n (%)</u> CF Group: 0 (0,0)/ 3 (4.5) FFP Group: 1 (0, 2)/ 44 (56.4) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Fibrinogen concentrate [g]: median (IQR)/ n (%)</u> CF Group: 4 (2,4)/ 66 (100) FFP Group: 4 (2, 7)/ 70 (89.7) (p=0.007)/(p=0.1252)</p> <p><u>PCC [IE]: median (IQR)/ n (%)</u> CF Group: 0 (0,1000)/ 23 (34.8) FFP Group: 750 (0, 1800)/ 40 (51.3) (p=0.006)/(p=0.064)</p>		
<p><b>Mitra (2012)</b> Aggressive fresh frozen plasma (FFP) with massive transfusion in the absence of acute traumatic coagulopathy</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Australia</p> <p>Definition major trauma patients: ISS &gt;15.</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - all patients presenting to hospital from January 2004 to December 2009 - patients who received massive blood</p>	<p><b>general examinations at admission</b> - coagulation profile: blood samples collected in the first 5-10 min of arrival</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> - massive transfusion (≥5 units of PRBC in the first 4h since presentation to the ED)</p> <p><b>groups</b></p>	<p><b>Mortality</b> No differences between the two groups (p=0.87)</p> <p><b>ICU length of stay</b> No differences between the two groups (p=0.42)</p> <p><b>Mechanically ventilated hours</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009:3b↓</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: -</p> <p>Attrition bias: ?</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 43 (2012); p.:33-37</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To examine the association of ratios of a high FFP:PRBC ratio with mortality in the subgroups of major trauma patients who received a massive transfusion, but who did not present with acute traumatic coagulopathy.</p>	<p>transfusion</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients transferred following initial management in a different hospital</li> <li>- patient who died in the ED or were admitted to palliative care</li> <li>- patients with acute traumatic coagulopathy (INR&gt;1.5 or aPTT &gt;60s on first collected blood sample)</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>male (%)</u> R_high: 48 (72.7) R_low: 88 (77.9) (p=0.551)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u> R_high: 44.4 ±20.7 R_low: 43.5 ±19.5 (p=0.895)</p> <p><u>GCS: mean (range)</u> R_high: 14 (5-14) R_low: 14 (12-15) (p=0.084)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p> <p><u>included (R_high / R_low) [n]</u> 66 / 113</p> <p><u>analysed (R_high / R_low) [n]</u> 66 / 113</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> -</p>	<p><u>high ratio of FFP:PRBC (R_high):</u> less than ≥1:2</p> <p><u>low ratio FFP:PRBC (R_low):</u> less than 1:2</p> <p><b>Acute management</b></p> <p>Urgent surgery: n (%) R_high: 59 (89.4) R_low: 70 (61.9) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p>Crystalloids in 4h [I]: mean ±SD R_high: 6.2 ±2.5 R_low: 4.1 ±1.9 (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p>FFP in 4h: mean (range) R_high: 7 (6-13) R_low: 2 (0-6) (NR)</p> <p>FFP in 24h: mean (range) R_high: 8 (6-14) R_low: 4 (2-10) (p=0.133)</p> <p>PRBC in 4h: mean (range) R_high: 10 (8-12) R_low: 9 (7-15) (p=0.352)</p> <p>PRBC in 24h: mean (range) R_high: 12 (8-18) R_low: 12 (8-22) (p=0.282)</p>	<p>No differences between the two groups (p=0.32)</p>	<p>Detection bias -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> A small proportion of major trauma patients receive a massive blood transfusion in the absence of acute traumatic coagulopathy. Aggressive FFP transfusion in this group of patients is not associated with significantly improved outcomes. FFP transfusion carries inherent risks with substantial costs and the population most likely to benefit from a high FFP:PRBC ratio needs to be clearly defined. Protocol based, high volume FFP should be used primarily for patients with acute traumatic coagulopathy.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the underpowered sample size, variations in transfusion practice, selection bias and other methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>
<p><b>Mitra (2012)</b> Prospective comparison of point-of-care</p>	<p><b>Region:</b> Australia</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> blood INR checked using Point-of-care (POC) device, within the first few minutes of presentation to the ED and before</p>	<p><b>sensitivity of index test POC INR</b> 63.9% (95% CI: 46.2-78.7)</p> <p><b>specificity of index test POC INR</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 2b</b></p> <p><b>risk of bias</b></p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>international normalised ratio measurement versus plasma international normalised ratio for acute traumatic coagulopathy</p> <p>Emergency Medicine Australasia (2012) 24, 363-368</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> "...test whether results from this device could accurately detect or exclude ATC."</p>	<p>- major trauma patients meeting the trauma-call-out criteria - COAST-Score <math>\geq 3</math></p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> age [y]: mean<math>\pm</math>SD <u>41.6 <math>\pm</math>18.7</u></p> <p><u>sex: mean (%)</u> male: 54 (75) female: 18 (25)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (range)</u> 30 (24-42)</p> <p><b>patients flow and follow up</b> 72 patients included &amp; analysed</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> -</p>	<p>transfusion of blood products</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> Blood sample was collected into a 0.109 mol/L sodium citrate vacuum tube for laboratory plasma INR testing</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> both performed at the same time</p>	<p>86.1% (95% CI: 69.7-94.7)</p>	<p>Patient Selection: ?</p> <p>Index test(s): ?</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> This study has shown that POC INR measurements during trauma reception cannot be used to identify patients with ATC.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The conclusion should be interpreted carefully due to methodological shortcomings.</p>
<p><b>Mitra (2014)</b> Massive blood transfusions post trauma in the elderly compared to younger patients</p> <p>Injury. Int. J. Care Injured 45 2014; p: 1296-1300</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To compare mortality at hospital discharge</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Australia</p> <p>Definition major trauma patients: ISS &gt;15.</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients receiving a massive transfusion: 5 or more RBC units transfused in the first 4h from hospital arrival - acute traumatic coagulopathy (ATC): INR <math>\geq 1.5</math> or aPTT &gt;60s in the first sample of blood taken on presentation to hospital</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria:</b> -</p>	<p><b>Treatment: massive transfusion</b></p> <p><b>Young patients [age &lt;65 y]:</b> -5 or more RBC units transfused in the first 4h from hospital arrival</p> <p><b>Older patients</b> -5 or more RBC units transfused in the first 4h from hospital arrival</p>	<p><b>Mortality: n (%)</b> Young: 55 (21.1) Elderly: 20 (39.2) (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><b>Hospital length of stay: days <math>\pm</math>SD</b> Young: 26.3 (23.5) Elderly: 26.5 (16.3) (p=0.95)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b<sub>↓</sub></b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: -</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Massive transfusion post trauma to patients aged 65 years was infrequent but achieved survival to</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
between older and younger sub-groups of patients who received massive transfusion post trauma.	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>Male:n (%)</u>                      Young: 202 (77.7)                      Elderly: 28 (54.9)                      (p&lt;0.01)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (range)</u>                      Young: 37 (26-45)                      Elderly: 34 (22-43)                      (p=0.04)</p> <p><u>pre-hospital GCS: mean (range)</u>                      Young: 13 (4-15)                      Elderly: 14 (9-15)                      (p=0.04)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included [n=311]</u>                      Young: 260                      Elderly: 51</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria:</b>                      -</p>			<p>hospital discharge in 60% of patients. Early focused resuscitation of elderly trauma patients along with specific guidelines directed at the elderly population is justified and may further improve outcomes.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to a low power of the study, missing data and other methodological shortcomings the conclusion should be seen with caution.</p>
<p><b>Morrison (2011)</b>                      Hypotensive Resuscitation Strategy Reduces Transfusion Requirements and Severe Postoperative Coagulopathy in Trauma Patients With Hemorrhagic Shock: Preliminary Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial                      J Trauma</p>	<p><b>Region:</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - traumatic injury to the chest or abdomen requiring emergent laparotomy or thoracotomy                      - at least documented SBP ≤ 90mm Hg                      - Patient thought to be hemorrhagic shock as per attending surgeon's judgment</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - Age &gt;45 years or &lt; 14 years                      - pregnant women                      - incarcerated individuals                      - known history of previous myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, renal</p>	<p><b>prerandomization Resuscitation Fluids</b>                      differences in prerandomization fluids were not statistically significant</p> <p><b>groups</b>                      Group MAP 50:                      -managed with a hypotensive resuscitation strategy, with target minimum mean arterial pressure of 50 mm Hg                      Group MAP 65:                      - managed with standard fluid resuscitation of targeted minimum MAP of 65 mm Hg</p> <p>these target MAPs represent the minimum blood pressures at which further specific resuscitative interventions (e.g., fluids,</p>	<p><b>Mortality [n]</b>  <u>Died in operating room</u>                      Group MAP 50: 5                      Group MAP 65: 2                      p=0.26</p> <p><u>Died within 24 h of ICU admission</u>                      Group MAP 50: 1                      Group MAP 65: 8                      p=0.03</p> <p><u>Total death &lt; 24h</u>                      Group MAP 50: 6                      Group MAP 65: 10                      p=0.32</p> <p><u>Died 1-10d after ICU admission</u>                      Group MAP 50: 2</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b>                      2009:2b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection Bias: -                      Performance Bias: -                      Attrition Bias: ?                      Detection Bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      In summary, based on the data presented in this study, it seems that a hypotensive resuscitation is a safe strategy for use in the</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>2011;70:p.: 652-663</p> <p>Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> establish the safety of a hypotensive resuscitation strategy including its effects on intraoperative fluid administration, bleeding, postoperative complications, and mortality within the trauma population.t</p>	<p>disease, or cerebrovascular disease - unable to definitively rule out traumatic brain injury based on mechanism of injury, clinical exam and/or negative CT scan of the head - Patient is wearing "opt-out" bracelet - Patient's legal representative is readily available and does not consent to participation in the trial</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male/ female</u> Group MAP 50: 41/3 Group MAP 65: 40/6 (p=0.97)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Group MAP 50: 30.8 ±9.3 Group MAP 65: 33.8 ±9.0 (p=0.12)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Group MAP 50 (n=38): 17.9 ±10.8 Group MAP 65 (n=41): 25.1 ±20.3 (p=0.02)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised [n]</u> Group MAP 50: 44 Group MAP 65: 46</p> <p><u>analysed (postoperative complications)</u> Group MAP 50:38 Group MAP 65:36</p> <p><u>analysed (intraoperative vasopressors)</u> Group MAP 50: 43 Group MAP 65: 46</p> <p><u>Follow-up:</u></p>	<p>transfusions, or vasopressors) were administered.</p>	<p>Group MAP 65: 2 p=1.00</p> <p><u>Died &gt;10 d after ICU admission</u> Group MAP 50: 2 Group MAP 65: 1 p=1.00</p> <p><u>Total death &gt;24h</u> Group MAP 50: 4 Group MAP 65: 3 p=1.00</p> <p><u>Overall death at 30d</u> Group MAP 50: 10 Group MAP 65: 13 p=0.55</p> <p><b>Postoperative complications n (%)</b> <u>Coagulopathy</u> Group MAP 50: 23 (60.5) Group MAP 65: 22 (61.1) p=0.93</p> <p><u>Thrombocytopenia</u> Group MAP 50: 15 (39.5) Group MAP 65: 8 (22.2) p=0.09</p> <p><u>Anemia</u> Group MAP 50: 16 (42.1) Group MAP 65: 17 (47.2) p=0.97</p> <p><b>Intraoperative fluids (mL) Mean ±SD</b> <u>PRBC</u> Group MAP 50: 1,335 ±1,812 Group MAP 65: 2,244 ±2,466 p=0.005</p>	<p>trauma population, although its safety in any of the patient groups specifically excluded in the study design can- not be inferred. Specifically, a hypotensive resuscitation strategy to a minimum intraoperative target MAP of 50 mm Hg does not increase the risk of 30-day mortality compared with a standard fluid resuscitation strategy to a minimum intraoperative MAP of 65 mm Hg. Furthermore, hypotensive resuscitation does not significantly increase the risk of intraoperative mortality and may even reduce the risk of early postoperative mortality from coagulopathic bleeding. A hypotensive resuscitation strategy does not seem to adversely affect risk of ischemic, hematologic, respiratory, or infectious complications, nor does it seem to negatively affect secondary measures of morbidity including length of hospitalization or length of ICU stay. Although there are several limitations of this study, which must be taken into consideration, we think that our preliminary data support continued investigation of hypotensive resuscitation for the management of trauma patients in hemorrhagic shock.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to a lack of blinding and methodological shortcomings the</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	30 days		<p><u>FFP</u> Group MAP 50: 198 ±471 Group MAP 65: 528 ±860 p=0.02</p> <p><u>Platelets</u> Group MAP 50: 61 ±214 Group MAP 65: 114 ±242 p=0.27</p> <p><u>Blood products</u> Group MAP 50: 1,594 ±2,292 Group MAP 65: 2,898 ±3,299 p=0.03</p> <p><u>PRBC:FFP ratio</u> Group MAP 50: 6.7:1 Group MAP 65: 4.2:1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Crystalloid</u> Group MAP 50: 2,883 ±1,921 Group MAP 65: 3,282 ±2,010 p=0.34</p> <p><u>Colloid</u> Group MAP 50: 512 ±469 Group MAP 65: 609 ±470 p=0.33</p> <p><b>Intraoperative Vasopressors (µg) Mean ±SD</b></p> <p><u>Phenylephrine</u> Group MAP 50: 359 ±524 Group MAP 65: 847 ±458 p=0.31</p> <p><u>Norepinephrine</u> Group MAP 50: 28 ±90 Group MAP 65: 259 ±1,223</p>	authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p>p=0.22</p> <p>Epinephrine Group MAP 50: 344 ±1,696 Group MAP 65: 909 ±2,384 p=0.20</p>	
<p><b>Morrison (2013)</b> Association of Cryoprecipitate and Tranexamic Acid With Improved Survival Following Wartime Injury <i>JAMA Surg.</i> 2013;148(3):218-225 Comparative registry study <u>Aim of the study:</u> To examine the effect on mortality of cryoprecipitate administered alone and in conjunction with tranexamic acid as part of component based resuscitation following wartime injury.</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Afghanistan <b>Setting</b> Wartime <b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients treated between March 2006 and March 2011 at the field hospital - patients who received at least 1 U of packed red blood cells  <b>exclusion criteria</b> NR  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u> TXA: 24.2 ±11.7 CRYO: 24.9 ±8.7 TXA/CRYO: 24.7 ±7.8 No TXA/CRYO: 23.6 ±1.6 (unadjusted p=0.42) (adjusted p=0.61)  <u>Male: n (%)</u> TXA: 143 (96.6) CRYO: 161 (95.8) TXA/CRYO: 251 (97.3) No TXA/CRYO: 710 (93.7) (unadjusted p=0.08) (adjusted p=0.57)  <u>GCS score ≤8: n (%)</u> TXA: 59 (55.1) CRYO: 54 (42.5)</p>	<p><b>Treatment:</b> on the treating physician's discretion:  TXA: a bolus of 1 g IV followed by further doses at the clinician's discretion  CRYO: fibrinogen concentration of around 15 g/L (pooled from 10 donors)  TXA/CRYO: a bolus of 1 g IV followed by further doses at the clinician's discretion and cryoprecipitate with fibrinogen concentration of around 15 g/L  No TXA/CRYO: received none of these treatments  <b>Resuscitation treatment:</b>  <b>PRBC's [U]: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 8.0 ±6.2 CRYO: 20.1 ±16.0 TXA/CRYO: 22.0 ±13.2 No TXA/CRYO: 5.3 ±7.9 (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p=0.007)  <b>FFP [U]: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 7.3 ±5.3 CRYO: 17.8 ±14.9 TXA/CRYO: 21.3 ±12.4 No TXA/CRYO: 3.7 ±5.9 (unadjusted p&lt;0.001)</p>	<p><b>In-hospital mortality: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 27 ±18.2 CRYO: 36 ±21.4 TXA/CRYO: 30 ±11.6 No TXA/CRYO: 179 ±23.6 (unadjusted p=0.001) (adjusted p=0.001)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> 2009:3b↓  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: ?  <b>authors' conclusion</b> This study demonstrates that the administration of cryoprecipitate and tranexamic acid may improve the survival in the seriously injured requiring transfusion. The effect of cryoprecipitate appears to be additive to that of tranexamic acid, suggesting that repletion of fibrinogen may be as important as preventing its degradation in this setting.  <b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to military setting external transferability of the results may be difficult. Due to methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded</p>

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	<p>TXA/CRYO: 139 (72.0) No TXA/CRYO: 180 (3.2) (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p=0.001)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> TXA: 23 ±19.2 CRYO: 28.3 ±15.7 TXA/CRYO: 26.0 ±14.9 No TXA/CRYO: 21.2 ±18.5 (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p=0.22)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up included [n=1332]</b> TXA n=148 CRYO n=168 TXA/CRYO n=258 No TXA/CRYO n=758</p> <p><u>analysed [n]</u> TXA n=148 CRYO n=168 TXA/CRYO n=258 No TXA/CRYO n=758</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons):</b> -</p> <p><u>mean time follow up(days): mean ±SD</u> 13.0 ±12.7</p>	<p>(adjusted p=0.18)</p> <p><b>PLT's [U]: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 0.7 ±1.1 CRYO: 3.0 ±3.4 TXA/CRYO: 4.0 ±3.0 No TXA/CRYO: 0.2 ±0.8 (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><b>CRYO: mean ±SD</b> TXA: n.a. CRYO: 2.1 ±1.7 TXA/CRYO: 2.3 ±2.0 No TXA/CRYO: n.a. (unadjusted p=0.15) (adjusted p=0.94)</p> <p><b>rFVIIa: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 5 ±3.4 CRYO: 51 ±30.4 TXA/CRYO: 50 ±19.4 No TXA/CRYO: 30 ±4.0 (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><b>Dose of TXA [g]: mean ±SD</b> TXA: 1.9 ±0.9 CRYO: n.a. TXA/CRYO: 2.4 ±1.3 No TXA/CRYO: n.a. (unadjusted p&lt;0.001) (adjusted p=0.74)</p>		with caution.
<p><b>Morse (2011)</b> The effects of protocolized use of recombinant factor VIIa within a massive transfusion</p>	<p><b>Region</b> USA</p> <p><b>Definition of massive transfusion (MT):</b> ≥10 units of PRBCs in 24h</p>	<p><b>treatment groups</b> rFVIIa under MTP(4mg, additional dose of 4mg is available with next package)</p> <p>no rFVIIa under MTP</p> <p><b>Transfusion requirements</b></p>	<p><b>mortality</b> <u>24 h mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 33 (13/39) No rFVIIa: 45 (35/78) (p=0.23)</p> <p><u>30-day mortality % (n)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009:3b↓</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: -</p>

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<p>protocol in a civilian level I trauma center</p> <p>Am Surg, 2011. 77(8): p. 1043-9.</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> The objective of this study is to determine the outcome of patients given rFVIIa within the confines of a mature MTP.</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> -</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - non-trauma patients</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>Male sex [%]</u> rFVIIa: 77 (30/39) No rFVIIa: 82 (64/78)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: mean (SD)</u> rFVIIa: 33 ±2.2 No rFVIIa: 35 ±1.7 (p=0.50)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u> rFVIIa: 27.3 ±2.2 No rFVIIa: 26.0 ±1.4 (p=0.61)</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics of subgroups:</b> <b>≤ 20 units PRBCs</b> <u>Age [y]: mean (SD)</u> rFVIIa: 35 ±6.1 No rFVIIa: 34 ±2.7 (p=0.88)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u> rFVIIa: 24.7 ±2.1 No rFVIIa: 21.3 ±2.1 (p=0.53)</p> <p><b>21 to 30 units PRBCs</b> <u>Age [y]: mean (SD)</u> rFVIIa: 35.8 ±4.2 No rFVIIa: 36.7 ±4.3 (p=0.90)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u></p>	<p><b>6 hour Transfusion [U] mean ±SD</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>rFVIIa</th> <th>no rFVIIa</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRBC</td> <td>35.6 ±2.6</td> <td>25.6±0.7</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFP</td> <td>25.6 ±2.5</td> <td>15.2±0.9</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PTL</td> <td>20.5 ±2.1</td> <td>13.5±1.1</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cryo</td> <td>21.6 ±2.4</td> <td>11.4±1.2</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ratios PRBC: FFP and PRBC:PLT no significant differences</p> <p><b>24 hour Transfusion [U] mean ±SD</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>rFVIIa</th> <th>no rFVIIa</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRBC</td> <td>38.6 ±2.9</td> <td>28.0±1.0</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFP</td> <td>28.2 ±2.7</td> <td>16.9±1.0</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PTL</td> <td>30.3 ±3.1</td> <td>19.4±1.8</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cryo</td> <td>30.3 ±4.1</td> <td>13.6±1.5</td> <td>0.001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ratios PRBC: FFP and PRBC:PLT no significant differences</p> <p><b>Subgroup analyses:</b> <b>Group ≤ 20 units PRBCs:</b> <b>Transfusion requirements</b> <b>6 hour Transfusion [U] mean ±SD:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>rFVIIa</th> <th>no rFVIIa</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRBC</td> <td>18.0±0.4</td> <td>18.8±0.2</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFP</td> <td>13.8 ±2.5</td> <td>12.0±1.0</td> <td>0.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PTL</td> <td>10.0 ±0.0</td> <td>9.4±1.3</td> <td>0.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cryo</td> <td>16.3 ±4.7</td> <td>7.6±1.5</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Group 21 to 30 units PRBCs:</b> <b>Transfusion requirements</b> <b>6 hour Transfusion [U] mean ±SD</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>rFVIIa</th> <th>no rFVIIa</th> <th>p-value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRBC</td> <td>26.5 ±0.9</td> <td>25.0±1.0</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFP</td> <td>16.4 ±1.7</td> <td>13.4±1.3</td> <td>0.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PTL</td> <td>15.6 ±1.8</td> <td>12.1±1.3</td> <td>0.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cryo</td> <td>14.4 ±2.5</td> <td>10.1±1.7</td> <td>0.20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Group ≥ 30 units PRBCs:</b> <b>Transfusion requirements</b></p>		rFVIIa	no rFVIIa	p-value	PRBC	35.6 ±2.6	25.6±0.7	0.001	FFP	25.6 ±2.5	15.2±0.9	0.001	PTL	20.5 ±2.1	13.5±1.1	0.001	Cryo	21.6 ±2.4	11.4±1.2	0.001		rFVIIa	no rFVIIa	p-value	PRBC	38.6 ±2.9	28.0±1.0	0.001	FFP	28.2 ±2.7	16.9±1.0	0.001	PTL	30.3 ±3.1	19.4±1.8	0.001	Cryo	30.3 ±4.1	13.6±1.5	0.001		rFVIIa	no rFVIIa	p-value	PRBC	18.0±0.4	18.8±0.2	0.10	FFP	13.8 ±2.5	12.0±1.0	0.42	PTL	10.0 ±0.0	9.4±1.3	0.84	Cryo	16.3 ±4.7	7.6±1.5	0.04		rFVIIa	no rFVIIa	p-value	PRBC	26.5 ±0.9	25.0±1.0	0.08	FFP	16.4 ±1.7	13.4±1.3	0.11	PTL	15.6 ±1.8	12.1±1.3	0.17	Cryo	14.4 ±2.5	10.1±1.7	0.20	<p>rFVIIa: 56 (22/39) No rFVIIa: 57 (45/78) (p=0.89)</p> <p><b>mortality subgroup analyses:</b></p> <p><b>≤ 20 units PRBCs:</b> <u>24 h mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 25 (1/4) No rFVIIa: 24 (4/17) (p=0.95)</p> <p><u>30-day mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 25 (1/4) No rFVIIa: 47(7/17) (p=0.55)</p> <p><b>21 to 30 units PRBCs:</b> <u>24 h mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 44 (7/16) No rFVIIa: 47 (22/47) (p=0.83)</p> <p><u>30-day mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 50 (8/16) No rFVIIa: 55 (26/47) (p=0.71)</p> <p><b>≥ 30 units PRBCs:</b> <u>24 h mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 36 (5/14) No rFVIIa: 64 (9/14) (p=0.03)</p> <p><u>30-day mortality % (n)</u> rFVIIa: 68 (13/19) No rFVIIa: 71 (10/14) (p=0.85)</p>	<p>Attrition bias: ?</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> In this study, rFVIIa had minimal clinical impact within our massive transfusion protocol (MTP) in patients requiring &lt;30U PRBCs. Considering this the timing or even the inclusion of rFVIIa within a MTP needs to be reconsidered. Finally, the improvement in 24-h survival with administration of rFVIIa in patients requiring ≥30 U of PRBC were not maintained to discharge suggesting that rFVIIa converted early deaths from exsanguination to later deaths from multiorgan failure.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to a lack of blinding of administrating surgeon and methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>
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<p><b>Nascimento (2013)</b> Effect of a fixed-ratio (1:1:1) transfusion protocol versus laboratory-results-guided transfusion in patients with severe trauma: a randomized feasibility trial</p> <p>CMAJ, September 3, 2013, 185(12)</p> <p>Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> Our primary objective was to assess the feasibility and safety of the fixed ratio protocol in patients with severe trauma.</p>	<p><b>Region</b> unclear</p> <p><b>Definition of massive transfusion (MT)</b> ≥ 10 units of red blood cells in 24 hrs</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> -traumatic injuries -16–90 years old -bleeding and were expected to require massive transfusion (either anticipated need for 4 units of RBC within the next 2 h or ≥ 10 units of RBC in 24 h, or required uncrossmatched RBC) -episode of systolic blood pressure ≤ 90 mm Hg</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -arrived more than 6 hours after injury -received more than 2 units of RBC before arrival -had a severe brain injury (defined as any of a score of 3 on the GCS owing to brain injury; need of immediate neurosurgery; focal signs such as anisocoria; or computed tomography [CT] evidence of intracranial bleeding with mass effect) -had a catastrophic brain injury (defined as transcranial gunshot wound, open skull fracture with exposure or loss of brain tissue, or expert medical opinion based on initial clinical or CT findings) -had shock unrelated to hemorrhage (i.e., cardiogenic, septic, neurogenic or obstructive [cardiac tamponade, tension pneumothorax or massive pulmonary embolij]) -had an underlying hereditary or acquired coagulopathy</p>	<p><b>groups</b> <u>Intervention:</u> -transfusions of RBCs, frozen plasma (FP) and PLT at a 1:1:1 ratio - FP was thawed on demand - RBC units were transfused as clinically indicated until randomized blood products were available in the 1:1:1 ratio - 4 FP units, 1 pool of PLT derived from the buffy coat (from 4 individual donor units) and 4 RBC units were issued as a set.</p> <p>-laboratory testing was performed at the discretion of the attending physician</p> <p><u>Control:</u> -were managed according to the institution's usual protocol for MT: blood work (including complete blood count, INR, partial thromboplastin time and fibrinogen) is recommended at least every 2 hours for the duration of the protocol phase in order to guide transfusion decisions. -Transfusions of RBC units were given if the hemoglobin level dropped to ≤ 70 g/L - Frozen plasma was transfused in doses of 3–4 units to maintain an INR &lt; 1.8. Platelet transfusions were given to patients 1 pool (4 units) at a time if the PLT count was &lt; 50 × 10<sup>9</sup>/L. The study protocols were followed for a maximum of 12 hours, unless they were stopped earlier if the attending physician or surgeon felt that hemostasis was achieved.</p>	<p><b>All-cause 28-day mortality ITT* [n]</b> Intervention: 13/40 (32.5%) Control: 5/35 (14.3%) RR=2.27 (0.98-9.63)</p> <p>*included patients who were excluded after randomization</p> <p><b>All-cause 28-day mortality per protocol [n] bootstrapping</b> Intervention: 11/37 (29.7%) Control: 3/32 (9.4%) RR=3.17 (1.15-18.24)</p> <p><b>Death from exsanguination [n], time of occurrence after arrival to hospital: median(IQR)</b> Intervention: 8/37 (21.6%), 2.8 hours(1.7-14) Control: 3/32 (9.4%), 4.4 hours(1.7-14) RR=2.30 (0.74 to 13.03)</p> <p><b>Neurologic death (traumatic brain injury/withdrawal of care) [n]</b> Intervention: 2/37 (5.4%) Control: 0/32 RR=n.a.</p> <p><b>Death from multiple organ failure [n]</b> Intervention: 1/37 (2.7%) Control: 0/32 RR=n.a.</p> <p><b>Died in operating room [n]</b> Intervention: 8/37 (22 %) Control: 1/32 (3%) (p=0.03)</p> <p><b>ICU-free hospital days, median (IQR):</b> Intervention: 18 (0-26) Control: 20 (5-24) (p=0.27)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b ↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: + Performance bias: - Attrition bias: + Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> Findings from our randomized controlled trial showed that implementation of a fixed-ratio (1:1:1) transfusion protocol was feasible among patients with severe trauma. The full and widespread implementation of such a protocol will challenge blood suppliers because of the increased demand (and wastage) of plasma. Larger clinical trials are warranted to definitively evaluate the efficacy and safety of transfusion at a 1:1:1 ratio.</p> <p><b>reviewer conclusion:</b> As this was a feasibility study, it was not powered to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ratio-based transfusion strategies. Results of the study should be seen with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>-were moribund and unlikely to survive more than a few hours</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>male (n=47)/ female (n=22), [n]:</u>                      Intervention: 24/13                      Control: 23/9                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      Intervention: 41 (23-58)                      Control: 34 (25-40)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u>                      Intervention: 35 ±13                      Control: 35 ±13                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>INR: median (IQR)</u>                      Intervention: 1.2 (1.1-1.5)                      Control: 1.4 (1.2-1.7)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/L]: median (IQR)</u>                      Intervention: 99 (78-127)                      Control: 90 (79-112)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Fibrinogen [g/L]: mean ±SD</u>                      Intervention: 1.5 ±0.8                      Control: 1.2 ±0.6                      (p=NR)</p> <p><u>Platelet counts [x10<sup>9</sup> /L]: median (IQR)</u>                      Intervention: 201 (131-252)                      Control: 192 (131-243)                      (p=NR)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> 40 / 38</p> <p><u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 37 / 32</p> <p><u>ITT analysis(IG/CG)[n]</u> 40/35</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> <u>Intervention group</u> Excluded n = 3  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsalvageable brain injury n = 1</li> <li>• Age &gt; 90 y n = 1</li> <li>• Cardiac tamponade n = 1</li> </ul> <u>Control group</u> Refused consent n = 3 Excluded n = 3  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsalvageable brain injury n = 2</li> <li>• Receiving warfarin n = 1</li> <li>• &gt; 6 h from injury n = 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Follow up:</b> 28 days</p> </p>			
<p><b>Nienaber (2011)</b> The impact of fresh frozen plasma vs coagulation factor concentrates on morbidity and mortality in trauma-associated haemorrhage and massive transfusion</p> <p>Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 42 (2011) 697–701</p>	<p><b>Region:</b> Germany and Austria</p> <p>Definition major trauma patients: ISS <math>\geq 16</math> and a base excess <math>\leq -2.0</math> mmol/l upon ER admission.</p> <p><b>inclusion:</b> - age <math>\geq 18</math> and <math>\leq 70</math> years - relevant injuries to the thorax (AIS<sub>thorax</sub> <math>\geq 3</math>), abdomen (AIS<sub>abdomen</sub> <math>\geq 3</math>) and/ or extremities (AIS<sub>extremities</sub> <math>\geq 3</math>)</p> <p><b>exclusion:</b> -patients with isolated traumatic brain injury (TBI)</p>	<p><b>DGU patients:</b> -at least one FFP:pRBC concentrates on a mean 1:1 ratio, but no coagulation concentrates to correct ATC within 6 h after ER admission</p> <p><b>ITB patients:</b> - coagulation factor concentrates i.e. fibrinogen concentrate and/ or prothrombin complex concentrate containing human coagulation factors II, VII, IX and X, as indicated by standard coagulation test and/or by ROTEM, but no FFP during the same interval</p> <p><u>Blood components, coagulation factor concentrates and resuscitation volumes:</u></p>	<p><b>Morbidity and mortality: median (IQR)</b> <u>Sepsis (n,%)</u> DGU: 6 (33.3) ITB: 3 (16.7) (p=0.443)</p> <p><u>Multiple organ failure n( %)</u> DGU: 11 (61.1) ITB: 3 (16.7) (p=0.015)</p> <p><u>In-hospital LOS days: range)</u> DGU: 38 (21-48) ITB: 26 (19-50) (p=0.481)</p> <p><u>In-hospital mortality overall n(%)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> 2009: 3b<sub>↓</sub></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: +</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: ?</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Albeit we did not observe a</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To compare two different coagulation management strategies FFP without coagulation factor concentrates and coagulation factor concentrates without FFP with respect to morbidity, mortality and transfusion requirements.</p>	<p>- patients with FFP transfusion</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>male: n (%)</u> DGU: 15 (83.3) ITB: 15 (83.3) (p=1.0)</p> <p><u>Age [y]: mean (IQR)</u> DGU: 49 (24-53) ITB: 46 (30-54) (p=0.791)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (IQR)</u> DGU: 42 (38-50) ITB: 48 (41-52) (p=0.406)</p> <p><u>GCS: mean (IQR)</u> DGU: 11 (4-15) ITB: 7 (3-14) (p=0.308)</p> <p><u>IV fluids prior to ER [ml]</u> DGU: 2500 (1500-3000) ITB: 1500 (1000-2000) (p=0.045)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up included [n=2219]</b> DGU: 2147 ITB: 72</p> <p><u>after matching included [n=36]</u> DGU: 18 ITB: 18</p>	<p><u>mean (IQR)</u></p> <p><u>pRBC transfusion/unit [n] (1unit =230-260 ml):</u> &gt;0-6h after admission DGU: 7.5 (4-12) ITB: 1.0 (0-3) (p&lt;0.005)</p> <p>&gt; 24h after admission DGU: 12.5 (8-20) ITB: 3 (0-5) (p&lt;0.005)</p> <p><u>FFP transfusion/units [n] (1unit =220-280 ml):</u> &gt;0-6h after admission DGU: 6 (4-12) ITB: 0 (p: n.a.)</p> <p>&gt; 24h after admission DGU: 10 (7-22) ITB: 0 (p: n.a.)</p> <p><u>Platelet concentrates [n] (1unit =220-280 ml):</u> &gt; 24h after admission DGU: 2 (1-3) ITB: 0 (p&lt;0.005)</p> <p><u>Coagulation factor concentrates</u> &gt;0-6h after admission Fibrinogen concentrate (grs): DGU: 0 ITB: 4(2-4) (p: n.a.)</p> <p>Prothrombin complex concentrate (IU)</p>	<p>DGU: 2 (11.1) ITB: 3 (16.7) (p=0.500)</p> <p><u>ICU LOSdays (range)</u> DGU:16(13-25) ITB:19(9-33) (p=0.628)</p>	<p>difference in the overall mortality rate between both groups, significant differences with regard to morbidity and allogenic transfusions provide a strong signal supporting the management of acute post-traumatic coagulopathy with coagulation factor concentrates rather than with traditional FFP transfusions.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b></p> <p>Due to methodological shortcomings in the performance of treatment the study results should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
		DGU: 0 ITB: 1200 (1000-1200) (p: n.a.)  >24h after admission Fibrinogen concentrate (grs): DGU: 0 ITB: 4(2-4) (p: n.a.)  Prothrombin complex concentrate (IU) DGU: 0 ITB: 1200 (800-1200) (p: n.a.)  <u>IV fluids 0-6h after admission [ml]:</u> DGU: 4000 (3000-5500) ITB: 3850 (3000-5000) (p=0.650)		
<p><b>Patel (2014)</b>                      Risks associated with red blood cell transfusion in the trauma population, a meta-analysis                       Injury, Int. J. Care Injured 45 (2014) 1522–1533                       Systematic Review of RCT and observational studies   <u>Aim of the study:</u>                      The objective of this meta-analysis is to assess the association</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b>                      MEDLINE (1946-2012), Embase (1947-2012), Bibliographies of identified studies were reviewed to identify other publications.                      - search May, 2012   <b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - trauma patients                      - primary exposure was red blood cell transfusion (RBC)                      - studies that assessed red blood cell transfusion as a dichotomous variable, categorical variable and continuous variable                      - primary outcome was mortality. Secondary outcomes included acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)/acute lung injury (ALI) and multiorgan failure (MOF).   <b>exclusion criteria</b></p>	red blood cell transfusion (RBC); there were no limits to the type of transfusion or the amount transfused. We included studies that assessed red blood cell transfusion as a dichotomous variable, categorical variable and continuous variable (i.e. per one unit increase)	<p><b>mortality: pooled OR (95%CI)</b>  <u>effect of RBC as a continuous variable (increase in odds of mortality with each additional unit transfused) on mortality</u>                      (analysed in 9 trials [12-14, 31, 37, 38, 41,45,46])                      OR= 1.07 (1.04,1.10)                      I<sup>2</sup>=82,9%   <u>effect of RBC as a dichotomous variable on mortality (increase in odds of mortality in those transfused compared to nit transfused)</u>                      (analysed in 6 trials [18, 21, 32, 41, 47, 48])                      OR= 3.15 (1.82, 5.46)                      I<sup>2</sup>=94,6%   <b>multiorgan failure: pooled OR (95%CI)</b>  <u>effect of RBC as a continuous variable on multiorgan failure (increase in odds of MOF with each additional unit transfused)</u>                      (analysed in 3 trials [16, 17, 28])                      OR= 1.08 (1.02,1.14)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence 2009: 3a</b>   <b>Methodological quality</b>                      A-priori design: -                      Two reviewers: +                      Literature search: +                      Status of publication: -                      List of studies: -                      Study characteristics: -                      Critical appraisal: +                      Conclusion: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
between red blood cell transfusion and mortality, multi-organ failure and acute respiratory distress syndrome or acute lung injury, in the trauma population.	-  <b>included (and pooled) studies: year (n participants)</b> [12] Barbosa et al 2011(704) [13] Bochicchio et al 2008(1,172) [14] Chaiwat et al 2009(14,070) [16] Ciesla et al 2005 (1,344) [17] Cotton et al 2009 (266) [18] Croce et al 2005(5,260) [21] Dunne et al 2004(9,539) [25] Edens et al 2010 (66) [28] Johnson et al 2010 (1,415) [31] Mahambrey et al 2009(260) [32] Malone et al 2003 (15,534) [35] Moore et al 1997 (513) [37] Murrell et al 2005(275) [38] Phelan et al 2010(399) [39] Plurad et al 2007 (2,346) [41] Robinson et al 2005(316) [43] Sauaia et al 1994 (394) [45] Silverboard et al 2005(102) [46] Spinella et al 2008(708) [47] Teixeira et al 2008 (25,599) [48] Weinberg et al 2008 (1,624)		I <sup>2</sup> =95,9%  effect of RBC as a dichotomous variable ( $\leq 6$ units vs. $>6$ units) on multiorgan failure (increased odds of MOF with $>6$ units transfused) (analysed in 3 trials [16, 35, 43]) OR= 4.30 (2.35, 7.85) I <sup>2</sup> =65,9%  <b>acute respiratory distress syndrome/acute lung injury: pooled OR (95%CI)</b> effect of RBC as a continuous variable(odds increases with each unit transfused) on ARDS/ALI (analysed in 2 trials [14, 25]) OR= 1.06 (1.03,1.10) I <sup>2</sup> =0%  effect of RBC as a dichotomous variable on ARDS/ALI (increased odds with transfusion) (analysed in 3 trials [18, 39, 48]) OR= 2.04 (1.47, 2.83) I <sup>2</sup> =0%	Combining findings: -  Publication bias: -  Conflict of interest: -  <b>authors conclusion:</b> We have found an association between RBC transfusion and the primary and secondary outcomes, based on observational studies only. This represents the extent of the published literature. Further interventional studies are needed to clarify how limiting transfusion can affect mortality and other outcomes.  <b>reviewer conclusion:</b> The results of the study have to be considered with caution due to the methodological flaws.
<b>Peiniger (2011)</b> Balanced massive transfusion ratios in multiple injury patients with traumatic brain injury  Critical Care 2011, 15:R68  Comparative registry study  Aim of the study: to analyze whether	<b>Inclusion criteria:</b> - primary admission - $\geq 16$ years - ISS $\geq 16$ - massive transfusion ( $\geq 10$ U of pRBCs)  <b>Exclusion criteria</b> - patients who died within the first hour after admission  <b>Baseline characteristics</b> <b>Subgroup AIS score, head &lt;3</b>  Age [y], mean $\pm$ SD: Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 45.9 $\pm$ 20 Ratio $>1:2$ : 42.0 $\pm$ 17.2	<b>Fluids and blood transfusion during resuscitation:</b>  <b>FFP was fresh and frozen (that is, no thawed plasma)</b> <b>Subgroup AIS score, head &lt;3:</b>  <b>Crystalloids [ml] mean <math>\pm</math>SD</b> Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 3,549 $\pm$ 2,858 Ratio $>1:2$ : 3,981 $\pm$ 2,959 (p=0.071)  <b>FFP transfusion [n] mean <math>\pm</math>SD(min-max)</b> Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 5.7 $\pm$ 5.2 (0-32) Ratio $>1:2$ : 18.0 $\pm$ 12.3 (6-88)	<b>Mortality Subgroup AIS score, head &lt;3:</b>  <u>6-hour mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 74(34.9) Ratio $>1:2$ : 45 (10.6) (p<0.001)  <u>24-hour mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 85 (40.1) Ratio $>1:2$ : 47 (17.4) (p<0.001)  <u>30-day mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio $\leq 1:2$ : 97 (45.8) Ratio $>1:2$ : 105 (24.6) (p<0.001)	<b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b<sub>↓</sub></b>  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: -  Performance bias: ?  Attrition bias: +  Detection bias: ?  <b>authors' conclusion</b> The mortality rates were

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
a transfusion regimen using a high FFP:pRBC ratio (FFP:pRBC ratio >1:2) would be associated with a similar survival benefit in severely injured patients with TBI (AIS score, head $\geq 3$ )	<p>(<math>p=0.049</math>)</p> <p><u>Sex [males], n (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 149 (70.3) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 330 (77.5) (<math>p=0.048</math>)</p> <p><u>ISS, mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 36.7 <math>\pm</math>15.3 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 35.4 <math>\pm</math>13.5 (<math>p=0.532</math>)</p> <p><u>GCS [points] at scene, mean:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 10 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 12 (<math>p=0.001</math>)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/dl], mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 8.0 <math>\pm</math>2.7 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 8.4 <math>\pm</math>2.8 (<math>p=0.09</math>)</p> <p><u>BE [mM/L], mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: -8.9 <math>\pm</math>6.8 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: -7.0 <math>\pm</math>5.9 (<math>p=0.08</math>)</p> <p><u>PTT [sec], mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 51.9 <math>\pm</math>32.8 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 50.9 <math>\pm</math>31.1 (<math>p=0.63</math>)</p> <p><u>Quick [%], mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 54 <math>\pm</math>23.7 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 56 <math>\pm</math>23.4 (<math>p=0.33</math>)</p> <p><u>Platelets [nl] mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 158 <math>\pm</math>77.7 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 165 <math>\pm</math>75.6</p>	<p>(<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><b>pRBC transfusion [n] mean <math>\pm</math>SD</b> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 19.5 <math>\pm</math>11.2 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 19.5 <math>\pm</math>11.9 (<math>p=0.916</math>)</p> <p><b>Subgroup AIS score, head <math>\geq 3</math> (mean <math>\pm</math>SD):</b></p> <p><b>Crystalloids [ml] mean <math>\pm</math>SD</b> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 3,122 <math>\pm</math>2,640 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 4,000<math>\pm</math>3,036 (<math>p&lt; 0.001</math>)</p> <p><b>FFP transfusion [n] mean <math>\pm</math>SD(min-max)</b> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 5.5 <math>\pm</math>4.8 (0-30) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 17.8<math>\pm</math>10.4 (6-84) (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><b>pRBC transfusion [n] mean <math>\pm</math>SD</b> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 18.4<math>\pm</math>9.8 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 18.9<math>\pm</math>10.7 (<math>p=0.980</math>)</p>	<p><u>In-hospital overall mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 102 (48.1) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 114 (26.8) (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><b>Other outcomes subgroup AIS score, head <math>&lt;3</math>:</b></p> <p><u>ICU LOS [days], mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 14.7 <math>\pm</math>19.4 Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 18.5 <math>\pm</math>20.1 (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 31 (21.5) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 91 (23.6) (<math>p=0.608</math>)</p> <p><u>Multiorgan failure [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 86 (58.5) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 211 (55.7) (<math>p=0.557</math>)</p> <p><b>Mortality Subgroup AIS score, head <math>\geq 3</math>:</b></p> <p><u>6-hour mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 55(32.9) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 69 (15.5) (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><u>24-hour mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 74 (44.3) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 110 (24.7) (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p> <p><u>30-day mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio <math>\leq 1:2</math>: 104 (62.3) Ratio <math>&gt;1:2</math>: 199 (44.7) (<math>p&lt;0.001</math>)</p>	<p>consistently lower in the high FFP: pRBC transfusion ratio groups versus the low FFP:pRBC transfusion ratio groups, regardless of the presence or absence of TBI and at all time points studied, indicating that the concept of a high FFP:pRBC transfusion ratio may also be valid for patients with TBI. Regarding survivors, morbidity was comparable for patients with a low or high FFP:pRBC transfusion ratio, regardless of the presence or absence of TBI.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to methodological shortcomings in the performance the study results should be regarded with caution.</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>(p=0.30)</p> <p><u>Coagulopathy [n(%)]:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 152 (87.4) Ratio &gt;1:2: 298 (82.3) (p=0.14)</p> <p><b>Subgroup AIS score, head ≥3</b></p> <p><u>Age [y], mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 40.5 ±19.2 Ratio &gt;1:2: 40.2 ±18.2 (p=0.947)</p> <p><u>Sex [males], n (%)</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 111 (66.5) Ratio &gt;1:2: 314 (70.6) (p=0.327)</p> <p><u>ISS, mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 49.5 ±14.9 Ratio &gt;1:2: 47.2 ±14.1 (p=0.143)</p> <p><u>GCS [points] at scene, mean:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 7 Ratio &gt;1:2: 7 (p=0.571)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/dl], mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 8.0 ±2.9 Ratio &gt;1:2: 8.4 ±3.0 (p=0.13)</p> <p><u>BE [mM/L], mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: -9.3 ±6.5 Ratio &gt;1:2: -7.3 ±6.4 (p=0.01)</p> <p><u>PTT [sec], mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 72.3 ±49.3</p>		<p><u>In-hospital overall mortality [n] (%)</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 104 (62.3) Ratio &gt;1:2: 203 (45.6) (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><b>Other outcomes subgroup AIS score, head ≥3:</b></p> <p><u>ICU LOS [days], mean ±SD</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 12.5 ±18.5 Ratio &gt;1:2: 18.2 ±21.3 (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Sepsis [n] (%)</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 19 (15.7) Ratio &gt;1:2: 98 (24.9) (p=0.035)</p> <p><u>Multiorgan failure [n] (%)</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 80 (67.2) Ratio &gt;1:2: 276 (71.3) (p=0.393)</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Ratio &gt;1:2: 60.7 ±37.5 (p=0.06)</p> <p><u>Quick [%], mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 54 ±24.2 Ratio &gt;1:2: 53 ±23.0 (p=0.69)</p> <p><u>Platelets [n/l] mean ±SD:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 152 ±74.0 Ratio &gt;1:2: 160 ±71.6 (p=0.23)</p> <p><u>Coagulopathy [n(%)]:</u> Ratio ≤1:2: 118 (90.1) Ratio &gt;1:2: 344 (88.4) (p=0.61)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p> <p><u>included [n=1250]</u></p> <p>Subgroup without TBI (AIS score, head &lt;3): n = 638: Ratio ≤1:2: 212 Ratio &gt;1:2: 426</p> <p>Subgroup with TBI (AIS score, head ≥3): n = 612: Ratio ≤1:2: 167 Ratio &gt;1:2: 445</p> <p><u>Analysed:</u> All included patients</p> <p><u>Follow-up:</u> 30 days</p>			
<b>Rajasekhar (2011)</b> Survival of trauma patients after massive red blood cell transfusion using a high or low	<b>databases and search period</b> MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science 1950 until February 2010 Manual bibliographic searches of each	<b>Fresh Frozen Plasma / Packed Red Blood Cell Ratio</b>  <u>Low 1:8 vs. Medium 1:2.5 vs. High 1:1.4</u> [8] (retrospective registry)	<b>Early mortality (≤24hrs) %</b> (analysed in 4 trials [10, 13, 15, 17])  <b>[10]</b> <1:4 = 37.3% ≥1:4 to 1:1 = 15.2%	<b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 3a↓</b>  <b>Methodological quality</b>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>red blood cell to plasma transfusion ratio</p> <p>Crit Care Med 2011; 39 (6):1507–1513</p> <p>Systematic Review of retrospective studies</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> The primary objective of this systematic review was to determine the clinical benefit of a high vs. low FFP/PRBC transfusion strategy on survival in severely bleeding patients.</p> <p>The secondary outcomes included the effects of such a transfusion strategy on multi-organ-system failure (MOSF), PRBC transfusions, respiratory outcomes, and coagulation variables.</p>	<p>included study were performed.</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adult patients with traumatic injury, either civilian or military,</li> <li>- patients receiving massive transfusion, defined as &gt;6 units of PRBC in 24 hrs,</li> <li>- patients receiving plasma for dilutional coagulopathy,</li> <li>- mortality for each group was reported in addition to any of the following: hospital length of stay (LOS), number of PRBC transfusions, laboratory measures of coagulopathy, MOSF, and/or infection.</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- nonhuman subjects were studied,</li> <li>- the FFP/PRBC ratio was not reported or could not be calculated,</li> <li>- fewer than ten patients were enrolled,</li> <li>- no original data were reported,</li> <li>- the study was a case series only.</li> </ul> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[8] Borgman et al (246)</li> <li>[9] Gunter et al (259)</li> <li>[10] Zink et al (452)</li> <li>[11] Teixeira et al (383)</li> <li>[12] Kashuk et al (133)</li> <li>[13] Maegele et al (484)</li> <li>[14] Duchesne et al (135)</li> <li>[15] Sperry et al (415)</li> <li>[16] Scalea et al (250)</li> <li>[17] Shaz et al (216)</li> <li>[18] Snyder et al (134)</li> </ul> <p><b>Definition of massive transfusion:</b> &gt;10 units of PRBCs/10 h [8,9,10,11,14,16,17,18]</p>	<p>&lt;2:3 vs. &gt;2:3 [9] (case-control)</p> <p>&lt;1:4 vs. ≥1:4 to 1:1 vs. ≥1:1 [10] (retrospective registry)</p> <p>&lt;1:8 vs. 1:8 to 1:3 vs. 1:3 to 1:2 vs. &gt;1:2 [11] (retrospective registry)</p> <p>1:1 vs. 1:2 vs. 1:3 vs. 1:4 vs. ≥1:5 [12] (retrospective registry)</p> <p>&gt;1:1 vs. 1:1 vs. &lt;1:1 [13] (retrospective registry)</p> <p>1:1 vs. 1:4 [14] (retrospective registry)</p> <p>≥1:1.5 vs. &lt;1:1.5 [15] (cohort)</p> <p>1:1 vs. Outside 1:1 [16] (cohort)</p> <p>≥1:2 vs. &lt;1:2 [17] (cohort)</p> <p>[18] (retrospective registry)</p>	<p>≥1:1 = 2.0% p=NR</p> <p><b>[11]</b> NR</p> <p><b>[12]</b> NR</p> <p><b>[13]</b>&gt;1:1 = 32.6% 1:1 = 16.7% &lt;1:1 = 11.3% p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>[14]</b> NR</p> <p><b>[15]</b> ≥1:1.5 = 3.9% &lt;1:1.5 = 12.8% p=0.012</p> <p><b>[16]</b> NR</p> <p><b>[17]</b> ≥1:2 = 80.0% &lt;1:2 = 58.0% p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>[18]</b> for high FFP/PRBC: RR (95% CI): RR: 0.37 (0.22-0.64)</p> <p><b>Late mortality (&gt;30 days) %</b> (analysed in 10 trials [8, 9, 10,11,12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18])</p> <p><b>[8]</b> Low 1:8 =65.0% Medium 1:2.5 =34.0%</p>	<p>A-priori design: -</p> <p>Two reviewers: +</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: -</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: -</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: +</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> There is insufficient evidence to support the use of a fixed 1:1 ratio of FFP/PRBC in massively transfused trauma patients. Methodological flaws, including survival bias, and heterogeneity between studies preclude statistical comparisons concerning the effects of a 1:1 plasma to packed red blood cell transfusion ratio. There is insufficient evidence to support a survival advantage with a 1:1 plasma to packed red blood cell transfusion strategy.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>&gt;10 units of PRBCs/6 h [12]</p> <p>&gt;10 units of PRBCs between emergency room and intensive care unit arrival [13]</p> <p>&gt; 8 units of PRBCs/12h [15]</p> <p><b>Platelets [<math>\mu\text{L}</math>]</b>  206.000 [8]  162.000 [13]  205.000 [10]  NR [9,11,12,14,15,16,17,18]</p> <p><b>Hb [g/dl]</b>  10.3 [8]  8.1 [13]  10.9 [10]  NR [9,11,12,14,15,16,17,18]</p> <p><b>INR</b>  1.63 [8]  NR, partial thromboplastin time 53.1 sec.[13]  NR, partial thromboplastin time 30.7 sec [10]  NR [9,11,12,14,15,16,17,18]</p>		<p>High 1:1.4 =19.0%  p= NR</p> <p><b>[9]</b>  &lt;2:3 = 41.0%  &gt;2:3 = 62.0%  p=0.008</p> <p><b>[10]</b>&lt;1:4 = 54.9%  <math>\geq</math>1:4 to 1:1 = 41.0%  <math>\geq</math>1:1 = 25.5%  p=NR</p> <p><b>[11]</b>  &lt;1:8 = 90.0%  1:8 to 1:3 = 49.0%  1:3 to 1:2 = 25.0%  &gt;1:2 = 26.0%  p=NR</p> <p><b>[12]</b>  an U-shaped relationship demonstrated that the lowest predicted mortality probability (0.35) correlated with transfusion ratios between 1:2 and 1:3</p> <p><b>[13]</b>  &gt;1:1 = 45.5%  1:1 = 36.0%  &lt;1:1 = 24.3%  p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b>[14]</b>  1:1 = 26.0%  1:4 = 87.5%  p=0.0001</p> <p><b>[15]</b>  <math>\geq</math>1:1.5 = 28.4%  &lt;1:1.5 = 35.1%  p=NR</p>	<p><b>reviewer conclusion:</b>  The results of the study have to be considered with caution due to the methodological flaws.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>[16]</b> 1:1 compared with outside 1:1 OR of mortality for 1:1: 0.57 p=0.34</p> <p><b>[17]</b> ≥1:2 = 59.0% &lt;1:2 = 44.0% p=0.03</p> <p><b>[18]</b> ≥1:2 = 40.0% &lt;1:2 = 58.0% p=NR</p> <p><b>Multiple Organ Failure (%)</b> <i>(analysed in 4 trials [8, 13, 14, 15])</i></p> <p><b>[8]</b> Low 1:8 =0% Medium 1:2.5 =11% High 1:1.4 =13% p= NR</p> <p><b>[13]</b> &gt;1:1 = 67% 1:1 = 57.9% &lt;1:1 = 59.8% p=NR</p> <p><b>[14]</b> 1:1 = 84.2% 1:4 = 80.3% p=NR</p> <p><b>[15]</b> ≥1:1.5 = 63.7% &lt;1:1.5 = 54% p=NR</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome/ Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury(%)</b> (analysed in 2 trials [8, 15])</p> <p><b>[8]</b> Low 1:8 = 0% Medium 1:2.5 = 6% High 1:1.4 = 8% p= NR</p> <p><b>[15]</b> ≥1:1.5 = 47.1% &lt;1:1.5 = 24.0% p=NR</p>	
<p><b>Schöchl (2014)</b> Endogenous thrombin potential following hemostatic therapy with 4-factor prothrombin complex concentrates: a 7-day observational study of trauma patients</p> <p>Critical Care 2014, <b>18</b>:R147</p> <p>Prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> We hypothesized that PCC increases thrombin potential in patients with severe bleeding trauma. We analyzed blood</p>	<p><b>Region</b> Austria</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - Admission to the ER following full trauma-team activation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - &lt; 18 years - burns - pregnancy - known coagulation disorders</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> NCT: 18.8 ±9.4 FC: 29.0 ±11.0 FC-PCC: 35.7 ±13.0 (FC-PCC vs. NCT p&lt;0.0001) (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><u>Age [y], mean ±SD:</u> NCT: 46 ±17 FC: 40 ±14 FC-PCC: 36 ±13 (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.028)</p>	<p><b>treatment groups</b> <b>NCT group:</b> trauma patients who received no coagulation therapy</p> <p><b>FC group:</b> patients treated with fibrinogen concentrate only</p> <p><b>FC-PCC group:</b> patients who received both fibrinogen concentrate and PCC</p> <p><b>general examinations at admission</b> Viscoelastic coagulation test (ROTEM®):</p> <p><b>ROTEM findings on ER admission</b> <b>EXTEM</b> <u>Clotting time(CT), sec</u> NCT: 58.2 ±9.5 FC: 70.2 ±21.6 FC-PCC: 72.6 ±31.5 (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.045) (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><u>Clot formation time (CFT), sec</u> NCT: 102.3 ±29.9 FC: 116.0 (96.5 to 160.0) FC-PCC: 123.0 (109.0 to 165.0)</p>	<p><b>Blood transfusion first 24h [median (range)]</b></p> <p><u>RBC, U</u> NCT: 0(0 to 2) FC: 3(0 to 5) FC-PCC: 8(6to10.5) (p&lt;0.0001)</p> <p><u>FFP, U</u> NCT: 0(0to0) FC: 0(0to0) FC-PCC: 0(0to0) (p=ns)</p> <p><u>Platelet concentrate, U</u> NCT: 0(0to0) FC: 0(0to0) FC-PCC: 0(0to1) (p&lt;0.0001)</p> <p><u>Fibrinogen concentrate, U</u> NCT: 0(0to0) FC: 3(3to5) FC-PCC: 8(5to11) (p&lt;0.0002)</p> <p><u>PCC,IU</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b↓</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: - Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> PCC administration for hemostatic therapy in major trauma patients with bleeding results in a significant increase in endogenous thrombin potential (ETP), sustained for several days. Postoperative increases in fibrinogen levels were observed in all study groups, while patients receiving PCC therapy had lower levels of AT than those treated solely with fibrinogen concentrate. These findings imply a pro-thrombotic state among PCC</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>samples to assess TG parameters upon emergency room (ER) admission and over the following 7 days.</p>	<p>(FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/dL] mean ±SD:</u>                      NCT: 12.8 ±2.2                      FC: 12.6±2.0                      FC-PCC: 10.1 ±2.6                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.0002)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=0.002)</p> <p><u>PT [sec] mean (range/±SD):</u>                      NCT: 13.7 (12.7 to14.6)                      FC: 14.6 (13.8 to 15.2)                      FC-PCC: 17.2 ±3.1                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.0002)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=0.003)</p> <p><u>aPTT [sec] mean (range/±SD):</u>                      NCT: 26.6 (24.5 to 29.1)                      FC: 27.9 ±3.2                      FC-PCC: 34.8 ±9.9                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.0034)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=0.0042)</p> <p><u>AT [%]: mean ±SD</u>                      NCT: 87 ±16                      FC: 83 ±14                      FC-PCC: 61 ±15                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p&lt;0.0001)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><u>Fibrinogen [mg/dL] mean (range/±SD):</u>                      NCT: 234 (197 to 324)                      FC: 196 ±52                      FC-PCC: 163 ±60                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p&lt;0.0001)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=0.0001)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included [n]</u>                      NCT: 37</p>	<p>(FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.001)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><u>Clot amplitude after 10 minutes(CA10), mm</u>                      NCT: 55.2 ±6.7                      FC: 48.1 ±7.8                      FC-PCC: 46.3 ±9.2                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.001)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p> <p><b>FIBTEM</b>  <u>CA10, mm</u>                      NCT: 12.0 (10.0 to 15.0)                      FC: 8.0 (7.0 to 12.5)                      FC-PCC: 8.0 (4.3 to 11.8)                      (FC-PCC vs. NCT p=0.0094)                      (FC-PCC vs. FC p=NS)</p>	<p>NCT: 0(0to0)                      FC: 0(0to0)                      FC-PCC: 2,400(1,650to2,500)                      (P=not calculated)</p> <p><b>Mortality</b>                      All survived until hospital discharge</p>	<p>recipients but this was not indicated by standard coagulation tests.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b></p> <p>Due to the differences in baseline characteristics (e.g. severity of coagulopathy) and methodological shortcomings the authors' conclusions should be regarded with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	FC: 23 FC-PCC: 17  <u>analysed [n]</u> NCT: 23 FC: 21 FC-PCC: 17			
<p><b>Valle (2014)</b> Do all trauma patients benefit from tranexamic acid?</p> <p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg Vol 76 (6) p: 1373-1378</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> we examined two related questions: does routine early use of TXA improve outcome in critically injured patients in an unmonitored setting, and is the efficacy of TXA influenced by TBI, OR, or transfusion? The overarching hypothesis was that early routine use of TXA reduces mortality in the</p>	<p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b> - patients who underwent emergency operative intervention (OR)</p> <p><b>Exclusion criteria:</b> - patients who had OR for isolated orthopedic and/ or neurosurgical indication - minor trauma operations</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean±SD</u> NoTXA: 43±20 TXA: 42±20 (p=0.896)</p> <p><u>Male sex (%)</u> NoTXA: 86 TXA: 85 (p=0.869)</p> <p><u>TBI (%)</u> NoTXA: 26 TXA: 24 (p=0.689)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean±SD</u> NoTXA: 28±17 TXA: 28±16 (p=0.881)</p> <p><u>GCS score mean±SD</u></p>	<p><b>Fluid requirements</b></p> <p><u>Emergency resuscitation area</u> pRBC (ml) NoTXA: 1,000 (1,000) TXA: 1,000 (750) (p=0.284)</p> <p>FFP (ml) ±SD NoTXA: 920 ±463 TXA: 824±593 (p=0.340)</p> <p>Crystalloid (ml) NoTXA: 1,600 (1,950) TXA: 1,125 (1,531) (p=0.083)</p> <p><u>Operating room</u> pRBC (ml) NoTXA: 1,500 (1,750) TXA: 2,250 (3,450) (p=0.002)</p> <p>FFP (ml) ±SD NoTXA: 1,125(1,250) TXA: 1,750(2,500) (p=0.005)</p> <p>Crystalloid (ml) NoTXA: 4,500 (3,025) TXA: 4,000 (3,600) (p=0.605)</p>	<p><b>Mortality (%)</b> NoTXA: 23 TXA: 31 (p=0.091)</p> <p>ICU [days] NoTXA: 4(14) TXA: 5(18) (p=0.968)</p> <p><b>Mortality No TBI compared with TBI [%]:</b> <u>No TBI:</u> NoTXA: 13.3 TXA: 22.9 (p=0.050)</p> <p><u>TBI:</u> NoTXA: 26.5 TXA: 40.6 (p=0.169)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> <b>2009: 3b ↓</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: -</p> <p>Detection bias: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> For our highest injury patients, TXA was associated with increased, rather than reduced, mortality, no matter what time it was administered. This lack of benefit can probably be attributed to the rapid availability of fluids and emergency OR.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to methodological shortcomings in the performance the study results should be regarded with caution.</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
highest injury acuity patients.	<p>NoTXA: 11±5 TXA: 11±5 (p=0.539)</p> <p><u>Base excess [mEq/L], mean ±SD</u> NoTXA: -7.7±6.9 TXA: -7.4±7.0 (p=0.665)</p> <p><u>Time to OR [min], median (IQR)</u> NoTXA: 35 (90) TXA: 24 (64) (p=0.018)</p> <p><b>Patients flow and follow up</b> <u>Included:</u> n=300 NoTXA: 150 TXA: 150</p> <p><u>analysed :</u> TXA versus NoTXA: NoTXA: 150 TXA: 150</p> <p>TBI versus no TBI and TXA/NoTXA: NoTXA: 141 TXA: 139</p>	<p><u>24 h totals</u> pRBC (ml) NoTXA: 1,999 (2,000) TXA: 2,250 (4,188) (p=0.009)</p> <p>FFP (ml) ±SD NoTXA: 1,218(1,060) TXA: 1,684(2,996) (p=0.197)</p> <p>Crystalloid (ml) NoTXA: 7,663 (5,701) TXA: 7,600 (6,137) (p=0.985)</p>		
<p><b>Wafaisade (2013)</b> Administration of fibrinogen concentrate in exsanguinating trauma patients is associated with improved survival at 6 hours but not at discharge</p> <p>J Trauma Acute</p>	<p><b>region</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - Trauma cases with potential need for intensive care that are admitted via the ED - primary admission - relevant trauma load, defined as ISS ≥16 - aged ≥16 years - administration of at least one pRBC until ICU admission</p>	<p><b>groups</b> <u>Control group(FC-)</u> had not received FC at all (FC-)</p> <p><u>fibrinogen group(FC+)</u> received intravenous administration of FC (FC+) between ED arrival and ICU</p> <p><b>general interventions</b> - Blood products, intravenous fluids, and haemostatic drugs administered between ED arrival and ICU admission</p>	<p><b>Time to death, mean ± SD, [d]</b> FC-: 4.7 ± 8.6 FC+: 7.5 ± 14.6 p=0.006</p> <p><b>Mortality:</b> <u>6-h mortality, %</u> FC-: 16.7 FC+: 10.5 p=0.03</p> <p><u>24-h mortality, %</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: + Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Care Surg. 2013;74: 387-395</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> To assess whether the intravenous administration of FC during initial resuscitation in acute trauma hemorrhage is associated with improved outcomes.</p>	<p>- relevant risk for hemorrhage, defined as a TASH (traumaassociated severe hemorrhage) score <math>\geq 9</math><sup>25</sup></p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Patients injured from burns, drowning, poisoning, or hanging, as well as patients who died in the prehospital phase, are excluded.</li> <li>- nonsurvivable traumatic brain injury (i.e., AIS head score of 6)</li> <li>- were dead on ED arrival.</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>age [y]: mean<math>\pm</math>SD</u> Control group(FC-): 40.0 <math>\pm</math>16.4 fibrinogen group(FC+): 40.3 <math>\pm</math>16.5 (p=0.72)</p> <p><u>sex male: mean (%)</u> Control group(FC-):71.1 fibrinogen group(FC+):71.1 (p=1.0)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (<math>\pm</math>SD)</u> Control group(FC-): 37.1<math>\pm</math>13.3 fibrinogen group(FC+): 37.6<math>\pm</math>13.7 (p=0.73)</p> <p><u>Hemoglobin [g/dl]: mean (<math>\pm</math>SD)</u> Control group(FC-): 8.5<math>\pm</math>2.4 fibrinogen group(FC+): 8.3<math>\pm</math>2.5 (p=0.62)</p> <p><u>Platelet count [g/dl]: mean (<math>\pm</math>SD)</u> Control group(FC-): 170<math>\pm</math>69 fibrinogen group(FC+): 165<math>\pm</math>71 (p=0.39)</p> <p><u>PTI [Quick%]: mean (<math>\pm</math>SD)</u></p>	<p><u>Massive transfusion (<math>\geq 10</math> pRBC), %</u> FC-: 47.3 FC+: 47.3 (p=1.0)</p> <p><u>pRBC units [n of U], mean <math>\pm</math> SD</u> FC-: 11.3 <math>\pm</math> 10.0 FC+: 12.8 <math>\pm</math> 14.3 (p=0.20)</p> <p><u>FFP units [n of U], mean <math>\pm</math> SD</u> FC-: 8.7 <math>\pm</math> 8.2 FC+: 10.6 <math>\pm</math> 11.4 p=0.07</p> <p><u>platelet units [n of U], mean <math>\pm</math> SD</u> FC-: 1.0 <math>\pm</math> 1.3 FC+: 1.2 <math>\pm</math> 1.6 p=0.30</p> <p><u>High(<math>\geq 1:2</math>) FFP:pRBC ratio, %</u> FC-: 75.2 FC+: 75.2 p=1.0</p> <p><u>Hemostatic drugs:</u></p> <p><u>Recombinant factor VIIa, %</u> FC-: 5.4 FC+: 6.1 p=0.72</p> <p><u>Prothrombin complex concentrate, %</u> FC-: 16.3 FC+: 16.3 p=1.0</p> <p><u>Antifibrinolytic agents, %</u> FC-: 12.6 FC+: 18.4 p=0.053</p>	<p>FC-: 18.4 FC+: 13.9 p=0.15</p> <p><u>30-day mortality, %</u> FC-: 24.8 FC+: 27.9 p=0.40</p> <p><u>In-hospital mortality overall, %</u> FC-: 25.5 FC+: 28.6 p=0.40</p> <p><b>ICU LOS, mean <math>\pm</math> SD, d</b> FC-: 17.3 <math>\pm</math> 17.9 FC+: 17.2 <math>\pm</math> 17.6 p=0.68</p> <p><b>Complications:</b></p> <p><u>Thromboembolic event, %</u> FC-: 3.4 FC+: 6.8 p=0.06</p> <p><u>Sepsis, %</u> FC-: 17.7 FC+: 20.7 p=0.35</p> <p><u>Organ failure, %</u> FC-: 61.9 FC+: 73.8 p=0.002</p> <p><u>Multiple organ failure, %</u> FC-: 49.0 FC+: 61.2 p=0.003</p>	<p><b>authors conclusion:</b> In our matched-pairs analysis on severely injured patients with major bleeding, FC together with component based resuscitation was associated with prolonged time to death and significantly improved 6-hour survival, suggesting decreased mortality from hemorrhage. However, significantly higher rates of MOF in FC+ patients and comparable overall hospital mortality may implicate that FC converted early deaths from hemorrhage to late deaths from MOF.</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Due to methodological flaws the author conclusion should be interpreted with caution.</p>

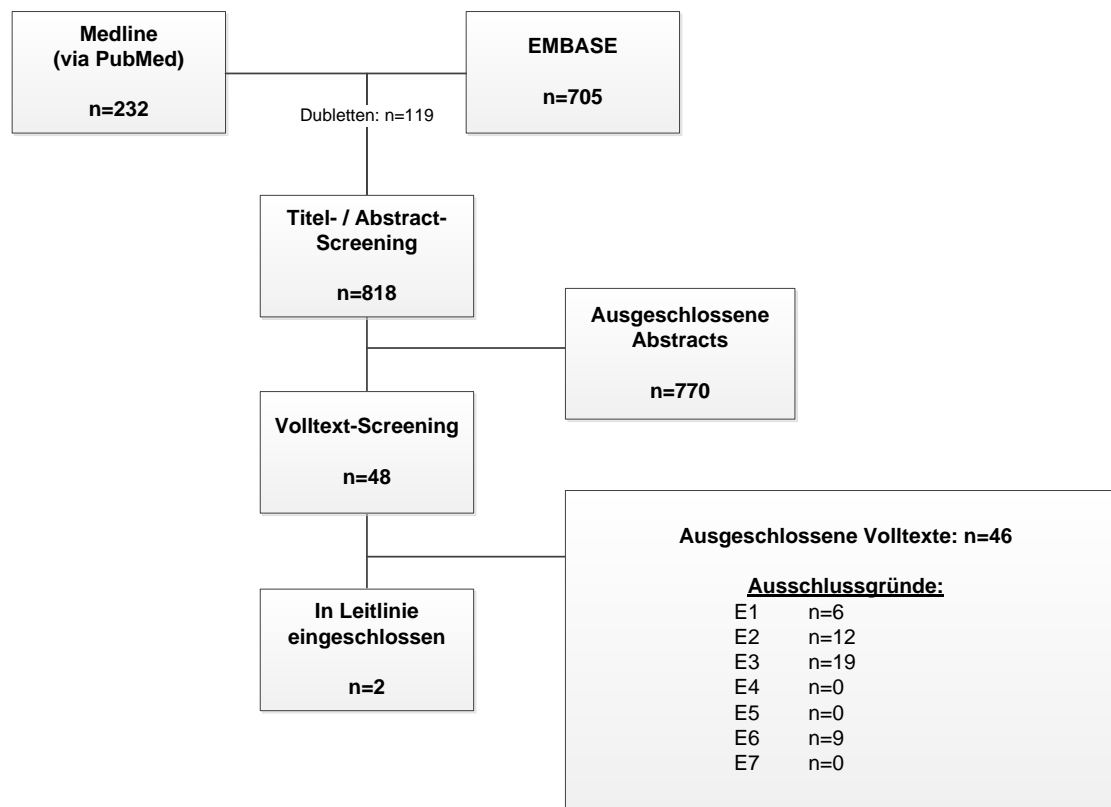
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Control group(FC-): 59±22 fibrinogen group(FC+): 55±22 (p=0.01)</p> <p>PTT[s]: mean (±SD) Control group(FC-): 49±30 fibrinogen group(FC+): 50±30 (p=0.57)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> TR-DGU prospective, standardized, and anonymous documentation of data about severely injured patients</p> <p><b>patient flow</b> Inclusion of n=1690 patients according to inclusion criteria</p> <p>No Fibrinogen n=1147 Fibrinogen n=543</p> <p><b>After matching</b></p> <p>Control group(FC-): n=294 fibrinogen group(FC+): n=294</p>			
<p><b>Wafaisade (2013)</b> Rekombinanter Faktor VIIa in der Hämorrhagiebehandlung des Schwerverletzten</p> <p>Unfallchirurg 2013 116:524–530</p> <p>Comparative registry study</p>	<p><b>Einschlusskriterien:</b> - ISS ≥9 - primäre Aufnahme</p> <p><b>Ausschlusskriterien:</b> -</p> <p><b>Baselinecharakteristiken nach Matching:</b></p> <p><u>Alter [y], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 40,6 ±18,5 -rFVIIa: 40,1 ±19,1</p>	<p><b>Infusions-, Transfusions- und hämostatische Therapie während Phase B</b></p> <p><u>i.V.-Volumen (ml)</u> +rFVIIa: 5.010 ±2.888 -rFVIIa: 5.069±3.443 (p=0,90)</p> <p><u>EK-Einheiten</u> +rFVIIa: 18,3 ±13,1 -rFVIIa: 19,5±14,0 (p=0,55)</p>	<p><b>Letalität</b></p> <p><u>6-h-Letalität (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 17 -rFVIIa: 23 (p=0,38)</p> <p><u>12-h-Letalität (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 24 -rFVIIa: 29 (p=0,52)</p> <p><u>24-h-Letalität (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 29</p>	<p><b>level of evidence:</b> 2009: 3b ↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><u>Ziel der Studie:</u> Im Rahmen einer Matched-pair-Analyse soll untersucht werden, ob im Patientenkollektiv des DGU-TraumaRegisters die Verabreichung von rFVIIa in der posttraumatischen Akutphase mit einem reduzierten Transfusionsbedarf bzw. verbessertem Outcome vergesellschaftet ist.</p>	<p>(p=0,87)</p> <p><u>Männlich [%]</u> +rFVIIa: 72 -rFVIIa: 72 (p=1,00)</p> <p><u>ISS [Punkte], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 47,1 ±16,7 -rFVIIa: 45,1 ±15,6 (p=0,39)</p> <p><u>GCS vor Ort [Punkte], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 8,4±4,9 -rFVIIa: 9,0 ±4,9 (p=0,43)</p> <p><u>Hb [g/dl], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 8,7 ±2,9 -rFVIIa: 8,7 ±3,1 (p=0,97)</p> <p><u>Thrombozyten [/nL], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 168 ±68 -rFVIIa: 168 ±80 (p=0,97)</p> <p><u>PTT [sec], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 55,2 ±34,0 -rFVIIa: 63,8 ±39,5 (p=0,14)</p> <p><u>Quick [%], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 55,2 ±24,1 -rFVIIa: 52,3±25,8 (p=0,44)</p> <p><u>Base excess [mmol/l], mean ±SD</u> +rFVIIa: -9,2 ±6,4 -rFVIIa: -7,6 ±7,3 (p=0,15)</p>	<p><u>GFP-Einheiten</u> +rFVIIa: 15,2 ±13,7 -rFVIIa: 15,0±13,1 (p=0,92)</p> <p><u>Fibrinogen [%]</u> +rFVIIa: 42 -rFVIIa: 35 (p=0,38)</p> <p><u>Massentransfusion ≥10EK, %</u> +rFVIIa: 67 -rFVIIa: 75 (p=0,28)</p> <p><u>rFVIIa-Gaben, n:</u> +rFVIIa: 1,9 ±1,5 -rFVIIa: n.a. (p=n.a)</p> <p><u>EK vor rFVIIa-Gaben, n:</u> +rFVIIa: 12,4 ±9,1 -rFVIIa: n.a. (p=n.a)</p>	<p>-rFVIIa: 30 (p=1,0)</p> <p><u>30-Tage-Letalität (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 48 -rFVIIa: 43 (p=0,57)</p> <p><u>Krankenhaus-Letalität (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 48 -rFVIIa: 43 (p=0,57)</p> <p><u>Komplikationen</u> <u>Organversagen (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 93 -rFVIIa: 74 (p&lt;0,001)</p> <p><u>MOV (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 82 -rFVIIa: 62 (p=0,003)</p> <p><u>Sepsis (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 28 -rFVIIa: 22 (p=0,41)</p> <p><u>Thromboembolie (%)</u> +rFVIIa: 5 -rFVIIa: 2 (p=0,44)</p> <p><u>Aufenthaltsdauer</u> <u>Intensivaufenthalt (Tage)±SD</u> +rFVIIa: 15±18 -rFVIIa: 18±20 (p=0,40)</p>	<p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Die Ergebnisse der Matched-pair-Analyse an zwei homogenen Populationen zeigen keine signifikanten Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Letalität sowie keine Hinweise auf einen verringerten Transfusionsbedarf durch das Hämostatikum, jedoch ist die Gabe von rFVIIa signifikant mit einer erhöhten MOV- Rate assoziiert.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Aufgrund der methodischen Schwächen einer retrospektiven Registerauswertung und der fehlenden Dokumentation von wichtigen Einflussfaktoren auf die Gerinnung bereits im Krankenhaus können die Ergebnisse nur mit Vorsicht interpretiert werden.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>Eingeschlossen: n= 12,881</b> Kein rFVIIa: n=12,723 rFVIIa ≤6h: n= 120 <b>Ausgeschlossen:</b> n= 38 - wegen rFVIIa &gt;6h</p> <p><b>Nach Matching:</b> +rFVIIa: n=100 -rFVIIa: n=100</p>			
<p><b>Zehtadchi (2009)</b> Impact of Transfusion of Fresh-frozen Plasma and Packed Red Blood Cells in a 1:1 Ratio on Survival of Emergency Department Patients with Severe Trauma</p> <p>ACADEMIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE 2009; 16:371–378</p> <p>Systematic Review (of mainly retrospective studies)</p> <p><u>Aim of the study:</u> Does transfusion of FFP:PRBC in a 1:1 ratio, in comparison to lower ratios, improve survival of</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> Medline(1966-Nov2008), Embase (1980- Nov 2008), Cochrane Library (through 2008), Emergency Medical Abstracts (1977- Nov 2008), Online resources including BestBETS, Review of the bibliographies of the eligible trials for citations</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - different FFP:PRBC ratios transfused in the first 24 hours transfusion started in the ED - RCT and observational Studies that studied or compared different FFP:PRBC transfusion ratios reported mortality rates and transfusion-related complications. - patients with severe trauma, who received at least 1 unit of both PRBC and FFP, did not have a preexisting coagulopathy, and survived for more than 30 minutes after arrival in the ED.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -Patients who received recombinant activated factor VII were excluded.</p>	<p><b>Intervention group</b> High FFP:PRBC: High ratio: 1:1 (determined as any ratio 1:≤1.5) If study had more than one ratio group, we combined the groups to reach our desired group format.</p> <p><b>Control group</b> Low FFP:PRBC: 1: &gt;1.5</p> <p><u>FFP:PRBC -&gt;1:; to 1:2, 1:3, and ≥ 1:5</u> [3] (retrospective registry review)</p> <p><u>FFP:PRBC -&gt; 1 (0.9 to 1.1):1 to ratios above and below this ratio</u> [16,17] (retrospective registry review)</p> <p><u>FFP:PRBC ratio 1:≤1.5 to 1:&gt;1.5</u> [18] (Prospective observational study)</p>	<p><b>mortality [n]</b></p> <p>[3]: Low FFP:PRBC= 68/122 (55%) High FFP:PRBC= 6/11 (56%) RR=0.98 (95% CI: 0.56, 1.71)</p> <p>[16]: Low FFP:PRBC= 222/484 (46%) High FFP:PRBC= 76/229 (33%) RR=0.72 (95% CI: 0.59, 0.89)</p> <p>[17]: Low FFP:PRBC= - High FFP:PRBC= - RR=-</p> <p>[18]: Low FFP:PRBC= 110/313 (35%) High FFP:PRBC= 29/102(28%) RR=0.81 (95% CI: 0.57, 1.14)</p> <p><b>Adverse effects and complications</b></p> <p><u>Sepsis</u> [16] Low FFP:PRBC= 74/484 (15%) High FFP:PRBC= 55/229(24%) RR=1.57 (95% CI: 1.15, 2.15) NNH= 11 (95% CI: 7, 39)</p> <p><u>Single Organ Failure</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009:3a↓</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: -</p> <p>Two reviewers: ?</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: ?</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: ?</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b></p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
ED patients with severe trauma requiring blood transfusion?	<b>included studies (n participants)</b> [3] Kashuk et al. 2008 (133) [16] Maegele et al. 2008 (713) [17] Scalea et al. 2008 (250) [18] Sperry et al. 2008 (415)		<p><b>[16]</b>            Low FFP:PRBC= 292/484 (60%)            High FFP:PRBC= 165/229 (72%)            RR=1.19 (95% CI: 1.07, 1.33)            NNH= 9 (95% CI: 5, 24)</p> <p><u>Multiple Organ Failure</u>  <b>[16]</b>            Low FFP:PRBC= 220/484 (45%)            High FFP:PRBC= 133/229 (58%)            RR=1.28 (95% CI: 1.10, 1.48)            NNH=8 (95% CI: 5, 21)</p> <p><b>[18]</b>            Low FFP:PRBC= 169/313 (54%)            High FFP:PRBC= 65/102 (64%)            RR=1.18 (95% CI: 0.99, 1.4)            NNH=-</p> <p><u>Nosocomial Infection</u>  <b>[18]</b>            Low FFP:PRBC= 135/313 (43%)            High FFP:PRBC= 60/102 (58%)            RR=1.36 (95% CI: 1.11, 1.68)            NNH=6 (95% CI: 4, 22)</p> <p><u>Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome</u>  <b>[18]</b>            Low FFP:PRBC= 75/313 (24%)            High FFP:PRBC= 48/102 (47%)            RR=1.96 (95% CI: 1.48, 2.61)            NNH=4 (95% CI: 3, 8)</p>	<p>Three retrospective registry reviews with suboptimal methodologies and one prospective cohort study provide inadequate evidence to support or refute the use of a high FFP:PRBC ratio in patients with severe trauma. Weighing the balance between benefits and harms, and decision-making on a case-by-case basis, may be the appropriate approach to using this practice.</p> <p><b>reviewer conclusion:</b>            Due to low level of evidence of the included studies and different baseline characteristics the study results should be regarded with caution.</p>

### 2.17 Interventionelle Blutungskontrolle



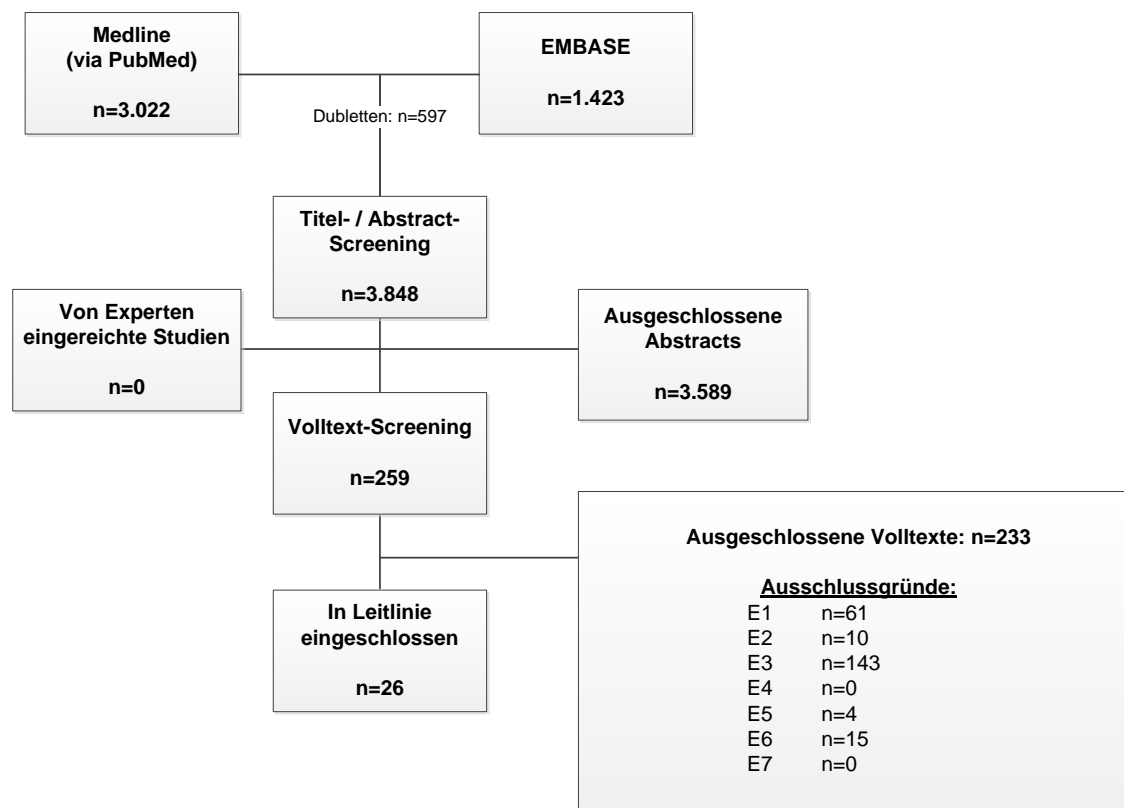
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><b>Jonker (2010)</b> Trends and outcomes of endovascular and open treatment for traumatic thoracic aortic injury</p> <p>Journal of vascular surgery, 2010. 51(3): 565-571.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "...we evaluate all cases of TTAI in New York State from 2000 to 2007 treated with open surgery and TEVAR and the impact of endovascular repair on the in-hospital outcomes of TTAI was investigated."</p>	<p><b>setting:</b> New York (USA) 2000-2007</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients with injury to the thoracic aorta</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients with ruptured or nonruptured thoracic aneurysms - patients with aortic dissection</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male n (%)</u> OPEN: 202 (79.8) TEVAR: 59 (78.7) p = 0.825</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> OPEN: 38.7 ±18 TEVAR: 41.6 ±17.9 p = 0.242</p> <p><u>Additional injuries to a major organ system, n (%)</u> OPEN: 187 (71.7) TEVAR: 61 (91.0) p = 0.001</p> <p><u>Admission type coded as emergent, n (%)</u> OPEN: 237 (90.8) TEVAR: 54 (80.6) p = 0.019</p> <p><b>source of data</b> New York State Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) database</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>	<p><b>groups:</b></p> <p>OPEN (n=261) open repair</p> <p>TEVAR (n=67) thoracic endovascular aortic repair</p> <p><b>cohort with additional major injuries</b></p> <p>OPEN: n=187 TEVAR: n=61</p>	<p><b>In-hospital mortality for cohort with additional major injuries, n (%):</b> OPEN: 39 (20.9) TEVAR: 4 (6.6) p=0.010</p> <p><b>OR for cohort with additional major injuries (OPEN compared to TEVAR):</b> 3.8 (95% CI: 1.28-10.99)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Management of TTAI has undergone major changes recently. In many centers in New York State, endovascular treatment has become the procedure of choice, especially if additional injuries are present. This trend is associated with decreased in-hospital mortality and postoperative pulmonary complications in patients suffering from TTAI. However, TEVAR is also associated with significant device related complications."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> "The study has several server limitations: there is a high risk of selection bias due to non-randomization and differences in baseline characteristics."</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
				Furthermore the data of the SPARCS database might imply variation in reporting precision and coding errors. Results of the study should be seen with caution.
<p><b>Hauschild (2012)</b>                      Angioembolization for pelvic hemorrhage                      control: Results from the German pelvic injury register                      J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 73: 679-684                      comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "... to analyze the role of angiography and subsequent embolization in patients with pelvic fractures with computed tomography (CT) scan-proven vascular injuries on the basis of data from a large prospective</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      patients with pelvic fractures diagnosed with associated vascular injuries as confirmed by enhanced CT</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>age [y]: mean ±SD (range)</u>                      Embolization: 52.3 ±15.4 (24.2-84.5)                      Nonembolization: 45.8 ±19.9 (9.6-94.6) (p=0.12)</p> <p><u>sex male: n (%)</u>                      Embolization: 14 (83.3)                      Nonembolization: 90 (66.6) (p=0.27)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD (range)</u>                      Embolization: 35.4 ±9.8 (9-48)                      Nonembolization: 35.1 ±14.2 (4-66) (p=0.83)</p> <p><u>Fracture Distribution According to Tile's Classification: n (%)</u>                      Embolization: A: 2 (11.8)                      B: 6 (35.3)                      C: 9 (52.9)</p>	<p><b>Groups: n (%)</b>  <u>Embolization: 17 (11.2)</u>                      - received conventional measures for hemorrhage control and additionally or alternatively underwent angiography and angioembolization                      - indication for angiography was a persistent Hb decrease, hemodynamic instability alongside a CT scan-proven pelvic vascular injury                      - all patients undergoing angiography also underwent angioembolization.</p> <p><u>Nonembolization: 135 (88.8)</u>                      received conventional measures for hemorrhage control</p>	<p><b>Emergency Measures [n Embolization / Nonembolization] (%)</b></p> <p><u>Pelvic belt or C clamp Effectiveness [7 / 46]: %</u>                      Embolization: 42.9                      Nonembolization: 47.8 (p=0.70)</p> <p><u>External fixator Effectiveness [10 / 60]: %</u>                      Embolization: 60.0                      Nonembolization: 78.3 (p=0.24)</p> <p><u>Definitive stabilisation Effectiveness [5 / 18]: %</u>                      Embolization: 80.0                      Nonembolization: 76.5 (p=1.00)</p> <p><u>Retroperitoneal packing Effectiveness [7 / 84]: %</u>                      Embolization: 42.9                      Nonembolization: 58.3 (p=0.44)</p> <p><u>Retroperitoneal packing Effectiveness [17 / 0]: %</u>                      Embolization: 17 (100)                      Nonembolization: - (p=NA)</p> <p><b>Exsanguination (overall): n (%)</b>                      Embolization: 0 (0)                      Nonembolization: 32 (23.7) (p=0.024)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias: -                      Performance bias: -                      Attrition bias: ?                      Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>author's conclusion</b>                      "When used alongside conventional measures, angioembolization is an effective complementary means for hemorrhage control in patients sustaining pelvic fracture-related vascular lesions. It might prove even more effective when performed early enough to avoid prolonged blood transfusion requirement."</p> <p><b>reviewer's conclusion</b>                      Due to the missing information</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
multicenter register."	<p>Nonembolization: A: 19 (14.1) B: 24 (17.8) C: 92 (68.1)</p> <p>(p=0.26)</p> <p><u>Associated peripelvic soft tissue injuries: embolization / nonembolization (%)</u> Genitourinary tract: 23.5 / 22.2 (p=1) Lumbosacral plexus: 11.8 / 9.6 (p=0.68) Colon/rectum: 11.8 / 5.9 (p=0.31) Open fracture: 6.3 / 8.2 (p=1) Perineal soft tissue: 18.8 / 8.9 (p=0.2)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> prospective pelvic trauma register introduced by the German Society of Traumatology and the German Section of AO/ASIF International in 1991</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>		<p><b>mortality (overall): n (%)</b> Embolization: 3 (17.6) Nonembolization: 44 (32.6) (p=0.27)</p> <p><b>Complications</b> <u>acute respiratory distress syndrome: n (%)</u> Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 9 (6.7) (p=0.041)</p> <p><u>multiorgan failure: n (%)</u> Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 11 (8.2) (p=0.07)</p> <p><u>Infection: n (%)</u> Embolization: 1 (5.9) Nonembolization: 105 (7.4) (p=1.00)</p> <p><u>Neurologic deficit: n (%)</u> Embolization: 3 (17.7) Nonembolization: 5 (3.7) (p=0.046)</p> <p><u>Bleeding/hematoma: n (%)</u> Embolization: 4 (23.5) Nonembolization: 25 (18.5) (p=0.74)</p> <p><u>Other complication: n (%)</u> Embolization: 5 (29.4) Nonembolization: 21 (15.6) (p=0.17)</p>	regarding the fluid resuscitation strategies and red blood cell transfusion, the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.

### 2.18 Bildgebung



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Abbasi 2013</b> Accuracy of emergency physician-performed ultrasound in detecting traumatic pneumothorax after a 2-h training course.  Eur J Emerg Med, 2013. 20(3): 173-7.  Cross-sectional study  aim of the study "The objective of this prospective study is to evaluate the accuracy of emergency physician-performed thoracic US in the detection of traumatic PTX using a simple two step algorithm after a 2-h teaching course."</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Iran  <b>inclusion criteria</b> - convenient sample of adult (≥16 y) ED patients - sustaining thoracic trauma (as an isolated injury or a part of multiple trauma)  <b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients with clinical signs of tension PTX - subcutaneous emphysema - presence of sucking wounds - hemodynamically unstable  <b>baseline characteristics (n=146)</b> <u>male n (%) / female n (%)</u> 128 (87.6) / 18 (12.3)  <u>age [y]: median ±SD (range)</u> 37 ±14 (16-92)  <u>trauma: n (%)</u> multiple traumas: 120 (82.2) penetrating thoracic trauma: 16 (10.9) isolated blunt chest trauma: 10 (6.8)  <b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>admitted: n</u> 184  <u>enrolled: n</u> 153  <u>analysed: n</u> 146  <b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=38</b> - signs of tension PTX (n=3) - subcutaneous emphysema (n=11) - hemodynamic instability (n=9)</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> <u>US</u> - PTX considered present if both the lung sliding and comet tail artifacts absent. - operators did not search for the lung point, but if they found one, it was considered as an indicator of PTX. - diagnostic algorithm had only two steps: searching for lung sliding and comet rail artifacts  <u>CXR</u> supine chest radiography  <b>reference standard</b> <u>CT</u> spiral chest CT  <b>time interval between index and reference test</b> time lag between the real-time US and performing a CT scan is about 10 min trauma referral center and 30 min in general ED.</p>	<p><b>diagnosis of PTX</b> <u>sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u> CXR: 48.64 (32.2-65.3) US: 86.4 (70.4-94.9)  <u>specificity: % (95% CI)</u> CXR: 100.0 (95.7-100) US: 100.0 (95.7-100)  <u>PPV: % (95% CI)</u> CXR: 100.0 (78.1-100.0) US: 100.0 (86.6-100.0)  <u>NPV: % (95% CI)</u> CXR: 85.1 (77.5-90.6) US: 95.6 (89.5-98.3)  <b>US in detecting PTX after completing 5, 10, and 20 exams by each sonographer and the final results</b> <u>sensitivity: %</u> after 5 exams: 60 after 10 exams: 77.7 after 20 exams: 89.47 final results: 86.4  <u>specificity: %</u> after 5 exams: 100 after 10 exams: 100 after 20 exams: 100 final results: 100  <u>PPV: %</u> after 5 exams: 100 after 10 exams: 100 after 20 exams: 100 final results: 100  <u>NPV: %</u> after 5 exams: 89.5 after 10 exams: 94.9</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓  <b>risk of bias</b> Patient selection: -  Index test(s): +  Reference standard: +  Flow and Timing: ?  <b>authors' conclusion</b> "Emergency physician-performed US appears to be an accurate modality for the diagnosis of post-traumatic PTX. Ultrasonographic signs of PTX are simple and easy to learn. By a brief learning course, the emergency physicians easily diagnosed PTX in trauma patients with a reasonable accuracy in comparison with CT scan as the gold Standard."  <b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Using a convenience sample may have introduced selection bias. Furthermore, the time interval between index and reference test may have introduced a bias because PTX size could increase in this period, potentially affecting the results of the diagnostic tests.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	- sucking wound (n=8) - missed to follow-up (n=7)		after 20 exams: 95.6 final results: 95.6	
<p><b>Abboud (2003)</b> Emergency department ultrasound for hemothorax after blunt traumatic injury. J Emerg Med, 2003. 25(2): 181-4. Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> “... we used CT scan to analyze ED US for the evaluation of hemothorax in blunt trauma”</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - blunt traumatic injury - CT scan of the chest or abdomen during their ED evaluation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - transferred from another facility with a known solid organ injury - hemothorax or pneumothorax - CT scan interrupted or not completed - performing the secondary US would delay patient care</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> 38 (5-89)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>enrolled [n]</u> 155</p> <p><u>analysed [n]</u> 142</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=13</b> - transferred from an outside facility (n=3) - incomplete records (n=10)</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> after initial trauma evaluation (portable chest radiography and 4-view US examination to detect hemoperitoneum or pericardial effusion) eligible patients underwent a secondary US study while awaiting CT scan.</p> <p>purpose of the secondary US was to specifically identify the presence of hemothorax. The secondary US consisted of long and short axis scans through the liver and spleen followed by views using these organs as acoustic windows for evaluation of the pleural space.</p> <p>Hemothorax on US was defined as an anechoic region located distal to the hyperechoic line of the diaphragm.</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> CT scan</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> The time interval between ED US and CT scan varied from less than 1 h to over 4h.</p>	<p><u>sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u> 12.5 (2.3-22.7)</p> <p><u>specificity: % (95% CI)</u> 98.4 (97.1-99.7)</p> <p><u>PPV: % (95% CI)</u> 50.0 (9.3-90.6)</p> <p><u>NPV: % (95% CI)</u> 89.9 (88.7-91)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient selection: - Index test(s): - Reference standard: + Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> “In conclusion, ED US for hemothorax in blunt trauma was not found to be sensitive in this study. Further investigations, certainly with larger sample sizes, are needed to clarify the value of ED US for the diagnosis of hemothorax in blunt trauma. Perhaps more importantly, an easily reproducible and clinically relevant gold standard must be identified for further evaluation of ED US for diagnosing hemothorax.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Using a convenience sample, this sample is not representative for</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
				the target population and may have introduced selection bias. Furthermore, emergency Physicians who performed the secondary US were not blinded to the results of the initial trauma evaluation. This knowledge may have introduced bias.
<p><b>Akgür (1993)</b> Initial Evaluation of Children Sustaining blunt Abdominal Trauma: Ultrasonography vs. Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage</p> <p>Eur J Pediatr Surg, 1993. 3: 278-280.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "...to compare US with DPL to find the accuracy of the procedure in the initial evaluation of children with BAT."</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Turkey</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - Children with blunt abdominal trauma (BAT) -hemodynamically stable with running IV line</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - history of insignificant injury and normal clinical findings</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex n:</u> male: 45 female: 23</p> <p><u>age [y]: range</u> 9 month- 15 years</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included and analysed:</u> n=68</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> <u>Ultrasound</u> - Ultrasound performed by radiology residents on call using real-time equipment -Intraperitoneal and retroperitoneal organs were explored and special attention was directed to the detection of free intraperitoneal fluid in the following spaces: hepatorenal pouch, perisplenic space, perihepatic space, left and right paracolic gutter, cul-de-sac of pelvis -Search for bilateral intrapleural fluid</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> Diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL) by open technique</p> <p><b>Additional test</b> <u>CT</u> -all patients with free intraperitoneal fluid, intrapleural fluid, intraabdominal or retroperitoneal organ injuries detected by US</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b></p>	<p><b>Ultrasound sensitivity %</b> 100</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> 98.3</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 91</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>efficiency %</u> 98.5</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: ? Index test(s): ? Reference standard: ? Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "Thus, US is thought to be superior to DPL and recommended as the routine first choice screening tool in the initial evaluation of children sustaining BAT. US seems as the diagnostic procedure of choice in childhood BAT and DPL is with very few exceptions obsolete."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Because baseline characteristics of the study cohort are incomplete reported, selection bias is</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
		ultrasound was performed before DPL		possible. Additionally the study performance is not adequately reported (e.g. no blinding reported) and information about the conduction of the index test is sparse.
<p><b>Becker (2010)</b> Is the FAST exam reliable in severely injured patients?  Injury, 2010. 41(5): 479-483.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that multiple injured patients with a high Injury Severity Score (ISS) will have a decreased accuracy of FAST for the assessment of blunt abdominal trauma."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> -all haemodynamically stable (systolic blood pressure &gt; 100 mmHg, heart rate &lt; 110) blunt trauma patients - who underwent both US as a part of initial assessment and CT scan of the abdomen from 2000 to 2005</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male n / female n</u> group 1: 761/ 374 group 2: 638 / 221 group 3: 875 / 312 all patients: 2274 / 907</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> group 1: 39 ±19.7 group 2: 37 ±20.5 group 3: 41 ±22.7 all patients: 39 ±19.1</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> group 1: 7.9 ±3.97 group 2: 19.6 ±2.48 group 3: 41.3 ±11.95 all patients: 22.9 ±18</p> <p><b>source of data</b></p>	<p><b>Groups</b> all patients divided into 3 groups according to their ISS: - group 1: ISS 1–14 - group 2: ISS 16–24 - group 3: ISS ≥25</p> <p><u>US</u> Trauma team members performed US examinations on all blunt trauma patients in the resuscitation bay. Four areas examined: - perihepatic - perisplenic - pelvic - pericardial</p> <p>US findings were considered positive if free fluid was present:</p> <p><u>true positive</u> if CT scan or laparotomy revealed free fluid</p> <p><u>false positive</u> if free fluid was not confirmed at subsequent CT scan or laparotomy.</p> <p><u>true negative</u> if CT scan was negative and the patient had an uneventful course,</p> <p><u>false negative</u></p>	<p><u>sensitivity %</u> group 1: 86.4 group 2: 80.4<sup>†</sup> group 3: 65.1* * p&lt;0.001; group 3 compared with group 1 and 2 <sup>†</sup> p&lt;0,001; group 2 compared with group 1</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> group 1: 99.1 group 2: 99 group 3: 97.1* * p&lt;0.001; group 3 compared with group 1 and 2</p> <p><u>accuracy %</u> group 1: 97.5 group 2: 97.1 group 3: 90.6* * p&lt;0.001; group 3 compared with group 1 and 2</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> group 1: 93.1 group 2: 90.2<sup>†</sup> group 3: 85.3* * p&lt;0.001; group 3 compared with group 1 and 2 <sup>†</sup> p&lt;0,001; group 2 compared with group 1</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> group 1: 98.1 group 2: 97.7 group 3: 91.6* * p&lt;0.001; group 3 compared with group 1 and 2</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>QUADAS</b> Patient selection: ? Index test(s): + Reference standard: - Flow and Timing: ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "However, these results may help</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>trauma registry of a Level 1 trauma centre</p> <p>Included: N=3,181 3 groups according to their ISS: - group 1: ISS 1–14: n=1,135 - group 2: ISS 16–24 n=859 - group 3: ISS ≥25 n=1,187</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>	<p>if the patient had a negative US and positive CT examination or was operated on and felt to have a therapeutic laparotomy.</p>		<p>to appreciate that patients with high ISS are at increased risk for US-occult injuries and a lower accuracy of US examination. Use of US in the evaluation of patients with blunt trauma has significantly increased and continues to evolve. When used in the proper clinical setting it is a safe modality, but the limitations and pitfalls of US should be appreciated in certain sub-groups of trauma patients.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Using two different references standards may have introduced a high risk for differential verification bias.</p>
<p><b>Blaivas (2005)</b> A prospective comparison of supine chest radiography and bedside ultrasound for the diagnosis of traumatic pneumothorax.</p> <p>Academic Emergency Medicine, 2005. 12(9): 844-49.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p>	<p><b>Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Wilkerson 2010“ inkludiert ist.</b></p>			
<p><b>Gross (2010)</b> Impact of a</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Basel, Switzerland</p>	<p><b>MIGTS (multifunctional image-guided therapy suite):</b></p>	<p><b>Comparison of procedural time intervals by means of linear regression analysis</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>multifunctional image-guided therapy suite on emergency multiple trauma care.</p> <p>Br J Surg, 2010. 97(1): 118-27.</p> <p>Non-randomized trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The present pilot study was undertaken based on the hypothesis that a significant acceleration of the initial procedure until emergency computed tomography (CT) and a reduction in the number of in-hospital transports and transfers would be achievable with the MIGTS."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least two AIS regions involved and</li> <li>- ISS as determined by specially trained staff surgeons at the end of hospital stay was <math>\geq 16</math></li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients with monotrauma</li> <li>- ISS &lt;16 or</li> <li>- previous treatment in another hospital</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> MIGTS: 43 <math>\pm</math>22 Control: 41 <math>\pm</math>19 p=0.559</p> <p><u>female sex: n (%)</u> MIGTS: 24 <math>\pm</math>28 Control: 20 <math>\pm</math>25 p=0.672</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> MIGTS: 30 <math>\pm</math>11 Control: 30 <math>\pm</math>13 p=0.924</p> <p><u>AIS score: median (IQR); MIGTS / Control</u> 1: 3 (2, 4) / 3 (2, 4); p=0.473 2: 1 (0, 2) / 0 (0, 1); p=0.212 3: 3 (3, 4) / 3 (0, 4); p=0.012 4: 0 (0, 2) / 0 (0, 2.5); p=0.204 5: 2 (0, 3) / 2 (0, 3); p=0.094 6: 0 (0, 1) / 0 (0, 1); p=0.075</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p> <p><u>enrolled [n]</u> 168</p> <p><u>analysed [n]</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- after initial treatment in the ER, multiply injured patients transferred to the MIGTS if the room was available</li> <li>- the available equipment enabled almost all diagnostic and therapeutic options to be performed in the MIGTS, including minimally invasive interventions and open surgical procedures for all disciplines.</li> </ul> <p><b>Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the MIGTS was not available, multiple trauma patients followed the traditional pathway including transportation to the radiology department for further diagnostic tests (CT and angiography one floor below, and conventional radiology on the same floor) and/or to the operating theatre</li> </ul> <p>Patients who survived this initial period were then transferred to the ICU.</p>	<p><u>prehospital period [min]: mean (<math>\pm</math>SD); median</u> MIGTS: 68 <math>\pm</math>26; 61 Control: 75 <math>\pm</math>55; 60 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -6.74 (-20.06, 6.57) p=0.319</p> <p><u>arrival at hospital at night (19.00-07.00 hours): n (%)</u> MIGTS: 37 (43) Control: 29 (36) <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 0.07 (-0.08, 0.22) p=0.537</p> <p><u>ER stay [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 34 <math>\pm</math>11; 33 Control: 34 <math>\pm</math>15; 33 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 0.15 (-4.01, 4.32) p=0.942</p> <p><u>Time to MSCT [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 35 <math>\pm</math>11; 35 Control: 48 <math>\pm</math>20; 45 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -12.79 (-17.98, -7.59) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Time to first operation [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 155 <math>\pm</math>157; 119 Control: 187 <math>\pm</math>180; 142 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -31.21 (-97.10, 34.69) p=0.350</p> <p><u>Interval between leaving ER and arrival in ICU [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 258 <math>\pm</math>165; 241 Control: 256 <math>\pm</math>181; 223 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 1.50 (-57.73, 60.73) p=0.960</p> <p><u>ICU stay [days]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 7 <math>\pm</math>13; 4 Control: 6 <math>\pm</math>7; 3</p>	<p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "...the novel multiple trauma MIGTS concept significantly accelerated the emergency process of multiple trauma management compared with a conventional strategy. In addition, patients in the MIGTS group had fewer withinhospital transfers before arrival in the ICU. These findings are likely to contribute to an improvement in the clinical outcome of severely injured patients if the potential of the MIGTS is fulfilled completely."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias because the group assignment was not randomised and the groups differ in AIS score.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>MIGTS: 87 Control: 81</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=0</b> none</p>		<p><math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 1.65 (-1.50, 4.81) p=0.302</p> <p><u>Hospital stays [days]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD; median</u> MIGTS: 14 <math>\pm</math>14; 13 Control: 13 <math>\pm</math>12; 9 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 0.55 (-3.43, 4.54) p=0.785</p> <p><b>Comparison of patient outcome by means of linear regression analysis</b></p> <p><u>24-h mortality: n (%)</u> MIGTS: 8 (9) Control: 5 (6) <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 0.03 (-0.05, 0.11) p=0.467</p> <p><u>30-day mortality: n (%)</u> MIGTS: 15 (17) Control: 18 (22) <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -0.05 (-0.17, 0.07) p=0.420</p> <p><u>2-year mortality: n (%)</u> MIGTS: 16 (18) Control: 20 (25) <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -0.06 (-0.19, 0.06) p=0.323</p> <p><u>Predicted TRISS mortality: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> MIGTS: 0.20 <math>\pm</math>0.27 Control: 0.22 <math>\pm</math>0.29 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): -0.02 (-0.10, 0.07) p=0.696</p> <p><u>2-year Functional Independence Measurement (FIM): mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> MIGTS: 113 <math>\pm</math>23 Control: 111 <math>\pm</math>24 <math>\beta</math> (95% CI): 1.65 (-8.07, 11.36)</p>	

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p>p=0.737</p> <p><u>2-year SF 36, mental: mean ±SD</u>                      MIGTS: 44 ±14                      Control: 44 ±14                      β (95% CI): -1.77 (-6.27, 2.73)                      p=0.436</p> <p><u>2-year SF 36, physical: mean ±SD</u>                      MIGTS: 45 ±11                      Control: 47 ±10                      β (95% CI): -0.55 (-6.52, 5.42)                      p=0.856</p>	
<p><b>Huber-Wagner (2009)</b>                      Effect of whole-body CT during trauma resuscitation on survival: a retrospective, multicentre study.</p> <p>The Lancet, 2009. 373(9673): 1455-61.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      To "...compare the probability of survival in patients with blunt trauma who had whole-body CT during resuscitation with</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - blunt trauma                      - ISS ≥16                      - information on whole-body CT during trauma-room treatment                      - admitted directly from the scene</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - patients with penetrating trauma</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>number: n (%)</u>                      WBCT: 1494 (32)                      non-WBCT: 3127(68)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u>                      WBCT: 42.5 ±20.3                      non-WBCT: 42.7 ±20.8                      p=0.85</p> <p><u>male: n (%)</u>                      WBCT: 1098 (74)                      non-WBCT: 2267 (73)                      p=0.49</p> <p><u>GCS [points] on scene: mean ±SD</u></p>	<p><b>WBCT</b>                      unenhanced CT of the head followed by contrast-enhanced CT of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis, including the complete spine. It can be done as single-pass or segmented WBCT.</p> <p><b>Non-WBCT</b>                      no CT or only dedicated CT of one or combined body regions</p>	<p><u>24h mortality rate: n (%)</u>                      WBCT: 146 (10)                      non-WBCT: 372 (12)                      p=0.038</p> <p><u>Overall mortality rate: n (%)</u>                      WBCT:306 (21)                      non-WBCT: 691(22)                      p=0.21</p> <p><u>MOT *: n (%)</u>                      WBCT: 569 (38)                      non-WBCT: 644 (21)                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p>*defined as organ failure of ≥2 systems of &gt;2 sepsis-related organ-failure assessment-score points at least for 2 days</p> <p><u>ICU stay [days], mean ±SD</u>                      WBCT: 14.2 ±15.6                      non-WBCT: 11.7 ±14.7                      p=0.001</p> <p><u>SMR TRISS prognosis patients</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence 2009: 2b</b></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias: ?                      Performance bias: ?                      Attrition bias: +                      Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors 'conclusion:</b>                      Integration of whole-body CT into early trauma care significantly increased the probability of survival in patients with polytrauma. Whole-body CT is recommended as a standard</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
those who had not."	<p>WBCT: 9.9 ±4.8 non-WBCT: 10.4 ±4.8 p=0.002</p> <p><u>Shock on scene (SBP&lt;90 mmHG): n (%)</u> WBCT: 353 (24) non-WBCT: 616 (20) p=0.004</p> <p><u>Shock on admission (SBP&lt;90 mmHG): n (%)</u> WBCT: 260 (17) non-WBCT: 444 (14) p=0.005</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> WBCT: 32.4 ±13.6 non-WBCT: 28.4 ±12.4 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Thromboplastin time [%] mean ±SD</u> WBCT: 73.1 ±22.3 non-WBCT: 75.9 ±23.8 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Base excess (mmol/L) mean ±SD</u> WBCT: -4.1 ±4.8 non-WBCT: -3.5 ±5.1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Time from trauma-room admission to CT (min) mean ±SD</u> WBCT: 35.5 ±26.5 non-WBCT: 46.6±37.5 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>TRISS prognosis patients</b> <u>number: n (%)</u> WBCT: 800 non-WBCT: 1459</p>		<p>WBCT: 0.745 (95% CI:0.633-0.859) non-WBCT: 1.023 (95% CI: 0.909-1.137) p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>SMR RISC-score prognosis patients</u> WBCT: 0.865 (95% CI:0.774-0.956) non-WBCT: 1.034 (95% CI: 0.959-1.109) p&lt;0.05</p>	<p>diagnostic method during the early resuscitation phase for patients with polytrauma.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The retrospective study design and differences in diagnostic algorithms between the hospitals may have introduced performance bias. The adjustment was carried out only for the endpoint SMR.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>RISC-score prognosis</b> number: n (%) WBCT: 1400 non-WBCT: 2713</p> <p><b>source of data</b> datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>			
<p><b>Huber-Wagner (2013)</b> Whole-Body CT in Haemodynamically Unstable Severely Injured Patients - A Retrospective, Multicentre Study.  PLoS ONE, 2013. 8(7).  comparative registry studies</p> <p><b>aim of the study</b> "We aimed to assess whether WBCT during trauma-room treatment has any effect on the mortality of</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - adult blunt trauma patients - age <math>\geq 16</math> y - ISS <math>\geq 16</math> - available information about RISC-score - WBCT during trauma room treatment - systolic blood pressure on hospital admission - patients admitted directly from the incident scene and not transferred from other hospitals.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients who died - received emergency surgery within the first 30 minutes after arrival at the hospital</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> number: n (%): WBCT vs non-WBCT: s-shock: 1,036 (56.9) / 785 (43.1) m-shock: 2,462 (57.5) / 1,818 (42.5) no-shock: 5,735 (54.0) / 4,883 (46.0)  <u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 46.6 <math>\pm</math>20.2 / 47.2 <math>\pm</math>20.4; p=0.54 m-shock: 43.7 <math>\pm</math>19.6 / 44.6 <math>\pm</math>20.0; p=0.17</p>	<p><b>groups</b> <u>severe shock: (n=1,821; 10.9%)</u> systolic blood pressure of &lt;90 mmHg at hospital admission  <u>moderate shock: (n=4,280; 25.6%)</u> systolic blood pressure of 90–110 mmHg at hospital admission  <u>no shock: (n=10,618; 63.5%)</u> systolic blood pressure of &gt;110 mmHg at hospital admission</p> <p><b>WBCT</b> unenhanced CT of the head followed by contrast-enhanced CT of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis, including the complete spine. It can be conducted as single-pass or segmented WBCT.</p> <p><b>Non-WBCT</b> no CT or only dedicated CT of one</p>	<p><u>MOF: n (%):WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 640 (61.8) / 415 (52.9); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 1,022 (41.5) / 616 (33.9); p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 1,715 (29.9) / 1,138 (23.3); p=0.002</p> <p><u>ICU stay [days]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 14.4 <math>\pm</math>18.7 / 10.2 <math>\pm</math>16.0; p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 14.6 <math>\pm</math>16.3 / 12.8 <math>\pm</math>14.3; p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 11.6 <math>\pm</math>12.8 / 10.5 <math>\pm</math>12.4; p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Hospital length of stay [days]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 25.7 <math>\pm</math>30.3 / 21.6 <math>\pm</math>32.8; p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 29.3 <math>\pm</math>29.4 / 30.0 <math>\pm</math>31.7; p=0.25 no-shock: 25.8 <math>\pm</math>30.0 / 25.4 <math>\pm</math>26.1; p=0.002</p> <p><u>RISC-Prognosis of death: n (%):WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 440 (42.5) / 395 (50.3); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 524 (21.3) / 400 (22.0); p=0.53 no-shock: 929 (16.2) / 845 (17.3); p=0.01</p> <p><u>24h mortality rate: n (%):WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 322 (31.1) / 361 (46.0); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 213 (8.7) / 204 (11.2); p=0.005</p>	<p><b>level of evidence 2009:</b> 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ?  Performance bias: ?  Attrition bias: +  Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "...patients those with shock on admission and WBCT had significantly better survival rates and standardised mortality ratios compared to those who did not receive WBCT. Moreover, we</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
severely injured patients in shock."	<p>no-shock: 45.6 ±19.8 / 47.3 ±20.6; p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>male: n (%): WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 738 (71.2) / 541 (68.9); p=0.29 m-shock: 1,711 (69.5) / 1,305 (71.8); p=0.10 no-shock: 4,290 (74.8) / 3,633 (74.4); p=0.62</p> <p><u>GCS [points] on scene: mean ±SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 8.1 ±4.9 / 7.8 ±5.0; p=0.06 m-shock: 10.1 ±4.8 / 10.2 ±4.8; p=0.38 no-shock: 11.0 ±4.6 / 11.1 ±4.6; p=0.81</p> <p><u>blood pressure [mmHg] in hospital: mean ±SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 68.1 ±19.6 / 61.1 ±26.1; p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 102.0 ±7.1 / 103.0 ±7.2; p=0.003 no-shock: 139.0 ±20.2 / 139.7 ±20.5; p=0.001</p> <p><u>Chest x-ray: n (%): WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 548 (52.9) / 613 (78.1); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 1,295 (52.6) / 1,551 (85.3); p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 2,956 (51.5) / 4,026 (82.4); p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Pelvic x-ray: n (%): WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 400 (38.6) / 511 (65.1); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 950 (38.6) / 1,295 (71.2); p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 2,143 (37.4) / 3,289 (67.4); p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Time from hospital admission to CT [min]: mean ±SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 27.2 ±20.0 / 34.1 ±25.3; p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 25.7 ±18.8 / 35.3 ±26.1; p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 23.7 ±17.1 / 35.3 ±25.4; p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD: WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 37.9 ±15.2 / 37.5 ±16.5; p=0.14 m-shock: 31.3 ±12.5 / 29.1 ±12.4; p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 27.6 ±10.6 / 25.6 ±9.7; p&lt;0.001</p>	or combined body regions	<p>no-shock: 283 (4.9) / 331 (6.8); p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Overall mortality rate: n (%):WBCT vs non-WBCT:</u> s-shock: 436 (42.1) / 431 (54.9); p&lt;0.001 m-shock: 446 (18.1) / 410 (22.6); p&lt;0.001 no-shock: 725 (12.6) / 762 (15.6); p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>standardised mortality ratios (SMR)</b> <u>overall: mortality rate (%; 95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 17.4 (16.6-18.2) / 21.4 (20.5-22.3) <u>overall: RISC-prognosis: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 20.5 / 21.9 <u>overall: SMR (95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 0.85 (0.81-0.89) / 0.98 (0.94-1.02); p&lt;0.001 <u>overall: NNT: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 35 / 35</p> <p><u>s-shock: mortality rate (%; 95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 42.1 (39.1-45.1) / 54.9 (51.4-58.4) <u>s-shock: RISC-prognosis: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 42.5 / 50.3 <u>s-shock: SMR (95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 0.99 (0.92-1.06) / 1.10 (1.02-1.16); p=0.049 <u>s-shock: NNT: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 20 / 20</p> <p><u>m-shock: mortality rate (%; 95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 18.1 (16.6-19.6) / 22.6 (20.6-24.5) <u>m-shock: RISC-prognosis: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 21.3 / 22.0 <u>m-shock: SMR (95% CI): WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 0.85 (0.78-0.93) / 1.03 (0.94-1.12); p=0.002 <u>m-shock: NNT: WBCT vs. non-WBCT</u> 26 / 26</p>	<p>were able to show that the advantage of WBCT during early resuscitation was similar for those with moderate and severe shock compared to those without shock. This may change clinical practice. Thus, applying WBCT in haemodynamically unstable patients seems to be safe, feasible and justified if conducted quickly within a well-structured environment and by a well-organized trauma team."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The hospital's procedures and protocols are not standardized because of the retrospective character of the study. Preferential Selection bias of likely survivors might have been occurred in centers with better equipment or highly developed protocols to select and undertake whole-body CT in patients who might benefit the most,</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>source of data</b> datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>		<p><b>no-shock:</b> mortality rate (%; 95% CI); WBCT vs. non-WBCT 12.6 (11.8-13.5) / 15.6 (14.6-16.6)</p> <p><b>no-shock:</b> RISC-prognosis; WBCT vs. non-WBCT 16.2 / 17.3</p> <p><b>no-shock:</b> SMR (95% CI); WBCT vs. non-WBCT 0.78 (0.73-0.83) / 0.90 (0.84-0.96); p=0.003</p> <p><b>no-shock:</b> NNT; WBCT vs. non-WBCT 53 / 53</p>	
<p><b>Huber-Wagner (2014)</b> Effect of the localisation of the CT scanner during trauma resuscitation on survival – a retrospective, multicentre study.</p> <p>Injury, 2014. 45S: pS76-S82.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><b>aim of the study</b> "We intended to analyse the potential effect of the localisation of the CT scanner on outcome."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - blunt trauma patients - ISS ≥16 - available information about RISC-score - WBCT during trauma room treatment - admitted directly from incident scene</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - transferred from another hospital - data on non-German hospitals</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number: n (%)</u>: Group inTR: 1971 (24.6) Group closeTR: 4215 (52.7) Group awayTR: 1818 (22.7)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u>: Group inTR: 45.8 ±21.1 Group closeTR: 46.7 ±20.9 Group awayTR: 46.3 ±21.2 p=0.25</p> <p><u>male: %</u>: Group inTR: 73.2 Group closeTR: 73.1 Group awayTR: 71.9 p=0.56</p> <p><u>GCS [points] on scene: mean ±SD</u>: Group inTR: 10.3 ±4.8</p>	<p><b>Group inTR:</b> The CT scanner is located in the Trauma room</p> <p><b>Group closeTR:</b> The CT scanner is ≤50 metres (m) away from the trauma room</p> <p><b>Group awayTR:</b> The CT scanner is &gt; 50 metres (m) away from the trauma room</p>	<p><u>24h mortality rate: n %</u> Group inTR: 7.5 Group closeTR: 8.1 Group awayTR: 7.5 p=0.64</p> <p><u>overall mortality rate: n %</u> Group inTR: 16.5 Group closeTR: 16.1 Group awayTR: 15.3 p=0.62</p> <p><u>SMR (CI 95%)</u> Group inTR: 0.74 (0.67-0.81) Group closeTR: 0.81 (0.76-0.87) Group awayTR: 0.88 (0.79-0.98)</p> <p>p value Group 1 vs.2: 0.130 p value Group 2 vs.3: 0.170 p value Group 1 vs.3: 0.016 p value Group 1+2 vs.3: 0.046</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ? Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion:</b> Based on the analysis of 8004 patients, the localisation of the CT scanner within the emergency setting had a significant impact on the outcome of polytraumatised patients requiring whole-body CT. Localisation of the CT scanner in or close ( ≤50 m) to the trauma room had a significant positive impact on the probability of survival. Localisation of the CT far away (&gt;50 m) from the trauma room had a significant negative</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>Group closeTR: 11.0 ±4.6 Group awayTR: 11.2 ±4.6 P&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>systolic blood pressure &lt;90 mmHg; %:</u> Group inTR: 20.9 Group closeTR: 18.3 Group awayTR: 16.7 P=0.005</p> <p><u>Base excess (mmol/L) mean ±SD:</u> Group inTR: -3.7 ±4.8 Group closeTR: -2.8 ±4.5 Group awayTR: -2.4 ±4.3 P&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Time from trauma-room admission to WBCT [min] mean ±SD:</u> Group inTR: 17.1 ±12.3 Group closeTR: 22.7 ±15.5 Group awayTR: 27.7 ±17.1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Distance from the trauma room [m]; mean ±SD:</u> Group inTR: 1.1 ±1.8 Group closeTR: 24.5 ±14.5 Group awayTR: 85.8 ±42.5</p> <p><b>source of data</b> datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>			<p>effect on the outcome. This may change clinical practice. When planning or rebuilding emergency departments, CT scanners should be placed close to (&lt;50 m) or preferably in the trauma room.</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> The retrospective study design and differences in diagnostic algorithms between the hospitals may have introduced performance bias. The adjustment was carried out only for the endpoint SMR.</p>
<p><b>Hyacinthe (2012)</b> Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography in</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> France</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> <b>CE + CXR</b> CE: bilateral inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation for</p>	<p><b>CE + CXR:</b> <u>Sensitivity %</u> Pneumothorax: 19 Hemothorax: 17</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 3b↓</b></p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>acute assessment of common thoracic lesions after trauma</p> <p>Chest 2012; 141 (5), 1177-83</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To assess the ability of thoracic ultrasonography to detect, on arrival, the occurrence of common thoracic lesions (ie, pneumothorax, hemothorax, and/or lung contusion) in a cohort of chest trauma patients admitted to the ED."</p>	<p>- patients admitted to the ED indicated a thoracic CT scan within 6 h of initial trauma and required CE, CXT, and thoracic ultrasonography ≤90 min before CT examination</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex male: n (%)</u> 97 (82)</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (IQR):</u> 39 (22-51)</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> 17 (9-29)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up included: 137</b></p> <p><u>excluded:</u> n=18 - because CT scans were not reviewed by radiologist (n=11) - no indication of CT scan (n=2) - having thoracic ultrasonography after CT examination or chest tube drainage (n=5)</p> <p><u>Analysed:</u> n=119</p>	<p>thoracic trauma lesions as tolerated with patient in supine CXR: performed prior to CT scan and interpreted by the same physician</p> <p><b>Thoracic Ultrasonography:</b> - prior to CT scan using Envisor C and an abdominal 5-2 MHz probe by trained operator blinded to results of CE and CXR - upper, middle and lower parts of anterior and lateral regions of the two chest walls were sequentially examined with patient supine - Pneumothorax was defined by absence of lung sliding with A-lines and by presence of lung point - Hemothorax was defined by dependent collection between the diaphragm and the pleura with inspiratory movement of the visceral pleura from depth to superficialities - lung contusion was diagnosed by presence of irregularly delineated tissue image or multiple B-lines</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> <b>Thoracic CT-Scan:</b> - performed from apex of chest to the diaphragm with patient supine</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> &lt;90 min</p>	<p>Lung contusion: 29</p> <p><u>Specificity %</u> Pneumothorax: 100 Hemothorax: 94 Lung contusion: 94</p> <p><u>PPV</u> NR</p> <p><u>NPV</u> NR</p> <p><b>Thracic Ultrasonography:</b> <u>Sensitivity %</u> Pneumothorax: 53 Hemothorax: 37 Lung contusion: 61</p> <p><u>Specificity %</u> Pneumothorax: 95 Hemothorax: 96 Lung contusion: 80</p> <p><u>PPV</u> NR</p> <p><u>NPV</u> NR</p>	<p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: ?</p> <p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "In conclusion, thoracic ultrasonography is more accurate than clinical examination and bedside CXR in comparison with CT scanning when evaluating supine chest trauma patients. Early diagnosis of pneumothorax and lung contusion can be made using this modality. Because of its availability at the bedside, thoracic ultrasonography should be considered in the initial evaluation of chest trauma patients in the emergency setting."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> There is a unclear risk of bias because time interval between index and reference test might be not adequately.</p>
<p><b>Ingeman (1996)</b> Emergency</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> NR</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> - DUS performed by either an EM</p>	<p><b>DUS:</b> <u>Sensitivity % (95% CI)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>physician use of ultrasonography in blunt abdominal trauma</p> <p>Acad. Emerg. Med. 1996; 3(10) : 931-7</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To estimate the sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of a 3-view abdominal diagnostic ultrasonography (DUS) examination performed by EPs for identification of intraperitoneal fluid in BAT victims. Secondary aims were to compare the accuracies of the 3 DUS views, and to assess the time needed to complete the DUS study."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - cases of BAT in patients of any age or sex for whom CT, DPL, or laparotomy was performed at the discretion of the trauma team</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - cases with lacked documentation - for which medical records were unavailable.</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex: n (%)</u> male: 73 (75) female: 24 (25)</p> <p><u>age [y]:mean ±SD (range)</u> 27 ±19 (2-78)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included:</u> n=110</p> <p><u>excluded:</u> (n=13) - due to poor image quality: n=5 - due to technical problems with ultrasound unit: n=2 - due to no follow-up CT, DPL or laparotomy: n=5 - no available hospital record: n=1</p> <p><u>Analysed:</u> n= 97</p>	<p>attending or EM resident with attending supervision</p> <p>- DUS scans done in supine position prior to emptying the bladder</p> <p>- start on average 10 min of ED arrival (range: 4-28 min)</p> <p>- views of hepatorenal space, bladder-rectal space and splenorenal space were obtained</p> <p>- DUS was performed using a Ultramark 5 portable unit with a 3.5-MHz sector probe</p> <p>- positive study: if anechoic (black) space in one of the 3 areas</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> CT, DPL or laparotomy</p> <p><u>definition of pos. DPL:</u> -aspiration of 10 mL of blood - ≥ 100,000 red blood cells/mL - ≥ 500 white blood cells/ ML - amylase ≥ 20 IU/mL - presence of bacteria or vegetable material or return of lavage fluid into the nasogastric or urinary catheter</p> <p>- <u>definition of pos. CT:</u> - intraperitoneal organ injury with evidence of free intraperitoneal fluid - definition of pos. laparotomy: - evidence of free intraperitoneal fluid or blood</p> <p><b>definition of pos. laparotomy</b> - evidence of free intraperitoneal fluid or blood (regardless of the amount of fluid) - significant organ or vascular injury</p>	<p>75 (53-90)</p> <p>Various views: Hepatorenal: 78 (56-93) Bladder-rectal: 56 (21-86) Splenorenal: 58(28-85)</p> <p><u>Specificity% (95% CI)</u> 96 (89-99)</p> <p>Various views: Hepatorenal: 97 (90-100) Bladder-rectal: 100 (40-100) Splenorenal: 98 (91-100)</p> <p><u>Accuracy % (95% CI)</u> Hepatorenal: 93 (85-97) Bladder-rectal: 90 (77-97) Splenorenal: 92 (83-97)</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 86 (64-97)</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 92 (84-97)</p>	<p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: - Index test(s): + Reference standard: ? Flow and Timing: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "DUS performed by EM sonographers with relative inexperience can provide fair sensitivity and good specificity and accuracy for intraperitoneal fluid following BAT in both adults and pediatric patients. "</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of selection bias (convenience sample) and misclassification bias by using 3 different reference standards.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
		necessitating repair  time interval between index and reference test NR		
<p><b>Kanz (2010)</b> Trauma management incorporating focused assessment with computed tomography in trauma (FACTT) - potential effect on survival</p> <p>Journal of Trauma Management &amp; Outcomes, 2010 4:4</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "We aimed to find out whether the concept of using FACTT during primary trauma survey has a negative or positive effect on survival."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ISS ≥16</li> <li>- information on whole-body CT during trauma-room treatment</li> <li>- admitted directly from the scene</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patients with penetrating trauma</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number: n</u> LMU: 160 DGU: 4657</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> LMU: 44.6 ±18.3 DGU: 42.5 ±20.7 p=0.096</p> <p><u>male: n [%]</u> LMU: 75.0 DGU: 73.2 p=0.604</p> <p><u>GCS [points] prehospital: mean ±SD</u> LMU: 10.9 ±4.4 DGU: 10.2 ±4.8 p=0.099</p> <p><u>Shock prehospital:n [%]</u> LMU: 23.9 DGU: 21.4</p>	<p><b>LMU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stethoscope (physical examination), sonography and chest x-ray serve as basic diagnostic tools</li> <li>- After controlling respiratory problems and obvious external bleedings, WBCT is performed in order to detect relevant internal bleeding in the chest, abdomen/pelvis or intracranial pathology</li> <li>- the attending trauma surgeon supported by the anaesthesiologist and radiologist decides whether FACTT is performed or not.</li> <li>- WBCT is defined as a scan of the head, neck, thorax, abdomen and pelvis. The head is scanned with 4 × 1 mm collimation (2 mm of slice thickness reconstruction of the bone and 4 mm of the parenchyma). Thorax, abdomen and pelvis are taken with 4 × 2.5 mm collimation respectively and 5 mm slice thickness reconstruction of the parenchyma. Multiplanar reconstructions (MPR) of the cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine each with 3 mm slice sickness are compiled as a result.</li> </ul>	<p><u>24h mortality rate: n [%]</u> LMU: 11.3 DGU: 11.4 p=0.959</p> <p><u>Overall mortality rate: n [%]</u> LMU:18.8 DGU: 22.0 p=0.324</p> <p><u>MOF *: n [%]</u> LMU: 77.7 DGU: 25.0 p&lt;0.001</p> <p>*Multi Organ Failure (defined as organ failure of two systems of &gt;2 SOFAscore points of at least 2 days duration</p> <p><u>ICU stay [days], mean ±SD</u> LMU: 16.8 ±23.6 DGU: 12.3 ±14.2 p=0.340</p> <p><b>SMR TRISS</b> LMU: 0.74 (95% CI:0.40-1.08) DGU: 0.92 (95% CI: 0.84-1.01)</p> <p><b>SMR RISC</b> LMU: 0.69 (95% CI:0.47-0.92) DGU: 0.995 (95% CI: 0.94-1.06)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "Trauma management incorporating FACTT enables a rapid response to life-threatening problems and enhances a comprehensive assessment of the severity of each relevant injury. Furthermore FACTT might be able to reveal unexpected or hidden diagnoses with a major therapeutic impact. Implementing FACTT requires a well organized trauma team and trauma workflow adapted to the local environment.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>p=0.454</p> <p><u>Shock in-hospital ( TR SBP&lt;90 mmHG): n [%]</u>                      LMU: 21.2                      DGU: 15.4                      p=0.051</p> <p><u>ISS [points]: mean ±SD</u>                      LMU: 32.5 ±16.4                      DGU: 29.7 ±13.0                      p=0.296</p> <p><b>TRISS</b>  <u>number: n (%)</u>                      LMU: 95 (59.3)                      DGU: 2246 (48.2)</p> <p><b>RISC</b>  <u>number: n (%)</u>                      LMU: 157 (98.1)                      DGU: 4115 (88.4)</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      datasets of multiply injured patients entered into the TraumaRegister DGU</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      NR</p>	<p><b>DGU</b>                      NR</p>	<p><b>Number and Time of diagnostics</b>  <u>FAST: n (%) / time mean [min]±SD</u>                      LMU: 125 (78.1) / 4.3±3.3                      DGU: 2676 (57.5) / 8.7±14.1                      p&lt;0.001*</p> <p><u>Chest x-ray: n (%) / time mean [min]±SD</u>                      LMU: 111 (69.4) / 8.1±4.0                      DGU: 2464 (52.9) / 16.0±19.9                      p&lt;0.001*</p> <p><u>WBCT: n (%) / time mean [min]±SD</u>                      LMU: 138 (86.3) / 20.7±17.6                      DGU: 1223 (26.3) / 36.3±28.3                      p&lt;0.001*</p> <p>*refers to the difference between LMU and other the hospitals</p>	<p>Despite the limitations of our study the data demonstrates that our trauma room workflow enables an efficient management and that the well integrated FACTT during primary trauma survey does not harm the patient, but in fact may increase survival in major trauma. “</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b>                      The retrospective study design and differences in diagnostic algorithms between the hospitals may have introduced performance bias. The adjustment was carried out only for the endpoint SMR.</p>
<p><b>Lentz (1996)</b>                      Evaluating blunt abdominal trauma: Role of Ultrasonography                       Journal of Ultrasound in</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - acutely injured patients                      - have met standard trauma criteria: SBP ≤90 mmHg; respiratory rat &lt;10 or &gt;29 per min; GCS ≤12; paralyses after blunt trauma; ejection from</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b>  <u>Ultrasound</u>                      - Ultrasound performed by radiology fellow, resident or technologist using a 3.5 MHz curvilinear or sector transducer.                      - Evaluation for the presence of fluid of nine anatomic areas:</p>	<p><b>Ultrasound</b>  <u>sensitivity %</u>                      87</p> <p><u>specificity %</u>                      100</p> <p><u>overall accuracy %</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b>                      Patient Selection: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Medicine, 1996. 15(6): 447-51.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To prospectively evaluate the utility of ultrasonography in comparison to DPL in the emergent evaluation of the unstable patient with blunt abdominal trauma."</p>	<p>motor vehicle; death of another occupant in motor vehicle crash; fall &gt;20 feet; extrication ≥20 min; hit by vehicle &gt;20 mph; all motor cycle crashes</p> <p>- unstable conditions: SBP ≤90 mmHg or heart rate &gt;120 bpm</p> <p>- suspected blunt abdominal trauma</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <p>- patients &lt;14 y</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>sex n:</u> male: 37 female: 17</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> 39 (14-92)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included and analysed:</u> n=54</p>	<p>bilateral subphrenic spaces, subhepatic space (Morison pouch), perisplenic area, free edge of liver, splenic tip, bilateral paracolic gutters, and pelvis were evaluated</p> <p>- Results were recorded prior to DPL</p> <p>- all studies were interpreted by a radiology attending physician, fellow, or senior resident with real-time monitoring and hard copy imaging.</p> <p>- a positive result indicated the presence of any free intraperitoneal fluid or parenchymal injury</p> <p>- a negative result indicated the absence of fluid in an adequately performed examination.</p> <p>- an indeterminate category was included to account for examinations that were inconclusive or incomplete</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> <u>Diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL) or exploratory laparotomy</u></p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> ultrasound was performed before DPL</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: ?</p> <p>Flow and Timing: ?</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "We conclude that ultrasonography is reliable in the detection or exclusion of free intraperitoneal fluid and can be used in place of DPL for evaluation of blunt abdominal trauma."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Using two different reference standards may have introduced a high risk for differential verification bias.</p>
<p><b>Lindner (2013)</b> Does radar technology support the diagnosis of</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> NR</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b></p> <p>- PneumoScan in shock room performed by two physicians and two medical students after 15 min</p>	<p><b>PneumoScan</b> <u>Sensitivity %</u> 75</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2b</b></p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>pneumothorax? PneumoScan – a diagnostic point-of-care tool</p> <p>Emergency Medicine Intern, 2013.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To investigate the feasibility of the use of the PneumoScan, an innovative device based on micropower impulse radar (MIR)."</p>	<p>- severely injured patients with blunt or penetrating chest trauma</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex: n (%)</u> male: 21 (88) female: 3 (12)</p> <p><u>age [y]:mean (range)</u> 47 (18-87)</p> <p><u>Injury type: n (%)</u> Blunt chest trauma 23 (96)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up included and analysed:</b> n=24</p>	<p>instruction tutorial during medical examination and before CXR and CT</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> - primary imaging diagnostics in shock room by CXR - secondarily after shock trauma treatment by full spiral CT with contrast agents</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> PneumoScan was performed before CXR and CT (all scans were performed within first 15 min)</p>	<p><u>Specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 95</p> <p><b>CXR</b> <u>Sensitivity %</u> 25</p> <p><u>Specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 88</p> <p><b>CT</b> <u>Sensitivity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>Specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 100</p>	<p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: ?</p> <p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "Further clinical and preclinical surveys with a bigger population of patients are required to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of PneumoScan in detection of PTX. Basically, the MIR-powered device offers a fast point-of-care method, which on top is easy to use only after a short tutorial. Beside shock trauma room management, especially preclinical use and disaster medicine are potential fields of operation."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Because the study population was described as "severely injured" but an ISS ≥3 was indicated it is unclear if the patients correspond our inclusion criteria. Bias could have been introduced by patient selection.</p>
<b>Nagarsheth (2011)</b>	<b>Region / setting</b> USA	<b>index test(s)</b> <u>Ultrasound</u>	<b>Ultrasound</b> - Not significantly different from results of the CT	<b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Ultrasound detection of pneumothorax compared with chest x-ray and computed tomography scan</p> <p>The American Surgeon, 2011. 77(4): 480-4</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To show that there is a significant difference in the sensitivity for detecting pneumothorax between ultrasound and chest x-ray and to show that thoracic ultrasound is feasible in acute trauma and can be performed in conjunction with FAST exam."</p>	<p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - trauma victim who receive chest x-ray, chest computed topography and chest ultrasound</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients who were transferred with a chest tube - patients who were needle compressed - patients had subcutaneous emphysema of the chest or neck</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex n (%)</u> male: 83 (66.4) female: 42 (33.6)</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean</u> male: 43.58 female: 46.45</p> <p><u>Injury type n (%)</u> Penetrating: 9 (7.2) Non-Penetrating: 116 (92.8)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up included and analysed:</b> n=79</p>	<p>- Ultrasound performed by surgical residents by placing the ultrasound probe in the midclavicular line bilaterally between rib spaces two to four in the supine trauma patient. Then the probe was moved to anterior axillary line between rib spaces two to six. - Determination of the findings in the trauma bay by surgical residents before any other radiographic imaging. - Positive finding: absence of lung sliding or comet tail artifacts</p> <p><u>X-ray</u> NR</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> <u>CT</u> -results were determined and recorded by an on-call radiologist who were blinded to the results of the ultrasound</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> - Ultrasound was done before CT and x-ray</p>	<p>p=0.125 <u>sensitivity %</u> 81.0</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 93.4</p> <p><b>X-ray significantly different from the CT scan</b> <b>p&lt;0.001</b> <u>sensitivity %</u> 31.8</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 100</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 79.2</p>	<p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: - Index test(s): + Reference standard: + Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "Thoracic ultrasound should be included in the FAST examination for trauma patients. There is sufficient evidence in the literature to corroborate our findings and also to advocate its inclusion into the standard FAST exam. Though we do not advocate completely removing CXR from standard imaging protocols in trauma patients, we feel ultrasound is a fast and reliable method for detecting pneumothorax in the supine trauma patient."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Because of a high risk of selection bias, the authors conclusion should interpreted with caution.</p>
<p><b>Quinn (2011)</b> What is the utility of the Focused Assessment with</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b> - Embase - Medline (Pubmed) - Cochrane Library</p>	<p><b>Intervention group</b> <u>FAST exam</u> - consists of individual views obtained at the hepatorenal</p>	<p><u>Prevalence: % (95% CI)</u> Boulanger 2001 27.2 (17.3-39.8) Soto 2001 56.3 (37.9-73.2) Udobi 2001 54.7 (42.9-66.1)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3a↓</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Sonography in Trauma (FAST) exam in penetrating torso trauma?</p> <p>Injury, 2011. 42(5): 482-7.</p> <p>Systematic review (of cross-sectional studies)</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "...there is no systematic review that has evaluated the utility of the FAST exam in penetrating torso trauma. Since the efficacy of the FAST exam has been well demonstrated in blunt trauma, we decided to systematically review the medical literature for the utility of the FAST exam to detect free intraperitoneal blood in penetrating torso trauma."</p>	<p>- Emergency Medical Abstracts searched up to 06 / 2009 (Pubmed), up to 12 / 2009 (Embase, Cochrane Library and Emergency Medical Abstracts)</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - ED patients                      - age ≥12 y                      - presenting with penetrating torso trauma who received a FAST exam as part of their initial trauma workup</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - haemodynamically unstable                      - other indications for immediate surgery such as obvious evisceration                      - signs of peritoneal irritation or cardiac arrest                      - patients without a definitive confirmatory workup such as LWE, CT, DPL or laparotomy</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b>                      [3] Boulanger 2001 (66)                      [12] Soto 2001 (32)                      [15] Udobi 2001 (75)                      [4] Brooks 2004 (10)                      [8] Kirkpatrick 2004 (38)                      [11] Soffer 2004 (177)                      [14] Tayal 2004 (32)                      [2] Biffi 2009 (132)</p>	<p>junction, the splenorenal junction, pericardial view, and Pouch of Douglass.</p> <p>- considered positive if there is the presence of an anechoic stripe in any of the aforementioned recesses</p> <p>- no discrimination between type of ultrasound machine used, probe frequency, or clinical experience of the operator</p> <p>- only looked at the presence of free fluid, not definitive organ injury</p> <p><b>References standard</b>                      - positive LWE                      - CT                      - DPL                      - or the decision to go for an exploratory laparotomy</p>	<p>Brooks 2004 30.0 (8.1-64.6)                      Kirkpatrick 2004 31.6 (18.0-48.8)                      Soffer 2004 36.2 (29.2-43.7)                      Tayal 2004 50.0 (32.2-67.8)                      Biffi 2009 24.2 (17.4-32.7)</p> <p><u>Sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u>                      Boulanger 2001 66.7 (41.1-85.6)                      Soto 2001 44.4 (22.4-68.7)                      Udobi 2001 46.3 (31.0-62.4)                      Brooks 2004 33.3 (1.8-87.5)                      Kirkpatrick 2004 91.7 (59.8-99.6)                      Soffer 2004 43.7 (31.5-56.7)                      Tayal 2004 100 (75.9-100.0)                      Biffi 2009 28.1 (14.4-47.0)</p> <p><u>Specificity: % (95% CI)</u>                      Boulanger 2001 97.9 (87.5-99.9)                      Soto 2001 100.0 (73.2-100.0)                      Udobi 2001 94.1 (78.9-99.9)                      Brooks 2004 100.0 (56.1-100.0)                      Kirkpatrick 2004 100.0 (83.9-100.0)                      Soffer 2004 100.0 (95.9-100.0)                      Tayal 2004 100.0 (75.9-100.0)                      Biffi 2009 97.0 (90.8-99.2)</p> <p><u>NPV: % (95% CI)</u>                      Boulanger 2001 88.7 (76.2-95.3)                      Soto 2001 58.3 (36.9-77.2)                      Udobi 2001 59.3 (45.1-72.1)                      Brooks 2004 77.8 (40.2-96.1)                      Kirkpatrick 2004 96.3 (79.1-99.8)                      Soffer 2004 75.8 (68.0-82.3)                      Tayal 2004 100.0 (75.9-100.0)                      Biffi 2009 80.1 (72.4-87.2)</p> <p><u>PPV: % (95% CI)</u>                      Boulanger 2001 92.3 (62.1-99.6)                      Soto 2001 100.0 (59.8-100.0)                      Udobi 2001 90.5 (68.2-98.3)</p>	<p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: ?</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "A negative FAST exam requires further confirmatory diagnostic modalities such as repeat FAST, LWE, CT scan, or DPL. However, since no patients with an initial negative FAST exam in the studies died, a patient with a negative initial FAST can be considered stable enough for further diagnostic studies. A negative FAST exam does not rule out significant intraperitoneal injury after penetrating torso</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			Brooks 2004 100.0 (5.5-100.0) Kirkpatrick 2004 100.0 (67.9-100.0) Soffer 2004 100.0 (85.0-100.0) Tayal 2004 100.0 (75.9-100.0) Biffi 2009 75.0 (42.1-93.3)	trauma. However, a positive FAST exam should make the ED physician and trauma surgeon suspicious for serious injury that requires laparotomy."  <b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of bias of the included studies is very high due to the method of patients selection, small sample sizes and lack of blinding. Furthermore, the risk of differential verification bias is high using different reference standards. The downgrade of the level of evidence is primarily based on the "garbage in, garbage out"-principle.
<b>Richards (2002)</b> Sonography assessment of blunt abdominal trauma: a 4-year prospective study  J Clin Ultrasound, 2002. 30(2): 59-67.  Cross-sectional study  <u>aim of the study:</u> "The purpose of this study was to evaluate the overall accuracy of sonography in the detection of	<b>Region / setting</b> USA  <b>inclusion criteria</b> - blunt abdominal trauma - all ages  <b>exclusion criteria</b> NR  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex: n (%)</u> male: 1,812 (56) female: 1,452 (44)  <u>age [y]:mean ±SD (Range)</u> 34 ±18 (2 weeks – 95)  <b>patient flow and follow up included and analysed:</b> n=3,264	<b>index test(s)</b> <u>Rapid transabdominal ultrasound</u> - by registered diagnostic medical sonographers using an XP10-128 or a 5200S ultrasound scanner and a phased-array 2.5-5.0-MHz transducer - usually performed within 30 min after arrival in ED - right and left upper quadrants were scanned for presence of free fluid (attention on splenorenal and hepatorenal areas) - also parenchyma of liver and spleen, epigastrium, flanks and pelvis were scanned - performed before CT, laparotomy or DPL and evaluated immediately by faculty, fellow or resident radiologist on call - sonogram considered as pos.	<b>Sonographic detection of free fluid diagnosing intra-abdominal injuries</b> <i>All patients:</i>  <u>Sensitivity % (95%CI)</u> 60 (55-65)  <u>Specificity % (95%CI)</u> 98 (97-99)  <u>PPV % (95%CI)</u> 82 (77-86)  <u>NPV % (95%CI)</u> 95 (94-96)  <i>Patients with follow-up CT. Laparotomy and DPL-only</i>  <u>Sensitivity % (95%CI)</u> 60 (55-65)	<b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓  <b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: ?  Index test(s): ?  Reference standard: ?  Flow and Timing: -  <b>authors conclusion:</b> "Emergency sonography to evaluate patients for injury caused

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
hemoperitoneum and solid-organ injury caused by blunt abdominal trauma."		<p>when any abnormality was detected that could have resulted from trauma</p> <p><b>reference standard</b>  <u>CT, laparotomy, DPL or observation</u>            - CT: using Omnipaque 300 IV contrast material and with 7-mm slice interval from diaphragm to pelvis (n=1,096)            - laparotomy (n=304)            - DPL at the discretion of trauma team (for obtunded or intubated patients) (n=35)            - followed by observation (1,975)</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b>            - median time was 5 min (range: 3-10 min)</p>	<p><u>Specificity % (95%CI)</u> 94 (92-96)</p> <p><u>PPV % (95%CI)</u> 82 (78-87)</p> <p><u>NPV % (95%CI)</u> 84 (82-87)</p> <p><b>Sonographic detection of free fluid and/or parenchymal injury in the diagnosis of intra-abdominal injuries</b>  <i>All patients:</i></p> <p><u>Sensitivity % (95%CI)</u> 67 (62-71)</p> <p><u>Specificity % (95%CI)</u> 98 (97-99)</p> <p><u>PPV % (95%CI)</u> 82 (77-86)</p> <p><u>NPV % (95%CI)</u> 96 (95-97)</p> <p><i>Patients with follow-up CT. Laparotomy and DPL-only</i></p> <p><u>Sensitivity % (95%CI)</u> 67 (62-71)</p> <p><u>Specificity % (95%CI)</u> 94 (92-95)</p> <p><u>PPV % (95%CI)</u> 82 (77-86)</p> <p><u>NPV % (95%CI)</u></p>	<p>by blunt trauma is highly accurate and specific. The sonographic detection of free fluid is only moderately sensitive for diagnosing IAI, but the combination of free fluid and/or a parenchymal abnormality is more sensitive.</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b>            There is a high risk of a misclassification bias by using 4 different reference standards. Due to methodological shortcomings the conclusion should be seen with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			86 (84-88)	
<p><b>Riepl (2013)</b> Verkürzte Schockraumzeiten bei Traumapatienten durch vor Ort integrierte Computertomografie</p> <p>Z Orthop Unfall 2013; 151: 168-72</p> <p>Vergleichende Registerstudie</p> <p><u>Ziel der Studie:</u> „Ziel dieser Arbeit war es, zu eruieren, ob sich die vermeintlich günstigere Lage des SR und insbesondere die integrierte CT-Einheit auf die Zeitintervalle der Versorgung im Sinne einer Reduzierung der Zeiten auswirken.“</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Deutschland, Daten aus dem Traumaregister der DGU</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - Traumapatienten, die in den Zeiträumen 2005-2007 und 2009 behandelt wurden und an das Traumaregister der DGU gemeldet wurden</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - Patienten, die in 2008 behandelt wurden</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: MW (range)</u> 42,7 (0-98)</p> <p><u>male (%) / female (%)</u> 74 / 26</p> <p><u>ISS: MW ±SD (range)</u> 20 ±12 (1-75)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included/ analysed (n):</u> 457</p> <p><u>2005-2007 (n):</u> 341</p> <p><u>2009 (n):</u> 116</p>	<p><b>Datenerhebung aus dem Traumaregister der DGU:</b> <u>Gruppen</u> SR alt: CT räumlich getrennt (2005-2007) SR neu: nach Umbau CT im SR integriert (2009)</p> <p><u>4 Zeitintervalle</u> 1) Aufnahme im SR bis zur Sonografie <u>n (alt/neu):</u> 341 (279/72) 2. Aufnahme im SR bis zur CT <u>n (alt/neu):</u> 374 (269/105) 3. Aufnahme im SR bis zum SR-Ende <u>n (alt/neu):</u> 408 (293/115) 4. Anfang der CT-Untersuchung bis zum SR-Ende <u>n (alt/neu):</u> 354 (252/104)</p>	<p><b>SR Zeiten alt vs. Neu</b></p> <p><u>Zeit bis FAST [min]: MW (Median; range)</u> SR alt: 5 ±3 (5; 2-40) SR neu: 4 ±2 (5; 1-15) p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>Zeit bis CT [min]: MW (Median; range)</u> SR alt: 35 ±27 (30; 4-240) SR neu: 13 ±10 (12; 1-67) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Zeit bis SR-Ende [min]: MW (Median; range)</u> SR alt: 86 ±42 (80; 10-240) SR neu: 61 ±33 (57; 5-190) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Zeit bis CT bis SR-Ende [min]: MW (Median; range)</u> SR alt: 59 ±37 (50; 0-184) SR neu: 49 ±31 (45; 5-187) p&lt;0.05</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Selection bias: - Performance bias: - Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> „Die Ergebnisse zeigen signifikant kürzere Versorgungszeiten im neu eingerichteten SR. Diese scheint insbesondere durch die vor Ort integrierte CT-Einheit ermöglicht zu werden. Wird dies bei Neueinrichtung eines SR oder beim Klinikneubau berücksichtigt, besteht die Möglichkeit, Zeitabläufe im Rahmen der entscheidenden Frühphase nach Trauma zu reduzieren und Patienten früher der definitiven Versorgung zuzuführen.“</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion:</b> Aufgrund von methodologischen Schwächen, die teilweise auf dem Studientyp beruhen, sollte die Schlussfolgerung des Autors mit Vorsicht betrachtet werden.</p>
<b>Saltzherr (2012)</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>general examinations at</b>	<b>30-day mortality</b>	<b>level of evidence</b>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Randomized clinical trial comparing the effect of computed tomography in the trauma room versus the radiology department on injury outcomes</p> <p>Br J Surg, 2012. 99 Suppl 1: 105-13.</p> <p>Randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "The aim of this randomized clinical trial was to compare the clinical outcome of injured patients evaluated in a setting where CT was performed in the trauma room with that of patients evaluated in a setting where CT was performed in the radiology department. A second aim was to assess the potential improvements or</p>	<p>The Netherlands</p> <p><b>Definition of multiple trauma (for subgroup analyses):</b> ISS ≥16, patients with severe TBI (GCS ≤8)</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - injured patients who fulfill prehospital triage criteria: trauma mechanism, Revised trauma score, suspicion if TBI</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - age &lt;16 y - death at scene</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>ISS multiple trauma subgroup, median (IQR)</u> Intervention: 22 (17-29) Control: 25 (17-29) <u>ISS severe TBI subgroup, median (IQR)</u> Intervention: 25 (17-33) Control: 25 (13-34)</p> <p>No further baseline characteristics of subgroups reported.</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Subgroup multiple trauma</u> <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> NR <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 149/116</p> <p><u>Subgroup Severe TBI</u> <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> NR <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 64/57</p>	<p><b>admission</b> - patient was evaluated by a multidisciplinary trauma team in accordance with current best practice on trauma care and diagnostics - CT were performed selectively - to minimize differences in diagnostics imaging protocol were compared and discussed between the centres</p> <p><b>groups</b> <u>Intervention:</u> - multislice CT scanner located in the trauma room</p> <p><u>Control:</u> - trauma room equipped with a conventional x-ray installation and movable ultrasound equipment - for CT had to be transported to the radiology department located two floors up</p>	<p><u>Subgroup multiple trauma; n (%)</u> Intervention:24 (16.1) Control: 24 (20.7) p= 0.337</p> <p><u>Subgroup severe TBI; n (%)</u> Intervention:23 (35.9) Control: 23 (40.4) p= 0.618</p> <p><b>1-year mortality</b> <u>Subgroup multiple trauma; n (%)</u> Intervention:28 (18.8) Control: 26 (22.4) p=0.468</p> <p><u>Subgroup severe TBI; n (%)</u> Intervention:24 (37.5) Control: 25 (43.9) p=0.480</p> <p><b>Length of ICU stay [days]; median (IQR):</b> <u>Subgroup multiple trauma</u> Intervention:5 (3-11) Control:7 (3-14) p=0.339</p> <p><u>Subgroup severe TBI; n (%)</u> Intervention:7 (2-13) Control:5 (2-10) p=0.350</p> <p><b>time from arrival to first CT [min]: median (IQR)</b> <u>Subgroup multiple trauma</u> Intervention: 30 (23.0-46.0) Control: 42 (35.0-52.0) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Subgroup severe TBI [min]: median (IQR)</u> Intervention: 24 (20.0-36.0)</p>	<p><b>2009:</b> 2b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "A CT scanner located in the trauma room reduces the time to acquire CT images and improves workflow, but does not lead to substantial improvements in clinical outcomes in a general trauma population. Observed beneficial effects on outcomes in patients with multiple trauma or severe TBI were not statistically significant."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Because of some methodological shortcomings the authors conclusion should interpreted with caution.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
changes in logistics and management that this infrastructure might imply for daily practice.“	<b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> NR		Control: 38 (30.0-44.0) p<0.001	
<p><b>Schleder (2013)</b> Diagnostic value of a hand-carried ultrasound device for free intra-abdominal fluid and organ lacerations in major trauma patients.</p> <p>Emerg Med J, 2013. 30(3): e20.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> “...we evaluated the diagnostic yield of a new-generation HCU imager in comparison with a contrast enhanced MDCT scan as standard of reference in patients with major trauma concerning the diagnosis of free intra-abdominal fluid or</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Germany</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - ISS &gt;15 - patients admitted to the emergency department within the core service hours of the Department of Radiology, that is, 8:00 to 17:00 on working days</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics (n=31)</b> <u>male n / female n</u> 19 / 12</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (range)</u> 50 (18-80)</p> <p><u>weight [kg]: median (range)</u> 81 (58-96)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>admitted: n</u> 64</p> <p><u>analysed: n</u> 31</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=33</b> admitted out of core services hours</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> ultrasound examination following the 'FAST' approach with hand-carried ultrasound (HCU) imager</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> contrast-enhanced MDCT scan evaluated for the presence or absence of free intra-abdominal fluid, or organ lacerations, by the same radiologist (expertise &gt;5 y in abdominal imaging), who was blinded to the ultrasonographic and clinical findings</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> HCU performed on the CT table right before the acquisition of the contrast-enhanced MDCT scan</p>	<p><b>HCU diagnosis of intraabdominal fluid</b> <u>sensitivity: %</u> 75 <u>specificity: %</u> 100 <u>PPV: %</u> 100 <u>NPV: %</u> 96</p> <p><b>HCU diagnosis of organ lacerations fluid</b> <u>sensitivity: %</u> 80 <u>specificity: %</u> 100 <u>PPV: %</u> 100 <u>NPV: %</u> 96</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient selection: -</p> <p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "The use of a HCU device according to the 'FAST' principles for the examination of major trauma patients is reliable for the diagnosis of free intra-abdominal fluid and organ lacerations, and can help save precious time in emergency situations. The diagnostic advantages of latest-generation HCU devices for the detection of free intra-abdominal fluid and organ lacerations in a pre-clinical workflow should be evaluated further."</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
organ lacerations."				<b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Using a convenience sample (admitted within the core service hours), this sample may have introduced selection bias
<p><b>Smith (2010)</b>                      FAST scanning in the developing world emergency department.</p> <p>S Afr Med J, 2010. 100(2): 105-8.</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "We aimed to assess the use and accuracy of an existing ultrasound machine by recently trained ED doctors for the purposes of FAST scanning in our department. Our intention was to propose its wider use in peripheral hospitals."</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      South Africa</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - presenting to the ED with suspected blunt or penetrating abdominal or thoracic trauma                      - FAST-qualified doctors were present in the resuscitation unit.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      none</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>blunt trauma (n) / penetrating trauma (n):</u>                      52 / 20</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>enrolled: n</u>                      91  <u>analysed: n</u>                      72</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons): n=19</b>                      - owing to failure satisfactorily confirm scan results (n=17)                      - equivocal findings (n=2)</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b>  <u>US (FAST scanning principles)</u>                      right upper quadrant, left upper quadrant, pericardial and pelvic views</p> <p>by three ED doctors accredited for FAST</p> <p><b>reference standard</b>  <u>three different reference standards:</u>  <u>n (%)</u>                      CT: 31 (43.1)                      laparotomy: 17 (23.6)                      rescanned by a second qualified ED ultrasonographer and observed clinically: 24 (33.3)</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b>                      NR</p>	<p><b>all fast scans (n=72): %</b>                      sensitivity: 71.4                      specificity: 100</p> <p><b>blunt trauma (n=52): %</b>                      sensitivity: 81.3                      NPV: 91.6</p> <p><b>penetrating trauma (n=20): %</b>                      sensitivity: 62.5</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>  <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b>                      Patient selection: -</p> <p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: -</p> <p>Flow and Timing: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      "We propose a valuable role for FAST scanning in all peripheral hospitals for the assessment of patients sustaining blunt trauma. In rural areas with limited resources FAST scans may assist in the appropriate timely transfer of trauma patients for further imaging or definitive surgical intervention."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      There is a high risk of selection bias because patients were only enrolled if a FAST-qualified doctor was present. Furthermore,</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
				patients were excluded from analysis owing to missing confirmation of scan results. There is a high risk of misclassification bias by using a second US as references standard. In these cases the second ultrasonographer was not blinded.
<p><b>Sola (2009)</b> Pediatric FAST and Elevated Liver Transaminases: An Effective Screening Tool in Blunt Abdominal Trauma</p> <p>Journal of Surgical Research 157, 103–107</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "...to determine the value of FAST as a screening tool employed at a major urban freestanding trauma center for over a decade in pediatric patients suffering abdominal trauma. We hypothesized that combining</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> United States</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - Children with blunt abdominal trauma (BAT) -&lt; 16 y of age</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> -</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex n (%)</u>: male: 251 (63) female: 149 (37) p=ns</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> 8.6±4.5</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> 15.8±12.4</p> <p><u>GCS: mean ±SD</u> 12.1 ±4.1</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included and analysed:</u> n=400</p>	<p><b>index test(s)</b> <u>FAST</u> - performed in the resuscitation room by certified technologists and radiologists in the early part of the study, but in more recent years, almost exclusively by surgical residents, trauma fellows, and trauma surgery attendings. - Patients were scanned in the supine position and views of the pericardium, bilateral subphrenic spaces (when performed by radiology), Morrison's pouch, perisplenic region, and pelvis were examined for the presence of free intraperitoneal fluid - presence of free intraperitoneal fluid or solid organ injury was considered a positive result. - FAST was considered negative if the above were absent.</p> <p><u>FAST plus elevated AST/ALT</u> -FAST - measured serum liver transaminases(AST/ALT) - elevated AST or ALT levels (either&gt;100 IU/L)</p> <p><b>reference standard</b></p>	<p><b>FAST</b> <u>sensitivity %</u> 50.4</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> 91.2</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 68.0</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 83.1</p> <p><u>accuracy %</u> 80.1</p> <p><b>FAST plus elevated AST/ALT</b> <u>sensitivity %</u> 88.1</p> <p><u>specificity %</u> 98.0</p> <p><u>PPV %</u> 93.7</p> <p><u>NPV %</u> 96.1</p> <p><u>accuacy %</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009: 2b</b></p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: ?</p> <p>Index test(s): ?</p> <p>Reference standard: +</p> <p>Flow and Timing: +</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "FAST combined with AST or ALT &gt; 100 IU/L is an effective screening tool for IAI in children following BAT. Pediatric patients with a negative FAST and liver transaminases&lt;100 IU/L should be observed rather than subjected to the radiation risk of CT."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of performance bias. Emergency Physicians who performed the CT</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
elevated liver transaminases with FAST would increase the utility of this imaging modality."		<p>- CT scans were performed with oral and intravenous contrast on a four-channel multi-detector scanner.</p> <p>- Three-dimensional reconstructions were obtained from axial images using a standard workstation.</p> <p>- CT scans were interpreted by attending radiologists.</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> NR</p>	<p>95.5</p> <p>Combining FAST with elevated AST or ALT resulted in a significant increase in all measures (p&lt;0.001)</p>	were maybe not blinded to the results of the initial trauma evaluation. There is also no information about the time interval between index and reference test.
<p><b>Soldati (2008)</b> Occult traumatic pneumothorax: diagnostic accuracy of lung ultrasonography in the emergency department.</p> <p>Chest, 2008. 133(1): 204-11.</p>	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Wilkerson 2010“ inkludiert ist.			
<p><b>Stengel (2012)</b> Accuracy of single-pass whole-body computed tomography for detection of injuries in patients with major blunt trauma</p> <p>CMAJ, 2012. 184(8): 869-76.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> NR</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>Subgroup of patients with multiple trauma (ISS&gt;15), n (%):</u> 360 (36.1)</p>	<p><b>index test</b> <u>Pan-scan</u></p> <p>- Imaging was performed using a 64-slice multidetector CT scanner</p> <p>- Images were read by the radiology consultant on call and results were immediately reported to trauma team</p> <p>- all images were discussed by the radiologist, and trauma and orthopaedic surgeon the next morning</p> <p>- all images were independently</p>	<p><b>diagnostic accuracy of single-pass pan-scanning:</b></p> <p><u>Sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u> Head and neck: 92.1 (87.9-95.1) Face: 85.3 (76.9-91.5) Chest: 89.5 (84.7-93.3) Abdomen: 88.7 (82.2-93.4) Pelvis: 89.3 (80.6-95.0)</p> <p><u>Specificity: % (95% CI)</u> Head and neck: 98.3 (94.2-99.8) Face: 98.1 (95.5-99.4) Chest: 97.9 (93.9-99.6) Abdomen: 95.4 (91.8-97.8)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b></p> <p>Patient Selection: +</p> <p>Index test(s): +</p> <p>Reference standard: -</p> <p>Flow and Timing: -</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "To assess the accuracy of the pan-scan in detecting injuries to different body regions in patients with suspected major blunt trauma."</p>	<p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> 27.7 ±12.1)</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> 25 (18-33)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Included in subgroup with multiple trauma:</u> n=360</p> <p><u>Analyzed in subgroup with multiple trauma:</u> n=360</p>	<p>reviewed a second time by two consultant radiologists to determine interobserver agreement</p> <p><b>reference standard</b> - All collected data pertaining to the progress and outcome (i.e. all clinical, radiologic and interventional data, and both in-hospital and outpatient follow-up data)</p> <p><b>time interval between index and reference test</b> NR</p>	<p>Pelvis: 99.3 (97.4-99.9)</p> <p><u>PPV: % (95% CI)</u> Head and neck: 99.1 (96.8-99.9) Face: 94.6 (87.8-98.2) Chest: 98.5 (95.7-99.7) Abdomen: 92.6 (86.8-96.4) Pelvis: 97.4 (90.9-99.7)</p> <p><u>NPV % (95% CI)</u> Head and neck: 86.2 (79.3-91.5) Face: 94.4 (90.9-96.8) Chest: 85.6 (79.2-90.7) Abdomen: 92.9 (88.7-95.9) Pelvis: 96.8 (94.0-98.5)</p>	<p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "Positive pan-scan results are conclusive, but negative results require subsequent confirmation. Pan-scan algorithms reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk of missed injuries and they should not replace close monitoring and clinical follow-up of patients with major trauma."</p> <p><b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Due to a high risk of partial verification bias (by using clinical and radiologic tests as reference standard), the author's conclusion should be interpreted with great caution.</p>
<p><b>Vignon (1996)</b> Role of transesophageal echocardiography in diagnosis and management of traumatic aortic disruption</p> <p>Circulation 1995; 92(10): 2959-68</p> <p>Cross-sectional study</p> <p><u>aim of the study:</u> "We prospectively performed TEE</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> NR</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients with multisystem trauma or isolated severe blunt chest trauma associated with violent deceleration injury due to head-on collision - widened mediastinum (&gt;8cm) on admission chest x-ray</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>sex: n</u> male: 25 female: 7</p>	<p><b>index test</b> <u>transesophageal echocardiography (TEE)</u> - With either a 5-Mhz single-plane or multiplane transducer - before patients were sedated with short-acting benzodiazepine IV - TEE included standard views of the heart followed by a complete 2-dimensional and colour flow mapping examination of ascending horizontal and descending thoracic aorta - with use of multiplane TEE probe (0° to longitudinal (90° to 125°) views of the aortic isthmus were obtained</p>	<p><b>TEE for the diagnosis of subadvential TDA</b></p> <p><u>Sensitivity %</u> 91</p> <p><u>Specificity %</u> 100</p> <p><u>PPV</u> NR</p> <p><u>NPV</u> NR</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> <b>2009:</b> 3b↓</p> <p><b>risk of bias</b> Patient Selection: - Index test(s): ? Reference standard: ? Flow and Timing: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion:</b> "TEE should be considered the first-line imaging modality for the evaluation of trauma patients with suspected injuries of the thoracic</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
(transesophageal echocardiography) in consecutive patients with suspected TDA to determine the diagnostic accuracy and impact on immediate patient management of this alternative imaging modality."	<u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD (Range)</u> 40 $\pm$ 16 (16-69)  <u>ISS mean <math>\pm</math>SD (Range)</u> 46 $\pm$ 24 (13-75)  <u>patient flow and follow up</u> <u>included: n=32</u> TDA group: n=14 Control group: n=18	<b>reference standard</b> <u>Aortography, surgery or necropsy</u>  <b>time interval between index and reference test</b>  NR		aorta because of its portability, safety, diagnostic accuracy and potential impact on patients management."  <b>reviewers conclusion:</b> Because of methodological shortcoming the authors conclusion should interpreted with great caution.
<b>Weninger (2007)</b> Emergency room management of patients with blunt major trauma: Evaluation of the multislice computed tomography protocol exemplified by an urban trauma center. Journal of Trauma - Injury, Infection and Critical Care, 2007. 62(3): 584-91.	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Sierink 2012“ inkludiert ist.			
<b>Wilkerson (2009)</b> Sensitivity of bedside ultrasound and supine anteroposterior chest radiographs for the	<b>databases and search period</b> - Embase - Medline - Cochrane Library - Emergency Medical Abstracts - BestBETS	<b>index test(s)</b> - transthoracic US for the detection of pneumothorax - supine AP chest radiography for the detection of pneumothorax  <b>reference standard</b>	<b>Diagnostic Performance of Transthoracic US for Detection of Pneumothorax</b> <u>Prevalence: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 30.1 (23.6; 37.6) Soldati 2006: 30.1 (23.7; 37.3) Zhang 2006: 21.5 (15.1; 29.5) Soldati 2008: 11.5 (7.7; 16.6)	<b>level of evidence 2009: 2a</b>  <b>methodological quality</b>

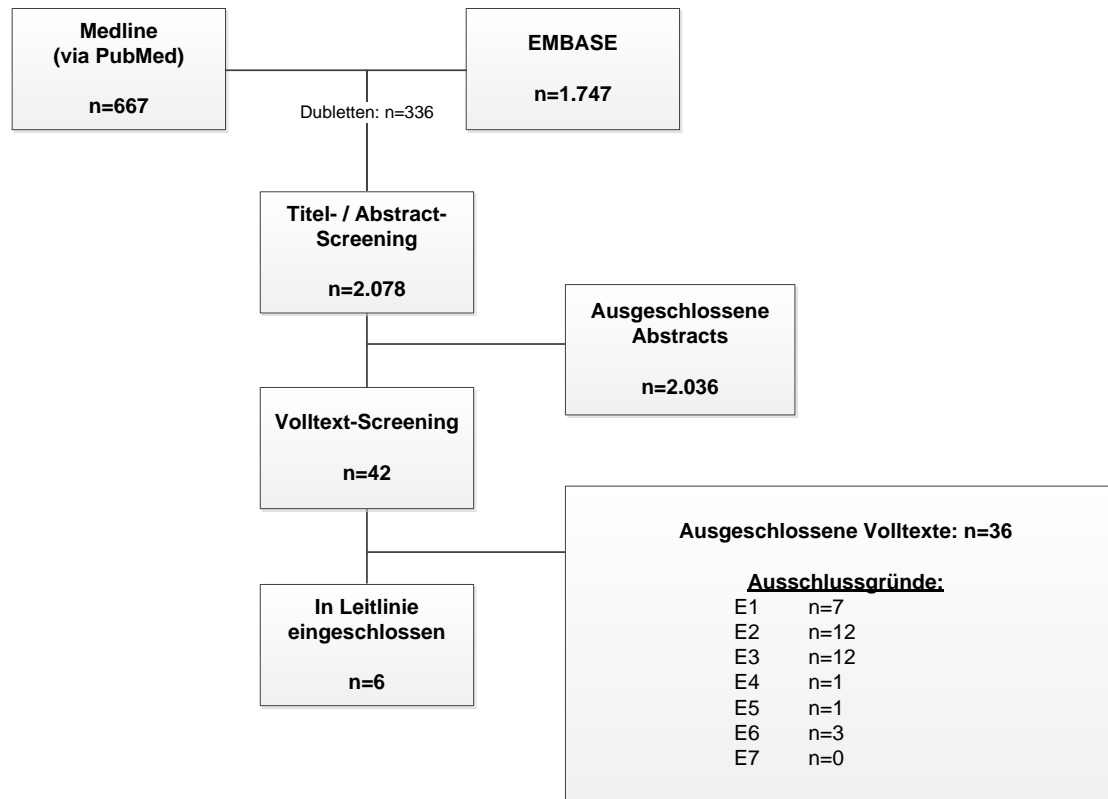
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>identification of pneumothorax after blunt trauma</p> <p>Acad Emerg Med, 2010. 17(1): 11-7.</p> <p>Systematic review (of cross-sectional studies)</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The authors conducted an evidence-based review of the medical literature to compare sensitivity of bedside US and AP chest radiographs in identifying pneumothorax after blunt trauma."</p>	<p>searched up to 06 / 2009</p> <p>reference lists of each eligible article and reviews for abstract screening were scanned for additional references</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - adult ED patients in whom pneumothorax suspected after blunt trauma. - thoracic ultrasonography performed by EPs for the detection of pneumothorax. - supine AP chest radiography was performed during the initial evaluation of the patient - prospective and observational trials - US examinations performed by EPs.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b> [10] Blaivas 2005 (176) [11] Soldati 2006 (186) [9] Zhang 2006 (135) [12] Soldati 2008 (109)</p>	<p>CT of the chest</p>	<p><u>Sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 98.1 (88.6; 99.9) Soldati 2006: 98.2 (89.2; 99.9) Zhang 2006: 86.2 (67.4; 95.5) Soldati 2008: 92.0 (72.5; 98.6)</p> <p><u>Specificity: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 99.2 (94.9; 100) Soldati 2006: 100 (96.4; 100) Zhang 2006: 97.2 (91.3; 99.3) Soldati 2008: 99.5 (96.7; 100)</p> <p><b>Diagnostic Performance of Supine AP Chest Radiography for Detection of Pneumothorax</b> <u>Prevalence: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 30.1 (23.6; 37.6) Soldati 2006: 30.1 (23.7; 37.3) Zhang 2006: 21.5 (15.1; 29.5) Soldati 2008: 11.5 (7.7; 16.6)</p> <p><u>Sensitivity: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 75.5 (61.4; 85.8) Soldati 2006: 53.6 (39.9; 66.8) Zhang 2006: 27.6 (13.4; 47.5) Soldati 2008: 52.0 (31.8; 71.7)</p> <p><u>Specificity: % (95% CI)</u> Blaivas 2005: 100 (96.2; 100) Soldati 2006: 100 (96.4; 100) Zhang 2006: 100 (95.6; 100) Soldati 2008: 100 (97.6; 100)</p>	<p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: +</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors conclusion</b> "Our evidence-based medicine review demonstrates superior sensitivity and similar specificity of EP-performed bedside ultrasound, compared to supine anteroposterior chest radiography, for the identification of pneumothorax in adults suffering blunt trauma. Future studies need to better define the effect on patient care that early identification of pneumothorax may provide and describe the minimal necessary training to</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
				accurately perform these examinations."  <b>reviewers conclusion</b> The methodological quality of the included primary studies assessed by QUADAS was high. However, some shortcomings (using a convenience sample, non-randomised design and the exclusions of patients in whom US examinations could not be completed) should be considered for the interpretation of the results.
<b>Wurmb (2011)</b> Whole-body multislice computed tomography (MSCT) improves trauma care in patients requiring surgery after multiple trauma. Emergency Medicine Journal, 2011. 28(4): 300-4.	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Sierink 2012“ inkludiert ist.			
<b>Zhang (2006)</b> Rapid detection of pneumothorax by ultrasonography in patients with multiple trauma.  Crit Care, 2006. 10(4): p. R112.	Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Wilkerson 2010“ inkludiert ist.			

### 3 Erste OP-Phase

#### 3.1 Einleitung

#### 3.2 Thorax



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Yadav (2010)</b> Management of traumatic occult pneumothorax.</p> <p>Resuscitation, 2010. 81(9): 1063-8.</p> <p>Systematic review</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The objective of this evidence-based review is to compare tube thoracostomy (TT) and observation alone in management of patients with OPTX while focusing on patient-oriented outcomes such as mortality, progression of pneumothorax, and complications."</p>	<p><b>databases and search period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MEDLINE (1950 – 01/2010)</li> <li>- Embase (1995 – 01/2010)</li> <li>- Cochrane Library</li> <li>- clinical trials database of the National Institute of Health</li> <li>- Emergency Medical Abstracts</li> <li>- BestBETS</li> </ul> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adult or pediatric trauma victims at first presentation after blunt or penetrating injury (population)</li> <li>- randomized to observation (intervention) or TT (comparison)</li> </ul> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-studies that enrolled hemodynamically unstable patients</li> </ul> <p><b>included studies (n participants)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[8] Enderson 1993 (40)</li> <li>[9] Brasel 1999 (39)</li> <li>[10] Ouellet 2009 (22)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Intervention group (IG)</b> observation [8-10]</p> <p><b>control group (CG)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube through the 5th intercostal space in the midaxillary line [8]</li> <li>- tube thoracostomy; insertion of a 36F chest tube without the use of a trocar [9]</li> <li>- pleural drainage (including formal chest tube or any other indwelling drainage catheters) [10]</li> </ul>	<p><b>relative risks for various outcomes</b></p> <p><u>OPTX progression: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u></p> <p>[8] 38 (8 / 21)<sup>a</sup> / 0 (0 / 19); b</p> <p>[9]<sup>c</sup> 9.5 (2 / 21) / 5.6 (1 / 18); 1.7 (0.17-17.38)</p> <p>[10] 31 (4 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 2.8 (0.37-20.88)</p> <p><u>development of pneumonia: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u></p> <p>[8] 5 (1 / 21) / 5 (1 / 19); 0.9 (0.06-13.46)</p> <p>[9] 0 (0 / 21) / 11 (2 / 18); b</p> <p>[10] 8 (1 / 13) / 11 (1 / 9); 0.7 (0.04-9.58)</p> <p><u>development of empyema: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u></p> <p>[8] 5 (1 / 21) / 0 (0 / 19); b</p> <p>[9] NR</p> <p>[10] NR</p> <p><u>mortality: IG % (n / N) / CG % (n / N); RR (95% CI)</u></p> <p>[8] NR</p> <p>[9] NR</p> <p>[10] 15 (2 / 13); 22 (2 / 9); 0.7 (0.11-4.01)</p> <p><sup>a</sup> including 3 with tension pneumothorax</p> <p><sup>b</sup> cannot be determined due to zero events in one of the groups</p> <p><sup>c</sup> Only cases that required major intervention such as tube thoracostomy or endotracheal intubation (for observation group) or additional chest tubes or endotracheal intubation (for tube thoracostomy group) were counted</p> <p><b>ICU length of stay</b></p> <p><u>IG / CG; mean difference (95% CI)</u></p> <p>[8] (mean ±SEM) 3.2 ±1.3 / 2.8 ±0.8; 0.4 (-0.3-1.1)</p> <p>[9] (median [range]) 1 [0-9] / 1 [0-19]; 0*</p> <p>[10] (median) 4 / 3; +1**</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2a↓</p> <p><b>Methodological quality</b></p> <p>A-priori design: ?</p> <p>Two reviewers: -</p> <p>Literature search: +</p> <p>Status of publication: +</p> <p>List of studies: -</p> <p>Study characteristics: +</p> <p>Critical appraisal: +</p> <p>Conclusion: +</p> <p>Combining findings: -</p> <p>Publication bias: -</p> <p>Conflict of interest: -</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "Although the small sample size of the included trial warrants caution in interpretation of their results, they support the assertion that observation may be at least as safe and effective as tube thoracostomy for management of occult pneumothorax. There is,</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
			<p><b>hospital length of stay</b>  <u>IG / CG: mean difference (95% CI)</u>                      [8] (mean ±SEM) 17.6 ±4.3 / 12.9 ±1.8; 4.7 (2.55-6.85)                      [9] (median [range]) 5 [1-30] / 8 [3-23]; -3*                      [10] (median) 16 / 10; +6**</p> <p>* not statistically significant                      ** statistical analysis not performed due to small sample size and the pilot nature of the study</p>	<p>however, inadequate data to draw any definitive conclusion on safety of expectant management in patients with occult pneumothorax that undergo positive pressure ventilation.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      Due to methodological shortcomings, in particular in the primary studies included, like a lack of sample size calculation and a poor descriptions of the randomization process, the results should be interpreted with caution.</p>
<p><b>Kirkpatrick (2013)</b>                      Occult pneumothoraces in critical care: A prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial of pleural drainage for mechanically ventilated trauma patients with occult pneumothoraces.</p> <p>Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2013. 74(3): 747-55.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial (interim analysis of the Occult Pneumothoraces</p>	<p><b>region</b>                      Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - ≥18 y                      - OPTX identified on CT                      - no preexisting chest drain or hemothorax                      - no respiratory compromise in the judgment of the attending clinician</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - if patients were not expected to survive                      - OPTXs felt to require drainage by the attending, treating physician</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 33.0 (25.0-48.0)                      drainage: 29.5 (22.0-45.0)                      p=0.344</p> <p><u>male: n (%)</u>                      observation: 34 (68.0)</p>	<p>trauma patients were enrolled within 6 hours of OPTX diagnosis if they were already undergone PPVe or upon commencing PPVe for an operative procedure if they were not ventilated at enrolment but within 24 h of hospital admission. Patients were randomized to (per attending physician's discretion):</p> <p><u>clinical observation (IG)</u>                      chest drain could be inserted if needed</p> <p><u>pleural drainage (CG)</u>                      traditional tube thoracostomy or any other percutaneous catheter</p>	<p><b>primary outcome</b>  <u>respiratory distress: n (%)</u>                      observation: 21 (42.0)                      drainage: 12 (30.0)                      p=0.225                      (RR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.40-1.27)</p> <p><b>secondary outcome</b>  <u>mortality: n(%)</u>                      observation: 4 (8.0)                      drainage: 4 (10)                      p=0.724                      (RR: 1.25; 95% CI: 0.33-4.69)</p> <p><u>ICU [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 5.0 (2.0-11.5)                      drainage: 4.0 (1.0-9.5)                      p=0.365</p> <p><u>ventilator [days]: median (IQR)</u>                      observation: 3.0 (0-8.0)                      drainage: 2.5 (0-6.5)                      p=0.381</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias +                      Performance bias -                      Attrition bias +                      Detection bias ?                      (+ + + - ?)</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      “Our results suggest that OPTXs may be safely observed in hemodynamically stable patients undergoing PPVe just for an operation, although one third of those requiring a week or more of ICU care received drainage, and tension PTXs still occur. Complications of pleural drainage</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>in Critical Care (OPTICC) RCT)</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Because recommendations for managing OPTXs in those requiring positive pressure ventilation (PPVe) are conflicting, we report an interim analysis of the outcomes of 90 trauma patients requiring PPVe enrolled in an ongoing multicenter randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing pleural drainage versus close clinical observation."</p>	<p>drainage: 27 (67.5) p=1.00</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [Ball index]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 16.8 (2.47-47.1) drainage: 15.0 (4.0-61.6) p=0.685</p> <p><u>size of OPTXs [de Moya score]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 18.2 (15.0-25.0) drainage: 21.0 (16.0-28.0) p=0.371</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> observation: 34.0 (22-43) drainage: 36 (27-43) p=0.271</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>Randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u> 54 / 41 <u>Analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u> 50 / 40</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> <u>IG</u> did not meet eligibility criteria (n=4) <u>CG</u> did not receive allocated therapy (n=1)</p> <p><b>follow-up</b> until hospital discharge or death</p>		<p><u>hospital [days]: median (IQR)</u> observation: 18.0 (10.0-47.0) drainage: 16.0 (8.5-42.0) p=0.776</p> <p><b>respiratory related</b> <u>tracheostomy: n (%)</u> observation: 5 (10.0) drainage: 3 (7.5) p=1.00</p> <p><u>ventilator-associated pneumonia: n (%)</u> observation: 13 (26.0) drainage: 7 (17.5) p=0.610</p> <p><u>acute lung injury / adult RD syndrome: n (%)</u> observation: 4 (8.0) drainage: 4 (10.0) p=1.00</p> <p><u>empyema: n (%)</u> observation: NR drainage: NR</p> <p><u>pleural drainage duration [days]: median (IQR)</u> observation: NR drainage: 5.0 (4.0-8.0)</p>	<p>remain unacceptably high, and future work should attempt to delineate specific factors among those observed that warrant prophylactic drainage."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of performance bias due to missing blinding.</p>
<p><b>Ouellet (2009)</b> The OPTICC trial: a multi-institutional study of occult pneumothoraces in critical care.</p>	<p><b>Keine weitere Datenextraktion, da Referenz bereits in SR „Yadav (2010)“ inkludiert ist.</b></p>			



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
American Journal of Surgery, 2009. 197(5): 581-6.				
<p><b>Yi (2012)</b> Management of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using a central venous catheter.</p> <p>J Zhejiang Univ Sci B, 2012. 13(1): 43-8.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> “...we recently investigated the treatment of traumatic hemothorax by closed thoracic drainage using central venous catheters (CVCs) instead of traditional chest tubes. In this study, we compared the efficacy and safety of CVCs with those of traditional chest tubes.”</p>	<p><b>region</b> China</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - confirmed by ultrasonography or CT to have hemothorax caused by blunt trauma, with bleeding volumes of over 500 ml in the thoracic cavity</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - coma - being prescribed sedative or anodyne within 2 d - coagulated hemothorax - infectious hemothorax - hemopneumothorax - bilateral hemothorax - euplastic hemothorax - coagulation dysfunction - history of tumor - pleurisy - pleural effusion</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male (n)/ female (n)</u> 266 / 151</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (range)</u> 36.4 (14-86)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD (range)</u> 23.4 ±10.4 (14-41)</p> <p>all p&gt;0.05</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b></p>	<p><b>pleural drainage using a CVC</b> - most of puncture points located at fifth or sixth spatium intercostale along the midaxillary line - CVC (1.7-mm diameter, 16-gauge; Arrow International, Reading, PA, USA) inserted at the puncture point using the Seldinger technique to a depth of 8–15 cm</p> <p>-external end of the CVC connected to a drainage bag and the CVC rinsed with 20 ml of physiological saline once every 8 h.</p> <p><b>conventional chest tube group</b> - skin was incised along the sixth or seventh spatium intercostale around the midaxillary line on the affected side</p> <p>- silicone chest tube (about 2 cm external diameter) inserted through the incision according to BTS guidelines for the insertion of a chest drain</p> <p>- external end of the tube was connected to a water-sealed drainage bottle, which was replaced once daily</p> <p><b>Clinical observations</b> <u>when the 24-h drainage volume was</u></p>	<p><b>comparison of correlative data between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b> <u>drainage volume throughout the study [ml]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 890 ±150 chest tube: 840 ±110 p=NS</p> <p><u>operation time [min]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.5 ±1.5 chest tube: 9.4 ±3.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>surgical wound healing time [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 2.9 ±0.4 chest tube: 8.2 ±5.0 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with wound infection: n (%)</u> CVC: 0 (0) chest tube: 15 (7.8) p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>patients with severe complications: n (%)</u> CVC: 15 (7.0) chest tube: 14 (7.3) p=NS</p> <p><u>success rate by the first thoracic drainage: n (%)</u> CVC: 175 (81.8) chest tube: 154 (79.8) p=NS</p> <p><u>catheter/ tube indwelling time of successfully treated patients [d]: mean ±SD</u> CVC: 4.6 ±2.5 chest tube: 5.0 ±1.7</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b<sub>↓</sub></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias -</p> <p>Performance bias -</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p> <p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> “The use of an indwelling CVC is efficacious for the drainage of uncomplicated medium or large traumatic hemothoraxes, with the advantages of simple operation and minimal invasion. Although some severe complications may occur, they can be prevented by ultrasound-guided puncture and the use of adequately trained operators. Accordingly, it has the potential to replace the large-bore chest tube in the drainage of such hemothoraxes.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence and due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment. Furthermore, there is a high risk</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><u>Randomised (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u> 220 / 197</p> <p><u>Analysed (CVC /chest tube) [n]</u> 214 / 193</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> progressive hemothorax and emergency chest surgery (CVC: n=6; chest tube: n=4)</p>	<p>&lt;100 ml on two consecutive days the residual volume of blood in the thoracic cavity was determined by ultrasonography, as described in our reports</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was &lt;200 ml</u> the treatment was considered to have been successful and the study was completed. The catheter/tube was then removed.</p> <p><u>if the residual volume was ≥200 ml</u> the treatment was regarded as unsuccessful, and the study was also terminated</p>	<p>p=NS</p> <p><b>comparison of the incidence of severe complications between the CVC group and the chest tube group</b></p> <p><u>severe pleural reaction: n</u> CVC: 1 chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>reexpansion pulmonary edema: n</u> CVC: 2 chest tube: 2</p> <p><u>organ wound by puncture needle: n</u> CVC: 2 chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>pneumothorax: n</u> CVC: 3 chest tube: 0</p> <p><u>coagulated or euplastic hemothorax, chest surgery performed</u> CVC: 7 chest tube: 6</p> <p><u>infectious hemothorax: n</u> CVC: 0 chest tube: 3</p> <p><u>sum: n (%)</u> CVC: 15 (7.0) chest tube: 14 (7.3)</p>	<p>of performance bias due to the lack of blinding.</p>
<p><b>Inaba (2012)</b> Does size matter? A prospective analysis of 28-32 versus 36-40 French chest tube size in trauma.</p>	<p><b>region</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - patients who had a chest tube places within the first 12 hours of admission for chest injury</p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b> - Chest tube were placed with an open technique by surgical or emergency medicine residents supervised by attending physician -</p>	<p><b>Patients with Hemothorax:</b></p> <p><b>Overall complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b> Group Small: 16.7 (24 / 144) Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131) p=0.622</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias - Performance bias ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2012. 72(2): 422-7.</p> <p>non-randomized trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of chest tube size on clinically relevant outcomes including the incidence of retained hemothoraces, need for intervention, and pain."</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients who died within 24 hours of chest tube insertion</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics patients with Hemothorax:</b> <u>Age [y]: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 36.9 ±17 Group Large: 34.6 ±15.9 p=0.260</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 86.1 (124 / 144) Group Large: 88.5 (116 / 131) p=0.545</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Group Small: 18.3 ±10 Group Large: 19.5 ±10.3 p=0.355</p> <p><u>ISS≥25, % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 22.9 (33 / 144) Group Large: 35.1 (46 / 131) p=0.026</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8, % (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 16.8 (22 / 131) p=0.033</p> <p><u>SBP&lt;90mm Hg (n / N)</u> Group Small: 5.6 (8 / 144) Group Large: 14.5 (19 / 131) p=0.013</p> <p><u>Head AIS ≥3 (n / N)</u> Group Small: 8.3 (12 / 144) Group Large: 25.2 (33 / 131) p&lt;0.001</p>	<p>group assignment Size of tube was at the physicians or surgeons discretion</p> <p><b>Group small chest tube:</b> Chest tube size of 28 Fr and 32 Fr was used.</p> <p><b>Group large chest tube</b> Chest tube size of 36 Fr and 40 Fr was used.</p>	<p><b>Specific complication rate comparing small and large chest tubes, % (n / N):</b> <u>Pneumonia:</u> Group Small: 4.9 (7 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.913</p> <p><u>Emphyema:</u> Group Small: 4.2 (6 / 144) Group Large: 4.6 (6 / 131) p=0.867</p> <p><u>Retained Hemothorax:</u> Group Small: 11.8 (17 / 144) Group Large: 10.7 (14 / 131) p=0.770</p> <p><b>Patients with pneumothorax:</b></p> <p><b>Incidence of unresolved pneumothorax, %:</b> Group Small: 14 Group Large: 13 adj. p=0.620 adj. OR: 1.21 95%CI: 0.58-2.53</p> <p><b>Reinsertion of a chest tube for treatment of an unresolved pneumothorax:</b> no significant differences between the groups p=0.426</p> <p><b>VAS Pain score, mean ±SD</b> (patients evaluated n=158 (44.8%)) Group Small: 6 ±3.3 Group Large: 6.7 ±3 p=0.237</p>	<p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In conclusion, in this prospective analysis of the impact of chest tube size, whether a small or a large bore tube was used, for both hemothoraces and pneumothoraces, there was no difference in the rate of complications including retained hemothorax. There was also no difference in the need for reinsertion of a tube or the number of invasive procedures required to manage these complications. Likewise, there was no demonstrable difference in the pain attributed to the chest tube size. The choice of tube size for open insertion therefore did not impact outcomes. Further evaluation of percutaneously placed drainage systems is warranted."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> There is a high risk of selection bias there were no randomization performed and the groups differed at baseline in important characteristics. Furthermore it is unclear if blinding was performed.</p>

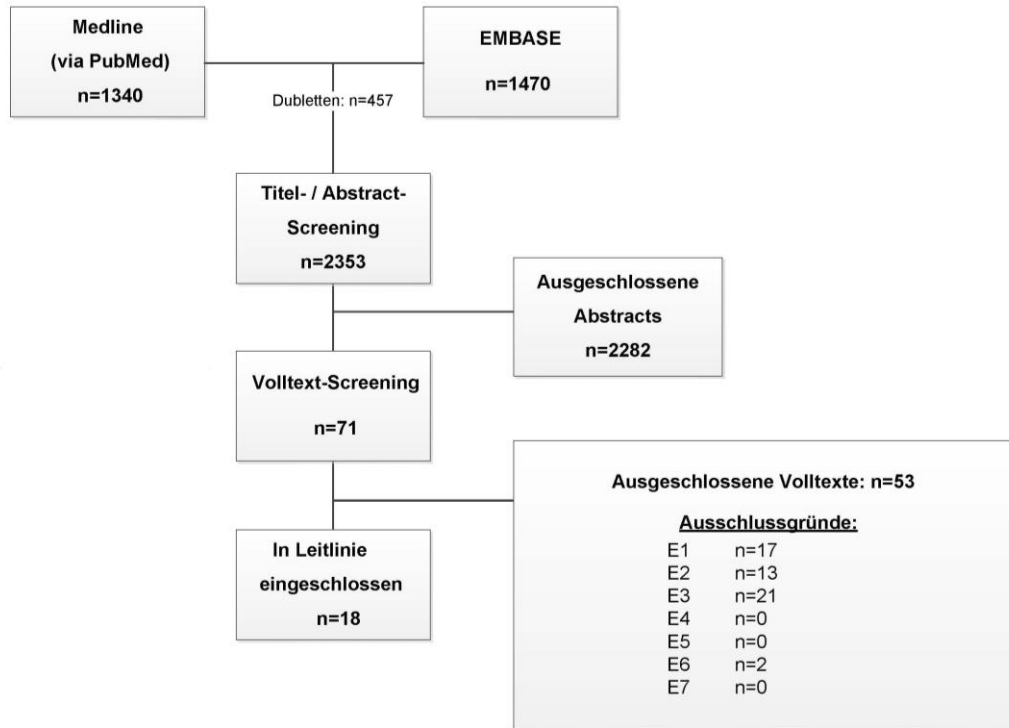
reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>included patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>            293/ 353  <u>Hemothorax requiring chest tubes placement, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>            233/ 275  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):</u>            144 (52.3)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):</u>            131 (47.7)</p> <p><u>Peumothorax with or without Hemothorax, patients/ chest tubes [n]:</u>            238/ 281  <u>Small chest tubes [n (%):</u>            150 (53.4)  <u>Large chest tubes [n (%):</u>            131 (46.6)</p>			
<p><b>Demetriades (2009)</b>            Blunt traumatic thoracic aortic injuries: early or delayed repair-- results of an American Association for the Surgery of Trauma prospective study.            J Trauma, 2009. 66(4): 967-73.            prospective cohort study</p>	<p><b>region</b>            USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>            NR</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>            - patients treated nonoperatively and those in extremis on arrival</p> <p><b>Baseline characteristics:</b>  <u>Age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>            Group early: 39.1 <math>\pm</math>17.7            Group delayed: 39.9 <math>\pm</math>19.1            p=0.776</p> <p><u>Male: % (n / N)</u>            Group early: 74.3 (81 / 109)            Group delayed: 81.2 (56 / 69)</p>	<p><b>General procedure:</b>            Aortic repair by open or endovascular procedure.</p> <p>group assignment            patients divided into two groups on the basis of the time from injury to definitive aortic repair:</p> <p><b>Early repair group:</b>            Repair within <math>\leq</math>24 hours</p> <p><b>Delayed repair group:</b>            Repair after 24 hours</p>	<p><b>Mortality: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>            Early vs. delayed repair: 7.78 (1.69-35.7)            adj. p= 0.008</p> <p><b>Adjusted<sup>†</sup> ICU days, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b>            -2.50 (-6.24-1.25)            Adj. p=0.527</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications: adjusted<sup>†</sup> OR (95%CI):</b>            Early vs. delayed repair: 0.74 (0.39-1.41)            adj. p= 0.361</p> <p><sup>†</sup>adjusted for severe extrathoracic trauma (AIS&gt;3 vs. AIS<math>\leq</math>3), GCS <math>\leq</math>8, BP &lt;90, age (<math>\leq</math>55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>            2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias +</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias ?</p> <p>Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>            "Delayed repair of blunt TAI has significant survival benefits although it is associated with longer ICU or hospital lengths of stay than early repair. This study supports delayed repair in all</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><u>aim of the study</u> "To evaluate the current practices in the surgical community regarding the timing of definitive aortic repair and its effect on outcomes."</p>	<p>p=0.290</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> Group early: 38.2 ±10.6 Group delayed: 40.9 ±12.6 p=0.123</p> <p><u>GCS ≤8, % (n / N)</u> Group early:23.1 (25 / 108) Group delayed: 26.9 (18 / 67) p=0.579</p> <p><u>Open repair % (n / N)</u> Group early:34.9 (38 / 109) Group delayed: 36.2 (25 / 69) p=0.852</p> <p><u>Endovascular repair % (n / N)</u> Group early:65.1 (71 / 109) Group delayed: 68.8 (44 / 69) p=0.852</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>included [n]:</u> 193 <u>patients early repair / with delayed repair [n]:</u> 109 / 69 <u>analysed [n]:</u> 178</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> - because of deficient documentation of the time from injury to procedure (n=15)</p>		<p><b>without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b> Early vs. delayed repair: 9.08 (0.88-93.78) adj. p= 0.064</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b> -4.58 (-9.39-0.22) Adj. p=0.061</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients without major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b> Early vs. delayed repair: 0.41 (0.18-0.96) adj. p= 0.040</p> <p><b>Mortality: adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b> Early vs. delayed repair: 9.39 (0.93-95.18) adj. p= 0.058</p> <p><b>Adjusted* ICU days in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. mean difference (95%CI):</b> 1.07 (-5.22-7.37) Adj. p=0.734</p> <p><b>Any systemic complications adjusted* OR in group of patients with major extrathoracic injuries, adj. OR (95%CI):</b> Early vs. delayed repair: 1.92 (0.65-5.70) adj. p= 0.239</p> <p>*adjusted for GCS≤8, BP&lt;90, age (≤55 vs. &gt;55) and open vs. endovascular procedure</p>	<p>patients irrespective of risk factors. Patients with major associated injuries are most likely to benefit from delayed repair."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to insufficient reporting the risk of bias is unclear. The results should be seen with caution.</p>

### **3.3 Zwerchfell**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.4 Abdomen



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><b>Bhullar (2012)</b> Selective angiographic embolization of blunt splenic traumatic injuries in adults decreases failure rate of nonoperative management. Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2012. 72(5): p. 1127-1134.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that the addition of angioembolization to standard nonoperative management (NOM) of hemodynamically stable adult patients with blunt splenic at high risk for failure of NOM (contrast blush on initial CT, highgrade IV-V</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> Level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> hemodynamically stable patients with blunt splenic trauma</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - age &lt; 17 y - death in the trauma center - splenic injuries from iatrogenic intraoperative misadventures - operative management</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 104 group 2: 435</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 37 ± 16 group 2: 38 ± 17 p=NS</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 72 group 2: 65 p=NS</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ± SD</u> group1: 26 ± 11 group 2: 20 ± 12 p&lt;0.05</p> <p><u>Splenic injury low grade (I-III): %</u> group 1: 41 group 2: 92 p&lt;0.05</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> nonoperative management and angioembolization</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> nonoperative management and <u>no</u> angioembolization</p>	<p><b>Failure rates of nonoperative management based on different splenic injury grades: %</b></p> <p><u>Grade I</u> group 1: 0 group 2: 1 p=1.00</p> <p><u>Grade II</u> group 1: 0 group 2: 2 p=0.32</p> <p><u>Grade III</u> group 1: 0 group 2: 6 p=0.56</p> <p><u>Grade IV</u> group 1: 3 group 2: 23 p=0.04</p> <p><u>Grade V</u> group 1: 9 group 2: 63 p=0.03</p> <p><b>Mortality n (%)</b> group 1: 8 (8) group 2: 32 (7.3) p=NS</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "The application of strictly defined criteria for the addition of angioembolization to NOM of blunt splenic trauma was found to be safe and effective, resulting in one of the lowest reported failure of NOM (4.3%) and spleen-related mortality rates (0.2%)."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ in injury severity and splenic injury grade.</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>injuries on initial CT, and/or decreasing hemoglobin levels during NOM observation) results in lower failure rates than reported for NOM alone."</p>	<p><u>Splenic injury high grade (IV-V): %</u> group 1: 59 group 2: 8 p&lt;0.05 <u>Admission to ICU: %</u> group 1: 63 group 2: 50 p=NS</p> <p><b>source of data</b> National Trauma Registry of the American College of Surgeons (2000-2010)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>			
<p><b>Cheatham (2010)</b> Is the evolving management of intra-abdominal hypertension and abdominal compartment syndrome improving survival? Critical Care Medicine, 2010. 38(2): p. 402-407.</p> <p>prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We [...] sought to determine whether the currently recommended evidence-based medicine strategy</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - age ≥ 15 y - require an open abdomen</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> patients requiring an open abdomen because of fascial dehiscence or existing enteric fistula</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 58 group 2: 75 group 3: 114 group 4: 65 group 5: 85 group 6: 81</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 47 ± 17 group 2: 45 ± 18 group 3: 42 ± 18 group 4: 43 ± 17</p>	<p>Strategy for managing intraabdominal hypertension / abdominal compartment syndrome (IAH/ACS) and revised algorithm over the years:</p> <p><b>group 1:</b> 2002 (strategy: serial IAP measurements to diagnose IAH/ACS, fluid and vasopressor resuscitation to maintain systemic and visceral perfusion, and emergent abdominal decompression with temporary abdominal closure when IAP reached 30 to 40 mm Hg)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> 2003*)</p> <p><b>group 3:</b> 2004*)</p> <p><b>group 4:</b> 2005 (strategy: (1) the need for early serial IAP monitoring when IAH/ACS risk factors are present; (2) improving abdominal wall compliance through sedation,</p>	<p><b><u>Survival to hospital discharge: %</u></b> group 1: 50 group 2: 57 group 3: 52 group 4: 63 group 5: 69 group 6: 72, p&lt;0.05</p> <p>group 1 vs. group 6: p=0.015</p> <p><b><u>ICU: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 16.6 ± 18.1 group 2: 14.8 ± 15.1 group 3: 14.6 ± 15.6 group 4: 15.8 ± 13.7 group 5: 13.8 ± 14.1 group 6: 12.5 ± 15.4 p=NS</p> <p><b><u>Hospital days: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 35.6 ± 41.8 group 2: 27.7 ± 28.7 group 3: 26.7 ± 24.9 group 4: 32.7 ± 29.0 group 5: 28.7 ± 25.6</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "In conclusion, a comprehensive evidence-based management strategy that incorporates both operative and nonoperative interventions designed to reduce IAP significantly improved survival among patients treated with an open abdomen for IAH/ACS. Such improvements were not achieved at the cost of increased resource utilization."</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
for managing intraabdominal hypertension / abdominal compartment syndrome (IAH/ACS) improves patient survival."	<p>group 5: 39 ± 17 group 6: 45 ± 21</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 59 group 2: 76 group 3: 71 group 4: 77 group 5: 80 group 6: 74</p> <p><u>trauma: %</u> group 1: 81 group 2: 61 group 3: 80 group 4: 75 group 5: 74 group 6: 68</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 25 ± 12 group 2: 22 ± 10 group 3: 26 ± 12 group 4: 24 ± 13 group 5: 26 ± 14 group 6: 28 ± 12</p> <p>p=NS for all variables</p> <p><b>patient flow</b> Included and analysed: n=478</p> <p><b>follow up</b> until discharge from the hospital with subsequent follow-up in the outpatient clinic</p>	<p>analgesia, and pharmacologic paralysis; (3) evacuating intraluminal contents through nasogastric or rectal decompression; (4) evacuating abdominal fluid collections via percutaneous drainage; (5) correcting positive fluid balance through the use of hypertonic fluids, colloids, and careful diuresis; (6) supporting organ function with vasopressors and judicious goal-directed fluid resuscitation to maintain an abdominal perfusion pressure (calculated as mean arterial pressure - IAP) ≥ 60 mm Hg; and (7) early surgical intervention when IAP exceeds 25 mm Hg</p> <p><b>group 5:</b> 2006 (no description of management strategy)</p> <p><b>group 6:</b> 2007 (no description of management strategy)</p> <p><sup>*)</sup>exact time of introduction of the revised management strategy unclear (revised management strategy: adoption of decreasing IAP thresholds for surgical intervention (IAP 25–30 mm Hg) and increased use of the open abdomen at the time of initial laparotomy to avoid detrimental IAP elevations in patients at risk for IAH/ACS. Temporary abdominal closure was performed almost universally using the "vacuum-pack" technique)</p>	<p>group 6: 25.7 ± 22.5 p=NS</p> <p><b><u>Mechanical ventilator days: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 16.3 ± 19.0 group 2: 14.1 ± 16.0 group 3: 13.1 ± 13.4 group 4: 14.3 ± 15.5 group 5: 12.6 ± 14.4 group 6: 10.8 ± 13.7 p=NS</p>	<p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There are missing information regarding the intervention for some comparison groups. It is unclear, if the care apart from the intervention affected the outcome.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><b>Cirocchi (2013)</b> Damage control surgery for abdominal trauma. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2013. 3: p. CD007438.  systematic review</p>	<p>Nicht extrahiert und bewertet, da in dem systematischen Review keine Studien eingeschlossen wurden.</p>			
<p><b>Crandall (2009)</b> Does splenectomy protect against immune-mediated complications in blunt trauma patients? Molecular Medicine, 2009. 15(7-8): p. 263-267.  comparative registry study  <u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that, if similar mechanisms are active in humans, patients who require splenectomy for trauma would have better outcomes than injured patients without splenectomy."</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> USA  <b>inclusion criteria</b> patients who underwent their procedure within 12 h of injury  <b>exclusion criteria</b> patients who underwent both splenectomy and hepatorrhaphy  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 36.1 ± 18.1 group 2: 34 ± 17.7 group 3: 30 ± 19.2  group 4: 35.5 ± 16.1 group 5: 34.5 ± 18.1 group 6: 31.2 ± 15.6  <u>male: %</u> group 1: 66 group 2: 66 group 3: 58  group 4: 57 group 5: 59 group 6: 51</p>	<p><u>Patients with blunt splenic injury</u> <b>group 1:</b> splenectomy <b>group 2:</b> nonoperative management of splenic injuries <b>group 3:</b> splenorrhaphy  <u>Patients with blunt liver injury</u> <b>group 4:</b> liver laceration repair <b>group 5:</b> nonoperative management of liver injuries <b>group 6:</b> other liver repair</p>	<p><u>Patients with blunt splenic injury, adjusted outcomes</u>  <b>Mortality: OR (95% CI)</b> group 1 versus group 2 and 3: 1.02 (0.98-1.05), p=0.29  group 1 versus group 2 and 3 had significantly better outcomes (p&lt;0.05) for <b>- length of stay</b> <b>- ICU days</b> <b>- mechanical ventilation days</b> <b>- acute respiratory distress syndrome</b>  <u>Patients with blunt liver injury, adjusted outcomes</u>  group 4 versus group 5 and 6 p=NS for <b>- mortality</b> <b>- length of stay</b> <b>- ICU days</b> <b>- mechanical ventilation days</b> <b>- acute respiratory distress syndrome</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ? Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: ? Detection bias: +  <b>Author's conclusion:</b> "In summary, we found that patients who underwent splenectomy had a lower mortality, a shorter duration of pulmonary failure (decreased VENT), and shorter ILOS and LOS than similarly injured patients."  <b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> Results have to be interpreted with caution due to insufficient reporting of missing data and adjusted outcomes.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p><u>ISS: mean ± SD</u>                      group 1: 30.2 ± 14.6                      group 2: 29.2 ± 13.8                      group 3: 21.9 ± 12.2</p> <p>group 4: 31.9 ± 15                      group 5: 27.3 ± 13.8                      group 6: 31.4 ± 14.2</p> <p><u>ED revised trauma score: mean ± SD</u>                      group 1: 6.1 ± 2.8                      group 2: 5.9 ± 2.8                      group 3: 7 ± 2.1</p> <p>group 4: 5.5 ± 3.1                      group 5: 5.9 ± 2.9                      group 6: 5.2 ± 3.2</p> <p><u>ED SBP: mean ± SD</u>                      group 1: 114 ± 31.2                      group 2: 117 ± 32                      group 3: 121 ± 22</p> <p>group 4: 108 ± 34.8                      group 5: 118 ± 33.2                      group 6: 108 ± 36</p> <p><u>ED GCS: mean ± SD</u>                      group 1: 11.5 ± 4.9                      group 2: 11.2 ± 4.9                      group 3: 13.5 ± 3.5</p> <p>group 4: 10.7 ± 5                      group 5: 11.3 ± 4.9                      group 6: 10.3 ± 5.1</p> <p>group 1 versus group 2 p=NS for all variables</p> <p><b>source of data</b></p>			

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB 2002, American College of Surgeons, USA)  <b>follow up</b> -			
<b>Duchesne (2008)</b> Proximal splenic angioembolization does not improve outcomes in treating blunt splenic injuries compared with splenectomy: A cohort analysis. Journal of Trauma - Injury, Infection and Critical Care, 2008. 65(6): p. 1346-1351.  comparative registry study  <u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was, in hemodynamically stable patients with blunt splenic injury and active contrast extravasation, to compare the outcomes of proximal splenic angioembolization (SAE) upon its introduction at our institution with a	<b>region / setting</b> University of Mississippi Medical Center, USA  <b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with abdominal injuries limited to isolated splenic injury with CT evidence of active contrast extravasation  <b>exclusion criteria</b> - hemodynamically unstable patients - age < 18 y - death in the emergency department - emergent operative intervention  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 78 group 2: 76  <u>age [y]: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 33 ± 14 group 2: 37 ± 17 p=0.08  <u>male</u> unclear p=0.27  <u>systolic BP (mm Hg): mean ± SD</u> group 1: 132 ± 29 group 2: 119 ± 24 p=0.09  <u>ISS: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 31 ± 13	<b>group 1:</b> splenectomy  <b>group 2:</b> splenic angioembolization (SAE)	<u>mortality: number (%)</u> - group 1: 14 (18) - group 2: 11 (14) p=0.67  <u>average Transfusion (PRBC units)</u> - group 1: 5.1 - group 2: 7.9 p=0.23  <u>ARDS: number (%)</u> - group 1: 4 (5) - group 2: 17 (22) p=0.002  <u>sepsis: number (%)</u> - group 1: 4 (5) - group 2: 9 (12) p=0.12  <b>subgroup analysis</b>  <b>low grade of splenic injury</b> <u>mortality: %</u> - group 1: 0 - group 2: 0 p=1.0  <u>average Transfusion (PRBC units)</u> - group 1: 7 - group 2: 4.7 p=0.03  <u>ARDS: %</u>	<b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias: ? Performance bias: ? Attrition bias: + Detection bias: +  <b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Introduction of proximal SAE in NOM of HDS splenic trauma patients with active extravasation did not alter mortality rates at a Level 1 Trauma Center. Increased incidence of ARDS and association of failure of NOM with higher splenic organ injury score identify areas for cautionary application of proximal SAE in the more severely injured trauma patient population."  <b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care apart from the intervention in the period before and after the introduction of SAE is not described in detail.

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
cohort treated with splenectomy."	<p>group 2: 29 ± 11 p=0.13</p> <p><u>splenic injury grade (number)</u> group 1: grade I (5), grade II (7), grade III (21), grade IV (29), grade V (16)</p> <p>group 2: grade I (10), grade II (16), grade III (25), grade IV (19), grade V (6)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> trauma registry</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>		<p>- group 1: 0 - group 2: 4 p=0.29</p> <p><u>sepsis: %</u> - group 1: 0 - group 2: 0 p=1.0</p> <p><b>high grade of splenic injury mortality: %</b> - group 1: 14 - group 2: 11 p=0.91</p> <p><u>average Transfusion (PRBC units)</u> - group 1: 8.5 - group 2: 5.4 p=0.04</p> <p><u>ARDS: %</u> - group 1: 4 - group 2: 13 p=0.003</p> <p><u>sepsis: %</u> - group 1: 4 - group 2: 9 p=0.04</p>	
<p><b>Hatch (2010)</b> Current use of damage-control laparotomy, closure rates, and predictors of early fascial closure at the first take-back. Journal of Trauma - Injury, Infection</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> Level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> immediate exploratory laparotomy (directly from ED to operating room)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - age &lt; 18 y - prisoners</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> those who achieved primary fascial closure at the first take back after initial laparotomy (closed group)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> those who did not achieve fascial closure on the first take (not closed group)</p>	<p><b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 4 group 2: 10 p=0.096</p> <p><b>7-d mortality: %</b> group 1: 2.3 group 2: 10 p=0.020</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>and Critical Care, 2011. 70(6): p. 1429-1436.</p> <p><b>Hatch (2011)</b> Impact of closure at the first take back: complication burden and potential overutilization of damage control laparotomy. J Trauma, 2011. 71(6): p. 1503-11.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to determine (1) whether early fascial closure was associated with a reduction in postoperative complications and (2) whether patients at our institution met traditional DCL indications (acidosis, hypothermia, and coagulopathy)."</p>	<p>- pregnant women - ≥ 5 minutes cardiopulmonary resuscitation before operating room - patient died in the operating room - single-stage procedure</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 86 group 2: 161</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 33 (24-49) group 2: 38 (28-46) p=0.426</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 80 group 2: 77 p=0.475</p> <p><u>blunt mechanism: %</u> group 1: 65 group 2: 60 p=0.476</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 22 (14-34) group 2: 27 (17-38) p=0.130</p> <p><u>Abdomen AIS: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 3 (3-4) group 2: 3 (3-4) p=0.713</p> <p><u>ED SBP [mm Hg]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 96 (77-129) group 2: 96 (74-123) p=0.459</p>		<p><b><u>30-d mortality: %</u></b> group 1: 3.4 group 2: 18.6 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Reopening of fascial closure: %</u></b> group 1: 3.6 group 2: 6.1 p=0.448</p> <p><b><u>Ventilator days: median (IQR)</u></b> group 1: 3 (1-11) group 2: 10 (4-21) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>ICU stay: median (IQR)</u></b> group 1: 6 (3-13) group 2: 13 (6-24) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Hospital stay: median (IQR)</u></b> group 1: 16 (10-30) group 2: 31 (15-52) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>Complications</b></p> <p><b><u>Overall complication rate: %</u></b> group 1: 74 group 2: 47 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Retroperitoneal abscess: %</u></b> group 1: 1.2 group 2: 6.2 p=0.072</p> <p><b><u>Inta-abdominal abscess: %</u></b> group 1: 8.4</p>	<p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "The current data demonstrate quite convincingly that early fascial reapproximation is associated with a significant decrease in complications and organ failure. Therefore, we recommend DCL in only the sickest subset of patients, optimization of open abdomen management, and fascial closure at the earliest possible time."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care provided apart from the interventions is not described in detail.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p><u>24-h PRBC units: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 8 (4-14) group 2: 15 (7-26) p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Time from injury to operating room [min]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 106 (66-159) group 2: 105 (76-162) p=0.429</p> <p><u>Time from ED arrival to operating room [min]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 53 (28-90) group 2: 45 (22-88) p=0.315</p> <p><u>Time to first take back (from end of initial laparotomy) [h]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 38 (29-47) group 2: 36 (29-47) p=0.614</p> <p><u>Use of intraabdominal packing: %</u> group 1: 56 group 2: 77 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><u>Meeting at least one traditional criterion for DCL: %</u> group 1: 78 group 2: 85 p=0.149</p> <p><u>Liver injuries: %</u> group 1: 31 group 2: 48 p=0.010</p>		<p>group 2: 21.3 p=0.011</p> <p><b><u>Gastrointestinal bleeding requiring endoscopy: %</u></b> group 1: 1.2 group 2: 5.1 p=0.133</p> <p><b><u>Surgical site infection: %</u></b> group 1: 3.6 group 2: 7.1 p=0.281</p> <p><b><u>Pulmonary embolism: %</u></b> group 1: 8.4 group 2: 9.4 p=0.797</p> <p><b><u>Sepsis / Severe Sepsis: %</u></b> group 1: 8.4 group 2: 25.1 p=0.002</p> <p><b><u>SIRS: %</u></b> group 1: 4.8 group 2: 16.3 p=0.010</p> <p><b>Organ failure</b></p> <p><b><u>Renal failure: %</u></b> group 1: 3.6 group 2: 25.1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Hepatic failure: %</u></b> group 1: 0.0 group 2: 7.0 p=0.014</p>	



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p><u>Colon injuries: %</u> group 1: 27 group 2: 42 p=0.028</p> <p><u>Vascular injuries: %</u> group 1: 28 group 2: 42 p=0.027</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Trauma Registry (2004-2008)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>		<p><b><u>Respiratory failure: %</u></b> group 1: 14.4 group 2: 37.1 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Cardiovascular failure: %</u></b> group 1: 2.4 group 2: 8.2 p=0.070</p> <p><b><u>Multiorgan failure: %</u></b> group 1: 0.0 group 2: 8.8 p=0.005</p>	
<p><b>Heuer (2010)</b> No further incidence of sepsis after splenectomy for severe trauma: A multi-institutional experience of the trauma registry of the DGU with 1,630 patients. European Journal of Medical Research, 2010. 15(6): p. 258-265.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "It was the aim of the present study to evaluate the infection and MoF (multi-organ</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> Germany, 113 hospitals</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - ISS ≥ 16 - direct admission to a trauma center - splenic injury</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 758 group 2: 872</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean</u> group 1: 36.5 group 2: 34.4</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 71.4 group 2: 71.3</p> <p><u>ISS: mean</u></p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> splenectomy <b>group 2:</b> non-splenectomy</p>	<p>(p-values NR, for all variables)</p> <p><b><u>Mortality: %</u></b> group 1: 25.0 (prognosticated mortality using the Revised Injury Severity Classification (RISC): 26.7 group 2: 21.5 (prognosticated mortality using RISC: 23.0)</p> <p><b><u>Mortality within 24 h: %</u></b> group 1 (n=711): 14.1 group 2 (n=805): 13.5</p> <p><b><u>Organ failure: %</u></b> group 1: 53.0 group 2: 45.6</p> <p><b><u>Multiple organ failure: %</u></b> group 1: 33.4 group 2: 29.0</p> <p><b><u>Sepsis</u></b> group 1: 18.3 group 2: 18.4</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Non-operative management leads to lower systemic infection rates and mortality in adult patients with moderate blunt splenic injury (grade 2-3) and should therefore be advocated. Patients with grade 4 and 5 injury, patients with massive transfusion of PRBc and unstable patients should be managed operatively as soon as possible to prevent further development of</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>failure) rate among 758 patients following splenectomy for multiple traumas compared to 872 patients with non-operative management, based on prospective collected data from the Trauma Registry of the DGU (TR-DGU)."</p>	<p>group 1: 41.6 group 2: 36.5</p> <p><u>AIS spleen grade (number)</u> group 1: grade 0 (0), grade 2 (32), grade 3 (106), grade 4 (316), grade 5 (304) group 2: grade 0 (0), grade 2 (263), grade 3 (351), grade 4 (169), grade 5 (89)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> Trauma Registry DGU (1993-2005)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>		<p><b>Subgroup-Analysis</b></p> <p><u>AIS spleen grade 2</u> <b>mortality: %</b> group 1: 19 group 2: 12</p> <p><b>organ failure: %</b> group 1: 76.5 group 2: 47.7</p> <p><b>multiple organ failure: %</b> group 1: 71.6 group 2: 30.6</p> <p><b>sepsis: %</b> group 1: 26 group 2: 17</p> <p><u>AIS spleen grade 3</u> <b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 23 group 2: 19</p> <p><b>organ failure: %</b> group 1: 72.7 group 2: 56.6</p> <p><b>multiple organ failure: %</b> group 1: 53.2 group 2: 35.9</p> <p><b>sepsis: %</b> group 1: 26 group 2: 20</p> <p><u>AIS spleen grade 4</u> <b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 21 group 2: 25</p>	<p>hemorrhaging shock.</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> The author's conclusion should be interpreted with caution due to missing reporting of significance values.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
			<p><b>organ failure: %</b> group 1: 64.4 group 2: 67.8</p> <p><b>multiple organ failure: %</b> group 1: 43 group 2: 41.1</p> <p><b>sepsis: %</b> group 1: 18 group 2: 20</p> <p><u>AIS spleen grade 5</u> <b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 30 group 2: 58</p> <p><b>organ failure: %</b> group 1: 76 group 2: 96</p> <p><b>multiple organ failure: %</b> group 1: 41 group 2: 72.2</p> <p><b>sepsis: %</b> group 1: 16 group 2: 88</p>	
<p><b>Hommes (2015)</b> Management of blunt liver trauma in 134 severely injured patients. Injury, 2015. 46(5): p. 837-42.  prospective cohort study</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> level I trauma center, South Africa</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with blunt liver injury (BLI) diagnosed on CT-scan or at laparotomy</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NA</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> nonoperative management (NOM)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> operative management (OM)</p>	<p><b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 1 group 2: 17 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>Liver related complications: %</b> group 1: 7 group 2: 20 p=0.078</p> <p><b>General complications: %</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><u>aim of the study</u>                      "This study evaluated factors that indicate the need for surgical intervention, and assessed the efficacy and safety of nonoperative management (NOM)."</p>	<p><u>number of patients</u>                      group 1: 99                      group 2: 35</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (range)</u>                      29 (23-38) (both groups)</p> <p><u>male: %</u>                      72 (both groups)</p> <p><u>ISS: median (range)</u>                      22 (14-34) (both groups)</p> <p><u>SBP &lt;90 mHg: %</u>                      group 1: 13                      group 2: 17                      p=0.740</p> <p><u>High grade liver injury (grades 3-5):%</u>                      group 1: 44                      group 2: 60                      p=0.166</p> <p><u>Associated intra-abdominal injury: %</u>                      group 1: 47                      group 2: 77                      p=0.003</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>                      Included and analysed: n=134</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      0</p>		<p>group 1: 51                      group 2: 91                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>ICU-stay: median (range)</u></b>                      group 1: 0 (0-4)                      group 2: 6 (1-15)                      p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b><u>Hospital stay: median (range)</u></b>                      group 1: 13 (7-20)                      group 2: 24 (12-33)                      p&lt;0.001</p>	<p><b>Author's conclusion:</b>                      "NOM of blunt liver injuries in haemodynamic stable patients is feasible and safe."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b>                      No conclusion regarding NOM versus OM is possible due to high risk of selection bias.</p>
<p><b>McClung (2013)</b>                      Contemporary trends in the immediate surgical management of renal trauma using a national</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b>                      USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      patients with renal injury</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      NR</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> conservative management of renal injury (no active intervention in the first 24 h after admission to ED)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> minimally invasive surgery of renal injury</p>	<p><b><u>Mortality: n (%)</u></b>                      group 1: 698 (10)                      group 2: 59 (10)                      group 3: 219 (19)                      p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b><u>Hospital stay [d]: mean (SD)</u></b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias: -</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>database. Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery, 2013. 75(4): p. 602-606.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "With the use of this database, trends in initial management will be assessed using the following initial treatment categories: observation, minimally invasive surgery, and open renal surgery."</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 7.210 group 2: 605 group 3: 1.187</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 31 (18) group 2: 33 (18) group 3: 30 (15) p=0.48</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 72 group 2: 68 group 3: 80 p=0.0001</p> <p><u>ISS: median</u> group 1: 20 group 2: 26 group 3: 25 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>AAST renal grade (%)</u> group 1: grade I (34), grade II (33), grade III (21), grade IV (11), grade V (2)</p> <p>group 2: grade I (15), grade II (26), grade III (21), grade IV (33), grade V (6)</p> <p>group 3: grade I (2), grade II (13), grade III (22), grade IV (36), grade V (28)</p> <p>p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>Blunt trauma: %</u> group 1: 89 group 2: 87</p>	<p><b>group 3:</b> open renal surgery</p>	<p>group 1: 10.3 (15) group 2: 15.5 (17) group 3: 16.4 (21) p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b>ICU stay [d]: mean (SD)</b> group 1: 4.56 (9) group 2: 8.44 (18) group 3: 7.48 (12) p&lt;0.0001</p>	<p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Continued effort to reduce nephrectomy rates following abdominal trauma is necessary."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ in injury severity and renal injury grade.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p>group 3: 35 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>Penetrating trauma:%</u> group 1: 11 group 2: 13 group 3: 65</p> <p><b>source of data</b> National Trauma Data Bank (2002-2007)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>			
<p><b>Miller (2014)</b> Prospective trial of angiography and embolization for all grade III to V blunt splenic injuries: Nonoperative management success rate is significantly improved. Journal of the American College of Surgeons, 2014. 218(4): p. 644-648.</p> <p>Prospective cohort study with historic controls</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that angiography and embolization of high-grade blunt splenic injury</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> Level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> Patients with blunt splenic injury (grade III-V)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> Splenic injury grade I-II</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 168 group 2: 153</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 38 (18) group 2: 38 (15) p=0.68</p> <p><u>male: n</u> group 1: 112 group 2: 113 p=0.20</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 24 (10) group 2: 29 (24)</p>	<p><b>Management of hemodynamically stable patients with blunt splenic injury (grade III-V)</b></p> <p><b>group 1:</b> according to a protocol requiring angiography and embolization in all stable patients (01/2010 – 12/2012)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> referral to angiography and embolization based on surgeon preference (mostly: angiography was performed on those patients with contrast blush identified on admission CT. Embolization was performed at the discretion of the angiographer and was done mostly because of pseudoaneurysm or other vascular injury seen during angiography) (historic control group, 01/2007-12/2009)</p>	<p><b>Mortality: n (%)</b> group 1: 7 (4) group 2: 23 (15) p=0.0009</p> <p><b>NOM mortality: n (%)</b> group 1: 2/113 (2) group 2: 5/80 (6) p=0.13</p> <p><b>Other results irreproducible due to inconsistencies in reporting.</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: ?</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Angiography of patients with evidence of vascular injury on CT scan has been shown to improve successful NOM rates, but addition of angioembolization to all higher-grade injuries reduces failure rate. Angiography should be considered in all such patients."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ in injury severity. Baseline data of</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
would reduce NOM failure rates in this population."	<p>p=0.0007</p> <p><u>Splenic injury grade (%)</u> group 1: grade III (56), grade IV (36), grade V (8)</p> <p>group 2: grade III (48), grade IV (37), grade V (14)</p> <p><u>Nonoperative management (NOM): n (%)</u> group 1: 113 (67) group 2: 80 (52) p=0.006</p> <p><u>Use of angiography: % (only NOM-patients)</u> group 1: 94 group 2: 26 p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><u>Additional to angiography use of embolization: % (only NOM-patients)</u> group 1: 86 group 2: 15</p> <p><b>source of data</b> institutional trauma registry and patient records for the historic control group (2007-2009) (group 2)</p> <p><b>patient flow</b> Included and analysed: n=168 (group 1)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> NR</p>			the patients with NOM are missing.
<b>Mohseni (2012)</b> Closed-suction drain placement at laparotomy in isolated solid organ injury is not	<p><b>region / setting</b> 2 level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with isolated solid organ injuries who underwent emergent trauma laparotomy</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> intra-abdominal drain</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> no intra-abdominal drain</p>	<p><b>Mortality: %</b> group 1: 3.3 group 2: 2.4 p=0.750</p> <p><b>Deep surgical site infection: %</b></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>associated with decreased risk of deep surgical site infection. American Surgeon, 2012. 78(10): p. 1187-1191.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of intra-abdominal closed-suction drainage after emergent trauma laparotomy for isolated solid organ injuries (ISOI) and to determine its association with deep surgical site infections (DSSI)."</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- death in the operating room</li> <li>- those who were subjected to damage control surgery with temporary abdominal closure</li> <li>- pancreatic injury requiring drain placement</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 60 group 2: 82</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 33 (16) group 2: 32 (14) p=0.943</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 65 group 2: 57 p=0.355</p> <p><u>Blunt injury: %</u> group 1: 62 group 2: 40 p=0.007</p> <p><u>SBP &lt; 90 mmHg: %</u> group 1: 12 (<i>corrected value</i>) group 2: 9 p=0.540</p> <p><u>ISS mean ± SD</u> group 1: 25 ± 11 group 2: 18 ± 11 p=0.001</p> <p><u>ISS ≥ 16: %</u> group 1: 78 group 2: 52</p>		<p>group 1: 18 group 2: 7 p=0.046</p> <p><b>Sepsis: %</b> group 1: 12 group 2: 9 p=0.537</p> <p><b>ICU-Stay: mean ± SD</b> group 1: 5 ± 7 group 2: 3 ± 5 p=0.032</p> <p><b>Hospital stay: mean ± SD</b> group 1: 13 ± 21 group 2: 8 ± 8 p=0.063</p>	<p>Selection bias: -</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "The use of intra-abdominal closed-suction drains following isolated solid organ injuries is not associated with decreased risk of OSSI. Prospective validation of these associations is warranted."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ in injury severity.</p>



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p>p=0.002</p> <p><u>Abdominal AIS <math>\geq</math> 4: %</u>                      group 1: 53                      group 2: 29                      p=0.004</p> <p><u>GCS <math>\leq</math> 8: %</u>                      group 1: 13                      group 2: 10                      p=0.522</p> <p><u>Splenectomy: %</u>                      group 1: 58                      group 2: 33                      p=0.003</p> <p><u>Hepatorrhaphy: %</u>                      group 1: 32                      group 2: 35                      p=0.328</p> <p><u>Nephrectomy: %</u>                      group 1: 5                      group 2: 6                      p=0.779</p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      institutional trauma registries</p> <p><b>follow up</b>                      -</p>			
<p><b>Morrison (2012)</b>                      Resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta: a gap analysis of severely injured</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b>                      combat casualties, Iraq or Afghanistan</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - ballistic injury                      - laparotomy at a Role 2 or 3 medical treatment facility</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> therapeutic laparotomy (TL)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> nontherapeutic laparotomy (NTL)</p>	<p><b>30-day mortality: n (%)</b>                      group 1: 14 (13.6)                      group 2: 4 (14.8)                      p=0.541</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b<math>\downarrow</math></p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b>                      Selection bias: -</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>UK combat casualties. Shock, 2014. 41(5): p. 388-93.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The aim of this study was to investigate the incidence and complications from nontherapeutic laparotomy (NTL) in military casualties."</p>	<p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 103 group 2: 27</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 25.3 (6.1) group 2: 27.2 (6.2) p=0.108</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 100 group 2: 96.3 p=0.208</p> <p><u>Blast injury: %</u> group 1: 79.6 group 2: 74.1 p=0.350</p> <p><u>Gunshot wound: %</u> group 1: 20.4 group 2: 25.9 p=0.350</p> <p><u>SBP &lt; 90 mmHg: %</u> group 1: 28.6 group 2: 4.8 p=0.015</p> <p><u>GCS score ≤ 8: %</u> group 1: 40.9 group 2: 10 p=0.006</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u></p>			<p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "NTL in the military setting is associated with a measurable rate of non-life-threatening complications and-as in civilian practice-should be avoided if possible."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> No comparison of the rate of complications in the 2 groups is possible due to missing information regarding the complication rate in the TL-group. There is a high risk of selection bias since the groups differ significantly in abdomen AIS and GCS score. Furthermore the reasons for allocation to treatment groups are unclear.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p>group 1: 30 (16) group 2: 26 (22) p=0.108</p> <p><u>NISS: Mean (SD)</u> group 1: 40 (20) group 2: 33 (25) p=0.149</p> <p><u>Abdomen AIS <math>\geq</math> 3: %</u> group 1: 60.2 group 2: 14.8 p&lt;0.001</p> <p><b>source of data</b> UK Joint Theatre Trauma Registry (2003-2011)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>			
<p><b>Ordenez (2012)</b> The 1-2-3 approach to abdominal packing. World J Surg, 2012. 36(12): p. 2761-6.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "Our study objective was to evaluate the complications related to the duration of AP</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> level I trauma center</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - age: <math>\geq</math> 18 y - penetrating abdominal trauma - survived both the initial damage control laparotomy and the first re-laparotomy</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> NR</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 26 group 2: 42 group 3: 35 group 4: 18</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math> SD</u></p>	<p>Patients were grouped according to the duration in days of their abdominal packing (AP):</p> <p>group 1: &lt; 1 group 2: 1-2 group 3: 2-3 group 4: &gt; 3</p>	<p><u>Rebleeding rate: % (n)</u> group 1: 38.4 (10) group 2: 14.28 (6) group 3: 11.4 (4) group 4: 0 Chi square for trend 6.83 (p=0.009)</p> <p><u>Intra-abdominal infection rate: % (n)</u> group 1: 3.84 (1) group 2: 16.6 (7) group 3: 22.8 (8) group 4: 44 (8) Chi square for trend 12.85 (p&lt;0.001)</p> <p><u>Bleeding mortality: % (n)</u> group 1: 23.1 (6) group 2: 7.14 (3) group 3: 2.85 (1) group 4: 0 (0) Chi square for trend, p=0.04</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Our findings suggest [...] that the ideal time for AP removal in patients with damage-control laparotomy is after 2-3 days."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> There may be a risk of selection</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>(abdominal packing) and to determine the optimal time for AP removal.”</p>	<p>30.1 ± 11.5</p> <p><u>male: %</u> 92.5</p> <p><u>ISS: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 27 (20-34) group 2: 20 (16-25) group 3: 25 (20-29) group 4: 25 (16-29)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> level I trauma center registry (2003-2010) (DAMACON registry)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>		<p><u>Infectious mortality: % (n)</u> group 1: 3.8 (1) group 2: 4.76 (2) group 3: 11.4 (4) group 4: 44.4 (8) Chi square for trend, p=0.04</p> <p><u>ICU length of stay [y]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 3 (1-8) group 2: 7 (5-10) group 3: 9 (6-14) group 4: 6.5 (3-12) p-value NR</p> <p><u>LOS [y]: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 7.5 (1-15) group 2: 11 (8-22) group 3: 13 (7-25) group 4: 12 (7-21) p-value NR</p> <p><u>Number of re-laparotomies: median (IQR)</u> group 1: 1 (1-2.5) group 2: 2 (1-3) group 3: 3 (2-5) group 4: 2 (1-3) p-value NR</p>	<p>bias. E.g. it is unclear if the groups are comparable with regard to baseline factors, such as age and gender.</p>
<p><b>Recinos (2009)</b> Local complications following pancreatic trauma. Injury, 2009. 40(5): p. 516-520.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with pancreatic trauma who underwent abdominal operation</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients who died within 48 h of arrival to the hospital - vascular injuries</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> operative drainage <b>group 2:</b> resection</p>	<p><b>Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)* drainage vs. resection</b> - deaths: 2.04 (0.345-12.12), p=0.431 - any local complication: 1.66 (0.76-3.62), p=0.199 - surgical site infection: 0.62 (0.24-1.58), p=0.313 - pseudocyst: 2.93 (1.02-8.36), p=0.044</p> <p>* Multivariable analysis adjusting for age, mechanism, ISS, hollow viscus injury and solid organ injury</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><u>aim of the study</u> Comparison of operative Drainage and resection in patients with pancreatic trauma who underwent abdominal operation.</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 87 group 2: 67</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 28.2 ± 12.9 group 2: 30.2 ± 13.6 p=0.367</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 82.8 group 2: 82.1 p=0.914</p> <p><u>penetrating injury: %</u> group 1: 69.0 group 2: 80.6 p=0.103</p> <p><u>GCS ≤ 8: %</u> group 1: 3.5 group 2: 3.0 p=1.000</p> <p><u>SBP &lt; 90: %</u> group 1: 6.1 group 2: 10.9 p=0.291</p> <p><u>ISS: mean ± SD</u> group 1: 22.6 ± 11.2 group 2: 19.9 ± 11.7 p=0.162</p> <p><u>ISS &gt; 15: %</u> group 1: 62.1 group 2: 76.1 p=0.095</p>			<p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "In our study, the use of operative drainage alone was associated with a higher rate of post-operative pseudocyst formation, compared to resectional counterparts. The choice of operative intervention, however, did not affect adjusted mortality or the overall occurrence of pancreasrelated complications following pancreatic trauma."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care provided apart from the interventions is not described in detail.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p><u>Abdomen AIS ≥ 4: %</u> group 1: 23.3 group 2: 34.3 p=0.131</p> <p><u>Hollow viscus injury: %</u> group 1: 50.6 group 2: 70.1 p=0.014</p> <p><u>Solid organ injury: %</u> group 1: 48.3 group 2: 70.1 p=0.006</p> <p><u>Injury severity (%)</u> group 1: mild (30.6) / moderate (56.5) / severe (12.9) group 2: : mild (26.6) / moderate (62.5) / severe (10.9) p=0.591 / 0.459 / 0.710</p> <p><b>source of data</b> trauma registry of the Los Angeles County + University of Southern California Medical Center (1996-2007)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>			
<p><b>Shrestha (2014)</b> Damage-control resuscitation increases successful nonoperative management rates and survival after severe blunt liver injury. Journal of Trauma</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> level I trauma center, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> patients with severe / highgrade blunt liver injury (AAST-OIS Grades IV, V, VI)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - age &lt; 16 y - transfer from another institution - who died in the ED</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> pre-Damage Control Resuscitation (DCR) (2005-2008)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> DCR (2009-2011)</p>	<p><u>Overall survival: n (%)</u> group 1: 79 (73) group 2: 92 (94) p &lt; 0.01</p> <p><u>Ventilator-free days: median (range)</u> group 1: 24 (0-30) group 2: 28 (16-30) p=0.01</p> <p><u>ICU-free days: median (range)</u></p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>and Acute Care Surgery, 2014. 78(2): p. 336-341.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "The objective of the current study was to determine if implementation of Damage Control Resuscitation (DCR) in patients with severe liver injuries was associated with improved outcomes."</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>number of patients:</u> group 1: 108 group 2: 98</p> <p><u>age [y]: median (range)</u> group 1: 30 (22-42) group 2: 30 (22-43) p=0.87</p> <p><u>male: %</u> group 1: 58 group 2: 56 p=0.86</p> <p><u>ISS: median (range)</u> group 1: 34 (25-43) group 2: 34 (28-43) p=0.44</p> <p><u>ED Heart rate [beats/min]: median (range)</u> group 1: 103 (82-122) group 2: 100 (86-116) p=0.68</p> <p><u>ED SBP [mm Hg]: median (range)</u> group 1: 114 (86-135) group 2: 113 (95-135) p=0.43</p> <p><u>ED GCS: median (range)</u> group 1: 14 (3-15) group 2: 15 (3-15) p=0.16</p> <p><u>Liver injury grade (%)</u> group 1: IV (73) / V (27) / VI (0) group 2: : IV (79) / V (18) / VI (1)</p>		<p>group 1: 22 (0-28) group 2: 25 (12-30) p=0.01</p> <p><u>Complications: n (%)</u> group 1: 40 (37) group 2: 33 (34) p=0.4</p> <p><u>Pneumonia: n (%)</u> group 1: 25 (23) group 2: 30 (31) p=0.23</p> <p><u>Intra-abdominal abscess: n (%)</u> group 1: 11 (10) group 2: 3 (3) p=0.05</p> <p><u>Sepsis: n (%)</u> group 1: 34 (32) group 2: 31 (32) p=0.98</p> <p><b>Other complications</b></p> <p><u>Other site rebleeding: n (%)</u> group 1: 3 (3) group 2: 3 (3) p=1.0</p> <p><u>Abdominal compartment syndrome: n (%)</u> group 1: 7 (7) group 2: 4 (4) p=0.54</p> <p><u>Pulmonary embolism: n (%)</u> group 1: 2 (2) group 2: 4 (4) p=0.43</p>	<p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Using DCR in patients with severe blunt liver injuries was associated with a significant increase in survival, successful nonoperative management rate, decreased blood product and crystalloid use, as well as decreased intraabdominal sepsis rate and days in the ICU without increased complications."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b> The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care apart from the intervention in the period before and after the introduction of DCR is not described in detail.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
	<p><b>source of data</b> trauma registry (2005-2008, 2009-2011)</p> <p><b>follow up</b> -</p>		<p><u>Deep vein thrombosis: n (%)</u> group 1: 4 (4) group 2: 8 (8) p=0.24</p> <p><b>subgroup analysis</b> <u>Survival in patients who received blood: n (%)</u> group 1: 38 (58) group 2: 48 (89) p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>Survival in patients who did not receive blood: n (%)</u> group 1: 41 (98) group 2: 44 (100) p=0.49</p>	
<p><b>Stawicki (2014)</b> Results of a prospective, randomized, controlled study of the use of carboxymethylcellulose sodium hyaluronate adhesion barrier in trauma open abdomens. Surgery, 2014. 156(2): p. 419-30.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> "We hypothesized that the application of carboxymethylcellulose sodium</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> 5 level I trauma centers, USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> age: 18-89 y</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - age &lt; 18 y or &gt;89 y - pregnancy - prisoner status - abdominal closure before patient enrollment - anticipated mortality within 48 h of initiation of damage control / open abdomen management</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 40 (17) group 2: 40 (16) p=0.98</p> <p><u>male: n</u> group 1: 13/17 group 2: 10/13 p=1.00</p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> carboxymethylcellulose sodium hyaluronate adhesion barrier (CMHAB)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> no adhesion barrier (NAB)</p>	<p><b><u>28-day mortality: n (%)</u></b> group 1: 2 (11.8) group 2: 1 (7.7) p=1.00</p> <p><b>Complications</b></p> <p>Respiratory failure: n group 1: 5 group 2: 5 p=0.71</p> <p>Other pulmonary complications (atelectasis, pleural effusion, pneumonia): n group 1: 2 group 2: 4 p=0.36</p> <p><b><u>Sepsis: n</u></b> group 1: 4 group 2: 3 p=1.00</p> <p><b><u>Abdominal abscess: n</u></b> group 1: 3</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: +</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "There were no differences in final wound sizes, overall or abdominal complications, or mortality between patients randomized to CMHAB and NAB. Further research is warranted to better delineate potential benefits of CMHAB in the setting of reoperation in post-open abdominal patients."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b></p>

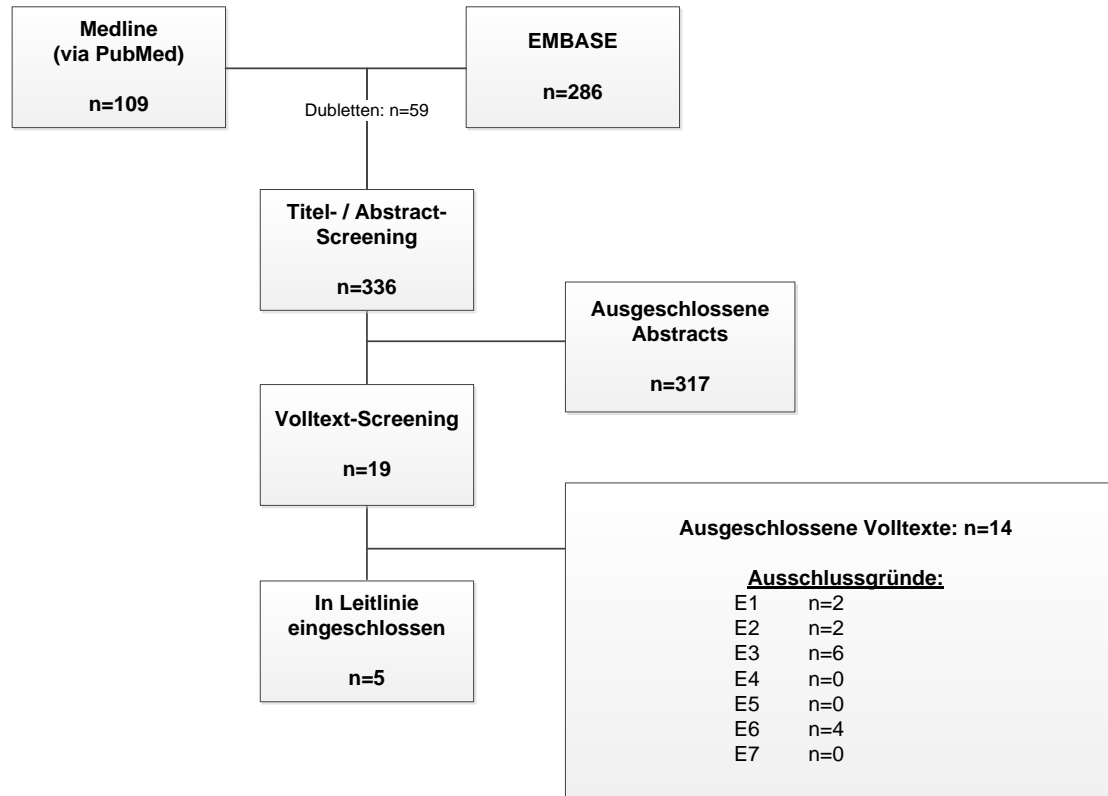


reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p>hyaluronate adhesion barrier (CMHAB) in trauma open abdomens would result in decreased severity of adhesions, faster wound closure, and smaller wound sizes."</p>	<p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u> group 1: 28 (10) group 2: 31 (10) p=0.44</p> <p><u>Abdominal AIS: Mean (SD)</u> group 1: 3.69 (0.79) group 2: 3.67 (1.15) p=0.96</p> <p><u>penetrating injury: n</u> group 1: 6/17 group 2: 4/13 p=1.00</p> <p><u>GCS score mean (SD)</u> group 1: 11.2 (4.4) group 2: 11.8 (4.3) p=0.68</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b> <u>randomized group 1, group 2: n</u> 17, 13 <u>analysed group 1, group 2: n</u> 17, 13</p> <p><u>Median follow-up (range) [d]</u> group 1: 89 (23-339) group 2: 74 (23-215) p&gt;0.05</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b> 0</p> <p><b>follow up</b> 1 y</p>		<p>group 2: 1 p=0.61</p> <p><b><u>Hepatic necrosis, segmental: n</u></b> group 1: 0 group 2: 1 p=0.43</p> <p><b><u>Omental ischemia/necrosis: n</u></b> group 1: 1 group 2: 2 p=1.00</p> <p><b><u>Abdominal leak/fistula: n</u></b> group 1: 3 group 2: 6 p=0.12</p> <p><b><u>Ostomy complication: n</u></b> group 1: 1 group 2: 0 p=1.00</p> <p><b><u>Abdominal wall/wound complication: n</u></b> group 1: 5 group 2: 3 p=1.00</p> <p><b><u>Zuhlke adhesion scores</u></b> Intraoperative and during the first week after the index operation: no difference between the 2 groups</p> <p><b><u>Wound sizes [cm<sup>2</sup>]: mean - initial</u></b> group 1: 425 group 2: 408 p=0.78</p>	<p>The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care provided apart from the interventions is not described in detail.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
			<p><b>- final</b> group 1: 281 group 2: 171 p=0.32</p> <p><b>- decrease</b> group 1: -144 group 2: -237 p=0.38</p> <p><b><u>Primary fascial closure: n</u></b> group 1: 7 group 2: 9 p=0.56</p> <p><b><u>Length of stay[d]: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 25 ± 17 group 2: 33 ± 18 p=NS</p> <p><b><u>ICU-days: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 15 ± 9 group 2: 22 ± 12 p&lt;0.05</p>	
<p><b>Zarzaur (2011)</b> Variation in the use of urgent splenectomy after blunt splenic injury in adults. Journal of Trauma - Injury, Infection and Critical Care, 2011. 71(5): p. 1333-1339.</p> <p>comparative registry study</p>	<p><b>region / setting</b> USA</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> adult patients (18-81 y) with splenic injury after blunt trauma</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - admission &gt; 24 h after injury - patients who were dead on arrival - patients who were transferred</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics (propensity score matched cohort)</b> <u>number of patients:</u></p>	<p><b>group 1:</b> urgent splenectomy (within 6 h of admission to trauma center)</p> <p><b>group 2:</b> no urgent splenectomy (delayed splenectomy ≥ 6 h from the time of admission)</p>	<p><b>Outcomes of the propensity score matched cohort</b></p> <p><b><u>In-hospital mortality: %</u></b> group 1: 16.4 group 2: 15.2 p=0.4551</p> <p><b><u>Length of stay [d]: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 8.8 ± 2.8 group 2: 7.9 ± 2.9 p=0.0167</p> <p><b><u>ICU-days: mean ± SD</u></b> group 1: 4.9 ± 3.0 group 2: 4.8 ± 3.1</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 2b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias: ?</p> <p>Performance bias: ?</p> <p>Attrition bias: +</p> <p>Detection bias: +</p> <p><b>Author's conclusion:</b> "Despite ongoing variation in the use of urgent splenectomy after</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group bzw. Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	critical appraisal/ conclusion
<p><u>aim of the study</u>            "The purpose of this study was to determine the role of urgent splenectomy (defined as splenectomy within 6 hours of admission) in the management of blunt splenic injury as well as the relationship between urgent splenectomy and in-hospital mortality."</p>	<p>group 1: 1.104            group 2: 1.104</p> <p><u>age 18-54.9 y: %</u>            group 1: 78.2            group 2: 79.3            p=0.5327</p> <p><u>male: %</u>            group 1: 67.4            group 2: 67.4            p=0.9983</p> <p><u>SBP &lt; 90 mmHg: %</u>            group 1: 24.6            group 2: 24.5            p=0.9212</p> <p><u>Massive spleen injury: %</u>            group 1: 42.2            group 2: 42.3            p=0.9656</p> <p><u>ISS: mean (SD)</u>            group 1: 31.3 (14.3)            group 2: 31.6 (14.9)            p=0.5858</p> <p><b>source of data</b>            National Trauma Data Bank (NTDB, version 7.2, Jan.-Dec. 2007)</p> <p><b>follow up</b>            -</p>		p=0.5076	<p>blunt splenic injury in adults, urgent splenectomy was not associated with in-hospital mortality."</p> <p><b>Reviewer's conclusion:</b>            The risk of performance bias is unclear since the care provided apart from the interventions is not described in detail.</p>

### 3.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p><b>Bernard (2010)</b> Prehospital rapid sequence intubation improves functional outcome for patients with severe traumatic brain injury.</p> <p>Annals of Surgery, 2010. 252 (6): 959-965.</p> <p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We therefore conducted a prospective, randomized, controlled trial comparing paramedic rapid sequence intubation (RSI) with hospital intubation in adults with severe TBI to determine whether this approach improves neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Victoria, Australia</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - evidence of head trauma - Glasgow Coma Score <math>\leq 9</math> - <math>\geq 15</math>y - intact airways reflexes</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - <math>\leq 10</math> minutes of a designated trauma hospital - no intravenous access - allergy to any of the RSI drugs (as stated by relatives or a medical alert bracelet) - transport planned by medical helicopter</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 40.0 <math>\pm</math>22 hospital intubation: 41.4 <math>\pm</math>23</p> <p><u>male sex: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 120 (75) hospital intubation: 117 (77)</p> <p><u>paramedic response time [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 17 <math>\pm</math>11 hospital intubation: 16 <math>\pm</math>10</p> <p><u>GCS: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (3-7) hospital intubation: 5 (3-7)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 30.5 <math>\pm</math>14.8 hospital intubation: 30.1 <math>\pm</math>14.5</p> <p><u>AIS head: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 4.0 <math>\pm</math>1.4</p>	<p><b>IG: paramedic RSI</b> - preoxygenation using bag/mask for a minimum of 3 min - monitoring (continuous pulse oximetry, end-tidal waveform capnography and electrocardiography) - drug therapy for intubation: fentanyl (100 <math>\mu</math>g), midazolam (0.1 mg/kg), and succinylcholine (1.5 mg/kg) administered in rapid succession - atropine (1.2 mg) administered for a heart rate <math>&lt;60</math>/min - minimum 500 mL fluid bolus (lactated Ringers Solution) administered - a half dose of the sedative drugs used in patients with hypotension (systolic blood pressure <math>&lt;100</math> mm Hg) or older age (<math>&gt;60</math> y) - cricoid pressure applied in all patients - after intubation and confirmation of the position of the endotracheal tube using the presence of the characteristic wave-form on a capnograph, patients received a single dose of pancuronium (0.1 mg/kg), and an intravenous infusion of morphine and midazolam at 5 to 10 mg/h each - if intubation not achieved at the first attempt, or the larynx not visible, one further attempt at placement of the endotracheal tube over a plastic airway bougie permitted - if this was unsuccessful, ventilation</p>	<p><u>prehospital time at scene [min]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 35 <math>\pm</math>12 hospital intubation: 23 <math>\pm</math>10 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>prehospital IV fluid [mL]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> paramedic RSI: 1,775 <math>\pm</math>957 hospital intubation: 1,235 <math>\pm</math>912 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>body temperature in ED (<math>^{\circ}</math>C): mean <math>\pm</math>SD:</u> paramedic RSI: 35.0 <math>\pm</math>1.5 hospital intubation: 35.6 <math>\pm</math>1.4 p<math>&lt;0.0005</math></p> <p><u>survival to hospital discharge: n (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 107 (67) hospital intubation: 97 (64) p=0.57</p> <p><b>outcomes at 6 months after injury</b> <u>GOSe = 1 (dead): n</u> paramedic RSI: 53 hospital intubation: 55</p> <p><u>GOSe: median (IQR)</u> paramedic RSI: 5 (1-6) hospital intubation: 3 (1-6) p=0.28</p> <p><u>good neurologic outcome (GOSe 5-8): n / N (%)</u> paramedic RSI: 80 / 157 (51) hospital intubation: 56 / 142 (39) p=0.046</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias - Attrition bias + Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "...we did not find an increase in mortality rate as seen in the 1 previous study comparing paramedic RSI with hospital intubation. Instead, we found that paramedic RSI significantly improved favorable outcome at 6 months postinjury. We therefore conclude that patients with severe TBI should undergo prehospital intubation using a rapid sequence approach to increase the proportion of patients with favorable neurologic outcome at 6 months postinjury."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of systematic biases is low although paramedics and hospital physicians were not blind to treatment allocation and minor head injuries were included.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>hospital intubation: 3.9 ±1.4</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (IG / CG) [n]</u>            160 / 152  <u>analysed (IG/CG) [n]</u>            at hospital stay: 160 / 152            at 6 months follow up: 157 / 142</p>	<p>with oxygen using a bag/mask and an oral airway was commenced and continued until spontaneous respirations returned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insertion of a laryngeal mask airway indicated if bag/mask ventilation using an oral airway appeared to provide inadequate ventilation</li> <li>- cricothyroidotomy indicated if adequate ventilation could not be achieved with the above interventions</li> </ul> <p><b>CG: hospital intubation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high-flow (12 L/min) supplemental oxygen by mask and assisted bag/mask ventilation, if required</li> <li>- oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway inserted if airway suctioning was required</li> <li>- small dose of morphine (≤ 5 mg intravenously) permitted if the patient was combative</li> <li>- if the conscious state of the patient deteriorated during transport and airway reflexes were completely lost, endotracheal intubation (without sedative or neuromuscular blocking drugs) permitted.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Bulger (2010)</b>            Out-of-hospital hypertonic resuscitation following severe traumatic brain injury            JAMA, 2010. 304 (13): 1,455-56.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>            United States and Canada (11 regional centers)</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- blunt mechanism of injury</li> <li>- ≥15 y</li> <li>- Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8</li> <li>- ineligibility for enrollment in the hemorrhagic shock cohort (The hemorrhagic shock cohort included all patients with systolic blood pressure</li> </ul>	<p>initial resuscitation fluid administered to injured patients with suspected severe TBI in the out-of-hospital setting:</p> <p><b>HSD: Hypertonic Saline / Dextran</b>            7.5% saline / 6% dextran 70</p> <p><b>HS: Hypertonic Saline</b>            250 mL bolus of 7.5% saline</p>	<p><b>6 months GOSe ≤4: n (%)</b>  <u>complete analysis:</u>            HSD: 181 (59.9)            HS: 171 (58.4)            NS: 276 (56.1)            p=0.55</p> <p><u>imputed analysis:</u>            HSD: 192.9 (53.7)            HS: 185.4 (54.3)</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>            2009: 1b</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <p>Selection bias ?</p> <p>Performance bias ?</p> <p>Attrition bias +</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>randomized controlled trial</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> We hypothesized that administration of hypertonic fluids as early as possible after severe TBI in patients without hemorrhagic shock would result in improved 6-month neurologic outcome.</p>	<p>of <math>\leq 70</math> mm Hg or of 71 to 90 mmHg with a concomitant heart rate of <math>\geq 108</math> per minute)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- known or suspected pregnancy</li> <li>- &lt;15y</li> <li>- out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation</li> <li>administration of &gt;2,000 mL of crystalloid or any amount of colloid or blood products prior to enrollment</li> <li>- severe hypothermia (<math>&lt;28^{\circ}\text{C}</math>)</li> <li>- drowning</li> <li>- asphyxia due to hanging</li> <li>- burns on &gt;20% of total body surface area</li> <li>- isolated penetrating head injury</li> <li>- inability to obtain intravenous access</li> <li>- &gt;4 hours between receipt of dispatch call to study intervention</li> <li>- prisoner status</li> <li>- interfacility transfer</li> </ul> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b></p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u> HSD: 38.5 <math>\pm</math>18.6 HS: 38.6 <math>\pm</math>17.3 NS: 39.5 <math>\pm</math>19.2</p> <p><u>male sex: n (%)</u> HSD: 273 (76.3) HS: 277 (81.2) NS: 426 (73.3)</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital GCS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 5.0 <math>\pm</math>2.0 / 5.0 (3.0-7.0) HS: 4.9 <math>\pm</math>2.3 / 4.0 (3.0-7.0) NS: 5.0 <math>\pm</math>2.1 / 5.0 (3.0-7.0)</p> <p><u>ISS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD / median (IQR)</u> HSD: 26.9 <math>\pm</math>15.9 / 26.0 (17.0-37.0) HS: 26.2 <math>\pm</math>15.3 / 25.0 (17.0-35.0)</p>	<p><b>NS: Normal Saline</b> 0.9% saline (normal saline)</p> <p>Once study fluid had been administered, additional fluids could be given as guided by local emergency medical services protocols.</p>	<p>NS: 299.8 (51.5) p=0.67</p> <p><u>head AIS <math>\geq 4</math></u> HSD: 146.1 (70.2) HS: 128.0 (66.3) NS: 219 (66.1) p=0.59</p> <p><u>head AIS <math>\geq 2</math></u> HSD: 166.7 (59.3) HS: 150.6 (56.2) NS: 253.2 (55.3) p=0.57</p> <p><b>survival: n (%)</b> <u>28 days:</u> HSD: 263 (74.3) HS: 255 (75.7) NS: 432 (75.1) p=0.88</p> <p><u>at hospital discharge</u> HSD: 265 (74.4) HS: 258 (75.9) NS: 427 (74.3) p=0.85</p>	<p>Detection bias +</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> "In summary, in this randomized controlled trial, we were unable to demonstrate any improvement in 6-month neurologic outcome or survival for trauma patients with presumed severe TBI (out-of-hospital GCS <math>\leq 8</math>) without evidence of hypovolemic shock, who received a single bolus of hypertonic fluids compared with normal saline in the out-of-hospital setting. While this does not preclude a benefit from such treatment were it administered differently, at present there appears to be no compelling reason to adopt a practice of hypertonic fluid resuscitation for TBI in the out-of-hospital setting."</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> The risk of systematic biases after admission is unclear since the TBI management in the hospitals was not standardized and controlled. Complete 6 months follow up was achieved in 85%.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>NS: 26.1 (15.6) / 26.0 (14.0-35.0)</p> <p><u>head AIS: mean ±SD</u>  HSD: 3.3 ±1.9  HS: 3.3 ±1.8  NS: 3.3 ±1.8</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital advanced airway: n (%)</u>  HSD: 224 (62.6)  HS: 212 (62.2)  NS: 338 (58.2)</p> <p><u>Out-of-hospital fluids [L]: mean ±SD / median (IQR)</u>  HSD: 0.88 ±0.71 / 0.70 (0.35-1.25)  HS: 0.85 ±0.65 / 0.65 (0.35-1.25)  NS: 0.82 ±0.63 / 0.65 (0.35-1.15)</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  373 / 355 / 603  <u>received intervention as randomized (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  359 / 341 / 582  <u>analysed (HSD / HS / NS) [n]</u>  in primary imputation analysis: 359 / 341 / 582  in 6 months completer analysis: 302 / 293 / 492</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>  <u>after randomisation (HSD / HS / NS) [n]:</u>  25 / 23 / 29  - did not meet inclusion criteria: 5 / 5 / 8  - met an exclusion criteria: 3 / 1 / 2  - no intravenous access: 4 / 6 / 4  - fluid bag sterility broken: 1 / 1 / 2  - EMS responder unsure of inclusion / exclusion criteria: 1 / 1 / 1  - inadequate time to administer: 0 / 0 / 4  - discontinued intervention (partial infusion or study fluid): 11 / 9 / 8</p>			



reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<p>lost to 6 months follow-up: (HSD / HS / NS) [n]: 57 / 48 / 90 - consent for follow-up could not be obtained: 26 / 18 / 26 - refused consent for follow-up: 13 / 14 / 33 - could not be located: 18 / 16 / 31</p>			
<p><b>Morrison (2011)</b> The Toronto prehospital hypertonic resuscitation-head injury and multiorgan dysfunction trial: Feasibility study of a randomized controlled trial  Journal of Critical Care, 2011. 26 (4). 363-72.  randomized controlled trial  <u>aim of the study</u> The aim of the study was to evaluate the feasibility of a prehospital trial comparing hypertonic saline and dextran (HSD) with normal saline (NS) in blunt head injury patients.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Toronto, Canada  <b>inclusion criteria</b> - age ≥16 - initial assessment of Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8 - blunt traumatic mechanism of injury  <b>exclusion criteria</b> - known pregnancy - primary injury penetrating - vital signs absent before randomization - previous intravenous therapy ≥50 mL - time interval between arrival at scene and intravenous access &gt;4 h - amputation above wrist or ankle - any burn (thermal, chemical, electrical, radiation) - suspected environmental hypothermia - asphyxia (strangulation, hanging, choking, suffocation, drowning) - fall from height ≤1 m or ≤5 stairs  <b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>age [y]: mean ±SD</u> HSD: 46 ±21 NS: 43 ±21  <u>male sex: %</u> HSD: 60 NS: 75  <u>ISS: mean ±SD</u> HSD: 31 ±17</p>	<p>Initial stabilization of trauma according to a medical directive algorithm performed in the same manner for patients in both groups.  <u>HSD: hypertonic saline and dextran</u> 250 mL of HSD in a single dose  <u>NS: normal saline</u> 250 mL of NS in accordance with their standard protocol  If the paramedics failed to obtain an intravenous access, the study's solution could be started immediately at the arrival to the emergency department as long as this occurred ≤4 hours from the injury.</p>	<p><b>ISS (at 30d): mean ±SD</b> HSD: 34 ±14 NS: 33 ±13 p-value not reported  <b>survival: n (%)</b> <u>at 48 h</u> HSD: 41 (82) NS: 45 (79) p-value not reported  <u>at 30 days</u> HSD: 35 (70) NS: 42 (74) p-value not reported  <u>at hospital discharge</u> HSD: 34 (68) NS: 41 (72) p-value not reported  <b>outcomes at 4 months</b> <u>disability rating scale: median (IQR)</u> HSD: 3 (0-6) NS: 0 (0-6) p-value not reported  <u>GOSe &gt;4: n (%)</u> HSD: 12 (100) NS: 16 (76) p-value not reported</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 1b  <b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias + Performance bias ? Attrition bias + Detection bias +  <b>authors' conclusion</b> "It is feasible to conduct a prehospital RCT comparing NS with HSD for the treatment of blunt trauma patients with head injuries. [...]. Acquiring consent in the traumatic brain injured patient for neurofunctional outcomes at 4 months in this cohort was problematic and threatens the feasibility of definitive trials using these potentially meaningful end points. The consent should be as simple as possible. [...]. There was little evidence to support even a trend toward superiority with HSD for survival or neurocognitive outcomes at 30 days. Future mechanism-driven trials, in which specific pathogenic processes are targeted, are more likely to show potential therapeutic</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias								
	<p>NS: 32 ±15</p> <p><b>patient flow and follow up</b>  <u>randomised (HSD / NS) [n]</u>                      50 / 57  <u>analysed (HSD / NS) [n]</u>                      at 30 days: 12 of 35 survivors / 25 of 42 survivors                      completed follow-up (4 months): 12 / 21</p> <p><b>excluded from analysis (reasons)</b>                      at 30 days: no exclusions (follow-up for survivors complete)                      at 4 months: 4 / 37 (11%) did not complete assessment</p>			<p>benefits in heterogeneous TBI populations.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      The risk of systematic biases for the outcomes at 4 months follow-up is unclear since only 43% of the survivors completed complete assessment.</p>								
<p><b>Davis (2014)</b>                      The relationship between out-of-hospital airway management and outcome among trauma patients with Glasgow coma scale score 8 or less</p> <p>Prehospital emergency care, 2011. 15 (2): 184-92.</p> <p>comparative registry studies</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u>                      In this study, we explore the association between out-of-</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b>                      USA and Canada</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b>                      - consecutive injured adults (≥15 y)                      - requiring activation of the emergency 9-1-1 system within predefined geographic regions at each Resuscitation Outcome Consortium site                      - evaluation and treatment by EMS personnel                      - met ≥1 of the following physiologic inclusion criteria at some time during their prehospital course:                      - SBP ≤90 mmHg                      - respiratory rate &lt;10 or &gt;29 breaths/min                      - GCS ≤12                      - attempts at invasive airway management (ETI, cricothyrotomy, supraglottic airway insertion)</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b>                      - no vital signs on EMS arrival                      - unknown vital status                      - no resuscitative attempt was made</p>	<p><b>intubation attempt</b>                      defined by attempts at endotracheal intubation, with or without use of RSI medications, or cricothyrotomy</p> <p><b>no intubation attempt</b>                      without intubation attempts</p>	<p><b>mortality: %</b>                      intubation: 57.3                      no-intubation: 33.6                      p&lt;0.0001</p> <p><b>logistic regression for mortality (adjusted for age, gender, lowest GCS score, hypotension and site)</b>  <u>intubation associated with increased mortality</u>                      OR 2.91, 95% CI 2.13-3.98                      p&lt;0.01</p> <p><u>adding neuromuscular blocking agents into the model, intubation without RSI associated with increased mortality</u>                      OR 2.78, 95% CI 2.03-3.80                      p&lt;0.01</p> <p><b>no significant association between intubation with rapid sequence and mortality</b>                      OR 1.33, 95% CI 0.78-2.26                      p=0.30</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b>                      2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Selection bias</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Performance bias</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attrition bias</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection bias</td> <td>+</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b>                      “Patients in whom intubation is attempted have higher adjusted mortality. However, sites with a higher rate of attempted intubation have lower adjusted mortality across the entire cohort of trauma patients with GCS ≤ 8.”</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b>                      There is a high risk for the selection bias since patients in</p>	Selection bias	-	Performance bias	?	Attrition bias	+	Detection bias	+
Selection bias	-											
Performance bias	?											
Attrition bias	+											
Detection bias	+											

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
<p>hospital intubation attempts and outcome among trauma patients with GCS <math>\leq 8</math> using the ROC Epistry database.</p>	<p><b>baseline characteristics</b>  <u>number of patients</u>                      intubation: 758                      no-intubation: 797</p> <p><u>age [y]: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>                      intubation: 42.1 <math>\pm</math>19.1                      no-intubation: 43.5 <math>\pm</math>19.3                      p=0.16</p> <p><u>male sex: %</u>                      intubation: 75.1                      no-intubation: 76.5                      p=0.56</p> <p><u>prehospital airway: intubation [%] / no-intubation [%]</u>                      endotracheal: 99.6 / 0.0, p&lt;0.0001                      RSI: 23.9 / nor reported, p=NR                      cricothyrotomy: 0.7 / 0.0, p=0.007                      supraglottic: 4.0 / 3.8, p=0.9</p> <p><u>initial GCS: mean <math>\pm</math>SD</u>                      intubation: 4.3 <math>\pm</math>2.2                      no-intubation: 5.4 <math>\pm</math>2.9  <b>p&lt;0.0001</b></p> <p><b>source of data</b>                      These observational data were collected prospectively as part of the Resuscitation Outcome Consortium trauma registry (Resuscitation Outcome Consortium Epistry – Trauma).</p> <p>The Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium is a large out-of-hospital research network, with over 200 participating EMS agencies serving a total population of almost 25 million.</p>			<p>whom intubation was attempted appeared to be more critically injured. It is unclear if the adjusting by selecting some parameters for the logistic regression analysis was sufficient.</p>

reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	<b>follow up</b> not reported			
<p><b>Sobuwa (2013)</b> Outcomes following prehospital airway management in severe traumatic brain injury</p> <p>South African medical journal, 2013. 103 (9): 644-6</p> <p>prospective cohort study</p> <p><u>aim of the study</u> To describe the outcome of TBI with various airway management methods employed in the prehospital setting in the Cape Town Metropole.</p>	<p><b>Region / setting</b> Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p><b>inclusion criteria</b> - age ≥16 y - admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH) and Tygerberg Hospital (TBH) - treatment of severe closed TBI (Glasgow Coma Scale ≤8) and suspected TBI based on the mechanism of injury or physical examination.</p> <p><b>exclusion criteria</b> - patients transferred to TBH and GSH from another facility - those sustaining penetrating head trauma - those who were declared dead on scene</p> <p><b>baseline characteristics</b> <u>male sex: n (%)</u> 110 (89) <u>age [y]: mean (95% CI):</u> 32 (30.3-34.3)</p> <p><b>source of data</b> both GSH and TBH have a trauma register at their resuscitation units. Patients were identified by the investigator using the following criteria: - working diagnosis of TBI indicated on the register - GCS ≤8 - intubated, or patient sent for computed tomography (CT) scan If one of these criteria was present, the folder was requested from medical records for a more detailed evaluation.</p>	<p><u>prehospital airway management (n=124): n (%)</u> basic airway management: 37 (30) intubated without drugs: 8 (7) underwent RSI: 13 (11%) sedation-assisted intubation: 55 (44) failed intubation: 11 (9)</p>	<p><b>overall mortality: (%)</b> 38.7</p> <p><b>good outcome (GOS of 4-5): n (%)</b> 74 (59.7)</p> <p><b>significant association between airway management and outcome</b> <u>good outcome (GOS of 4-5): (%)</u> basic airway management: 72.9 intubated without drugs: 12,5 underwent RSI: 38.4 sedation-assisted intubation: 62 failed intubation: 63.6 p=0.013</p>	<p><b>level of evidence</b> 2009: 3b↓</p> <p><b>Risk of bias</b> Selection bias - Performance bias ? Attrition bias ? Detection bias ?</p> <p><b>authors' conclusion</b> Prehospital intubation did not demonstrate improved outcomes over basic airway management in patients with severe TBI. A large prospective, randomised trial is warranted to yield some insight into how these airway interventions influence outcome in severe TBI.</p> <p><b>reviewers' conclusion</b> Due to the missing data (especially separated into the different airway management techniques) and methodological lacks the authors' conclusion should be regarded with caution.</p>

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reference	participants' characteristics	intervention group(s) / control group respectively Index test(s) & reference standard	outcomes	LoE and risk of bias
	follow up not reported			

### 3.6 Urogenitaltrakt

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.7 Wirbelsäule

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.8 Obere Extremität

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.9 Hand

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.10 Untere Extremität

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### **3.11 Fuß**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

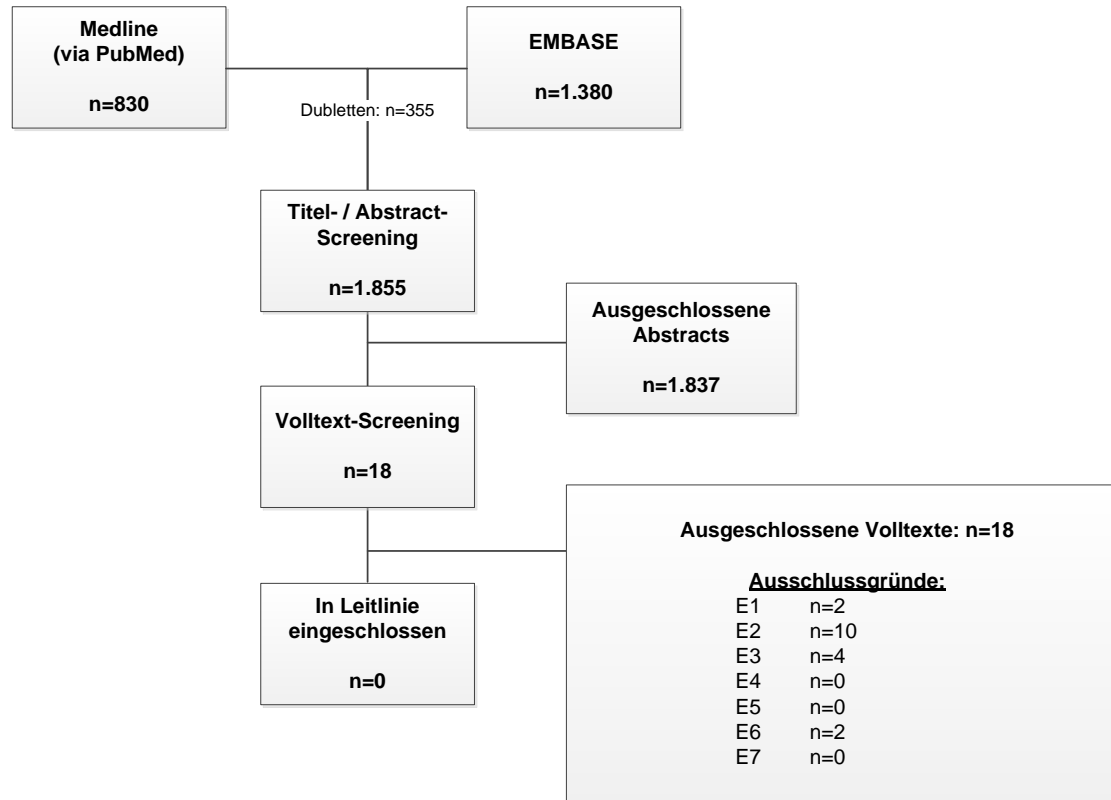
### **3.12 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### **3.13 Hals**

Es fand keine Aktualisierung statt.

### 3.14 Thermische Hautverletzung und Verbrennung



Kein Literatur eingeschlossen und entsprechend keine Extraktionstabelle erstellt

**Appendix A3: Erklärungen über Interessenkonflikte**

<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:</b>		<b>Andruszkow</b>	<b>Arnscheidt</b>	<b>Bader</b>	<b>Becker</b>
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Beratungstätigkeit Fa. Johnson & Johnson Beratungstätigkeit Fa. Dahlhausen/ DynaMesh	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Vorträge und Vorsitz bei Symposien, Teilnahme Advisory Board Fa. Johnson & Johnson	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), Life-Cell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Mitglied der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie (DGU)	Ja DGU, NIS	Ja Mitglied und Pastpräsident der AGUB, Mitglied der DGGG, Mitglied der DEGUM	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	2009-12: Med. Hochschule Hannover, Klinik für Unfallchirurgie 2013 – jetzt: Uniklinikum Aachen, Klinik für Unfall- und Wiederherstellungsch irurgie	BG Klinik, Tübingen	Klinikum Bielefeld Mitte (bis 31.10.13 Klinikum Region Hannover, Klinikum Nordstadt)	Universität Witten / Herdecke
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein



Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Bernhard	Bieler	Böttiger	Bouillon
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Anästhesie Update, Intensiv Update	Ja CSL Behring: Gerinnungsmanagement, Biomet: Frakturversorgung
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Deutsche Fachgesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin (DGAI)	Ja DGU, DGCH- Mitglied	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin (DGAI)	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie, ESTES, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und Unfallchirurgie
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universitätsklinikum Leipzig (AöR)	Bundeswehr seit 1.1.98	Universitäts- klinikum Köln (AöR)	Kliniken der Stadt Köln
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Bühn	Bühen	Bürger
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Dt. gesetzliche Unfallversicherung	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Stryken	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), LifeCell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja DGU	Ja Vorsitzender Leitlinienkommission, Dt. Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie, Mitglied Dt. Gesellschaft Chirurgie, Mitglied Dt. Gesellschaft Visceralchirurgie
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten / Herdecke	BG-Unfallklinik Murnau	Agaplesion Diakonie Kliniken Kassel
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Burkhardt	Dahmen	Düran	Dresing
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Instruktoren- und Vertragstätigkeit Johnson&Johnson Medical GmbH(Workshop Komplikationsmanagement u. minimal-invasive Zugänge i.d. WS-Chirurgie), diverse Trauma Kurse (Hamburger Beckenkurs, Trauma 1 in Freiburg)	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Studie B3D-EW- GHDK, Eli Lilly
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Mitglied Dt. Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie, Dt. Gesellschaft für Handchirurgie, Berufsverband dt. Chirurgen	Ja Dt. Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie	Nein	Ja DGU
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Saarland Kliniken Kreuznacher Diakonie – Evangelische Stadt Krankenhaus; Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes	BG Unfallklinik Duisburg	Krankenhaus Nordwest (Frankfurt Main)	Universitätsme dizin Göttingen
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Eikermann	Engelhardt	Fischer	Flohé
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Vorträge im Rahmen Angio-Arbeitskreis vor niedergelassene n Kollegen, Themen: AVK, Stuntchirurgie	Nein	Ja ATLS-Kurse
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), LifeCell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Ja Aktien: Bayer AG, Siemens AG, Merck KGaA	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Nein	Ja DGAI, AGSWN, BDA, GRC, DIVI	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja ATLS-Direktion
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten / Herdecke	BMVg. kein Interessenskonflikt	Alb-Fils-Kliniken (Göppingen)	Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Franke	Friemert	Frink	Fritzemeier
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Sporlastik, Weberstr. 1, 72622 Nürtingen (Berufstätigkeit)	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja OFA Bamberg, Depuy Synthes	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU, DGCH	Ja DGU, DGCH, Efska, GOTS, DFOOC	Nein	Ja AGNNW, Marburger Bund
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	BWZK Koblenz	Bundeswehr, BWK-Ulm, Klinik für Unfallchirurgie und Orthopädie	Uniklinik Marburg, Med. Hochschule Hannover	BGU Duisburg, SANA Klinik Düsseldorf KH Gerresheim
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Gathof	Geyer	Gliwitzky	Gonschorek
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Wissenschaftlicher Beirat Terumo BCT (Thema: Pathogenreduktion von Blutkomponenten)	Nein	Nein	Ja Berufstätigkeit Berufsgenossenschaft Holz&Metall München
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Vortragstätigkeit auf wissenschaftlichen Symposien, Unternehmen: GE Healthcare, zuletzt 2012	Ja Instruktor Pre-hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)	Ja Vortragstätigkeit Medtronic, Aesulap
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Firma Terumo BCT, Pathogenreduktion	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Ja Geschäftsführer der Gesellschafter MegaMed Notfallmanagement GbR, Annweiler	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGTI, Sektion Hämotherapie (Leitung)	Nein	Ja Vorstand DBRD, Vorsitzender PHTLS Deutschland	Ja DGU, DWG
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universitätsklinikum Köln	Institut für klinische Radiologie, Klinikum der Universität München (seit 2010), 07/2012-06/2013: Forschungsaufenthalt, Charleston, SC, USA, Medical University of South Carolina	Geschäftsführender Gesellschafter: MegaMed GbR, Geschäftsführer DBRD Akademie GmbH, Rettungsassistent DRK Rettungsdienst Vorderpfalz GmbH	BG Unfallklinik Murnau
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Gümbel	Gutwald	Häske	Hanschen
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Berater- vertrag: Fa. Stryker Leibinger GmbH Co.AG., Freiburg	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Akademie der Unfallchirurgie GmbH	Nein	Ja Instruktor Pre- hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS)	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Merck-Aktien
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU, DGOOC	Ja DGMKG	Ja Mitglied Deutscher Berufsverband Rettungsdienst	Ja Mitglied bei: DGU, DGCH-SCF, DGU-NIS
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin, Warener Str. 7, 12683 Berlin	Universitäts- klinikum Freiburg	Uni Tübingen; Kantonsspital St. Gallen, CH; DRK Reutlingen	Klinikum rechts der Isar, Klinikum und Poliklinik für Unfallchirurgie Ismaninger Str. 22, 81675 München
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Helfen	Helm	Hentsch	Hilbert
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Zweimal Vortragshonorar der Fa. CSL Behring
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja Mitglied in der DGAI, der agsw, n, agbn	Ja DGU/NIS	Ja DGAI, ESA
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Klinik für Allgemeine-, Unfall- , Hand- und Plastische Chirurgie in der LMU München, Nußbaumstraße 20, 80336 München	Bundeswehr / BWK Ulm	Bundeswehr	BG-Kliniken Bergmannstrost Halle Saale (seit 1999)
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein



Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Hildebrand	Hinck	Hirche	Högel
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Medical Advisory Board, Acelity, Wiesbaden	Ja Olympus Biotech (wurde seit 01.05.2014 aufgelöst)
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Vortragshonorar für 1. Mediound Deutschland, Rüsselsheim, 2. Integra Life Science, Saint Priest, Frankreich	Ja Aesculap (Tuttlingen)
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Aesculap (Tuttlingen)
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Dt. Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie, DIVI	Ja Mitglied in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gefäßchirurgie	Nein	Ja DGOU
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universitätsklinikum Aachen (aktuell), Med. Hochschule Hannover (2001-2012)	Bundeswehr	BG Klinik Ludwigshafen, Klinik für Hand-, Plastische und Rekonstruktive Chirurgie, Ludwigshafen	BG-Unfallklinik Murnau, Professor-Küntscher-Straße 8, 82418 Murnau
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Hofmann	Hohenfellner	Holstein	Hüttenbrink
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja National educator ATLS/ATCN Deutschland Honorare für Instruktoren-Kurse	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein Seit August 2015 Senior Educator Advisory Board (SEAB) von ATLS International berufen (keine Vergütung)	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie	Ja DGU, DGOU	Ja DGHNO
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten/ Herdecke	Urologische Universitätsklinik, Universitätsklinik m Heidelberg	Universitätsklinik m des Saarlandes, Klinik für Unfall-, Hand-, und Wiederherstellungs chirurgie, 66421 Homburg-Saar	Universität zu Köln
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Huber- Wagner	Hußmann	Jaschinski	Josten
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Vortragstätigkeit
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), LifeCell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja DGU	Nein	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Technische Universität München	Universitätsklinikum Essen	Universität Witten/Herdecke seit 02/2011	Universitätsklinikum Leipzig
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Kanz	Keitel	Klar	Kleber
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Beratertätigkeit, Firma: TAKEDA, Themenbereich: lokale Hämostase	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja ATLS-Instructor	Nein	Nein	Ja Vorträge, CSL Behring
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Forschungsstipendi um Braun Melsungen, Forschungsstipendi um CSL Behring
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGCH, DGU, DGINA	Nein	Ja DGAU, DGCH	Ja Mitgliedschaft: DGU, DIVI, 10 Trauma, DGKM, DGMM, DGI
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Ja Bias durch eigene Publikationen	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Freistaat Bayern Technische Universität München, Kliniken rechts der Isar	Alfred-Krupp Krankenhaus Essen; bis 09/2014 Universitätskranken haus Essen	Universität Rostock (Mecklenburg- Vorpommern)	Charité- Universitätsmedizin , seit 2015: UniversitätsCentru m für Orthopädie und Unfallchirurgie, Universitätskliniku m Carl Gustav Carus Dresden.
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Kneser	Kobbe	Kollig	König
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Mediwound GmbH (Enzymatisches Debridement bei Verbrennungstrauma)	Nein	Ja Beirat „Qualifizierung zum Medizinischen Sachverständigen cpu und allgemeine Qualitätssicherung in der medizinischen Begutachtung“ GerRe Köln	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Medtronic, Depuy Synthes, Honorare für Vortragstätigkeit	Nein	Ja Vortragstätigkeit Sanitis GmbH
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja B. Braun (Mikrozirkulation Verbrennungsverbände), Reaxon (Nervenregeneration)	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGPRÄC, DAV, DGH (Mandatsträger der DGPRÄC)	Ja DGU	Nein	Ja 1. Vorsitzender Deutscher Berufsverband Rettungsdienst e.V.
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Aktuell: BG Klinik Ludwigshafen Bis 09/2012: Universitätsklinikum Erlangen	Uniklinik Aachen, Klinik für Unfall- und Wiederherstellungschirurgie	BMVg-Sanitätsdienst	Selbständig (Inhaber Notfallmedizin Kompakt)
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Kreineist	Kühne	Lechler	Lehnhardt
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Zimmer Germany GMBH Merzhauser Str. 112 79100 Freiburg	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja s.o.	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Forschungsgelder der Firma Aesculap (ca. 10.000€)	Ja GDV	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Mitglied: DGOU, DWG, AO Seine	Nein	Nein	Ja DGPRÄC DGV (Mandatsträger)
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	BG-Unfallklinik Ludwigshafen, Ludwig-Guttman Str. 13, 67071 Ludwigshafen	Uni Marburg, Unfallchirurgie	Universitätskliniku m Giessen und Marburg, Zentrum für Orthopädie und Unfallchirurgie, Baldinger Str., 35033 Marburg	BG-Klinik Bergmannsheil Bochum; 44789 Bochum
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Lendemanns	Lier	Linsenmaier	Lott
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja DePuy Synthes, Hospitationen/ Schulungszentrum Wirbelsäule	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja DePuy Synthes und Medtronic: Ca. 2 Vorträge pro Jahr	Ja Vortragshonorare, Reisekostenerstatt ungen o.ä. von DRK Blutspendedienst West, CSL Behring, Ferring, Mitsubishi Pharma, NovoNordisk, Tem International	Ja GE-Deutschland Vorsitz Symposium MDCT 2014 / Garmisch	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Ja Dr. Volker Wetzcorp, CEO GE Deutschland	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Unfallchirurgie, Präsidium	Ja DGAI	Ja DRG, ESR/ESER, RSNA	Ja DGAI, BDA
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universitätskliniku m Essen	Universitätskliniku m Köln (AöR) Anästhesiologie und Operative Intensivmedizin	Helios Kliniken GmbH seit 03.12, LMU München bis 02.2012	Universitätsmedizi n Mainz
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Ludwig	Lustenberger	Maegele	Marzi
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja CSL Behring, LFB, TEM International, AstraZeneca, Biotest, Siemens, Haemonetics	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja s.o.	Ja Gelegentlich: Siemens, 2014
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja CSL Behring, LFB	Ja Exp. Studien: Studien Synthes, DIZG, Heraeus, Gentlich
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Vorstand/ Präsidium DGU, DIVI-FB, AFOR
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Lungenklinik Köln Merheim, Kliniken der Stadt Köln	Universitätskli- nikum Frankfurt, Klinik für Unfallchirurgie	Kliniken Stadt Köln, Ostmer- heimerstr. 200 51109 Köln	Universitäts- klinikum Frankfurt
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein



Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Mathes	Matthes	Mauer
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), Life-Cell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja DGU, DIVI, DGOU	Ja Leitlinienkommission der DGNC, Vorsitzender
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten/ Herdecke, Alfred- Herrhausen-Str. 50, 58448 Witten	Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin, Warener Str. 7, 12683 Berlin	Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Maxien	Mörsdorf	Mosch	Mück
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), LifeCell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Ja Allgemeine Drittmittel der GE Healthcare für Studien mit dem Fokus Dosisreduktion
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Mitglied in: Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft, Europäische Röntgengesellschaft, Cardiovascular und Interventional, Radiological Society of Europe, European Society of Interventional Radiology, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Interventionelle Radiologie	Ja DGU	Nein	Ja DRL, ESR
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Institut für Klinische Radiologie, Klinikum der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	Uniklinik Homburg, Unfallchirurgie	Universität Witten / Herdecke	Institut für klinische Radiologie LMU München
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Müller	Münzberg	Mutschler	Neubauer
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Vortragshonorar Fa. Metrax GmbH, Rottweil	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja Vorstandsmitglied German Resuscitation Council, Mitglied Organisationskomitee des Reanimationsregister DGAI	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGU und Mitglied Jungs Forum DGOU	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Aktuell: St. Josefskrankenhaus Freiburg Vorher: Universitätsklinikum Dresden	BG Unfallklinik Ludwigshafen	Kliniken der Stadt Köln gGmbH	BGU Duisburg
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?		Nein	Nein	

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Neugebauer	Ochman	Paffrath	Perl
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Firma Grünenthal; Firma Biomed	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Behring CSL; Biomed	Nein	Nein	Ja Referent Aesculap Hüfttage – Fa. Aesculap 2014 Berlin
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Firma KCI: Finanzierung einer RCT zur Vacuumversiegelungstherapie (SAWHI)	Ja Forschungsprojekt zur biotechnischen Testung von Arthrodesennägeln in Firma Small bone innovations	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGCH, DGU	Ja DGU, DAF, DGCH, BDC	Ja DGU, Stellenvertretender Vorsitzender der Sektion NIS	
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten/Herdecke	Universitätsklinikum Münster	Kliniken der Stadt Köln	BG- Unfallklinik Murnau bis 12/2012 - Universitätsklinikum Ulm
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Pieper	Pistner	Pohlemann	Pregel
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Mibeg Institut (Fortbildungen in Epidemiologie und EbM)	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), Life-Cell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse	Nein	Ja Fa. Storz Multizentrische Studie SDI Technik	Ja Janssen-Cilag GmbH, Dr. Ausbüttel & Co. GmbH (DRACO), Life- Cell EMEA Lim., Biomet Deutschland GmbH, Techniker Krankenkasse
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Ja Aktienbesitz geringen Umfangs der Klinikette Rhön und von Fresenius	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja DGMKG	Ja DGU, DGOOC, DGOU, DGCh	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universität Witten/Herdecke	Helios Klinikum Erfurt	Universitätsklinikum Saarland	Universität Witten / Herdecke
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Probst	Radtke	Rammelt	Raum
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja AUC - ATLS	Ja Schulungstätigkeit: Prostatabiopsie- System der Firma RBC Utrecht NL in 08/2014 (1x) und voraussichtlich 10/2014 (1x)	Nein	Ja ATLS - Instruktor der AUC
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja AO Trauma (Klinik)	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenzen).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	k.a.	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU, DGOU, BVOU, BDC	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie; Euroean Association of Urology	Ja DGU, D.A.F.	Ja DGU - Mitglied DGOU - Mitglied
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Kliniken der Stadt Köln gGmbH	Urolog. Universitätsklinik Heidelberg 08/ 2011 -; Dt. Krebsforschungszen- trum Heidelberg 07/2014 -	Uniklinik Dresden	Helios Klinikum Siegburg
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Rennekampff	Rickels	Rixen	Ruchholtz
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Birken AG	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja mediwound Birken AG	Nein	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGV, DGPRÄC	Ja, DGNC, DGNKN, Dt. Gesellschaft für Schädelbasischirurgie, BONC, Beirat Hannelore-Kohl- Stiftung	Ja DGU/DGOU	Nein
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Klinikum Leverkusen, Klinikum Aachen	Allgemeines Krankenhaus Celle	BGU Duisburg	Universitätsklinikum Gießen / Marburg
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Ruppert	Schädel- Höpfner	Schäfer	Schmid- Tannwald
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Hauptamt med. Leitung eines Luftrettungsunternehmens	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Firma Medartis	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Drittmittel Fa. Siemens im Rahmen eines Kooperationsvertrages PET/MRT	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DIVI, kein Mandat	Ja DGU, DGH	Ja GPR, Dt. Röntgengesellschaft, ESPR	Nein
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	ADAC Luftrettung (seit 2007)	Krankenhaus Neuss (seit 01.01.2013) Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf (bis 31.12.2012)	Uniklinikum Tübingen	LMU München
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein



Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Schmittenebecher	Schmitz	Schönberg
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittellindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja 9000€ für Forschungsprojekt an der Universitätsmedizin Mannheim von 2011-12, v.a. Firma Fresenius
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU, DGChir, DGKiChir, BDC	Nein	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie; European Association of Urology
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Städt. Klinikum Karlsruhe, Moltkestr. 90, 76133 KA	Land NRW – LBW Universitätsklinik Essen - Unfallchirurgie Hufelandstr. 55, 45147 Essen	Urologische Universitätsklinik Heidelberg (aktuell); Urologische Universitätsklinik, Universitätsmedizin Mannheim (2008-12)
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Schöneberg	Schreiter	Schulz-Drost
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Synthes CMF, Berater „Matrix Rib“ System
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Synthes CMF, Berater/Instrukteur „Matrix Rib“ System
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Synthes CMF 06/07 2013 Drittmittelzuwendung für experimentelle Studie (ausschließlich Aufwendungen, kein Personal)
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Ja Derzeit keine, Patentantrag für spezielle Platten des Matrix Rib Systems / DePuy Synthes wurde gestellt
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU	Ja DGCh, DIVI	Ja DGU, DIVI, AGBT, DLRG
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Universitätsklinikum Essen, Klinik für Unfallchirurgie	Universität Leipzig - Herzzentrum Leipzig ab 01.04.2014 Universitätsklinikum Dresden bis 31.03.2014	Aktuell: Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin seit 04/2014 Unfallchirurgische Abteilung Universitätsklinikum Erlangen Krankenhausstr. 12, 91054 Erlangen
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Schwab	Schweigkofler	Schwerdtfeger
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Fa. Baxter, Erprobung von Hämostyptika, Prototypen im Rahmen eines Advisory Boards	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Vortragshonorar von Baxter Deutschland für ein Satelliten Symposium am 27.03.2014	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Teilnahme TASALL-Studie Sponsor Nycomed-Pharma
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Ja Im Rahmen eines Portfolios und Mischfonds.	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGAV, DGCH, Vorsitzender der CAMIN/DGAV	Ja DGU	Ja Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurochirurgie, Mitglied der Kommission Qualitätssicherung
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Bundeswehr seit 1986; „Beamter“ auf Lebenszeit; alle Verbindungen sind offengelegt und vom Dienstherren geprüft. Bundeswehrzentral Krankenhaus Koblenz	BGU Frankfurt	Klinik für Neurochirurgie, Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Siemers	Simanski	Spring
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja National Advisory Board „Palexia“ Fa. Grünenthal	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Biomet, Grünenthal, MSD, Pfizer, DePuy	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGCh, DGPRÄC, DGH, DGV	Ja DGS, DGCh, DGU, BDC	Ja DGU, AO Trauma, AO Spine
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein		Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	BG Klinik Bergmannstrost Halle (seit 9/12), bis 9/12 UKSH Campus Lübeck	Klinik für Orthopädie, Unfallchirurgie und Sporttraumatologie, Kliniken der Stadt Köln	Universitätsmedizin Göttingen
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Stengel	Stuby	Stürmer	Strasser
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Biomet, DePuy, Olympus Biotech, TETEC, Synergus	Nein	Ja Bayerische Versicherungskammer	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja AFOR, NOGGO, Biomet, Medizinische Fakultät der Technischen Universität Dresden, Aesculap	Ja In 2014 Verträge für Aesculap, Johnson & Johnson, OPED	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Projekträger im DLR/BMBF, DFG, VBG, DGU, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Dt. Arthroshilfe e.V./ Unterauftrag UMG, AO Education, AFOR	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU, DGOU, DGUV, Cochrane Injuries Group	Ja DGU Nichtständiger Beirat	Ja Leiter Leitlinienkommission der DGU	Ja DGTI, <u>kein</u> Mandatsträger
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin, Warener Str. 7, 12683 Berlin, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin Augustenburger Platz 1, 13353 Berlin	Berufsgenossenschaftlicher Heilverein Heidelberg e.V.	Universitätsmedizin in Göttingen	Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?		Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Trentzsch	Wafaisade	Wagner
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Stryker als Berater bis 2012
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Honorare für Lehrtätigkeit als Instruktor in ATLS und HOTT Kursen für die Akademie der Unfallchirurgie (AUC)	Nein	Ja Medtronic als Board-Member Vortragender
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Stipendium der Bayer AG von 2004 bis 2007 Studienstipendium für Medizinstudenten über 4000€	Ja Lilly für Parathormon Studie
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenzen).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU/DKOU, DGCH, AGBN, BDC, Schriftführer der Sektion NIS der DGU	Nein	Ja DGK, DIVI
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Ja ATLS-Instruktor, Human Factor Trainer am INM	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Institut für Notfallmedizin & Medizin management, INM seit 11/2011 Chirurgische Klinik & Poliklinik, Klinikum der Universität München Campus Großhadern	Kliniken der Stadt Köln	BG Unfallklinik in Murnau
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Walcher	Waldfahrer	Waydhas
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Ja Beratertätigkeit Rivaroxaban, Bayer Vital GmbH bis 2010, Hutchinson Technology bis März 2010 Beratertätigkeit: Bayer Vital GmbH, Rivaroxaban bis 2015
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Bertelsmann-Stiftung (Tonsillitis-Studie)	Ja Herausgeberschaft: Zeitschrift Notfall und Rettungsmedizin, Springer Verlag, Vortragstätigkeit für Bayer Vital GmbH & Firma Medi GmbH, Thromboseprophylaxe
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Ja Fonds enthalten auch disseminierte Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja DGHNO-KHC	Ja DGU, DGCH, DIVI, AAST, European Society of Intensive Care Medicine
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Uniklinik Frankfurt 2001-2014, seit 1.5.2014 Uniklinik Magdeburg	Universitätsklinikum Erlangen seit 2000	Universitätsklinikum Essen bis Juli 2015 Aktueller Arbeitgeber: Berufsgenossenschaftliches Universitätsklinikum Bergmannsheil Bochum
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein

Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:	Wessel	Wirth	Wölfl
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Firma GE Healthcare in 3 Jahren ca. 5000 Euro Einnahmen für bezahlte Vorträge	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Ja Multiple DM-Projekte mit Personalmitteln. Alle diese Projekte beziehen sich auf die Institution und nicht auf mich. Kein Zusammenhang hinsichtlich der LL	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Nein	Ja Mitglied der European Society of Emergency Radiology	Ja DGU
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Ja Instruktor für das dt. ARS Programm der DGU
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	Klinikum Mannheim GmbH, Land Baden-Württemberg	Klinikum & Universität München = Freistaat Bayern	BG Klinik Ludwigshafen
Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Ja ARS Instruktor



Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:		Woltmann	Wurmb	Wutzler	Wyen
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Ja Ärztl. Berater Berufsgenossenschaft Holz und Metall	Nein	Ja B Braun - Regelmäßige Vortragshonorare	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln / Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz).	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung.	Ja DGU	Ja DGAI, BDA	Nein	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten.	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre.	BG – Unfallklinik Murnau	Klinik und Poliklinik für Anästhesiologie, Universitätsklinikum Würzburg	Uniklinik Frankfurt	Uniklinikum Frankfurt, Klinik für Unfall-, Hand- und Wiederherstellung schirurgie; 1.1.2011 – 31.1.2012 Uni Witten/Herdecke IFOM Institut
	Ergeben sich aus allen oben angeführten Punkten nach Ihrer Meinung für Sie oder die ganze Leitliniengruppe bedeutsame Interessenkonflikte?	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein

## APPENDIX Erstversion 2011

### Appendix B1: Literaturrecherchen der einzelnen Kapitel Erstversion

#### 1 Präklinik

##### 1.1 Einleitung

##### 1.2 Atemwegsmanagement, Beatmung und Notfallnarkose

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Hochwertige Publikationen zur Notfallnarkose, Intubation und Beatmung	<p>“intubation [MeSH Terms] OR (airway management [tw]) AND (prehospital [tw] OR pre-hospital [tw] OR out-of-hospital [tw] OR resuscitation room [tw]) AND (trauma [tw] OR trauma patient* [tw] OR multiple injuries [tw] OR injured [tw]) AND (outcome [tw] OR complication* [tw] OR success rate* [tw])”</p> <p>"Respiratory insufficiency/diagnosis", "wounds and injuries", "thoracic injuries", "multiple Trauma", "emergency medical services", "pre-hospital", "preclinical", "intubation", "tracheotomy", "aspiration", "complication", "thoracic injuries", "craniocerebral trauma", "spinal injuries", "multiple trauma", "airway management", "neuromuscular blocking agents"</p>	151 davon reviews 12
Insgesamt berücksichtigte Publikationen		110

##### 1.3 Volumentherapie

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Hochwertige Studien zur Volumentherapie allgemein Jahr 2000 bis heute	"Fluid Therapy"[Mesh] AND "Humans"[Mesh] AND ("Clinical Trial "[Publication Type] OR "Review "[Publication Type] OR "Randomized Controlled Trial "[Publication Type]) AND ("2000"[EDAT] : "3000"[EDAT])	540
Hochwertige Studien zur Volumentherapie und Hämorrhagischem Schock Jahr 2000 bis heute	(„Shock, Hemorrhagic“(Mesh) or „Shock, Traumatic“( Mesh) or „Wounds, Penetrating“( Mesh) or „Multiple Trauma, drug therapy“( Mesh) or „Fluid therapy“( Mesh) or („Resuscitation“ and „Fluid“( TI) and „humans“( Mesh) and „2000“EDAT: „3000“( EDAT)	135
Globale Suche bis 2004	Volumetherapy and preclinical	29565
	Limit auf RCT *	300
	Resusc. and volumetherapy and preclinical	200
	Related art. Sibbald et al. Crit Care 2000	96
	Related art. Webb et al. Crit Care 2000	98
	Related art. Kreimeier et al. Anaesthesist 1996	134
	Suche aus Querverweisen	
	Bickell	38

	Cristalloids ver sus Colloids	-
	Handrecherche eigener Literatur	150
	Fluidtherapy	8021
	Limit RCT	505
	Fluid treatment and preclinical	133
	Fluid replacement	2793
Hochwertige Studien zur Volumentherapie allgemein Jahr 2003 bis heute	"Fluid Therapy"[Mesh] AND "Humans"[Mesh] AND ("Clinical Trial "[Publication Type] OR "Review "[Publication Type] OR "Randomized Controlled Trial "[Publication Type]) AND ("2003/12/01"[EDAT] : "3000"[EDAT])	1152
Hochwertige Studien zur Volumentherapie und Hämorrhagischem Schock Jahr 2003 bis 12.08.2008	("Shock, Hemorrhagic"[Mesh] OR "Shock, Traumatic"[Mesh] OR "Wounds, Penetrating"[Mesh] OR "Multiple Trauma/drug therapy"[Mesh]) AND ("Fluid Therapy"[Mesh] OR ("Resuscitation"[Mesh] AND fluid*[TI])) AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] AND ("2003/12/01"[EDAT] : "2008/08/12"[EDAT])	135
Hochwertige Studien zur Volumentherapie und Hämorrhagischem Schock Jahr 12.08.2008 bis heute	("Shock, Hemorrhagic"[Mesh] OR "Shock, Traumatic"[Mesh] OR "Wounds, Penetrating"[Mesh] OR "Multiple Trauma/drug therapy"[Mesh]) AND ("Fluid Therapy"[Mesh] OR ("Resuscitation"[Mesh] AND fluid*[TI])) AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] AND ("2008/08/12"[EDAT] : "3000"[EDAT])	15

#### 1.4 Thorax

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed): August 2008	Treffer
Hochwertige Studien zur Thoraxdrainage allgemein	("chest tubes"[MESH] OR "thoracostomy"[MESH]) AND Clinical Trial[ptyp]	167
Studien zu den Komplikationen einer Thoraxdrainage allgemein	("chest tubes/adverse effects"[MESH] OR "thoracostomy/adverse effects"[MESH])	284
Studien zur Thoraxdrainage speziell bei Thoraxtrauma	("thoracostomy"[MESH] OR "chest tubes"[MESH]) AND "Thoracic Injuries"[MESH]	186
Sonstige Studien zur präklinischen Therapie des Thoraxtraumas	("Hemopneumothorax/therapy"[MESH] OR "pneumothorax/therapy"[MESH]) AND ("emergency medical services"[MESH] OR prehospital OR pre-hospital OR preclinical OR pre-clinical)	89
Studien zur präklinischen Diagnostik des Pneumothorax	("Hemopneumothorax/diagnosis"[MESH] OR "pneumothorax/diagnosis"[MESH]) AND "Wounds and Injuries"[MESH] AND "Physical Examination"[MESH]	21
Allgemeine Studien zu den technischen Aspekten der Thoraxdrainage	"thoracostomy/instrumentation"[MESH] OR "thoracostomy/methods"[MESH] OR "chest tubes/classification"[MESH] OR "chest tubes/standards"[MESH]	250
Studien zum Abklemmen der Thoraxdrainage	("thoracostomy"[MESH] OR "chest tubes"[MESH]) AND (clamp* OR disconnect* or pinch*)	36
		837

**1.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma**

Suchbegriff	Treffer	berücksichtigt
<i>Neurologische Untersuchung</i>		
("Craniocerebral trauma"[Majr] AND "Neurologic Examination"[Majr] AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND ("2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]))) NOT Case Reports[ptyp]	25	2
<i>Bildgebende Diagnostik</i>		
(("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Tomography, X-Ray Computed"[Majr] AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Clinical Trial[ptyp] OR Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp] OR Comparative Study[ptyp] OR Controlled Clinical Trial[ptyp])) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH] OR Case Reports[ptyp]) AND ("2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])	47	0
<i>Hyperventilation</i>		
(("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "hyperventilation"[All Fields]) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp]) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	0	0
<i>Mannitol</i>		
(("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Mannitol"[MeSH]) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp]) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	1	0
<i>Hypertone Kochsalzlösung</i>		
(("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Saline Solution, Hypertonic"[MeSH]) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp]) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	5	0

**1.6 Wirbelsäule**

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Studien zur Wertigkeit der körperlichen Untersuchung	("spinal fractures/diagnosis"(MESH) AND "Physical Examination"(MESH)) NOT "Diagnostic Imaging"(MESH)	80
Studien zur Wertigkeit der körperlichen Untersuchung	("spinal cord injuries/diagnosis"(MESH) AND "Physical Examination"(MESH)) NOT "Diagnostic Imaging"(MESH) AND ("hominidae"(MeSH Terms) OR "Human"(MeSH	279

	Terms))	
Studien zu Rettung und Transport von Patienten mit Wirbelsäulen- oder Rückenmarksverletzungen	((("spinal fractures"(MESH) OR "spinal cord injuries"(MeSH Terms)) AND (extrication(All Fields) OR "Transportation of Patients"(MESH))	113
Medikamentöse Therapie von Patienten mit Wirbelsäulen- oder Rückenmarksverletzungen	((("spinal cord injuries/therapy"(MESH) OR "spinal fractures/therapy"(MESH)) NOT "spinal cord injuries/surgery"(MESH) NOT "spinal fractures/surgery"(MESH) NOT "Osteoporosis"(MESH)) AND Clinical Trial(ptyp)) AND "human"(MeSH Terms))	407

## 1.7 Extremitäten

Datum	Thema	Limitierung	Suchstrategie PubMed	Ergebnisse
01.09.2008		<b>siehe Strategie</b>	Fractures/therapy[MESH] OR "Ankle injuries/therapy"[MESH] OR "Casts, Surgical"[MESH] OR immobilization[MESH] OR splint*[TW]) NOT ("Thoracic Injuries"[MESH] OR "Tooth fractures"[MESH] OR "Spinal Fractures"[MESH] OR Fractures/prevention[MESH] OR "Bone Morphogenetic Proteins"[MESH] OR "Diphosphonates"[MESH] OR "Drug Evaluation, Preclinical"[MESH]) AND ("Emergency Treatment"[MESH] OR prehospital[All Fields] OR pre-hospital[All Fields] OR preclinical[All Fields] OR pre-clinical[All Fields]) AND ("2002/02/01"[EDat] : "2008/09/01"[EDat] AND "humans"[MeSH Terms]	246
11.06.2009	Frakturen	<b>published in the last 10 years, Humans, English, German</b>	emergency treatment and ambulance and fracture not spinal not pelvic not hip	16
11.06.2009	Dislokationen	<b>published in the last 10 years, Humans, English, German</b>	emergency treatment and ambulance and dislocations or fracture dislocations and prehospital	3
11.06.2009	Amputatio-nen	<b>published in the last 10 years, Humans, English, German</b>	prehospital treatment and amputation	7
11.06.2009	Verletzungen	<b>published in the last 10 years, Humans, English, German</b>	("Wounds and Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Wounds, Penetrating"[Mesh] and emergency treatment and prehospital	315
11.06.2009	Offene	<b>published in the</b>	open fracture and prehospital treatment	7

	Frakturen	<b>last 10 years, Humans, English, German</b>	
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## 1.8 Urogenitaltrakt

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
12. 05. 2009	("Urethra/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Urethra/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Bladder/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Bladder/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Ureter/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Ureter/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Kidney/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Kidney/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Penis/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Penis/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Testis/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Testis/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Vulva/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Vulva/surgery"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Pelvic Bones/injuries"[MeSH]) NOT case reports[ptyp]	396

## 1.9 Transport und Zielklinik

Recherchezeitraum	Keywords	Treffer
1/1980–12/2008	Helicopter emergency medical service, Polytrauma, Trauma center	412

## 1.10 Massenansturm von Verletzten (MANV)

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Studien und Erfahrungsberichte zu Großschadensereignissen	"Disasters"(MESH) AND "Accidents"(MESH) AND ("Emergency Medical Services/manpower"(MESH) OR "Emergency Medical Services/methods"(MESH) OR "Emergency Medical Services/organization and administration"(MESH) OR "Emergency Medical Services/standards"(MESH) OR "Emergency Medical Services/supply and distribution"(MESH) OR "Emergency Medical Services/utilization"(MESH)) NOT "case report"(MESH)	321

(Letztmalige Aktualisierung 12.05.2009)

## 2 Schockraum

### 2.1 Einleitung

### 2.2 Der Schockraum – personelle und apparative Voraussetzungen

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
06.05.2002	("Trauma Centers"[MESH] OR "injury severity score"[MESH]) AND ("Medical Staff, Hospital"[MESH] OR "health services research"[MESH])	175
06.05.2002	"Triage"[MESH] AND ("Trauma Centers"[MESH] OR "wounds and injuries"[MESH] OR "injury severity score"[MESH]) AND hasabstract[text]	496
11.02.2003	("Trauma Centers/manpower"[MESH] OR "Trauma Centers/organization and administration"[MESH] OR "Trauma Centers/standards"[MESH] OR "Health Personnel"[MESH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MESH] NOT "disasters"[MeSH Terms]) NOT Review[ptyp]) NOT Editorial[ptyp]) AND ("1990"[Pdat] : "3000"[Pdat])	823

### 2.3 Kriterien Schockraumaktivierung

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
13.05.2009	"2005/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) AND ("disasters"[MeSH Terms] AND ("Emergency Medical Services/manpower"[MESH] OR "Emergency Medical Services/methods"[MESH] OR "Emergency Medical Services/organization and administration"[MESH] OR "Emergency Medical Services/standards"[MESH] OR "Emergency Medical Services/supply and distribution"[MESH] OR "Emergency Medical Services/utilization"[MESH]) NOT "case reports"[PT] AND "Accidents"[MESH])	87

### 2.4 Thorax

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Bis 3.7.2003	("Aorta, Thoracic/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Ventricle/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atrium/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Lung/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Thoracic Injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Diagnostic Imaging"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Techniques, Cardiovascular"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Techniques, Respiratory System"[MeSH] OR "Clinical Chemistry Tests"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Tests, Routine"[MeSH] OR "Blood Coagulation Tests"[MeSH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH]) AND ("human"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Human"[MeSH Terms]) NOT "Case Report"[MeSH]	202
3.7.2003 bis 6.5.2009	("Aorta, Thoracic/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Ventricle/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atrium/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Lung/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Thoracic Injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Diagnostic Imaging"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Techniques, Cardiovascular"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Techniques, Respiratory System"[MeSH] OR "Clinical Chemistry Tests"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Tests, Routine"[MeSH] OR "Blood Coagulation Tests"[MeSH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH]) AND ("human"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Human"[MeSH Terms]) NOT "Case Report"[MeSH] AND ("2003/07/03"[EDat] : "2009/05/06"[EDat])	129

### 2.5 Abdomen

Recherchedatum	Suchstrategie (in MEDLINE)	Treffer
22.03.2009	"Abdominal injuries/diagnosis"[MeSH] OR "Abdominal Injuries/radiography"[MeSH] OR "Abdominal injuries/ultrasonography"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Sensitivity and Specificity"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type].	716

### 2.6 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

Suchbegriff	Treffer	Berücksichtigt
<i>Neurologische Untersuchung</i>		
("Craniocerebral trauma"[Majr] AND "Neurologic Examination"[Majr] AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND ("2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]))) NOT Case Reports[ptyp]	25	2

<i>Bildgebende Diagnostik</i>		
("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Tomography, X-Ray Computed"[Majr] AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Clinical Trial[ptyp] OR Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp] OR Comparative Study[ptyp] OR Controlled Clinical Trial[ptyp])) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH] OR Case Reports[ptyp]) AND ("2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])	47	0
<i>Hyperventilation</i>		
("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "hyperventilation"[All Fields] NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp])) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	0	0
<i>Mannitol</i>		
("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Mannitol"[MeSH] NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp])) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	1	0
<i>Hypertone Kochsalzlösung</i>		
("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND "Saline Solution, Hypertonic"[MeSH] NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp])) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	5	0

## 2.7 Becken

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Studien zur Schockraumdiagnostik von Beckenfrakturen	("Pelvic Bones/injuries"[MESH] AND (((("Fractures/diagnosis"[MESH]) OR "Fractures/radiography"[MESH]) OR "Fractures/ultrasonography"[MESH])) NOT "case report"[ptyp])	699
Studien zur initialen, insbesondere operativen Therapie von Beckenfrakturen	("Pelvic Bones/injuries"[MESH] OR "acetabular fracture"[TI] OR "pelvic fracture"[TI]) AND ("stabilisation"[TI] OR "Embolization, Therapeutic"[MeSH] OR "embolisation"[TI] OR "embolization"[TI] OR "Hemorrhage/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Hemorrhage/therapy"[MeSH] OR "External Fixators"[MeSH] OR "Fracture Fixation"[MeSH] OR "C-Clamp"[Word] NOT "Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip"[MeSH] NOT "Arthroplasty"[MeSH]) AND ("human"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Human"[MeSH Terms]) NOT ("Case Report"[ptyp] OR Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp]) AND ("1985"[PDat] : "3000"[PDat])	309*

\* nach Ausschluss von Dubletten aus der ersten Suche



## 2.8 Urogenitaltrakt

(siehe Präklinik)

## 2.9 Wirbelsäule

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
23. 03. 2005	("Spinal Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord/radiography"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord/surgery"[MeSH] OR "spinal fractures"[MESH] OR "spinal injuries"[TI] OR "spine injury"[TI] OR "spine injuries"[TI]) NOT "osteoporosis"[MeSH] AND ("Physical Examination"[MeSH] AND "Sensitivity and Specificity"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type] AND "humans"[MeSH Terms]	69
23. 03. 2005	("Spinal Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord/radiography"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord/surgery"[MeSH] OR "spinal fractures"[MESH] OR "spinal injuries"[TI] OR "spine injury"[TI] OR "spine injuries"[TI]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type] AND "humans"[MeSH Terms]	180
12.05.2009	("Spinal Cord Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Cord/radiography"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Cord/surgery"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Fractures"[Mesh] OR "spinal injury"[TI] OR "spinal injuries"[TI] OR "spine injury"[TI] OR "spine injuries"[TI]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] AND ("Humans"[Mesh] OR "Hominidae"[Mesh]) NOT "Case Reports "[Publication Type] AND "2003/08/11"[EDat] : "2009/05/12"[EDat]	92

## 2.10 Extremitäten

Datum	Thema	Limitierung	Suchstrategie PubMed	Ergebnisse
13.05.2009	Frakturen	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	"Fractures, Bone"[MeSH] OR "Dislocations"[MeSH] OR "Humerus/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Humeral Fractures/diagnosis"[MeSH] OR "Femoral Fractures/diagnosis"[MeSH] OR "Femur/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Knee Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder Fractures"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder Dislocation"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Forearm Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Leg Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Tibial Arteries/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Femoral Artery/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Popliteal Artery/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Radial Artery/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Brachial Artery/injuries"[MeSH]) NOT ("Pelvis/injuries"[MeSH] OR "pelvic"[TI] OR "acetabular"[TI] OR "Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee"[MeSH] OR "Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip"[MeSH] OR "arthroplasty"[TI] OR "joint replacement"[TI] OR "Osteonecrosis"[MeSH] OR "Skull Fractures"[MeSH] OR "Fractures, Stress"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Fractures"[MeSH] OR "Anterior Cruciate Ligament/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Posterior Cruciate Ligament/surgery"[MeSH] OR "cruciate"[TI] OR "ACL"[TI] OR "Menisci, Tibial/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Brain Injuries"[MeSH] OR "head injury"[TI] OR "Cerebrovascular Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Osteoporosis"[MeSH] OR "Absorptiometry, Photon"[MeSH] OR "Absorptiometry"[TI] OR "mineral density"[TI] OR "bone mineral"[TI] OR "temporomandibular"[TI] OR "mandibular"[TI]) AND	798

			("Diagnostic Imaging"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Tests, Routine"[MeSH] OR "Physical Examination"[MeSH] OR "Oximetry"[MeSH] OR "Pulse"[MeSH] OR "Diagnostic Errors"[MeSH]) AND ("Sensitivity and Specificity"[MeSH] OR (predictive[WORD] AND value[WORD] )) AND ("humans"[MeSH] OR "hominidae"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type] OR Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp])	
13.05.2009	Diagnostik von Frakturen	<b>published in the last 5 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Leg Bones/injuries"[MESH] OR "Leg Bones/radiography"[MESH] OR "Femoral Fractures/radiography"[MeSH] OR "Tibial Fractures/radiography"[MeSH] AND ("sensitivity"[Text Word] OR "sensitivity and specificity"[MeSH] OR "specificity"[Text Word] OR "accuracy"[Text Word] OR "Diagnostic Errors"[MESH] OR "predictive value of tests"[MeSH Terms] OR "roc curve"[MeSH Terms]) NOT ("osteoporosis"[MeSH Terms] OR "bone density"[MeSH Terms] OR "densitometry"[MeSH Terms] OR "Hip Prosthesis"[MESH] OR "Knee Prosthesis"[MESH] OR "Musculoskeletal Diseases"[MESH]) AND "adult"[MeSH] AND "Humans"[MeSH] AND ("2004/02/01"[EDAT] : "3000"[EDAT])	70
13.05.2009	“Goldene Stunde”	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	golden[TW] AND hour[TW]) AND ("multiple trauma"[MeSH Terms] OR trauma[TW] OR injuries[TW])	63
13.05.2009	Angiographie	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Angiography"[MeSH] OR "angiography"[TW] OR "angiographic"[TW]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] AND ("hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Humans"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type] NOT ("aorta"[TI] OR "thoracic"[TI] OR "pelvis"[TI] OR "pelvic"[TI] OR "aortic"[TI] OR "chest"[TI] OR "hepatic"[TI] OR "liver"[TI] OR "retroperitoneal"[TI] OR "renal"[TI] OR "splenic"[TI] OR "pancreatic"[TI] OR "abdominal"[TI] OR "urogenital"[TI] OR "intensive care"[TI] OR "Thromboembolism"[MeSH])	70
13.05.2009	Sonographie	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Ultrasonography"[Mesh] OR "ultrasonography "[Subheading]) OR ("Ultrasonography, Doppler, Pulsed"[Mesh] OR "Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex"[Mesh] OR "Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color"[Mesh] OR "Ultrasonography, Interventional"[Mesh] OR "Ultrasonography, Doppler"[Mesh] OR "sonography"[TW] OR "sonographic"[TW]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] AND ("Humans"[Mesh] OR "Hominidae"[Mesh]) NOT "Case Reports "[Publication Type] NOT ("aorta"[TI] OR "thoracic"[TI] OR "pelvis"[TI] OR "pelvic"[TI] OR "aortic"[TI] OR "chest"[TI] OR "heart"[TI] OR "mediastinal"[TI] OR "hepatic"[TI] OR "liver"[TI] OR "retroperitoneal"[TI] OR "abdomen"[TI] OR "kidney"[TI] OR "renal"[TI] OR "splenic"[TI] OR "spleen"[TI] OR "pancreatic"[TI] OR "cholecystitis"[TI] OR "thoracoabdominal"[TI] OR "abdominal"[TI] OR "urological"[TI] OR "urinary"[TI] OR "urogenital"[TI] OR "intensive care"[TI] OR "ventricular"[TI] OR	66

			"Thromboembolism"[Mesh] OR "vena cava"[TI] OR "cava filters"[TI] OR "caval filter"[TI] OR "thromboembolism"[TI] OR "thrombosis"[TI] OR "eye"[TI]	
13.05.2009	Blutung	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Hemorrhage/therapy"[MeSH] OR "bleeding"[TI] OR "Bandages"[MeSH] OR "Tampons, Surgical"[Mesh] OR "dressing"[TI]) AND ("artery"[TI] OR "vein"[TI] OR "veins"[TI] OR "arterial"[TI] OR "arteries"[TI]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] NOT ("aorta"[TI] OR "thoracic"[TI] OR "pelvis"[TI] OR "pelvic"[TI] OR "aortic"[TI] OR "chest"[TI] OR "heart"[TI] OR "mediastinal"[TI] OR "hepatic"[TI] OR "liver"[TI] OR "retroperitoneal"[TI] OR "abdomen"[TI] OR "kidney"[TI] OR "renal"[TI] OR "splenic"[TI] OR "spleen"[TI] OR "pancreatic"[TI] OR "cholecystitis"[TI] OR "thoracoabdominal"[TI] OR "abdominal"[TI] OR "acetabular"[TI] OR "urological"[TI] OR "urinary"[TI] OR "urogenital"[TI] OR "intensive care"[TI] OR "ventricular"[TI] OR "Thromboembolism"[MeSH] OR "vena cava"[TI] OR "cava filters"[TI] OR "caval filter"[TI] OR "thromboembolism"[TI] OR "thrombosis"[TI] OR "gluteal"[TI] OR "intraabdominal"[TI] OR "carotid"[TI] OR "eye"[TI]	15
13.05.2009	Amputationen	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Amputation"[MeSH] OR "Amputation, Traumatic"[MeSH] OR "amputation"[TI] OR "amputations"[TI]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] AND ("human"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Human"[MeSH Terms]) NOT "Case Report"[MeSH]	83
13.05.2009	CT-Diagnostik	<b>published in the last 15 years, Humans, English, German</b>	Tomography, Spiral Computed"[MeSH] OR "Tomography, X-Ray Computed"[MeSH] AND (helical or spiral) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] AND ("hominidae"[MeSH] OR "Humans"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports	62

## 2.11 Hand

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Studien zu Handverletzungen beim Polytrauma	("multiple trauma"[MeSH Terms] OR "multiple injuries"[TW] OR "polytrauma"[TW]) AND ("hand injuries"[MeSH Terms] OR hand injuries[Text Word]) NOT "case report"[MeSH Terms]	45
Studien zum Management von Handverletzungen	("Dislocations"[MeSH] OR "Fractures, Bone"[Mesh] OR ("tendon injuries"[MeSH Terms] NOT "Tendon Injuries/rehabilitation"[MeSH]) OR "Amputation, Traumatic"[MeSH]) AND ("Hand Injuries"[MeSH] OR "hand"[TI] OR "Hands"[TI] OR "finger"[TI] OR "Fingers"[TI]) AND ("Time Factors"[MeSH] OR Clinical Trial[ptyp]) NOT "Case Reports"[ptyp]	277

## 2.12 Fuß

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie	Treffer
27.05.2009	("Foot Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Foot Bones/injuries"[Mesh] OR "Foot Joints/injuries"[Mesh]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] OR Clinical Trial[ptyp] OR Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR	77

	Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp]) Limits: Publication Date from 2003/01/01	
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### 2.13 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
01.04.2009	("Head Injuries, Penetrating"[MeSH] OR "Facial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Head Injuries, Closed"[MeSH] OR "Optic Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Tooth Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Maxillofacial Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Mandibular Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Facial Injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Triage"[MeSH] OR "Time Management"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type]	279

### 2.14 Hals

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
31.08.2009	("Pharynx/injuries"[Mesh] OR "Trachea/injuries"[Mesh] OR "Carotid Artery Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Vertebral Artery Dissection"[Mesh] OR "Esophagus/injuries"[Mesh]) OR (("Pharynx/radiography"[Mesh] OR "Pharynx/surgery"[Mesh] OR "Trachea/radiography"[Mesh] OR "Trachea/surgery"[Mesh] OR "Esophagus/radiography"[Mesh] OR "Esophagus/surgery"[Mesh]) AND ("multiple trauma"[MeSH Terms] OR "multiple injuries"[TW] OR "polytrauma"[TW])) NOT Case Reports[ptyp] AND ("2006/01/01"[EDAT] : "2009/08/31"[EDAT]) AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Clinical Trial[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp] OR Review[ptyp])	145

### 2.15 Reanimation

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie	Treffer
17.02.2009	((("Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation"[MeSH] OR "Heart Arrest"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Wounds and Injuries"[MeSH])) AND ("2003/06/03"[EDAT] : "3000"[EDAT]) AND "humans"[MeSH Terms] NOT Case Reports[ptyp])	270

### 2.16 Gerinnungssystem

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Hochwertige Publikationen zur Gerinnungstherapie bei Polytrauma allgemein	(„Shock, Hemorrhagic“[Mesh] OR „Shock, Traumatic“[Mesh] OR „Wounds, Penetrating“[Mesh] OR "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] OR “Resuscitation“[Mesh]) AND ("Blood Coagulation"[Mesh] OR "Blood Coagulation Disorders"[Mesh]) AND “humans“[Mesh]	759 (davon Reviews: 162)
Hochwertige Publikationen zur Gerinnungstherapie bei Polytrauma ab 2000	(„Shock, Hemorrhagic“[Mesh] OR „Shock, Traumatic“[Mesh] OR „Wounds, Penetrating“[Mesh] OR "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] OR “Resuscitation“[Mesh]) AND ("Blood Coagulation"[Mesh] OR "Blood Coagulation Disorders"[Mesh]) AND “humans“[Mesh] AND “2000”EDAT : “3000”EDAT	210 (davon Reviews: 62)
	Kombinationen aus („Shock, Hemorrhagic“[Mesh] OR „Shock, Traumatic“[Mesh] OR „Wounds, Penetrating“[Mesh] OR "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] OR “Resuscitation“[Mesh]) oder ("Blood Coagulation"[Mesh] OR "Blood Coagulation Disorders"[Mesh])	

	mit "Blood Transfusion"[Mesh], "Fresh Frozen Plasma", "Platelet Transfusion"[Mesh], "Fibrinogen"[Mesh], "prothrombin complex concentrates "[Substance Name], "Antifibrinolytic Agents"[Mesh], "Deamino Arginine Vasopressin"[Mesh], "Factor XIII"[Mesh] bzw. "recombinant FVIIa "[Substance Name].	
	berücksichtigte Querverweise	18
Insgesamt berücksichtigte Publikationen		228

## 2.17 Interventionelle Blutungskontrolle

(Nicht verfügbar)

## 3 Erste OP-Phase

### 3.1 Einleitung

### 3.2 Thorax

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
15.04.05	((("Heart Ventricles/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Heart Ventricles/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/surgery"[MeSH])) OR (("Aorta, Thoracic/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Aorta, Thoracic/surgery"[MeSH] OR "venae cavae/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thoracic Surgical Procedures"[MeSH] OR "Lung/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thorax/surgery"[MeSH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH]) AND "humans"[MeSH] NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type])	254
7.05.09	((("Heart Ventricles/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Heart Ventricles/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/surgery"[MeSH])) OR (("Aorta, Thoracic/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Aorta, Thoracic/surgery"[MeSH] OR "venae cavae/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thoracic Surgical Procedures"[MeSH] OR "Lung/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thorax/surgery"[MeSH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH]) AND "humans"[MeSH] NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type]) AND "2004/01/01"[EDat] : "2009/05/07"[EDat]	87
7.05.09	((("Heart Ventricles/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Heart Ventricles/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Heart Atria/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Pericardium/surgery"[MeSH])) OR (("Aorta, Thoracic/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Aorta, Thoracic/surgery"[MeSH] OR "venae cavae/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Diaphragm/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thoracic Surgical Procedures"[MeSH] OR "Lung/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Thorax/surgery"[MeSH]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[MeSH]) AND "humans"[MeSH] NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type]) AND "2005/04/15"[EDat] : "2009/05/07"[EDat]	47

**3.3 Zwerchfell**

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in PubMed Medline	Treffer	Relevant/ spezifisch
Valide Studien zum Management von Zwerchfellrupturen	diaphragm* AND (rupture* OR injur* OR trauma*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis) + [related articles]	490	5

**3.4 Abdomen**

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in PubMed Medline*	Treffer	Relevant/ spezifisch
Valide vergleichende Studien zum optimalen Zugangsweg bei Abdominalverletzungen	abdomin* AND (injur* OR trauma) AND laparotom* AND (transverse OR oblique OR median OR midline) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis) + [related articles]	33	1
Valide Studien zum Vergleich der definitiven Versorgung mit dem „damage-control“-Prinzip	(damage control OR abbreviated OR truncated) AND laparotom* AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis) + [related articles]	171	4
Valide vergleichende Studien zum optimalen Timing der programmierten Re-Laparotomie	(second look OR second-look OR re-lap* OR relap* OR revis*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis) AND (trauma* OR injur*)	1300	5
Valide vergleichende Studien zum Faszienverschluss	(abdom* OR fascial*) AND closure AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis)	683	3
Valide vergleichende Studien zur Angioembolisation von Blutungen aus den parenchymatösen Oberbauchorganen und dem Retroperitoneum	(retroper* OR parenchym* OR liver OR hepat* OR splen* OR spleen) AND (bleed* OR hemorrhag* OR haemorrhag*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis) AND (trauma* OR injur*)	888	12
Valide vergleichende Studien zum organerhaltenden Vorgehen bei	(spleen OR splen*) AND (trauma* OR injur*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis)	575	3

Milzverletzungen			
Valide Studien zum Kontinuitätserhalt bei Hohlorganverletzungen	(anastom* OR tempor* OR ostom*) AND (colon* OR intest* OR bowel) AND (trauma* OR injur*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis)	226	3
Valide Studien zum Vergleich von Stapler- und Hand-Anastomosen bei Hohlorganverletzungen	(stapler OR hand* OR manual*) AND (colon* OR intest* OR bowel) AND (trauma* OR injur*) AND (random* OR systematic review OR meta-analysis)	115	3

\*ergänzt um Ovid Embase + Cochrane Controlled Trial Register

### 3.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
21. 06. 2006	("Craniocerebral Trauma"[Majr] OR "Skull/injuries"[Majr]) AND ("Craniocerebral Trauma/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Brain Injuries/Surgery"[MeSH] OR "craniotomy"[MeSH]) NOT ("Facial Bones"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "eye injuries"[MeSH] OR "facial injuries"[MeSH] OR "mandibular fractures"[MeSH] OR "Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic"[MeSH]) AND ("humans"[MeSH Terms] AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp])) AND "2006/01/01"[PDAT] : "2010/06/21"[PDAT])	14

### 3.6 Urogenitaltrakt

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
12. 05. 2009	("Urethra/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Urethra/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Bladder/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Bladder/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Ureter/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Ureter/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Kidney/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Kidney/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Penis/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Penis/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Testis/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Testis/surgery"[MeSH] OR "Vulva/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Vulva/surgery"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Pelvic Bones/injuries"[MeSH]) NOT case reports[ptyp]	396

### 3.7 Wirbelsäule

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
14.10.2003	("Spinal Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries"[MeSH] OR "spinal fractures"[MeSH] OR "spinal injury"[TI] OR "spinal injuries"[TI] OR "spine injury"[TI] OR "spine injuries"[TI]) AND ("Spinal Cord/surgery"[MeSH] OR "spinal fusion"[MeSH Terms] OR spondylodesis[TI] OR "laminectomy"[MeSH Terms] OR "laminectomy"[TI] OR "transpedicular"[TI] OR "Halo"[TI] OR "Time Factors"[MeSH] OR "timing"[TI] OR "early"[TI] OR "delayed"[TI] OR "delay"[TI] OR "delays"[TI] OR "priority"[TI] OR "priorities"[TI] OR "prioritisation"[TI] OR "prioritization"[TI] OR interrupted[TI] OR "interrupt*"[TI] OR "discontinued"[TI] OR "discontinuing"[TI] OR "stopped"[TI] OR "stopping"[TI]) AND ("human"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Human"[MeSH Terms]) NOT ("Osteoporosis"[MeSH] OR "Osteoporosis"[TI] OR "Osteoporotic"[TI] OR "Bone Density"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries/epidemiology"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord	565

	Injuries/nursing"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries/psychology"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries/rehabilitation"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Injuries/epidemiology"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Injuries/immunology"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Injuries/nursing"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Injuries/psychology"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Injuries/rehabilitation"[MeSH] OR "Spondylolisthesis"[MeSH] OR "Spinal Osteophytosis"[MeSH] OR "arthrotic"[TI] OR "arthrosis"[TI] OR "spondylosis"[TI] OR "spondylotic"[TI] OR "Intervertebral Disk Displacement"[MeSH] OR "syringomyelia"[TI] OR "Spinal Neoplasms"[MeSH] OR "cancer"[TW] OR "carcinoma"[TW] OR "metastatic"[TW] OR "Bladder, Neurogenic"[MeSH] OR "bladder"[TI] OR "rheumatoid"[TW] OR "Infant, Newborn"[MeSH] OR "Mice"[MeSH] OR "Rats"[MeSH] OR "Case Report"[MeSH]) AND ("1995"[Pdat] : "3000"[Pdat])	
12.05.2009	("Spinal Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Fractures"[Mesh] OR "spinal injury"[TI] OR "spinal injuries"[TI] OR "spine injury"[TI] OR "spine injuries"[TI]) AND ("Spinal Cord/surgery"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Fusion"[Mesh] OR spondylodesis[TI] OR "Laminectomy"[Mesh] OR "laminectomy"[TI] OR "transpedicular"[TI] OR "Halo"[TI] OR "Time Factors"[Mesh] OR "timing"[TI] OR "early"[TI] OR "delayed"[TI] OR "delay"[TI] OR "delays"[TI] OR "priority"[TI] OR "priorities"[TI] OR "prioritisation"[TI] OR "prioritization"[TI] OR interrupted[TI] OR "interrupt*" [TI] OR "discontinued"[TI] OR "discontinuing"[TI] OR "stopped"[TI] OR "stopping"[TI]) AND ("Humans"[Mesh] OR "Hominidae"[Mesh]) NOT ("Osteoporosis"[Mesh] OR "Osteoporosis"[TI] OR "Osteoporotic"[TI] OR "Bone Density"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries/psychology"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Cord Injuries/rehabilitation"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries/epidemiology"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries/immunology"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries/nursing"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries/psychology"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Injuries/rehabilitation"[Mesh] OR "Spondylolisthesis"[Mesh] OR "Spinal Osteophytosis"[Mesh] OR "arthrotic"[TI] OR "arthrosis"[TI] OR "spondylosis"[TI] OR "spondylotic"[TI] OR "Intervertebral Disk Displacement"[Mesh] OR "syringomyelia"[TI] OR "Spinal Neoplasms"[Mesh] OR "cancer"[TW] OR "carcinoma"[TW] OR "metastatic"[TW] OR "Urinary Bladder, Neurogenic"[Mesh] OR "bladder"[TI] OR "rheumatoid"[TW] OR "Infant, Newborn"[Mesh] OR "Mice"[Mesh] OR "Rats"[Mesh] OR "Case Reports "[Publication Type]) AND (2003/10/14"[EDAT] : "2009/05/12"[EDAT])	523

### 3.8 Obere Extremität

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie	Treffer
15.05.2009	("Upper Extremity/injuries"[Mesh] OR ("Amputation, Traumatic"[Mesh] AND "Upper Extremity"[Mesh]) OR ("Dislocations"[MeSH] AND "Upper Extremity"[Mesh]) OR "Humerus/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Humeral Fractures"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder Fractures"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder Dislocation"[MeSH] OR "Shoulder/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Radial Artery/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Brachial Artery/injuries"[MeSH] OR "Radial Nerve/injuries"[Mesh] OR "Ulnar Nerve/injuries"[Mesh] OR "Median Nerve/injuries"[Mesh]) AND "Multiple Trauma"[Mesh] AND "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] NOT (Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp]) AND	64



	("humans"[MeSH Terms] OR "hominidae"[MeSH Terms] OR "Humans"[MeSH Terms]) NOT ("Case Reports"[ptyp] OR Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp])	
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### 3.9 Hand

Zielgruppe	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer
Studien zu Handverletzungen beim Polytrauma	("multiple trauma"[MeSH Terms] OR "multiple injuries"[TW] OR "polytrauma"[TW]) AND ("hand injuries"[MeSH Terms] OR hand injuries[Text Word]) NOT "case report"[MeSH Terms]	45
Studien zum Management von Handverletzungen	("Dislocations"[MeSH] OR "Fractures, Bone"[Mesh] OR ("tendon injuries"[MeSH Terms] NOT "Tendon Injuries/rehabilitation"[MeSH]) OR "Amputation, Traumatic"[MeSH]) AND ("Hand Injuries"[MeSH] OR "hand"[TI] OR "Hands"[TI] OR "finger"[TI] OR "Fingers"[TI]) AND ("Time Factors"[MeSH] OR Clinical Trial[ptyp]) NOT "Case Reports"[ptyp]	277

### 3.10 Untere Extremität

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie in Medline (PubMed)	Treffer (dublettenbereinigt)
Juni 2009	"multiple trauma"[Medical Subject Headings(MeSH)] AND ("hip fractures"[MeSH] OR "femoral fractures"[MeSH] OR "tibial fractures"[MeSH] OR "fibula/injuries"[MeSH] OR "ankle injuries"[MeSH] OR „amputation“[MeSH] OR „amputation, traumatic“[MeSH] NOT „Case reports“ [Publication type])	591

### 3.11 Fuß

(siehe Schockraum)

### 3.12 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht

Datum der Suche	Suchstrategie (in Medlien via Pubmed)	Treffer
01.04.2009	("Head Injuries, Penetrating"[MeSH] OR "Facial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Head Injuries, Closed"[MeSH] OR "Optic Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Tooth Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Cranial Nerve Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Maxillofacial Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Mandibular Injuries"[MeSH] OR "Facial Injuries"[MeSH]) AND ("Multiple Trauma"[MeSH] OR "Triage"[MeSH] OR "Time Management"[MeSH]) NOT "Case Reports"[Publication Type]	279

### 3.13 Hals

(siehe Schockraum)

## Appendix B2: Evidenztabellen der einzelnen Kapitel Erstversion

### 1 Präklinik

#### 1.1 Einleitung

#### 1.2 Atemwegsmanagement, Beatmung und Notfallnarkose

Schlüsselempfehlung			GoR
1. Bei polytraumatisierten Patienten mit Apnoe oder Schnappatmung (Atemfrequenz < 6) sollen präklinisch eine Notfallnarkose, eine endotracheale Intubation und eine Beatmung durchgeführt werden.			A
Autor, Jahr, Design	n	Ergebnisse	EL
Bedjata et al. 2008, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Nolan et al. 2005, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Dunham et al. 2003, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
ATLS 2008, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
ETC 2009, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
PHTLS 2009, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Schlüsselempfehlung			GoR
2. Bei polytraumatisierten Patienten sollten bei folgenden Indikationen präklinisch eine Notfallnarkose, eine endotracheale Intubation und eine Beatmung durchgeführt werden (GoR B):			B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypoxie (SpO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 90 %) trotz Sauerstoffgabe und nach Ausschluss eines Spannungspneumothorax</li> <li>b) schweres SHT (GCS &lt; 9)</li> <li>c) traumaassoziierte hämodynamische Instabilität (RRsys &lt; 90 mmHg)</li> <li>d) schweres Thoraxtrauma mit respiratorischer Insuffizienz (Atemfrequenz &gt; 29)</li> </ul>			
Autor, Jahr, Design	n	Ergebnisse	EL
Stephens et al. 2009, retrospektive monozentrische Analyse eines Traumaregisters	6.088	Intubation in 1. h nach Aufnahme, zusätzliche 26,000 Patienten wurden innerhalb der ersten 24 intubiert. Von 6088 Patienten wurden 6008 erfolgreich orotracheal (98,7%) und 59 nasotracheal (0,97%) intubiert, 17 (0,28%) Patienten mussten koniotomiert werden und 4 (0,07%) erhielten eine Notfalltracheotomie. RSI in den Händen von erfahrenen Anästhesisten ist im innerklinischen Setting ein effektives Vorgehen. Kein Patient verstarb an der Intubation.	4
Sise et al. 2009, retrospektive monozentrische Analyse eines Traumaregisters	1.000	1.000 Traumpatienten (9,9% von 10.137) binnen 2 h nach Ankunft im Traumazentrum intubiert. Frühe Intubation 556 (55,6%, ISS 23) vs. späte Intubation 444 (44,4%, ISS 15; Bewusstseinsstörung 84,5%, Atemwegs-/Atemprobleme 4,7%, präoperatives Management 10,8%); Überlebensrate frühe vs. späte Intubation 75 vs. 96%, p<0,001, 0,7 vs. 0,2% chirurgischer Atemweg, 1,1% Aspiration unter Intubation, 0,5% orales Trauma → Frühe Intubation durch Anästhesisten ist sicher und effektiv, Schaffung eines chirurgischen Atemwege dabei sehr selten	2b

Arbabi et al. 2004, retrospektive Analyse eines Traumaregisters	4.317	3571 prähospital Intubationen und 746 ED Intubationen - ED-Intubationen vs. nicht-intubierte (OR 3,1, 95% CI: 2,1-4,5, p<0,0001) oder vs. prähospital intubierte (OR 3,0; 95% CI: 1,9-4,9, p<0,0001), prähospital intubierte vs. nicht-intubierte (OR: 1,1 95% CI: 0,7-1,9; p=0,6), prähospital Intubation war assoziiert mit niedrigerem Risiko für ein fatales Outcome im Vergleich zu ED-intubierten Patienten, erst in ED-intubierte Patienten hätten bereits prähospital intubiert werden müssen	2b
Bedjata et al. 2008, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Nolan et al. 2005, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Dunham et al. 2003, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
ATLS 2008, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
ETC 2009, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
Klemen et al. 2006, prospektive Kohortenstudie	114	60 Patienten durch Paramedics (Intubationsrate 3%, n=2, ISS 23) vs. 64 Patienten mit Intubation/ALS-Maßnahmen durch Notärzte (Intubationsrate 100%, n=64, ISS 24), on-scene-time nichtunterschiedlich (27 vs. 29 min, p=n.s.), signifikant bessere SaO <sub>2</sub> in der Notarztgruppe bei Ankunft in der Klinik, (86 vs. 96; p=0,04), RRsys signifikant besser (105 vs. 132 mmHg, p=0,03), Letalität nicht signifikant unterschiedlich (42% vs. 40%, p=0,76), aber Letalität in der Subgruppe GCS 6-8 (78 vs. 24%, p<0,01; OR 3,85, 95% CI: 1,84-6,38, p<0,001) signifikant besser.	4
Suominen et al. 2000, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	176	176 Kinder < 16 Jahre mit schwerem Schädel-Hirntrauma, Überleben war höher bei prähospital intubierten Kindern als bei Kindern, die erst im Traumazentrum intubiert wurden. Intubation beim schweren Schädel-Hirntrauma im Kindesalter kann das Überleben verbessern.	4
Frankel et al. 1997, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	134	TRISS basierte Analyse zum Überleben von prähospital und innerklinisch intubierten Patienten. TRISS kalkuliertes Überleben vs. tatsächliches Überleben betrug für die prähospital intubierten Patienten 2 vs. 11%. Prähospital Intubation kann daher von Vorteil sein.	4
Bernard et al. 2002, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	122	122 Patienten mit schwerem Schädel-Hirntrauma, Erfolgsrate 97%, Optimierung des systolischen Blutdrucks, der Sättigung und des endexpiratorischen Kohlendioxids.	4
Ruchholtz et al. 2002, retrospektive match-pair-Analyse aus dem DGU-Traumaregister	88	<u>Schweres Thoraxtrauma ohne respiratorische Insuffizienz : intubiert vs. nicht-intubiert: 44 Patienten pro Gruppe (Alter: 36 vs. 36 Jahre, ISS 29 vs. 29 Jahre, TRISS 95,2 vs. 95,3, alle GCS &gt;7, Prähospitalzeit 73 vs. 47 min, p&lt;0,05, Volumen in intubierten höher 3l vs. 1 l, Massivtransfusion 9 vs. 4, Notfalleingriffe 10 vs. 4), Lungenversagen 17 vs. 14, Nierenversagen 6 vs. 2, Kreislaufversagen 13 vs. 5, nur 2/44 der initial nicht intubierten wurden im weiteren Verlauf intubiert/beatmet, Ventilation 7 d in beiden Gruppen und ICU-Verweildauer mit 11 d gleich, Letalität</u>	3b

		<u>vergleichbar gleich.</u>	
PHTLS 2009, Traumakonzept	-	Traumakonzept mit Angabe von Intubationsindikationen	5
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
3. Notärztliches Personal soll regelmäßig in der Notfallnarkose, der endotrachealen Intubation und den alternativen Methoden zur Atemwegssicherung (Maskenbeatmung, supraglottische Atemwegshilfen, Notfallkoniotomie) trainiert werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Timmermann et al. 2007, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	-	84 Traumapatienten von insgesamt 149 Patienten. Endobronchiale Tubusfehlage bei 11 (13,1%) und ösophageale Fehllage bei 6 (7,1%) Patienten. Intubationskenntnisse und die Anwendung einer Kapnographie sind essentiell.	4
Konrad et al. 1998, prospektive Kohortenstudie	11	Darstellung einer klassischen Lernkurve zur endotrachealen Intubation. Die kumulative Erfolgswahrscheinlichkeit nach 20 innerklinischen Intubationen betrug 60% und nach 80 Intubationen 90%.	3b
Nolan et al. 2005, Leitlinie	-	Europäische Leitlinie zur kardiopulmonalen Reanimation mit einer Angabe zum Ausbildungsstand von Anwendern der endotrachealen Intubation.	5
Braun et al. 2004, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin mit Weiterbildungsinhalten für das Atemwegsmanagement	5
Berlac et al. 2008, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie der Scandinavianischen Gesellschaft für Anaesthesiologie zur prähospitalen Intubation mit Weiterbildungsinhalten für das Atemwegsmanagement	5
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
4. Bei der endotrachealen Intubation des Traumapatienten soll mit einem schwierigen Atemweg gerechnet werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Stephens et al. 2009, retrospektive monozentrische Analyse eines Traumaregisters	6.088	Von 6088 Traumapatienten mussten 17 (0,28%) Patienten koniotomiert und 4 (0,07%) notfalltracheotomiert werden. Patient verstarb im Rahmen des Atemwegsmanagement durch Anästhesisten.	4
Combes et al. 2006, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	1.442	122 (8,5%) von 1422 Patienten wiesen ein schweres Trauma auf. OR für schwierige Intubation beim Mittelgesichtsstrauma 1,9 (95% CI:1,0-3,9, p=0,05), unabhängiger Faktor der mit schwierigem Atemwegsmanagement assoziiert war: Mittelgesichtsstrauma OR 2,1 (95% CI:1,1-4,4, p=0,038)	3b
Timmermann et al. 2006, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	259	Ursachen des schwierigen Atemwegsmanagement % (n): Position des Patienten 48.8 (80), schwierige Laryngoskopie 42.7 (70), Sekret oder Aspiration 15.9 (26) traumatische Verletzungen (inkl. Blutungen/ Verbrennungen) 13.4 (22), technische Probleme 4.3 (7) andere Ursachen 7.3 (12), keine Angabe 6.1 (10) Aus einer Kohorte von 16559 prähospital versorgten Patienten waren 2850 Traumapatienten von denen 259 intubiert wurden: 2 Versuche in 3,9%, misslungen Intubation in 3,9%, schwieriger Atemweg in 18,2% (mehr als bei CPR mit 16,7% oder anderen Notfällen mit 9,8%).	3b

Thierbach et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	598	Von 598 Patienten waren 10% Traumapatienten, kumulativer Intubationserfolg nach 3. Versuchen bei 98,5%, in 1,5% war alternatives Atemwegsmanagement notwendig, Patienten mit schweren Traumata wiesen signifikant häufiger unerwünschte Ereignisse und Komplikationen als nichttraumatisierte Patienten auf (p=0,001). Bei 31,1% der traumatisierten Patienten wurde mindestens ein Ereignis dokumentiert. Auch die Anzahl der zur Intubation benötigten Versuche war bei traumatisierten Patienten signifikant erhöht (p=0,007).	2a
Helm et al. 2006, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	342	235 der 342 (68,7%) Patienten waren Traumapatienten, insgesamt gelang in 100% die endotracheale Intubation (1. Versuch 87,4%, 2 Versuch 11,1%, 3. Versuch 1,5%).	2b
Cogbill et al. 2008, retrospektive Analyse eines Traumaregisters	90	Patienten mit Mittelgesichtsverletzungen, Häufigkeit der Notfallkoniotomie 8% und Tracheotomie 6%.	4
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
5. Bei der Narkoseeinleitung und endotrachealen Intubation des polytraumatisierten Patienten sollen alternative Methoden zur Atemwegssicherung vorgehalten werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Thierbach et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	598	Von 598 Patienten waren 10% Traumapatienten, kumulativer Intubationserfolg nach 3. Versuchen bei 98,5%, in 1,5% war alternatives Atemwegsmanagement notwendig, Patienten mit schweren Traumata wiesen signifikant häufiger unerwünschte Ereignisse und Komplikationen als nichttraumatisierte Patienten auf (p=0,001). Bei 31,1% der traumatisierten Patienten wurde mindestens ein Ereignis dokumentiert. Auch die Anzahl der zur Intubation benötigten Versuche war bei traumatisierten Patienten signifikant erhöht (p=0,007).	2a
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
6. Die innerklinische endotracheale Intubation, Notfallnarkose und Beatmung sollen durch trainiertes und erfahrenes anästhesiologisches Personal durchgeführt werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Eich et al. 2009, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	82	82 von 2040 Kindern (36677 Notarzteinsätze in 8 Jahren insgesamt= Kinder und Erwachsene) mussten intubiert werden (4,0%); 58 davon durch Anästhesisten und 24 durch Nicht-Anästhesisten, Erfolgsrate von Anästhesisten war 98,3%, Zeitdauer bis zur erneuten Intubation eines Kinds 3 Jahre und eines Säuglings 13 Jahre	2a
Berlot et al. 2009, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	194	Bodengebundener (keine Ärzte, BLS-Maßnahmen) vs. Luftgestützter Rettungsdienst (HEMS, Anästhesisten, ALS-Maßnahmen) Letalität 25 vs. 21 %, p<0,05, Überleben mit keinem oder nur geringen neurologischen Schaden im bodengebundenen vs. luftgestützter Rettungsdienst 44 vs. 54, p<0,05, hochsignifikant mehr Maßnahmen in Luftrettungsgruppe-Gruppe (Intubation 92 vs. 36%, Thoraxdrainage 5 vs. 0%)	4
Stephens et al. 2009, retrospektive monozentrische	6.088	Von 6088 Patienten wurden 6008 erfolgreich orotracheal (98,7%) und 59 nasotracheal (0,97%)	4

Analyse eines Traumaregisters		intubiert, 17 (0,28%) Patienten mussten koniotomiert werden und 4 (0,07%) erhielten eine Notfalltracheotomie. RSI in den Händen von erfahrenen Anästhesisten ist im innerklinischen Setting ein effektives Vorgehen. Kein Patient verstarb an der Intubation.	
Sise et al. 2009, retrospektive monozentrische Analyse eines Traumaregisters	1.000	1.000 Traumpatienten (9,9% von 10.137) binnen 2 h nach Ankunft im Traumazentrum intubiert. Frühe Intubation 556 (55,6%, ISS 23) vs. späte Intubation 444 (44,4%, ISS 15; Bewusstseinsstörung 84,5%, Atemwegs-/Atemprobleme 4,7%, präoperatives Management 10,8%); Überlebensrate frühe vs. späte Intubation 75 vs. 96%, $p < 0,001$ , 0,7 vs. 0,2% chirurgischer Atemweg, 1,1% Aspiration unter Intubation, 0,5% orales Trauma. Frühe Intubation durch Anästhesisten ist sicher und effektiv, Schaffung eines chirurgischen Atemwege dabei sehr selten	2b
Timmermann et al. 2006, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	259	Aus einer Kohorte von 16559 prähospital versorgten Patienten waren 2850 Traumpatienten von denen 259 intubiert wurden: 2 Versuche in 3,9%, misslungen Intubation in 3,9%, Schwieriger Atemweg in 18,2% (mehr als CPR mit 16,7%, andere mit 9,8%), insgesamt sehr hohe Intubationserfolgsrate durch Anästhesisten von 98,0 %.	3b
Thierbach et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	598	Von 598 Patienten waren 10% Traumpatienten, Erfolgsrate der Intubation durch Anästhesisten in 3 Versuchen: 98,5%, in 1,5% alternatives Atemwegsmanagement, in 84,6% nur 1. Intubationsversuch notwendig.	2a
Helm et al. 2006, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	342	235 der 342 (68,7%) Patienten waren Traumpatienten, insgesamt gelang in 100% die endotracheale Intubation (1. Versuch 87,4%, 2 Versuch 11,1%, 3. Versuch 1,5%) in rein anästhesiologisch besetzten Luftrettungsmitteln.	2b
Albrecht et al. 2006, retrospektive Beobachtungsstudie	753	In 753 Patienten (von 13537 Notarzteinsätzen) wurde eine Intubation versucht, Anteil der Traumpatienten 350/753 (47.0%), insgesamt erfolgreich in 98,2% und erfolgreich bei Traumpatienten in 329/336 (97.9%).	3b
Tracy et al. 2006, retrospektive Analyse eines Traumaregisters	628	271 prähospital und 357 innerklinisch intubierte Patienten (niedrigere GCS [4 vs. 8, $p < 0,001$ ] und höherer ISS [25 vs. 22, $p < 0,007$ ], sonst keine Unterschiede in Demographie), kein höheres Risiko für die Entwicklung einer Pneumonie nach prähospitaler Intubation vs. innerklinischer Intubation - Krankenhausaufenthaltsdauer (153,7 vs. 15,8 d), Intensivaufenthaltsdauer (7,6 vs. 7,3 d), Beatmungstage 7,8 vs. 7,2 d, Letalität (31,7 vs. 28,2), Pneumonierate in beiden Gruppen nicht unterschiedlich	2b
Klemen et al. 2006, prospektive Kohortenstudie	114	60 Patienten durch Paramedics (Intubationsrate 3%, $n=2$ , ISS 23) vs. 64 Patienten mit Intubation/ALS-Maßnahmen durch Notärzte (Intubationsrate 100%, $n=64$ , ISS 24), on-scene-time nichtunterschiedlich (27 vs. 29 min, $p=n.s.$ ), signifikant bessere SaO <sub>2</sub> in der Notarztgruppe bei Ankunft in der Klinik, (86 vs. 96; $p=0,04$ ), RRsys signifikant besser (105 vs. 132 mmHg, $p=0,03$ ), Letalität nicht signifikant unterschiedlich (42% vs. 40%, $p=0,76$ ), aber Letalität in der Subgruppe GCS 6-8 (78 vs. 24%, $p < 0,01$ ; OR 3,85, 95% CI: 1,84-6,38, $p < 0,001$ ) signifikant besser.	4

<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
7. Zur Narkoseeinleitung, endotrachealen Intubation und Führung der Notfallnarkose soll der Patient mittels EKG, Blutdruckmessung, Pulsoxymetrie und Kapnographie überwacht werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Richtlinie DGAI 1997, Richtlinie	-	Richtlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin zur Ausstattung des anästhesiologischen Arbeitsplatzes.	5
Braun et al. 2004, Leitlinie	-	Leitlinie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin mit Weiterbildungsinhalten für das Atemwegsmanagement.	5
Timmermann et al. 2007, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	84	84 Traumapatienten (insgesamt 149) Endobronchiale Tubusfehlage bei 11 (13,1%) und ösophageale Fehllage bei 6 (7,1%) Patienten , Kapnographie ist essentiell	3b
Silvestri et al. 2005, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	153	93 Patienten wurden mit und 60 ohne Kapnographie beatmet, keine Fehlintubationen in Kapnographiegruppe und (14/60) 23.3% unerkannten Fehlintubationen in der Nicht-Kapnographiegruppe. Kapnographie ist essentiell zur Detektion einer Fehlintubation.	3b
Genzwürker et al. 2007, Strukturierte Standortabfrage	-	Kapnographie nur an 73,8% aller Notarztstandorte verfügbar. „...muss das Fehlen dieser Geräte an einem Drittel der Standorte in Baden-Württemberg in den Bereich eines Organisationsverschuldens gerückt werden“	4
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
8. Der polytraumatisierte Patient soll vor Narkoseeinleitung präoxygeniert werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Mort et al. 2005, nichtkontrollierte randomisierte Untersuchung	42	p <sub>a</sub> O <sub>2</sub> initial 67±20 mmHg mit Steigerung nach Präoxygenierung und 4 min auf 104±63 mmHg.	2b
Mort et al. 2009, nichtkontrollierte randomisierte Untersuchung	34	p <sub>a</sub> O <sub>2</sub> initial 62±15 mmHg mit Steigerung der Präoxygenierung nach 4 min auf 84±52 mmHg, danach bis zu insgesamt 8 min Präoxygenierung keine weitere Optimierung des paO <sub>2</sub> .	2b
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
9. Bei polytraumatisierten Patienten soll zur endotrachealen Intubation eine Notfallnarkose aufgrund der meist fehlenden Nüchternheit und des Aspirationsrisikos als Rapid Sequence Induction durchgeführt werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Klemen et al. 2006, prospektive Kohortenstudie	114	60 Patienten durch Paramedics (Intubationsrate 3%, n=2, ISS 23) vs. 64 Patienten mit Intubation/ALS-Maßnahmen durch Notärzte (Intubationsrate 100%, n=64, ISS 24), on-scene-time nichtunterschiedlich (27 vs. 29 min, p=n.s.), signifikant bessere SaO <sub>2</sub> in der Notarztgruppe bei Ankunft in der Klinik, (86 vs. 96; p=0,04), RRsys signifikant besser (105 vs. 132 mmHg, p=0,03), Letalität nicht signifikant unterschiedlich (42% vs. 40%, p=0,76), aber Letalität in der Subgruppe GCS 6-8 (78 vs. 24%, p<0,01; OR 3,85, 95%CI: 1,84-6,38, p<0,001) signifikant besser.	4
Wang et al. 2006, multizentrische prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	1.941	Intubationen bei 1.272 (65,5%) Patienten im Herz-Kreislaufstillstand, bei 463 (23,9%) Patienten ohne Herz-Kreislaufstillstand ohne Medikamentengabe, bei 126 (6,5%) Patienten ohne Herz-Kreislaufstillstand unter	1b

		Sedierung und bei 80 (4,1%) Patienten ohne Herzkreislaufstillstand mittels Rapid Sequence Induction (RSI) unter Verwendung eines Hypnotikums und eines Muskelrelaxanz. Kumulative Erfolgsrate während des 1., 2. und 3. Intubationsversuches lag bei Patienten mit Herzkreislaufstillstand bei 70%, 85% und 90% und bei Patienten mit einer intakten Kreislauffunktion ohne Medikamente bei 58%, 69% und 73%, unter Sedierung bei 44%, 63% und 75% und mit RSI bei 56%, 81% und 91%.	
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
10. Etomidat als Einleitungshypnotikum sollte aufgrund der assoziierten Nebenwirkungen auf die Nebennierenfunktion vermieden werden (Ketamin stellt hier meistens eine gute Alternative dar).			B
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Warner et al. 2009, retrospektive Analyse	94	59 Patienten erhielten kein Etomidat vs. 35 Patienten die Etomidat erhielten, alle hypotensive Traumapatienten: Multivariates Outcome: Ausbildung von ARDS aOR 3,86 (95% CI: 1,24-12,0, p=0,02) und MODS aOR 3,69 (95% CI: 1,21-11,4, p=0,02) nach Etomidat größer als nicht-Etomidat	4
Cotton et al. 2008, retrospektive Analyse eines Traumaregisters	137	Etomidat zeigte sich als modifizierbarer Risikofaktor für die Entwicklung einer Adrenalinsuffizienz bei kritisch kranken Traumapatienten	2b
Hildreth et al. 2008, prospektive randomisierte Studie	30	Einleitung mittels Etomidat/Succinylcholin oder Fentanyl/ Midazolam/Succinylcholin. Baseline Serumkortisolkonzentration wurde vor Narkoseeinleitung abgenommen, ACTH-Test durchgeführt. n=18 Patienten der mit Etomidat eingeleiteten Gruppe zeigten keine signifikante Unterschiede zu den 12 mit Fentanyl/Midazolam behandelnden Patienten bezüglich der Patientencharakteristika (Alter: 42±25 vs. 44±20 Jahre, p=0,802; Injury Severity Score: 27±10 vs. 20±11, p=0,105, Baseline Serumkortisolkonzentration: 31±12 vs. 27±10 µg/dl, p=0,321). Die mit Etomidat behandelten Patienten zeigten bezüglich der Serumkortisolkonzentration einen geringeren Anstieg nach dem ACTH-Test im Vergleich zu den mit Fentanyl/Midazolam behandelten Patienten (4,2±4,9 µg/dl vs. 11,2±6,1 µg/dl, p<0,001). Die mit Etomidat behandelten Patienten wiesen eine längere Intensivaufenthaltsdauer (8 vs. 3 d, p=0,011), eine längere Beatmungsdauer (6,3 vs. 1,5 d, p=0,007) und eine längere Krankenhausbehandlungsdauer (14 vs. 6 d, p=0,007) auf. Zwei Traumapatienten in diesem Studienkollektiv verstarben, beide waren mit Etomidat behandelt worden.	1b
Jabre et al. 2009, RCT	469	Etomidat vs. Ketamin bei Notfallintubation. Nebenniereninsuffizienz bei Etomidat 86% und bei Ketamin 48%, p<0,0001. 28-Tage-Letalität in der Etomidatgruppe 35% vs. 31% in Ketamingruppe, aber möglicherweise underpowered. Vergleichbare Intubationsbedingungen.	1b
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
11. Zur endotrachealen Intubation sollte die Manuelle In-Line-Stabilisation unter temporärer Aufhebung der Immobilisation mittels HWS-Immobilisationsschiene durchgeführt werden.			B
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>



Santoni et al. 2009, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	9	Mit Manueller In-Line-Stabilisierung (MILS) war die Visualization der Glottisebene bei 6 Patienten erschwert, die Intubation misslang in 2 der 6 Patienten, signifikant größerer Druck (717 vs. 363 mmHg, $p=0,023$ ) bei MILS, Potential zur pathologischen karniocervicalen Bewegung	3b
Manoach et al. 2007, Systematisches Review	-	Darstellung von Vor- und Nachteilen der MILS bei der Intubation des potentiell HWS-verletzten Patienten.	5
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
12. Nach mehr als 3 Intubationsversuchen sollen alternative Methoden zur Beatmung bzw. Atemwegssicherung in Betracht gezogen werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Mort et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	2.833	Zunahme atemwegsassoziierter Komplikationen bei mehr als 2 Laryngoskopieversuchen ( $\leq 2$ vs. $>2$ Intubationsversuche): Hypoxie (11,8% vs. 70%), Regurgitation von Mageninhalt (1,9% vs. 22%), Aspiration von Mageninhalt (0,8% vs. 13%), Bradykardie (1,6% vs. 21%), und Herzkreislaufstillstand (0,7% vs. 11%; $p<0,001$ ).	3b
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
13. Beim endotracheal intubierten und narkotisierten Traumapatienten soll eine Normoventilation durchgeführt werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Caulfield et al. 2009, retrospective Beobachtungsstudie	100	65 Patienten erreichten ein $etCO_2 > 29$ mmHg (Letalität 29%) bei Klinikankunft, 35 Patienten hatten $<30$ mmHg (Letalität 46%), OR 0,49 (95%-CI: 0,1-1,1, $p=0,10$ )	3b
Warner et al. 2007, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	492	Nur 155 von 492 Patienten waren bei Schockraumaufnahme normoventiliert ( $paCO_2$ 30-35 mmHg). 80 (16,3%) Patienten waren hypokapnisch ( $paCO_2 < 30$ mmHg), 188 Patienten (38,2%) leicht hyperkapnisch ( $paCO_2$ 36-45 mmHg) und 69 Patienten (14,0%) schwer hyperkapnisch ( $paCO_2 > 45$ mmHg). Verletzungsschwere der schwer hyperkapnischen Patienten ( $paCO_2 > 45$ mmHg) deutlich höher, ebenso wiesen diese Patienten signifikant häufiger eine Hypoxie, Azidose oder Hypotension im Vergleich zu den anderen drei Gruppen auf. Letalität prähospital intubierter und beatmeter Traumapatienten (sowohl mit also auch ohne SHT) konnte durch eine Normoventilation gesenkt werden (OR: 0,57, 95%-CI: 0,33-0,99). Patienten mit isoliertem SHT profitierten noch deutlicher von einer Normoventilation (OR: 0,31, CI: 0,31-0,96).	2a
Warner et al. 2008, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	547	Alle Traumapatienten und vor allem Patienten mit schwerem SHT profitierten von einer $paCO_2$ -gesteuerten Ventilation (OR: 0,33, CI 0,16-0,75). Es besteht ein signifikanten Überlebensvorteil, wenn der $paCO_2$ bereits bei Schockraumaufnahme zwischen 30-39 mmHg beträgt (OR 0,32, CI: 0,14-0,75). Bei Patienten, deren $paCO_2$ erst im Laufe des Schockraumaufenthalts in den Zielbereich gebracht werden konnte, fand sich eine Tendenz hin zu einer geringeren Letalität (OR 0,48, CI: 0,21-1,09). Diejenigen Traumapatienten, die zunächst einen	4

		paCO <sub>2</sub> von 30-39 mmHg aufwiesen, aber während ihres Aufenthaltes im Schockraum dann hypo- (paCO <sub>2</sub> 39 mmHg) oder hyperventiliert (paCO <sub>2</sub> <30 mmHg) wurden bzw. nie in die Zielvorgabe eines paCO <sub>2</sub> von 30-39 mmHg eintraten, zeigten ein deutlich schlechteres Überleben.	
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
14. Eine Kapnometrie/-graphie soll präklinisch bzw. innerklinisch im Rahmen der endotrachealen Intubation zur Tubuslagekontrolle und danach zur Dislokation- und Beatmungskontrolle angewendet werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Gries et al. 2008, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	58	Bei 58 Patienten wurde in 5,1 %, die vor Ankunft des Hubschraubernotarztes durch bodengebundenen Rettungsdienst-/Notarztpersonal intubiert wurden eine ösophageale Fehlintonation festgestellt und korrigiert. Kapnographie ist zur Detektion wichtig.	2a
Genzwürker et al. 2008, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	375	4 Fehlintonationen = 1,1% aller Schockraumpatienten (2 x Trauma, 1 x intracerebrale Blutung, 1 x kardiopulmonale Reanimation), Kapnographie in nur 3 Fällen prähospital vorhanden und nur einmal benutzt mit Fehlinterpretation; von 4 fehlintonierten Patienten überlebte 1 Patient und 3 verstarben	4
Timmermann et al. 2007, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	84	84 Traumapatienten (von insgesamt 149 Patienten) endobronchiale Tubusfehlage bei 11 (13,1%) und ösophageale Fehllage bei 6 (7,1%) Patienten. Kapnographie ist essentiell zur Detektion einer Fehlintonation.	3b
Silvestri et al. 2005, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	153	93 Patienten wurden mit und 60 ohne Kapnographie beatmet, keine Fehlintonationen in Kapnographiegruppe und (14/60) 23.3% unerkannten Fehlintonationen in der Nicht-Kapnographiegruppe. Kapnographie ist essentiell zur Detektion einer Fehlintonation.	3b
Gremec et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	81	58 Patienten mit schweren Schädel-Hirntrauma, 6 Patienten mit Mittelgesichtstrauma, 17 Polytraumata. Kapnographie: Sensitivität 100% und Spezifität 100% und damit signifikant besser als Auskultation (Sensitivität 94% und Spezifität 66%), p<0,01. Kapnographie ist essentiell zur Detektion einer Fehlintonation und für Tubuslagekontrolle.	3b
Thierbach et al. 2004, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	598	Von 598 Patienten waren 10% Traumapatienten. Rate an ösophagealen Fehlintonationen durch nicht-ärztliches Personal oder Ärzte vor Ankunft des NA lag bei 3,2%.	2a
Helm et al. 2002, prospektive randomisierte kontrollierte Untersuchung (RCT)	97	Kapnographisch überwachte Patienten hatten eine signifikant höhere Rate an Normoventilation (63,2 vs. 20%, p<0,0001) und signifikant weniger Hypoventilationen (5,3 vs. 37,5%, p<0,0001) als nicht-kapnographisch mittels einer 10er-Regel beatmeten Patienten. Kapnographie ist zur Kontrolle der Beatmungsqualität essentiell.	1a
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
15. Innerklinisch soll bei der Narkoseeinleitung und endotrachealen Intubation eine Fiberoptik als Alternative verfügbar sein.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Heidegger et al. 2005, Leitlinie	5	Leitlinie zum schwierigem Atemwegsmanagement	-

Henderson et al. 2004, Leitlinie	5	Leitlinie zum schwierigem Atemwegsmanagement	-
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
16. Bei erwartet schwieriger Narkoseeinleitung und/oder endotrachealer Intubation soll innerklinisch ein anästhesiologischer Facharzt diese Verfahren durchführen bzw. supervisionieren, wenn dies keine Verzögerung einer sofort lebensrettenden Maßnahme bedingt. Es soll durch geeignete Maßnahmen sichergestellt werden, dass ein anästhesiologischer Facharzt im Regelfall rechtzeitig vor Ort ist.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Schmidt et al. 2008, prospektive Kohortenstudie	322	Bei Anwesenheit eines anästhesiologischen Oberarztes fand sich signifikant weniger Komplikationen (6,1 vs. 21,7%, $p < 0,0001$ ). Kein Unterschied fand sich in den beatmungsfreien Tagen und der 30-Tage-Letalität.	4
<b>Schlüsselempfehlung</b>			<b>GoR</b>
17. Ab der Schockraumphase soll die Beatmung durch engmaschige arterielle Blutgasanalysen kontrolliert und gesteuert werden.			A
<b>Autor, Jahr, Design</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Ergebnisse</b>	<b>EL</b>
Warner et al. 2008, prospektive Beobachtungsstudie	547	Alle Traumatpatienten und vor allem Patienten mit schwerem SHT profitierten von einer $\text{paCO}_2$ -gesteuerten Ventilation (OR: 0,33, CI 0,16-0,75). Es besteht ein signifikanten Überlebensvorteil, wenn der $\text{paCO}_2$ bereits bei Schockraumaufnahme zwischen 30-39 mmHg beträgt (OR 0,32, CI: 0,14-0,75). Bei Patienten, deren $\text{paCO}_2$ erst im Laufe des Schockraumaufenthalts in den Zielbereich gebracht werden konnte, fand sich eine Tendenz hin zu einer geringeren Letalität (OR 0,48, CI: 0,21-1,09). Diejenigen Traumatpatienten, die zunächst einen $\text{paCO}_2$ von 30-39 mmHg aufwiesen, aber während ihres Aufenthaltes im Schockraum dann hypo- ( $\text{paCO}_2 > 39$ mmHg) oder hyperventiliert ( $\text{paCO}_2 < 30$ mmHg) wurden bzw. nie in die Zielvorgabe eines $\text{paCO}_2$ von 30-39 mmHg eintraten, zeigten ein deutlich schlechteres Überleben. Vom $\text{petCO}_2$ darf nicht uneingeschränkt auf den $\text{paCO}_2$ rückgeschlossen werden, daher ist BGA essentiell.	4
Warner et al. 2007, retrospektive Kohortenstudie	492	Nur 155 von 492 Patienten waren bei Schockraumaufnahme normoventiliert ( $\text{paCO}_2$ 30-35 mmHg). 80 (16,3%) Patienten waren hypokapnisch ( $\text{paCO}_2 < 30$ mmHg), 188 Patienten (38,2%) leicht hyperkapnisch ( $\text{paCO}_2$ 36-45 mmHg) und 69 Patienten (14,0%) schwer hyperkapnisch ( $\text{paCO}_2 > 45$ mmHg). Verletzungsschwere der schwer hyperkapnischen Patienten ( $\text{paCO}_2 > 45$ mmHg) deutlich höher, ebenso wiesen diese Patienten signifikant häufiger eine Hypoxie, Azidose oder Hypotension im Vergleich zu den anderen drei Gruppen auf. Letalität prähospital intubierter und beatmeter Traumatpatienten (sowohl mit also auch ohne SHT) konnte durch eine Normoventilation gesenkt werden (OR: 0,57, 95%-CI: 0,33-0,99). Patienten mit isoliertem SHT profitierten noch deutlicher von einer Normoventilation (OR: 0,31, CI: 0,31-0,96).	2a
Lee et al. 2009, prospektive Kohortenstudie	66	Bei hoher Verletzungsschwere gemäß ISS, Hypotension, schwerem Thoraxtrauma und metabolischer Azidose zeigte sich ein größer Unterschied zwischen $\text{etCO}_2$ und $\text{paCO}_2$ , Concordance $\text{paCO}_2$ and $\text{etCO}_2$ : 77,3%	2a

GoR = Grade of Recommendation; EL = Evidence Level; n = Patientenzahl

**1.3 Volumentherapie**

Studie	LoE	Patientenkollektiv	Mortalität mit Volumentherapie	Mortalität ohne Volumentherapie
Turner et al. 2000 [8]	1b	Polytraumapatienten (n = 1.309)	10,4 %	9,8 %
Bickell et al. 1994 [3]	2b	Patienten mit penetrierendem Thoraxtrauma (n = 1.069)	38 %	30 %

Autor	Jahr	Design	Kategorie	EL	Fallzahl
Holte	2007	RCT	Therapie	1b	48
Button	2002	RCT	Therapie	1b	110
Roberts	2002	Metaanalyse		1a	-
Kwan	2004	Metaanalyse		1a	
Turner	2000	RCT		1b	1309
Martin	1992	RCT		1b	300
Morton	1992	RCT		1b	300
Yaghoubian	2007	Prospektive Studie		2a	149
Balogh	2003	Prospektive Studie		2a	156
Sampalis	1997	Prospektive Studie		2a	217
Bickell	1994	Prospektive Studie		2b	598
Bickell	1994	Prospektive Studie		2b	1069
Samplis	1994	Prospektive Studie		2a	576
Fleming	1992	Prospektive Studie		2a	77
Buchman	1991	Prospektive Studie		2a	33
Singbartl	1985	Prospektive Studie		2a	147
Gebhard	2000	Retrospektive Studie		3a	69
Pace	1999	Retrospektive Studie		3a	290
Dalton	1995	Retrospektive Studie		3a	235
Teach	1995	Retrospektive		3a	52

		Studie			
Roberts	2006	Retrospektive Studie		4	-
Regel	1996	Retrospektive Studie		4	1223
Nolan	2001	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Trunkey	2001	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Holm	2000	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	2000	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Pargger	2000	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Guzman	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Henry	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Hyde	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Nolan	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Adams	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kröll	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Shah	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Conte	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Conte	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Rossi	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Dries	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Hamilton	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Marzi	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Marzi	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Pflederer	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Shoemaker	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Banerjee	1994	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Jacobs	1994	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Civil	1993	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Pollack	1993	Expertenmeinung		5	-

Giesecke	1990	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Giesecke	1990	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Bickell	1989	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kalbe	1988	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Denliy	1987	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Brinkmeyer	1983	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Krome	1983	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Levison	1982	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Zellner	1980	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Varicoda	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	40
Girolami	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	40
Krausz	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	65
Novak	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	24
Riddez	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	8
Soucy	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	43
Remmers	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	
Riddez	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	32
Krausz	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	25
Lilly	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	20
Holmes	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	21
Wang	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	
Sindlinger	1993	Tierexperimentell		5	45
Bickell	1991	Tierexperimentell		5	16

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Bunn	2008	Metaanalyse		1a	4375
Gandhi	2007	RCT		1b	100
Langeron	2001	RCT		1b	100
Perel	2007	Metaanalyse		1a	7754
Roberts	2004	Metaanalyse		1a	7576

SAFE	2004	RCT		1b	6997
Bunn	2004	Metaanalyse		1a	3311
Choi	1999	RCT		1b	
Hankeln	1990	RCT		1b	40
Velanovich	1989	RCT		1b	
ANZICS Clinical Trial Group	2007	Prospektive Studie		2a	460
Rhee	2000	Prospektive Studie		2b	10
Trimmel	1995	Prospektive Studie		2b	15
Scalea	1994	Prospektive Studie		2b	30
Nagy	1993	Prospektive Studie		2b	41
Stockwell	1992	Prospektive Studie		2a	475
Hankeln	1988	Prospektive Studie		2b	20
Kaufman	1986	Prospektive Studie		2b	26
McCartney	1986	Prospektive Studie		2b	31
Shatney	1983	Prospektive Studie		2b	72
Shoemaker	1981	Prospektive Studie		2a	600
Shah	1977	Prospektive Studie		2b	20
Celik	2001	Retrospektive Studie		3a	21
Appel	1981	Retrospektive Studie		3a	211
Healey	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	31
Brummel- Ziedins	2006	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Protherae	2001	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Pargger	2000	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Nolan	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Wuschke	1999	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Adams	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Schierhout	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-

Conte	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Huskisson	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kroll	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Marzi	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Cann	1995	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Schwanz- mann	1993	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Bisonni	1991	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Moss	1988	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Brinkmeyer	1983	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Rig	1977	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Shires	1977	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Gibson	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	
Marx	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	25
Raum	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	20
Raum	2002	Tierexperimentell		5	20
Krausz	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	55
Wu	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	
Janrar	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	14
Krausz	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	58
Deb	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	35
Healey	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	31
Schmand	1995	Tierexperimentell		5	36
Bickell	1994	Tierexperimentell		5	18
Bickell	1991	Tierexperimentell		5	16
Taif	1991	Tierexperimentell		5	43
Coran	1971	Tierexperimentell		5	12
Bane	1967	Tierexperimentell		5	18
Ballinger	1966	Tierexperimentell		5	100
Dillon	1966	Tierexperimentell		5	27



Shires	1964	Tierexperimentell		5	45
<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Ghafari	2008	RCT		1b	60
Bulger	2007	RCT		1b	82
Bulger	2008	RCT		1b	209
Cooper	2004	RCT		1b	229
Alpar	2004	RCT		1b	186
Wade	2003	RCT		1b	230
Bunn	2004	Metaanalyse		1a	869
Mustafa	2002	RCT		1b	40
Mols	1999	RCT		1b	35
Shackford	1998	RCT		1b	34
Sobczynski	1997	RCT		1b	50
Wade	1997	Metaanalyse		1a	
Brock	1995	RCT		1b	21
Ellinger	1995	RCT		1b	40
Görtz	1995	RCT		1b	26
Vassar	1993	RCT		1b	258
Vassar	1993	RCT		1b	194
Mattox	1991	RCT		1b	422
Vassar	1991	RCT		1b	166
Shackford	1983	RCT		1b	85
Angle	2000	Prospektive Studie		2b	11
Schwarz	1998	Prospektive Studie		2b	9
Härtl	1997	Prospektive Studie		2b	6
Wade	1997	Prospektive Studie		2b	223
Christ	1992	Prospektive Studie		2b	12
Weinstabl	1992	Prospektive Studie		2b	13

Bowser-Wallace	1986	Prospektive Studie		2b	38
Fischer	1995	Retrospektive Studie		3b	5
Bowser	1983	Retrospektive Studie		3b	39
Reynolds	2007	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Coimbra	2005	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Frey	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1998	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Conte	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1997	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Hauke	1996	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Krausz	1995	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1995	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Strecke	1995	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Heath	1994	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1992	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier	1991	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Frey	1989	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Rocha e Silva	1989	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Monato	1980	Expertenmeinung		5	-
Kreimeier		Expertenmeinung		5	-
Chiara	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	32
Deitch	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	30
Matsuoka	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	120
Pascual	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	32
Wade	2003	Tierexperimentell		5	
Assalia	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	
Tølløfgrud	2001	Tierexperimentell		5	5
Elgio	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	12

Shields	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	32
Oi	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	24
Zallen	2000	Tierexperimentell		5	
Corso	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	22
Doucet	1999	Tierexperimentell		5	
Angle	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	
Ogino	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	12
Rhee	1998	Tierexperimentell		5	23
Anderson	1997	Tierexperimentell		5	23
Coimbra	1997	Tierexperimentell		5	37
Härtl	1997	Tierexperimentell		5	19
Schertel	1997	Tierexperimentell		5	15
Shackford	1997	Tierexperimentell		5	
Coimbra	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	14
Erbil	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	70
Fischer	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	6
Kempski	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	20
Kempski	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	30
Matsuoka	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	30
Waschke	1996	Tierexperimentell		5	
Rocha e Silva	1993	Tierexperimentell		5	80
Bickell	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	24
Krausz	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	75
Krausz	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	33
Tokyay	1992	Tierexperimentell		5	16
Kreimeier	1991	Tierexperimentell		5	24
Gross	1990	Tierexperimentell		5	60
Rocha e Silva	1990	Tierexperimentell		5	50
Chudnofsky	1989	Tierexperimentell		5	26

Gross	1989	Tierexperimentell		5	29
Rabinovici	1989	Tierexperimentell		5	50
Velajco	1989	Tierexperimentell		5	36
Kramer	1986	Tierexperimentell		5	14
Maningas	1986	Tierexperimentell		5	
Bowse – Wallace	1985	Tierexperimentell		5	60
Smith	1985	Tierexperimentell		5	18
Velasco	1980	Tierexperimentell		5	44
Angle		Tierexperimentell		5	
Saetzler		Tierexperimentell		5	12
Sätzler		Tierexperimentell		5	

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Dickinson	2000	Review	Cochrane	1a	1202
Taylor	1988	Review	klinisch	3a	60
Christensen	1986	Review	klinisch	3b	82

#### 1.4 Thorax

<b>Studie</b>	<b>LoE</b>	<b>Patientenkollektiv</b>	<b>Sensitivität</b>	<b>Spezifität</b>
Hirshberg et al. 1988 [9]	1	Spitzes Trauma (n = 51)	96 %	93 %
Wormland et al. 1989 [10]	3	Spitzes Trauma (n = 200)	73,3 %	98,6 %
Thomson et al. 1990 [11]	1	Spitzes Trauma (n = 102)	96 %	94 %
Chen et al. 1997 [12]	3	Spitzes Trauma (n = 118)	58 %	98 %
Chen et al. 1998 [13]	1	Überwiegend stumpfes Trauma (n = 148)	84 %	97 %
Bokhari et al. 2002 [14]	2	Stumpfes Trauma (n = 523)	100 %	99,8 %
Bokhari et al. 2002 [14]	2	Spitzes Trauma (n = 153)	50 %	100 %

<b>Studie</b>	<b>LoE</b>	<b>Patientenkollektiv</b>	<b>Sensitivität</b>	<b>Spezifität</b>
Wormland et al. 1989 [10]	3	Spitzes Trauma (n = 200 Patienten)	75,6 %	84,1 %
Hing et al. 2001 [15]	4	Spitzes Trauma (n = 153 Patienten)	72,7 %	95,5 %
Bokhari et al. 2002 [14]	2	Stumpfes Trauma (n = 523 Patienten)	42,8 %	99,6 %
Bokhari et al. 2002 [14]	2	Spitzes Trauma (n = 153 Patienten)	31,8 %	99,2 %

Studie	LoE	Patientenkollektiv	Sensitivität	Spezifität
Bokhari et al., 2002 [14]	2	Stumpfes Trauma (n = 523 Patienten)	57,1 %	78,6 %
Bokhari et al., 2002 [14]	2	Spitzes Trauma (n = 153 Patienten)	25,0 %	91,5 %

Studie	Inzidenz Pneumothorax (radiologische Diagnostik ohne CT)
Blostein et al. 1997 [16]	25 % der Thoraxtraumen
Demartines et al. 1990 [17]	8,9 % der Thoraxtraumen
Di Bartolomeo et al. 2001 [18]	21 % aller Schwerverletzten
Gaillard et al. 1990 [19]	41 % der Thoraxtraumen
Trupka et al. 1997 [20]	17 % der Thoraxtraumen

Komplikation	Nur präklinische Pleuradrainagen *	Nur klinische Pleuradrainagen *
Subkutane Fehllagen	2,53 % (1,55–3,33 %) n = 730, 9 Studien [17, 21-28]	0,39 % (0,08–1,13 %) n = 772, 6 Studien [28-33]
Intrapulmonale Fehllagen	1,37 % (0,63–2,58 %) n = 657, 7 Studien [17, 21-26]	0,63 % (0,27–1,23 %) n = 1.275, 7 Studien [29-35]
Intraabdominelle Fehllagen	0,87 % (0,32–1,88 %) n = 690, 8 Studien [17, 21-27]	0,73 % (0,29–1,50 %) n = 956, 5 Studien [30-33, 35]
Infektionen (Pleuraempyem)	0,55 % (0,11–1,59 %) n = 550, 5 Studien [17, 21, 25, 26, 28]	1,74 % (1,47–2,05 %) n = 8.102, 13 Studien [28-30, 32, 34-37] [33, 38-41]
* Mittelwerte aus der einfachen Summation aus Studien, in denen die jeweiligen Komplikationen angegeben waren (Konfidenzintervall in Klammern)		

Autor	N	SC	IP	IA	PE	FF	PO	Technik	Ort	QF	Besonderheiten
Baldt et al. [26]	77	2,6 %	6,4 %	0	3,9	21 % *	k. A.	Trokar u. stumpf	PRÄ	NA	Fehllagen: Trokarteknik: 29 %; stumpfe Technik: 19 %
Barton et al. [21]	207	1,2 %	0	1,2 % §	0	14,2 %	MAL	k. A.	PRÄ	Flight nurse	
Bailey et al. [30]	57	0	0	0	1,8 %	k. A.	MAL	stumpf	ED ICU	EDP	
Bergaminelli et al. [29]	191	1,0 %	0,6 %	k. A.	2,6 %	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	
Chan et al. [36]	373	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	1,1 %	15 % *	k. A.	k. A.	ED, OR, Station	CHIR EDP	Komplik.: ED: 14 % OP: 9 % Station: 25 %
Curtin [31]	66	0	1,5 %	4,5 %	k. A.	18 % *	k. A.	k. A.	ED	CHIR	
Daly et al. [32]	164	0,6 %	0,6 %	0,6 %	1,2 %	k. A.	MAL	stumpf	ED, ICU, OR	CHIR	
David et al. [23]	52	4 %	2 %	2 %	k. A.	k. A.	MAL	Trokar	PRÄ	NA	
Demartines et al. [42]	90	5,4 %	0	0	0	18,9 % *	k. A.	k. A.	PRÄ	NA	
Eddy et al. [38]	117	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	5 %	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	ED	CHIR	
Etoch et al. [37]	599	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	1,8 %	9,8 % *	k. A.	k. A.	ED, ICU u. a.	CHIR EDP	Komplikationen: Chirurgen: 6 % ED physicians: 13 %
Heim et al. [43]	40	0	5 %	0	k. A.	45 % *	k. A.	k. A.	PRÄ, ED	NA, CHIR	
Helling et al. [39]	216	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	3 %	k. A.	MAL	stumpf	ER, OP, ICU	k. A.	Komplikationen: ED: 37 %  OP/ICU: 34 %
Lechleutner et	44	4,5 %	4,5 %	2,3 % §	k. A.	k. A.	MAL	Trokar	PRÄ	NA	

al. [22]											
Mandal et al. [40]	5.474	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	1,6 %	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	Klinik	k. A.	
Millikan et al. [35]	447	k. A.	0,25 %	0,75 %	2,4 %	k. A.	MAL	stumpf	ED	CHIR, EDP	
Peters et al. [27]	33	9 %	21 % <sup>#</sup>	3 %	k. A.	12 % <sup>*</sup>	k. A.	k. A.	PRÄ	NA	

<b>Autor</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>FF</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>Technik</b>	<b>Ort</b>	<b>QF</b>	<b>Besonderheiten</b>
Schmidt et al. [25]	76	1,3 %	0	0	0	5,2 % <sup>*</sup>	MAL	stumpf	PRÄ	NA (CHIR)	
Schöchl et al. [24]	111	2,7 %	1 %	1 %	k. A.	k. A.	MAL	Trokar	PRÄ	NA	
Sriussadaporn et al. [41]	42	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	3 %	k. A.	k. A.	k. A.	Klinik	k. A.	

<sup>\*</sup> Zusätzliche Pleuradrainage erforderlich; <sup>#</sup> möglicherweise falsche CT-Deutung; <sup>§</sup> bei Zwerchfellruptur

SC, subkutane Fehllage; IP, intrapulmonale Fehllage; IA, intraabdominelle Fehllage; PE, Pleuraempyem; FF, Fehlfunktion; PO, Punktionsort; QF, Qualifikation des Therapeuten; k. A., keine Angaben; PTX, Pneumothorax; HTX, Hämatothorax; PRÄ, präklinisch; ED, emergency department; ICU, Intensivstation; OP, Operationsaal; NA, Notarzt; CHIR, Chirurg; EDP, emergency department physicians; MAL, mittlere bis vordere Axillarlinie; MCL, Mediklavikularlinie

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Ahmed	1995	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	24
Ahmed-Nusrath	2007	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Ali	1995	Tierexperiment	Therapie	5	-
Altman	2001	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Andrabi	2007	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Andrivet*	1995	Prospektiv	Therapie (Spontanpneumothorax)	4	96
Argall	2003	System. Review	Komplikation, Technik	1	-
ATLS	1997	Expertenmeinung	Diagnostik	5	-
Aufmkolk	2003	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	4	2392
Aylwin	2008	Prospektiv	Therapie, Komplikation	3	91
Baldt	1995	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	77
Ball	2007	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	2	76
Barak	2003	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Barton	1999	Tierexperiment	Diagnostik	5	-
Barton	1995	Retrospektiv	Therapie	2	207
Barton	1995	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	4	207
Bailey	2000	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	57
Bayne	1982	Tierexperiment	Therapie, Komplikation	5	-
Beall	1968	Fallserie	Technik	4	
Behnia	2004	Kasuistik	Technik, Komplikation	5	1
Bell	2001	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Ben Zeév	1995	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	(100)
Bernstein	1973	Retrospektiv	Technik,	4	18
Bergamelli	1999	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	191
Bertino	1987	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Biffi	2004	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5	-
Blostein	1997	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	2	40
Bokhari	2002	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	2	676
Brasel	1999	RTC	Therapie	1	39
Brasel	1999	RTC	Diagnostik	2	39
Bristol	1983	Anatomische Studie	Komplikation, Technik	5	57
Britten	1996	Prospektiv	Technik	2	54
Britten	1996	Kasuistik	Technik	4	1
Bushby	2005	Retrospektiv	Indikation	3	42



Butler	2003	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Campbell	1989	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Capmbell-Smith	1998	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Carney	1979	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	2
Cassillas	1982	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Chan	1997	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	373
Chen	1998	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	1	148
Chen	1997	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	3	118
Coats	1995	Retrospektiv	Therapeutisch	4	98
Collins	1992	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	4	13
Conces	1988	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	84
Cox	1967	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Cooper	2006	RCT (non-blinded)	Technik	1	67
Cullinane	2001	Prospektiv	Therapie	4	25
Curtin	1994	Prospektiv	Komplikation	4	66
Daly	1985	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	164
David	1985	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	52
Davis	2005	Retrospektiv	Therapie, Technik	2	136
Deakin	1995	Fallserie	Therapie	4	45
De la Fuente	1994	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Delius	1989	Prospektiv	Therapie	3	16
Demartines	1990	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	90
Deneuville	2002	Prospektiv	Komplikation	2	134
Di Bartolomeo	2001	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	4	628
Dominguez	1995	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Duponselle	1980	Prospektiv	Technik	4	156
Eckstein	1998	Prospektiv	Therapie	2	114
Eddy	1989	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	117
Enderson	1993	RCT	Therapie	1	40
Enderson	1993	RCT	Diagnostik	2	40
Eriksson	1982	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Etoch	1995	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	599
Etoch	1995	Retrospektiv	Technik	2	599
Etoch	1995	Retrospektiv	Technik	2	599
Fitzgerald	2008	Expertenmeinung	Review	5	-

Forresti	1992	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	1
Fraser	1988	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	3
Gaillard	1990	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	3	1433
Galloway	1993	Kasuistik	Technik	4	10
Gammie	1999	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	109
Garramone	1991	Retrospektiv	Therapie	4	31
Gill	1992	Prospektiv	Technik	4	22
Givens	2004	Prospektiv	Technik	3	111
Graham*	1992	RCT	Technik	2	119
Harcke	2007	Prospektiv	Technik	2	100
Harvey*	1994	RCT	Therapie	2	73
Heim	1998	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	40
Helling	1989	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	216
Heng	2004	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	211
Hiebl	2001	Kasuistik	Technik	4	-
Hiebl	2001	Experimentell	Technik	5	-
Hing	2001				
Hirshberg	1988	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	1	51
Hostelter	1999	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Huber-Wagner	2007	Prospektiv	Technik	2	101
Hyde	1997	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Jenkins	2000	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Johnson	1996	Retrospektiv	Therapie	4	54
Kabuubi	1990	Kasuistik	Therapie	4	1
Kang	1994	Technik	Expertenmeinung	5	-
Kirkpatrick	2007	Review	Expertenmeinung	5	-
Lechleuthner	1994	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	44
Lee	2007	Expertenmeinung	Review, Konsensus	5	-
Leigh-Smith	2003	Kasuistik	Diagnostik	5	1
Leigh-Smith	2005	Systemat. Review	Diagnostik	1	-
Lyass	1995	Tierexperiment	Technik	5	-
Mainini	1990	Kasuistik	Komplikation, Technik	4	2
Mandal	1997	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	5474
Marinero	2003	Prospektiv	Technik	3	30
Martin	1996	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	84

Massarutti	2006	Prospektiv	Therapie, Technik	2	55
McConaghy	1995	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
McIntosh	2000	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	4	42
McPherson	2006	Retrospektiv	Indikation	2	978
McRoberts	2005	Kasuistik	Diagnostik	5	1
McSwain	1977	Retrospektiv	Therapie	4	5
McSwain	1982	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Meisel	1990	Retrospektiv	Komplikation TD	4	1
Melamed	2007	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Mellor	1996	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Milikan	1980	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	1249 (447)
Mines	1993	Kasuistik	Technik, Komplikation	4	1
Moskal	1997	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	1
Netto	2008	Prospektiv	Komplikation, Technik	2	-
Niemi	1999	Retrospektiv	Technik	2	76
Noppen *	2002	RCT	Therapie	4	60
Nosher	1993	Kasuistik	Technik	4	3
Pattison	1996	Kasuistik	Technik	4	1
Peek	1997	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Peek	1995	Kasuistik	Technik	4	-
Peters	1996	Retrospektiv	Komplikationen	4	33
Rashid	1998	Kasuistik	Komplikation	4	1
Rawlins	2003	Kasuistik	Komplikation	5	3
Reinhold	1989	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	42
Remerand	2007	Prospektiv	Komplikation	2	106
Roberts	1998	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	133
Röggla*	1996	RCT	Technik, kein Trauma	2	30
Rüter	1995	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Rutherford	1968	Tierexperiment	Diagnostik	5	-
Schmidt	1998	Prospektiv	Therapie	4	76
Schöchgl	1994	Retrospektiv	Therapie	4	111
Shih	1992	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	1
Spanjersberg	2005	Prospektiv	Therapie, Komplikation	2	123
Sriussadaporn	1995	Retrospektiv	Komplikation	4	42
Steier	1974				

Subotich	2005	Diagnostik	Kasuistik	5	1
Symbas	1989	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Tang	1999	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	110
Thal	1988	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Thomson	1990	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	1	102
Tomlinson	1997	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Trupka	1997	Prospektiv	Diagnostik	2	103
Velanovich	1988	Expertenmeinung	Technik	5	-
Velez	2006	Retrospektiv	Technik, Komplikation	3	36
Waksman	1999	Prospektiv	Technik	4	112
Wayne	1980	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	40
Williams	1983	Retrospektiv	Technik	4	k.A.
Wormland *	1989	Retrospektiv	Diagnostik	3	200
Zengerink	2008	Retrospektiv	Technik	2	774

\* herabgestuft, da inhaltlich nicht voll treffend

## 1.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

(nicht verfügbar)

## 1.6 Wirbelsäule

(nicht verfügbar)

## 1.7 Extremitäten

Autor	Jahr	Design	EL	Fallzahl
Regel, G. und M. Bayeff-Filloff	2004	Systematischer Review von Fall-Kontroll-Studien	IIIa	
Lee und Porter	2005	Expertenmeinung	IV	
Probst, C et al.	2007	Expertenmeinung	V	

## 1.8 Urogenitaltrakt

(nicht verfügbar)

**1.9 Transport und Zielklinik**

<b>Autor, Jahr</b>	<b>Methode</b>	<b>Anzahl n</b>	<b>Zeitvorteil</b>	<b>Senkung der Letalität durch RTH-Team [%]</b>	<b>Bemerkungen</b>
Baxt et al. 1983 [44]	Prospektiv, TRISS	300	Nein	Ja (-52)	P<0,001
Moylan et al. 1987 [45]	Retrospektiv, TS	330	Nein	Ja (-29)	Nur in Subgruppe TS 10-5; p<0,001
Baxt et al. 1987 [46]	Prospektiv, GCS, TRISS	232	Nein	Ja (-9)	Alle Patienten GCS≤8; p<0,001
Schwartz et al. 1989 [47]	Prospektiv, TRISS	673	k.A.	Ja	
Nardi et al. 1994 [48]	Prospektiv, ISS	140	Nein	Ja (-20)	Alle Patienten ISS>15; p>0,05
Moront et al. 1996 [49]	Retrospektiv, TRISS	3861	k.A.	Ja	Nur Kinder <15 Jahre; W-Statistik: +1,1
Brathwaite et al. 1998 [50]	Retrospektiv, Multicenter, ISS, RTS	22.411	k.A.	Ja	Nur in Subgruppe ISS=16-60; p<0,05
Bartolacci et al. 1998 [51]	Retrospektiv, TRISS	385	Nein	Ja	Relatives Risiko X1,43 (Zeiten nicht angegeben)
Kerr et al. 1999 [52]	Retrospektiv, ISS	23.002	k.A.	Ja (-8,2)	Nur in Subgruppe ISS=31-56; p<0,001
Thomas et al. 2002 [53]	Retrospektiv, Multicenter, ISS	16.699	k.A.	Ja	Odds-Ratio=0,76; p=0,031
Buntman et al. 2002 [54]	Prospektiv, Multicenter, TRISS	428	Nein	Ja (-21,43)	Zeiten nicht angegeben
Phillips et al. 1999 [55]	Retrospektiv, TRISS	792	Nein	Nein	Letalität gleich, aber RTH Patienten schwerer verletzt; p<0,001
Schiller et al. 1988 [56]	Retrospektiv, ISS, TS	606	Nein	Nein (+6)	Erhöhte Letalität signifikant
Nicholl et al. 1995 [57]	Prospektiv, TRISS,	803	Nein	Nein	Erhöht in Subgruppe

	Multicenter (auch Level 2/3)				ISS<16 erniedrigt in Subgruppe ISS≥16
Cunningham et al. 1997 [58]	Prospektiv, Multicenter, TS, ISS	18.490	Nein	Nein	Signifikanter Vorteil in Subgruppe ISS=21-30 (- 18%), der in der logistischen Regression nicht bestätigt wird
Bartolomeo et al. 2001 [59]	Prospektiv, Multicenter, ISS, TRISS, GCS	251	Nein	Nein	Alle Studienpatienten AIS Kopf≥4
Biewener et al. 2004 [60]	Prospektiv, ISS, TRISS	210	Nein	Nein	

### 1.10 Massenanfall von Verletzten (MANV)

(nicht verfügbar)

## 2 Schockraum

### 2.1 Einleitung

#### 2.2 Der Schockraum – personelle und apparative Voraussetzungen

(nicht verfügbar)

#### 2.3 Kriterien Schockraumaktivierung

(nicht verfügbar)

## 2.4 Thorax

Autor , Jahr	Evidenzlevel	Patientenzahl	Art des CT	Sensitivität/Spezifität/PPV/NPV des Thoraxröntgen	Anzahl zusätzlicher Befunde im CT	Therapieänderung	Anmerkung
Trupka, 1997	2b	103 (ISS=30)	Konv. CT	k.A.	65%	63%	Häufig Anlage von Thoraxdrainagen als Konsequenz
Blostein, 1997	2b	40	Konv. CT	k.A.	76 Befunde	15%, Thoraxdrainagenanlage oder Änderung	CT wird nur für Ausgewählte Fälle empfohlen
Demetriades, 1998	2b	112	Spiral-CT	Für Aortenverletzung 55%, 64%.	4/9 Patienten mit unauffälligem Rö zeigten eine Aortenruptur		Das CT zeigte ine Sensitivität 100%, Spezifität 95% für die Diagnose der Aortenruptur
Guerrero-Lopez, 2000	2b	375 Intensivpatienten	Konv. CT	K.A.	158 Befunde	Bei 28,9 Patienten, CT hatte keinen Einfluss auf das Outcome	
Exadaktylos; 2001	2b	71	Spital-CT	85%, 75%, 87%, 48%	13/25 unauffällige Rö-Bilder mit zusätzlichen Befunden im CT	3/25 Patienten , davon 1x Aortenrepair	
Renton, 2003	2b	45 Kinder	Spiral-CT	k.A.	Bei 40% der Pat.	18% der Pat.	
Salim, 2006	2b	1000	Spiral-	k.A.	Relevante Befunde bei	19% Therapieänderung	CT bei entsprechendem Verletzungsmechanismus

			CT		20%		auch ohne direkte Zeichen eines Thoraxtraumas sinnvoll
Brink, 2008	2b	300 Routine CT, 164 selektives CT	16-Zeilen CT	k.A.	Bei 43% Pat mit Routine CT Bei 74% der Pat. Mit selektivem CT	Bei 17% Änderung der Therapie Bei 29% Änderung der Therapie	CT bei entsprechendem Verletzungsmechanismus auch ohne direkte Zeichen eines Thoraxtraumas sinnvoll

<b>Autor , Jahr</b>	<b>Evidenzlevel</b>	<b>Patientenzahl</b>	<b>Art des CT</b>	<b>Sensitivität/Spezifität/PPV/NPV des CT</b>	<b>Anmerkung</b>
Gavant, 1995	2b	1518	Spiral-CT	100%, 81,7%	bei fehlendem mediastinalem Hämatom oder bei regelhaft dargestellter Aorta trotz mediastinalem Hämatom reicht das CT als diagnostische Maßnahme aus, eine Aortographie ist nicht notwendig
Mirvis, 1998	2b	1104	Konventionelles-CT	99,7%, 99,7%, 89%, 100%	Angiographie nur bei periaortalem Hämatom oder direktem Hinweis auf Aortenverletzung notwendig
Fabian, 1999	2b	494	Spiral-CT	100%, 83%, 50%, 100%	Patienten mit einem mediastinalen Hämatom aber ohne direkten Hinweis auf eine Aortenverletzung bedürfen keiner weiteren Abklärung
Deyer, 1999	2b	1346	Spiral-CT	100%, 95%, 22%, 100%	Aortographie lediglich bei Patienten mit nicht beurteilbarem CT oder bei einem periaortalem Hämatom ohne direkte Zeichen einer Aortenverletzung notwendig
Parker, 2001	2b	142	Spiral-CT	Sensitivität 100%, Spezifität 89% NPV 100%	Aortographie nur bei Patienten mit periaortalem Hämatom oder Kontourunregelmäßigkeit erforderlich
Downing , 2001	2b	54	Spiral-CT	100%, 96%,	Aortographie nur bei Patienten mit periaortalem Hämatom ohne im CT nachgewiesener Aortenverletzung



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Bruckner, 2006	2b	206	Spiral-CT	95%, 40%, 15%, 99%	Aortographie bei mediastinalem Hämatom oder direkten Verletzungszeichen
Sammer, 2007	2b	72	4 und 16-Zeilen CT	0% PPV des mediastinalen Hämatoms, wenn im CT keine CT direkte Aortenverletzung vorliegt	Keine Notwendigkeit der Aortographie bei Mediastinalem Hämatom wenn direkte Hinweise auf eine Aortenverletzung fehlen
Ellis, 2007	2b	278	Spiral-CT	Von 42 Patienten mit isoliertem mediastinalem Hämatom im CT wies kein Patient eine Aortenverletzung auf	

**2.5 Abdomen**

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Miller et al. [61]	2003	2b	372
Livingston et al. [62]	2001	2b	2299
Ferrera et al. [63]	1998	3b	350
Gonzalez et al. [64]	2004	4	162
Gonzalez et al. [65]	2001	1b	252
Grieshop et al. [66]	1995	2b	1096
Ballard et al. [67]	1999	2b	1490
Mackersie et al. [68]	1989	2b	3223
Schurink et al. [69]	1997	4	204
Stengel et al. [70]	2005	1a	1034
Stengel et al. [71]	2001	2a	9047
McGahan et al. [72]	2002	2a	
Dolich et al. [73]	2001	4	2576
Shanmuganathan et al. [74]	1999	4	467
Soyuncu et al. [75]	2007	4	442
Liu et al. [76]	1993	2b	55
Richards et al. [77]	2002	3b	3264
Brown et al. [78]	2001	3b	2693
Healey et al. [79]	1996	2b	800
Poletti et al. [80]	2002	4	439
Poletti et al. [81]	2003	4	205
Poletti et al. [82]	2004	4	210
Yoshii et al. [83]	1998	4	1239
McElveen et al. [84]	1997	3b	82
Hoffmann et al. [85]	1992	2b	291
Nunes et al. [86]	2001	3b	156
Ma et al. [87]	2001	2b	270
Smith et al. [88]	1998	4	902
Mele et al. [89]	1999	2b	167
Hodgson et al. [90]	2000	1a	1126
Waydhas et al. [91]	1991	3b	106
Pal und Victorino [92]	2002	3b	1388
Killeen et al. [93]	2001	3b	150

Sherck und Oakes [94]	1990	3b	10
Novelline et al. [95]	1999	5	
Linsenmaier et al. [96]	2002	4	2400
Atri et al. [97]	2008	3b	96
Stuhlfaut et al. [98]	2004	3b	1082
Brotman et al. [99]	2006	5	
Rieger et al. [100]	2002	4	
Schueller [101]	2008	5	
Nast-Kolb et al. [102]	1998	5	
Ruchholtz et al. [103]	2002	4	832
Kanz et al. [104]	2004	4	125
Wurmb et al. [105]	2005	5	120
Wurmb et al. [106]	2009	4	240
Hilbert et al. [107]	2007	4	139

## 2.6 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

Publikation	Jahr	Design	LoE*	EG**
<b>Monitoring des klinischen Befundes</b>				
23	2000	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2a	B
11	2002	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2a	B
9	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2a	A
15	2007	Retrospektive Kohortenstudie - Registerauswertung	3a	
26	2006	Fallserie	3b	
<b>Vitalfunktionen</b>				
11	2002	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2b	B
25	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2b	B
9	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2b	B, Intubation A
<b>Bildgebende Diagnostik</b>				
9	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	3	A
<b>Hirnprotektive Therapie - Glukokortikoide</b>				
25	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	1a	A
9	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	1a	A
8	2005	Prospektive, randomisiert - kontrollierte Studie	1b	
<b>Therapie bei Verdacht auf stark erhöhten intrakraniellen Druck</b>				

11	2002	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	3a	0
25	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	3a	0
9	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	3a	0
29	2007	Cochrane Review	3b	

\* Level of Evidence nach dem Oxford-Schema \*\* Adaptierter Empfehlungsgrad, falls es sich um eine Leitlinie handelt.

## 2.7 Becken

Autor	Erscheinungsjahr	Citation	Ergebnis	Evidenz-Level
Adams J.E. et al.	2003	J Orthop Trauma 17(6) : 406-10	Ungefähr 25% der im eigenen Krankengut nach Hochgeschwindigkeitstrauma durch Verkehrsunfall verstorbenen Patienten wiesen eine Beckenfraktur auf. Retrospektiv zeigte sich eine Verteilung der Frakturen von Typ A 16%, Typ B 32% und Typ C 52%. Die Studie stellt die Hypothese auf, dass ggf. die heutig angenommene Mortalität von Beckenfrakturen unterschätzt wird auf Grund des Versterbens noch am Unfallort und Nicht-Erreichen des Krankenhauses der Verletzten.	4
Agolini S.F. et al.	1997	J Trauma 43; 395-399	Nur ein kleiner Prozentsatz von Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen benötigt eine Embolisation. Bei Anwendung ist sie aber zu beinahe 100% effektiv. Des Weiteren beeinflussen das Alter des Patienten, die Zeit der Embolisation und das Ausmaß der initialen Kreislaufinstabilität die Überlebensrate.	4
Ben-Menachem Y. et al.	1991	AJR 157; 1005-1014	Bei hämodynamisch instabilen Patienten ist die frühzeitige Angiographie und Embolisation sehr hilfreich. In 7-11% der Fälle benötigen Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen eine Embolisation.	5
Berg, E.E. et al.	1996	J Trauma 41 ; 994-998	Im a.p. Röntgenbild konnten lediglich 66% aller Beckenfrakturen erkannt werden. Auch die alleinige Betrachtung der Inlet-/Outlet-Aufnahmen erreichte nur eine Trefferquote von 56%. Die Trefferquote bei der kombinierten Betrachtung des a.p. Röntgenbildes sowie der axialen 10mm CT-Schnitte hingegen lag bei 96%.	2
Blackmore C.C. et al.	2003	Arch Surg; 138 : 504-509	Das Volumen von extraperitonealen pelvinen Blutungen ist ein potentiell wichtiger Marker für arterielle pelvine Verletzungen. Bei einem KM-Extravasat von über 500ml lag in fast der Hälfte der Fälle eine Blutung vor. Sofern aber weniger als 200ml Extravasat sichtbar sind,	3

			kann man zu 95% davon ausgehen, dass keine Blutung vorliegt.	
Bone L.	1992	In Browner B., Jupiter J., Levine A., Trafton P. (Eds.) Skeletal trauma, Saunders, Philadelphia,	pelvin bedingte Kreislaufinstabilität (Bedeutung des initialen Blutverlust, z.B. > 2000ml nach Bone)	5
Bosch U. et al.	1992	Orthopäde 21(6): 385-92	Ist nach Anlage der Beckenzwinge und weiterer Massivtransfusion keine Kreislaufstabilisierung (RR systolisch > 100mmHg) zu erreichen, ist eine chirurgische Blutstillung zwingend, sofern eine massive Blutung andernorts auszuschließen ist.	4
Brasel KJ et al.	2007	J Trauma 62(5): 1149-52	Kontrastmittel-Extravasation i. R. der CT bei Beckenverletzungen ist eine Marker für die Verletzungsschwere, erfordert jedoch nicht zwangsweise eine Angiographie. Trotz negativem CT profitieren 33% der Beckenverletzten von einer Angiographie und therapeutischen Embolisation.	4
Brown CV et al.	2005	Am Surg 71(9): 759-62	73% der Patienten mit Beckenfraktur und KM-Nachweis im CT zeigten eine Blutung in der Angiographie. CAVE: Auch bei negativem CT konnte bei bis zu 71% der Patienten in der Angiographie eine Blutung nachgewiesen werden! (relevante Blutung?)	4
Burkhardt M et al.	2005	Unfallchirurg 108(10): 812, 814-20	Die operative Versorgungsstrategie beim Polytrauma mit becken-bedingter Kreislaufinstabilität gliedert sich in unterschiedliche Behandlungsphasen. In der Reanimationsphase wird eine Notfallstabilisierung des mechanisch instabilen Beckenringes durchgeführt. Bei fortgesetzter Kreislaufinstabil. schließt sich in der Primärversorgungsphase eine extraperitoneale Tamponade zur Blutungskontrolle an. Im Rückzugsverfahren können dann erste definitive interne Osteosynthesen in einigen wenigen Verletzungs-regionen (Symphyse, ISG) ausgeführt werden. Erst in der sek. Stabilisierungsphase nach intensivmedizinischer Erholung des Patienten sollte ein Verfahrenswechsel und die definitive interne Fixation der Beckenfrakturen erfolgen.	3
Cook R.E. et al.	2002	J Bone Joint Surg Br 84(2): 178-82	Bei Patienten mit kreislaufrelevanter instabiler Beckenfraktur wird initial die rasche mechanische Stabilisierung mit anschließender chirurgischer Blutstillung und Tamponade vor Durchführung einer primären Angiographie	3

			empfohlen.	
Cothren CC et al.	2007	J Trauma 62(4): 834-9	Im Gegensatz zur Angiographie-Gruppe zeigte sich bei der Beckentamponade eine signifikante Reduktion des Erythrozyten-konzentrate-Bedarfs innerhalb 24 Std. nach Klinikaufnahme von ca. 12 auf 6 EK's. Erste amerikanische Studie die einen Vorteil der Beckentamponade gegenüber der Notfall-Angiographie sieht!	3
Croce MA et al.	2007	J Am Coll Surg 204(5): 935-9	Beschreibung eines Beckengürtels i. R. des Schockraum-Managements bei Beckenfrakturen mit Blutungen und daraus resultierender Reduktion der EK's sowie des Krankenhaus-aufenthaltes. Die Mortalität war ebenfalls reduziert, dies jedoch statistisch nicht signifikant.	4
Culemann U. et al.	2003	Chirurg 74(7): 687-98	Review über Beckenringverletzungen mit Aktualisierung bewährter Untersuchungsgänge und Therapieregime.	4
Dalal S.A. et al.	1989	J Trauma 29: 981-1001	Schwerste antero-posteriore Beckenfrakturen zeigten einen signifikant höheren Volumenbedarf etc.	4
DeAngelis NA et al.	2008	Injury 39(8): 903-906	Experimentelle Versuche an menschlichen Kadaverbecken, Untersuchung von rotatorisch instabilen Beckenverletzungen mit a) Tuchumschlingung b) Beckengürtel T-POD anhand der Diastase der Symphyse im a.p.-Röntgenbild. Ergebnisse: Beide Maßnahmen schliessen die Symphyse, wobei lediglich der T-POD signifikante Unterschiede ergab. Fazit: Beckengürtel T-POD als effektive Notfallmaßnahme.	3
Dente CJ et al.	2005	Am J Surg 190(6): 830-5	Offene Beckenverletzungen haben aufgrund der intraabdominellen Begleitverletzungen mit der Gefahr des akuten Blutungstodes sowie des späteren Sepsis weiterhin mit ca. 45% eine hohe Mortalität.	4
Duane TM et al.	2008	Am Surg 74(6): 476-479	Prospektive Untersuchung, 1388 Patienten, davon 168 mit Beckenfraktur. Die klinische Untersuchung des Beckens hat eine 100%ige Sensitivität für den Nachweis einer Beckenfraktur. Im Gegensatz zur Beckenübersicht hat die CT die höhere Sensitivität. Bei klinischen Beschwerden im Bereich des Beckens u. bestehender Indikation für eine Becken-CT sollte auf die Beckenübersicht verzichtet werden.	3
Edeiken-Monroe B. et al.	1989	Clin Orthop 240: 63-78	In 88% der Fälle (136/154) konnte der radiologische Eindruck der Stabilität der Beckenfraktur anhand der klinischen Untersuchung bestätigt werden.	4
Ertel W. et	2001	J Orthop Trauma	Die Tamponade mit zusätzlicher Fixation des	3

al.		15(7): 468-74	Beckenrings mit der Beckenzwinge erlaubt die effektive Kontrolle schwerer Blutungen bei polytraumatisierten Patienten mit Beckenringverletzungen.	
Euler E. et al.	1997	Orthopäde 26: 354-359	Interventionell-radiologische Verfahren wie Embolisation oder Ballonkatheterokklusion besitzen erst Bedeutung in der späteren postprimären Behandlungsphase und nicht während des Polytrauma-Managements.	4
Failinger M. et al.	1992	J Bone Joint Surg Am 74: 781-791	Mit Hilfe der Beckenangiographie können lediglich bei 10-15% der Fälle arterielle Blutungsquellen bei Patienten mit schweren Beckenverletzungen erkannt werden.	5
Fangio P et al.	2005	J Trauma 58(5): 978-84	Ca. 10% der Patienten mit Beckenverletzung waren kreislauf-instabil. Die anschließende Angiographie war in 96% erfolgreich. Mit der Angiographie können auch in 15% Becken-unabhängige Blutungen diagnostiziert und behandelt werden. Dadurch sinkt die Rate an falsch-positiven Notfall-Laparotomien. Klares Statement pro Angio.!	4
Friese RS et al.	2007	J Trauma 63(1): 97-102	Studie zur Sensitivität und Spezifität der FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma) bei Pat. mit Beckenfraktur. Sensitivität und Spezifität ergaben 26% und 96%. Die Notfallsonographie mit negativem Ergebnis hilft nicht bei der Entscheidung zwischen der Notwendigkeit einer Laparotomie bzw. Angiographie bei Patienten mit Beckenfraktur u. entsprechendem Blutungsrisiko. Kritische Aussage zur Notfallsonographie und Forderung nach weiterführender Diagnostik, z.B. CT-Abdomen etc.	4
Ghaemmaghami V et al.	2007	Am J Surg 194(6): 720-3	Die Anwendung eines Beckengürtels hat keinen Effekt auf die Mortalität (23% vs 23%, $P = .92$ ), auf die Notwendigkeit einer Angioembolisation (11% vs 15%, $P = .35$ ) sowie auf den 24-Std. Tranfusionsbedarf (5.2 +/- 10 vs 4.6 +/- 9 U, $P = .64$ ). Fazit: Die frühzeitige Anwendung eines Beckengürtels reduziert weder das Blutungsausmass, noch die Mortalität von Beckenfrakturen!	4
Gourlay D et al.	2005	J Trauma 59(5): 1168-73	Beschreibung der Angiographie als Goldstandard von arteriellen Blutungen bei Beckenfrakturen. Eine Subpopulation von 7-8% bedarf einer Folge-Angiographie auf Grund anhaltender Kreislaufinstabilität.	4
Guillamondegui et al.	2003	J Trauma 55(2): 236-40	Empfehlung der CT-Diagnostik als „Goldener Standard“ auch bei kindlichen Beckenfrakturen auf Grund der geringen Sensitivität von Nativ-Röntgenaufnahmen. Vorstellung eines	4

			Algorithmus zur Diagnostik bei kindlichen Beckenfrakturen.	
Hagiwara A et al.	2004	J Trauma 57(2): 271-6	Patienten mit Hypotension und sog. „Partial-Responder“ nach 2l Flüssigkeit mit stumpfem Bauchtrauma und Verletzungen von Becken und/oder Leber und/oder Milz etc. profitieren von einer Angiographie und Embolisation. Nach Embolisation sinkt der Volumenbedarf und der Schock-Index normalisiert sich.	4
Hagiwara A. et al.	2003	J Trauma 55(4): 696-703	Vorstellung eines Trauma-Algorithmus bei Beckenfrakturen mit hohem Stellenwert der frühzeitigen Angiographie und Embolisation mit dem Ziel der Minimierung operativer Eingriffe als zusätzliches Trauma. Schilderung von 57% arterieller Blutungen auch bei klinisch stabilen Beckenringverletzungen.	3
Harley J.D. et al.	1982	AJR 138: 413-417	Die CT-Diagnostik besitzt eine höhere Sensitivität bei der Erkennung von Sacrum- und Acetabulumfrakturen gegenüber den Nativ-Röntgen-aufnahmen.	3
Hölting T. et al.	1992	Arch Orthop Trauma Surg 111: 323-326	Bei persistierender hämodynamischer Instabilität und andauerndem Transfusionsbedarf bei polytraumatisierten Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen sollte eine Angiographie durchgeführt werden. Bis Durchführung sollten dabei aber nicht mehr als 6 Std. nach Unfall vergangen sein.	4
Kamaoui I et al.	2008	J Radiol 89(11): 1729-1734	Der Nachweis von jodhaltigem Kontrastmittel beim Trauma-Scan von Patienten mit Beckenverletzungen hilft bei der Selektion der Patienten mit Indikation zur Angioembolisation.	4
Kessel B et al.	2007	Injury 38(5): 559-63	Frage nach der Notwendigkeit einer Notfall-Beckenübersicht bei der Vorhaltung eines Notfall-CT's i.R. der Schwerverletztenversorgung mit Beckenfraktur: CAVE: mittlerer ISS lediglich 16,5 und mittlerer GCS 13,2; d.h fast „gesunde Patienten“! Sensitivität und Spezifität waren 64.4 and 90.0%. Die CT fand in 35.6% mehr Beckenfrakturen als die Beckenübersicht (BÜS). Der Forderung nach dem Weglassen der BÜS kann sich nicht angeschlossen werden, da das Patientengut als viel zu gering verletzt anzusehen ist.	4
Kimbrell B.J.	2004	Arch Surg 139: 728-733	Prospektive Studie mit Patienten die alle eine Embolisation nach Beckenfraktur erhalten hatten, unabhängig von einer bestehenden hämodynamischen Instabilität. Die Methode wird als sicher und effektiv angegeben. Eine breitere Anwendung wird empfohlen.	4
Miller P.R.	2003	J Trauma 54(3) :	Wenn Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen und	4



et al.		437-43	Hypotension nur vorübergehend oder gar nicht auf die initiale Resuscitation reagieren, so liegt die Wahrscheinlichkeit für das Vorliegen einer arteriellen Blutung über 70%. In diesen Fällen sollte die Angiographie vor mechanischer Stabilisierung des Beckens durchgeführt werden.	
Mucha P.J. et al.	1988	Surg Clin North Am 68 : 757-773	Die Untergruppe von Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen die einer Angiographie bzw. Embolisation bedürfen und auch davon profitieren beläuft sich auf schätzungsweise 3-4% der gesamten Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen.	4
Panetta T. et al.	1985	J Trauma 25(11): 1021-1029	Indikation zur Durchführung einer Angiographie bei Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen: 1. $\geq 4$ EK's innerhalb 24 Std. 2. $\geq 6$ EK's innerhalb 48 Std. 3. negative oder grenzwertige Peritoneallavage bei kreislaufinstabilen Patienten 4. massives pelvines, retroperitoneales Hämatom während Laparotomie entdeckt Empfehlung zur frühzeitigen Angiographie und Embolisation (eigene Zeitangabe 1-5½ Std.). Keine Korrelation der Durchführungszeit mit der Mortalität im eigenen Patientengut.	3
Pehle B et al.	2003	Unfallchirurg 106(8): 642-8	Mittlerer ISS 21; Pat. mehrheitlich intubiert. Die Sensitivität und Spezifität der klinischen Beckenuntersuchung beläuft sich auf 44% und 99%. Ca. 20% der Beckenfrakturen wurden erst mittels Röntgen entdeckt. Fazit: Die BÜS ist aktuell weiterhin als Bestandteil der Schockraumdiagnostik beim Polytrauma anzusehen. Bestätigung des ATLSR-Algorithmus)	3
Pereira S.J. et al.	2000	Surgery 128(4): 678-685	Die frühzeitige Anwendung der dynamischen helikane CT-Diagnostik bei polytraumatisierten Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen ermöglicht das Erkennen der Notwendigkeit zur Durchführung einer notfallmäßigen angiographischen Embolisation. (90% Sensitivität, 98.6% Spezifität und 98.3% Effektivität)	4
Perez J.V. et al.	1998	Injury 29: 187-191	Retrospektive Analyse von Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen. Die Embolisation kam nur in einer Minderheit dieser Patienten zur Anwendung. Parameter für die Indikation und die Effektivität dieser Methode sind noch nicht klar genug definiert.	4
Petrisor B.A. et al.	2003	Arch Orthop Trauma Surg 123: 228-233	Die Anfertigung zusätzlicher Judet-Aufnahmen ergab bei Acetabulumfrakturen meist keinen relevanten Informationsgewinn bei der Diagnostik und Klassifikation von	2

			Acetabulumfrakturen.	
Pieri S et al.	2004	Radiol Med (Torino) 107(3): 241-51	Patienten mit Becken-bedingter Kreislaufinstabilität profitierten in dieser retrospektiven Studie des eigenen Pat. gutes zu 100% von einer Notfall-Angiographie mit Embolisation von Blutungen aus der Art. oburatoria sowie aus den Glutealarterien. Klares Statement pro Angio.!	4
Pohlemann T. et al.	1994	Unfallchirurg 97: 503-510	Bei Verletzungen des Typs B lässt sich jeweils mit Fixateur externe und Beckenzwinge eine sichere Fixation erreichen. Bei Verletzungen des Typs C mit ligamentärer dorsaler Instabilität lassen sich durch die Anlage der Beckenzwinge für die Notfallsituation akzeptable Festigkeitswerte erreichen, der Fixateur externe allein ist als insuffizient zu bewerten.	2
Pohlemann T. et al.	1996	Unfallchirurg 99: 304-313	„in extremis“-Beckenverletzung: externe pelvine Massenblutung wie z.B. bei traumatischer Hemipelvektomie oder „Crushverletzungen“ nach schwerem Überrolltrauma  Komplext trauma des Beckens bzw. Acetabulums: Becken- bzw. Acetabulumfrakturen/-Luxationen mit zusätzlichen peripelvinen Verletzungen des Haut-Muskel-Mantels, des Urogenitalsystems, des Darms, der großen Gefäße und/oder der großen Nervenbahnen  Komplext trauma Becken modifiziert nach Pohlemann: analog siehe oben mit pelvinen Blutungen aus zerrissenen Beckenvenen und venösem Plexus inklusive!  Traumatische Hemipelvektomie: ein- oder beidseitiger Abriss des knöchernen Hemi-pelvis in Kombination mit der Zerreißung der großen intrapelvinen Nerven- und Gefäßbahnen	4
Pohlemann T. et al.	1996	Unfallchirurg 99: 734-743	Das primäre Erkennen der pelvinen Blutungsquelle sowie die Anwendung von Maßnahmen zur frühzeitigen Blutstillung stellen den Schlüssel in der Behandlung der komplexen Beckenfrakturen dar. Zur effektiven Blutstillung wird hierbei die Frühstabilisierung der Beckenfraktur und anschließende chirurgische Blutstillung bzw. Tamponade empfohlen.	3
Resnik C.S. et al.	1992	AJR 158 : 109-112	Der Vergleich von Nativ-Röntgenaufnahmen und CT-Untersuchungen des Beckens zeigte in 9% der Fälle in den Nativ-Aufnahmen übersehene Beckenfrakturen. Diese nicht	3

			gesehenen Frakturen waren jedoch klinisch nicht relevant.	
Sadri H et al.	2005	Arch Orthop Trauma Surg 125(7): 443-7	Frage: Wie häufig bedarf es einer arteriellen Embolisation um eine Blutung zu kontrollieren und einen stabile Kreislauf wiederherzustellen nach durchgeführter externer Beckenring-Stabilisierung? Pat. mit instabiler B oder C-Beckenverletzung und RR < 90mmHg trotz 2l Flüssigkeit wurden mit der Beckenzwinge versorgt. Bei anhaltender Schock-Symptomatik Indikation zur Angiographie innerhalb von 24Std. gegeben. In 36% anhaltende Blutung und Kreislaufinsuffizienz trotz mechanischer Stabilisierung des Beckenringes. Mortalität im Patientengut 14%. Fazit: Eine spezielle Subgruppe von Beckenverletzungen (9%) profitiert von der notfallmäßigen mechanischen Stabilisierung des Beckenrings mit der Beckenzwinge und anschließender Angiographie/Embolisation bei anhaltendem Volumenbedarf!	4
Salim A et al.	2008	J Am Coll Surg 207(5): 656-62	Prospektive Untersuchung, 603 Patienten mit Beckenfraktur, Welche Patienten profitieren von einer Angioembolisation? Als unabhängige Vorhersagewerte fanden sich: SI-Gelenkssprengung, weibliches Geschlecht und anhaltende Hypotension. Hilfestellung bei der Identifikation des Patientengutes, welche von einer Angioembolisation profitieren.	3
Shapiro M et al.	2005	J Trauma 58(2): 227-31	678 Patienten mit Beckenfrakturen. In 4,6% der Fälle Durchführung einer Angiographie. Innerhalb dieser Subgruppe in 52% Nachweis einer arteriellen Blutung mit Indikation zur Embolisation! Bei anhaltender Schocksymptomatik (RR < 90mmHg), Fehlen einer sonstigen intraabdominellen Verletzung und anhaltendem Base Excess von < -10 für mehr als 6 Std. nach Aufnahme war sogar eine Re-Angiographie mit anschließender Embolisation notwendig, hierbei in 97% Nachweis einer Becken-bedingten Blutung!	4
Sheridan M.K. et al.	2002	Emerg Radiology 9: 188-194	Die Resultate dieser Studie zeigten, dass die Nativ-CT-Untersuchung bei der Erkennung einer arteriellen Blutungsquelle bei Beckenfrakturen hilfreich ist. Es konnte eine Korrelation zwischen im CT gesehener Hämatombildung und Vorliegen einer angiographisch bestätigten arteriellen Blutung im Beckenbereich gesehen werden. Dies galt für Hämatome ab einer Größenausdehnung von mehr als 10cm <sup>2</sup> .	3

Shlamovitz GZ et al.	2009	J Trauma 66(3): 815-20	Die klinische Untersuchung des Beckens zeigt nur eine unzureichende Sensitivität für den Nachweis einer Beckenfraktur, dies gilt auch für per definitionem mechanisch instabile Beckenringfrakturen.	3
Siegmeth A. et al.	2000	Unfallchirurg 103(7) : 572-81	Die Vorteile der notfallmäßigen Anlage eines ventralen Fixateur externe liegen in der leichten Verfügbarkeit sowie schnellen Montierbarkeit. Nachteil ist die ungenügende vertikale Stabilität einfacher Konstruktionen bei Typ-C-Frakturen, da nur eine einfache Montage zur Notfallbehandlung in Frage kommt. Die Beckenzwinge stellt eine weitere gute Möglichkeit zur raschen Stabilisierung dar.	4
Silber J.S. et al.	2001	J Pediatr Orthop 21(4) : 446-450	Die Häufigkeit von kindlichen Beckenfrakturen nach stumpfem Trauma beläuft sich zwischen 2.4% und 7.5%. Im eigenen Patientengut wurden 97% der Kinder mit Beckenfrakturen (161/166) konservativ behandelt.	4
Stewart B.G. et al.	2002	Emerg Radiology 9 : 266-271	Im eigenen Patientengut konnte die a.p. Beckenübersichtsaufnahme im Gegensatz zur CT-Untersuchung in 47% der Fälle (51/109) von polytraumatisierten Patienten keine Fraktur nachweisen und somit bei 21% der Patienten die Diagnose einer Beckenfraktur nicht gestellt werden. Dies betraf v.a. Sacrum- und Iliumfrakturen. Aus diesem Grund wird von den Verfassern der Verzicht auf die a.p. Beckenübersichtsaufnahme propagiert.	4
Tarman G.J. et al.	2002	Urology 59(1) : 123-126	Die Häufigkeit von Verletzungen des Urogenitaltraktes bei Kindern mit Beckenfrakturen nach stumpfem Trauma ist äußerst gering (0.9%). Bei Verdacht auf eine solche Verletzung weicht die entsprechende Diagnostik und Therapie nicht ab von der Vorgehensweise bei Erwachsenen.	4
Their ME et al.	2005	Eur Radiol 15(8): 1533-7	Frage nach der Notwendigkeit einer Notfall-Beckenübersicht (BÜS) bei der Vorhaltung eines Notfall-CT's i.R. der Schwerverletztenversorgung mit Beckenfraktur: Sensitivität der BÜS von 55%. In nur 40% der Fälle gelang anhand der BÜS eine korrekte Unterscheidung zwischen stabiler und instabiler Beckenfraktur nach der Tile-Klassifikation.	4
Torode I. et al.	1985	J Pediatr Orthop 5 : 76-84	Die Behandlungsrichtlinien von kindlichen Beckenfrakturen unterscheiden sich im Wesentlichen nicht von denen bei	4

			Erwachsenen.	
Tötterman A et al.	2006	Acta Orthop 77(3): 462-8	Mittlerer ISS von 41 im Patientengut. In 2.5% der Beckenverletzungen zeigte sich eine signifikante arterielle Blutung, vorwiegend im Bereich der Art. iliaca interna. Diese Blutungen lassen sich mit einer Embolisation gut behandeln. Gesamt-Mortalität 16%. Umgekehrte Proportionalität von Alter und Überlebenschance!	3
Tötterman A et al.	2007	J Trauma 62(4): 843-52	Von 661 Patienten mit Beckentrauma wurden 18 kreislaufinstabile Patienten extraperitoneal gepackt (ca. 3%). Signifikanter RR-Anstieg nach Durchführung des chirurgischen Packings. In der anschließenden Angiographie trotzdem noch in 80% Nachweis einer arteriellen Blutung!? Stufenkonzept mit chirurgischem Packing und anschließender Embolisation vorgeschlagen!	4
Trafton P.G.	1990	Surg Clin North Am 70(3) : 655-669	Eine fortschreitende Blutung aufgrund einer instabilen Beckenringfraktur läßt sich meistens effektiv kontrollieren durch rasche Anlage einer externen vorderen Fixation. Dabei lassen sich durch die äußere Fixation Verletzungen des hinteren Beckenrings jedoch nur wenig mechanisch stabilisieren und benötigen weitere therapeutische Maßnahmen.	5
Trunkey D.	1983	Sci Am 249 : 20-27	Einteilung der Blutungen durch Verletzungen nach Trauma : 1. leicht (Blutverlust < 30ml/min) 2. moderat ( 30-150ml/min) 3. schwer ( > 150ml/min)	5
Velmahos G.C. et al.	2002	J Trauma 53: 303-308	Consekutive Rekrutierung von Patienten mit Angiographie und ggf. Embolisation bei Beckenfrakturen. Die Embolisation war in 95% effektiv, ohne wesentliche Komplikationen und sollte liberaler gerade bei älteren Patienten angewendet werden	4
Verbeek D et al.	2008	World J Surg 32(8): 1874-82	Retrospektive Multizenterstudie, die Mortalität durch Verbluten von Schwerverletzten mit Beckenfraktur ist in der Gruppe der Patienten mit durchgeführter Laparotomie inakzeptabel hoch. Besonders nicht-therapeutische Laparotomie müssen verhindert werden. Die aktuellen Behandlungsprotokolle müssen adaptiert werden wobei das Stoppen der beckenbedingten Blutung im Vordergrund stehen muss.	3
Westhoff J et al.	2008	Unfallchirurg 111(10): 821-8	Die interventionelle Notfallembolisation (TAE) stellt sowohl ein effektives als auch schnelles	4

			Verfahren zur Blutstillung bei einer im MSCT nachgewiesenen arteriellen Blutung bei Schockraumpatienten mit stabilen oder stabilisierbaren Kreislaufverhältnissen und Beckenfrakturen dar. Bei gesicherter 24-h-Bereitschaft durch die Radiologie und effizienter Infrastruktur kann diese zeitnah nach Klinikaufnahme durchgeführt werden und sollte somit in das frühklinische Behandlungsprotokoll integriert werden.	
Young J.W. et al.	1986	Radiology 160: 445-451	Bereits in der a.p. Beckenübersichtsaufnahme lassen sich im eigenen Patientengut 94% aller Beckenfrakturen richtig klassifizieren.	4

## 2.8 Urogenitaltrakt

(nicht verfügbar)

## 2.9 Wirbelsäule

Autor, Jahr	Evidenz-level	Pat.-kollektiv	Art der konventionellen Rö.-Diagnostik	Art der Computertomographie (Kollimation)	Sensitivität und Spezifität konv. Röntgen	Sensitivität und Spezifität Computertomographie	Anzahl (%) Pat. mit relevanten Zusatzbefunden im CT	Anmerkungen
Acheson et al., 1987 [1]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Verletzungsmuster n.a., n = 160	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	1,5 - 3 mm	47%, n.a.	99%, n.a.	n.a.	Analyseeinheit z.T. Frakturen statt Patienten
Ajani et al., 1998 [3]	2b	Polytrauma, n = 100	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1,0%)	
Barba et al., 2001 [12]	4, da inkomplett	Mono- u. Polytrauma (ISS=12.3), n = 316	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	60%, 99%	100%, 100%	7 (2,2%)	
Berne et al., 1999 [15]	1b	Polytrauma (ISS=24), n = 85	a.p., lat., z.T. odontoid	3 mm	60%, 100%	90%, 100%	3 (3,5%)	
Blacksin und Lee, 1995 [18]	2b	Polytrauma, n = 100	a.p., lat, odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	1,5 mm	0%, n.a.	100%, 100%	5 (5,0%)	nur C0-C2 bewertet
Borock et al., 1991 [20]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS=22), n = 179	a.p., lat, odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	98%, 89%	98%, 100%	2 (1,5%)	
Brohi et al., 2005 [26]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (Mortalität= 14%), n = 421	nur lat.	2 mm	72%, 94%	99%, 100%	8 (1,9%)	
Brooks et al., 2001 [27]	4, da inkomplett	Polytrauma (ISS=27), n = 210	a.p., lat., ggf. Flexion-Extension	2 mm (C1-C2 u. C7-Th1)	70%, 100%	95%, 100%	0	

	und unverblindet							
Diaz et al., 2003 [47]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n = 1.003	a.p., lat., odontoid, oblique	2 mm	44%, 100%	97%, 100%	5 (0,5%)	
Freemyer et al., 1989 [52]	2b	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 58	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 – 5 mm	91%, 100%	100%, 100%	n.a.	zusätzliche Bewertung der obliquen Bilder
Griffen et al., 2003 [61]	2b	Mono- u. Polytrauma (ISS=8), n = 1.199	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	65%, 100%	100%, 100%	41 (3,2%)	
Jelly et al., 2000 [85]	4, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS=30), n = 73	lat., oblique	2 mm	58%, 100%	100%, 100%	1 (1,4%)	nur C7-Th1 untersucht
Lawrason et al., 2001 [93]	4, da unverblindet	Polytrauma, n = 200	lat.	3 mm	30%, 100%	100%, 100%	1 (0,5%)	
Lee et al., 2001 [95]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono- u. Polytrauma, n = 604	a.p., lat., odontoid, Schwimmer	1 mm (C0-C3) bzw. 3 mm (C3-Th1)	33%, 100%	100%, 100%	4 (0,7%)	
Link et al., 1994 [99]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n = 166	a.p., lat., ggf. odontoid, Schwimmer	2 – 4 mm	55%, 87%	93%, 100%	n.a.	nur gezielte CT-Diagnostik C0-C2 u./o. C7-Th1
Link et al., 1995 [98]	1b	Mono- u. Polytrauma (GCS 3-6), n = 202	a.p., lat., odontoid, Schwimmer	3 mm	61%, n.a.	100%, n.a.	6 (3,0%)	nur gezielte CT-Diagnostik C0-C2
Nuñez et al., 1996 [113]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma, n = 88	a.p., lat., odontoid	5 mm	64%, n.a.	n.a.	4 (4,5%)	HWS



Rybicki et al., 2000 [135]	2b	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 139	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	Sens. 28% (a.p.), 47% (lat.), 17% (odontoid), Spez. f. alle 100%	100%, 100%	n.a.	
Schenarts et al., 2001 [139]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS=24), n = 1.356	a.p., lat., odontoid, oblique	2 mm	54%, 100%	96%, 100%	4 (6%)	nur C0-C3 untersucht
Schleehauf et al., 1989 [140]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 139	a.p., lat., odontoid	4 mm	n.a.	78%, 95%	n.a.	
Tan et al., 1999 [156]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 360	a.p., lat., z.T. odontoid, Schwimmer und oblique	3 mm	n.a.	n.a.	6 (1,7%)	nur C7-Th1 untersucht
Widder et al., 2004 [164]	1b	Polytrauma (GCS<9; ISS >15), n = 102	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	39%, 98%	100%, 100%	4 (4%)	
Woodring und Lee, 1993 [168]	3b, da unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 216	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. oblique u./o. Flexion-Extension	5 mm	39%, n.a.	n.a., n.a.	10 (5%)	Analyseeinheit z.T. Frakturen statt Patienten
<b>Autor, Jahr</b>	<b>Evidenzlevel</b>	<b>Pat.-kollektiv</b>	<b>Art der konventionellen Rö.-Diagnostik</b>	<b>Art der Computertomographie</b>	<b>Sensitivität und Spezifität konv. Röntgen</b>	<b>Sensitivität und Spezifität Computertomographie</b>	<b>Anzahl (%) Pat. mit zusätzlichen relevanten Befunden im CT</b>	<b>Anmerkungen</b>
Brandt et al., 2004 [108]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n = 55	a.p., lat., und schräg (L5-S1)	verschiedene Geräte und Kontrastmittel	72%, 100%	100%, 100%	3 (5,5%)	
Calendine et al., [109]	4, da inkomplett	Mono-/Polytrauma, n = 235	a.p., lat., Schwimmer	5 mm	n.a., n.a.	99%, 100%	n.a.	nur thorakale WS untersucht

	und un- verblindet							
Hauser et al., 2003 [110]	3b, da unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma (ISS=12), n = 215	a.p., lat.	5 mm	58%, 93%	97%, 99%	0	
Herzog et al., 2004 [111]	2b	Polytrauma, n = 70	a.p., lat., ggf. Schwimmer	Dünnschicht (3 und 5 mm) mit Kontrast	57%, 73%	95%, 100% (5 mm) bzw. 100%, 100% (3 mm)	3 (4%)	
Rhea et al., 2001 [112]	4, da inkomplett und un- verblindet	Polytrauma, n = 329	BWS: a.p., lat.	5 mm	62%, 100%	100%, 100%	n.a.	
			LWS: a.p., lat., schräg (L5-S1)	5 mm	67%, 100%	94%, 100%	n.a.	
Wintermark et al., 2003 [113]	1b	Polytrauma, n = 100	a.p., lat., Schwimmer	2,5 bzw. 5 mm für BWS bzw. LWS	33%, 100%	97%, 100%	8 (8%)	

## 2.10 Extremitäten

Autor, Jahr, Design	Patientenkollektiv	Interventionsgruppe	Kontroll-gruppe	Ergebnisse
Tscherne et al. 1996 Systematisches Review von Fall- Kontroll-Studien	-	-	-	-
Enderson et al. 1990 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Alle verletzte Patienten in einem Zeitraum von 3 Monaten N = 399	Alle verletzte Patienten in einem Krankenhaus	-	41 übersehene Verletzungen bei 36 Patienten (9 %)
McLaren et al. 1983 -	-	-	-	-

Born et al. 1989 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten nach stumpfen Trauma in einem Zeitraum von 18 Monaten N = 1.006	Alle Patienten nach stumpfen Trauma in einem Krankenhaus	-	39 übersehene Frakturen bei 26 Patienten
Laasonen et al. 1991 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten mit einer Versorgung auf der Intensivstation nach Trauma N = 340	Patienten nach Trauma und Versorgung auf einer Intensivstation	-	45 übersehene Verletzungen (4,2 %)
Metak et al. 1994 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Retrospektive Analyse von Patienten nach Trauma N = 323	Patienten nach Trauma in einem Krankenhaus	-	40 übersehene Verletzungen (12,4 %)
Kremli 1996 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten nach Trauma N = 51	Patienten nach Trauma in einem Krankenhaus	-	8 übersehene Verletzungen
Hoyt et al. 1988 Matched pairs, Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	3 1/2 Jahre lang wurden Traumateams gefilmt und ausgewertet in einem Krankenhaus N = >3.500 Versorgungen	Traumateams während der Patientenversorgung	-	Über eine 3 Monatsperiode nahm die Versorgungszeit bei einem gematchten Patientenkollektiv ab
Ruchholtz et al. 1997 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten nach stumpfen Trauma in einer Klinik N = 200	Gruppe A: Patienten vor Einführung eines festen Algorithmus n = 126	Gruppe B: Patienten nach der Einführung eines festen Algorithmus n = 74	Abnahme der Letalität in Gruppe B nach Adjustierung des ISS in 3 Gruppen: I (ISS 18-24): 0 % Gruppe B vs. 20 % Gruppe A II (ISS 25-49): 8 % Gruppe B vs. 24 % Gruppe A III (ISS 50-75): 40% in Gruppe B vs. 71% in Gruppe A

Lerner et al. 2001 Systematisches Review Fall- Kontroll- Studien	-	-	-	Keine evidenzbasierte Aussage zum Begriff „Golden Hour of Shock“ möglich
Bauer et al. 1995 Einzelne randomisiert kontrollierte Studie	Patienten >15 Jahre mit akuten Knieschmerzen über einen Zeitraum von 10 Monaten N = 213	Patienten mit akuten Knieschmerzen >15 Jahre	-	Bei Patienten die in der klinischen Untersuchung einen Kniegelenkserguss hatten oder unfähig waren ein Gewicht zu halten oder Ekchymosen hatten, konnten zu 100% in der radiologischen Untersuchung Frakturen fest gestellt werden
Verma et al. 2001 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	prospektive Studie, Patienten nach akutem Knie trauma N = 214	Patienten nach Knie trauma in einer Klinik, konventionelles Röntgenbild zur Erhebung von radiologischen Vorhersageparametern für eine Fraktur	-	24,8 % Patienten hatte eine Fraktur, die laterale Aufnahme des Knies war zu 100 % sensitiv
American College of Surgeons Advanced Trauma Life Support 1997	-	-	-	-
Beck et al. 2001 Systematisches Review von Fall- Kontroll- Studien	-	-	-	-
Willett et al. 1990 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	-	-	-	-

Schlickewei et al. 1992 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten mit arterieller Verletzung über 18 Jahre N = 113	Patienten mit einer arteriellen Verletzung an den Extremitäten in einem Krankenhaus	-	23 Patienten wurde primär amputiert, 27 Patienten wurden nach initialer Gefäßrekonstruktion amputiert, 51,8 % dieser Patienten hatte eine Ischämiezeit >6 Stunden
Vollmar 1975 Expertenmeinung	Patienten mit arterieller Verletzung und Fraktur	-	-	alle arteriellen Verletzungen proximal von Ellenbogen oder Knie sollten revaskularisiert werden
Ruppert et al. 2004 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	-	-	-	-
Panetta et al. 1992 Kontrollierte randomisierte Studie Tierexperiment	25 Hunde mit Arteriellen Verletzungen	Duplex Sonographie	Arteriographie	Duplex Sonographie war sensitiver (90,1 % +/- 3,3 % versus 80,2 % +/- 4.4 %, p = 0,002), Arteriographie war spezifischer (94,7 % +/- 5,1 % versus 68,4 % +/- 10.7 %, p = 0,04)
Kuzniec et al. 1998 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	47 Patienten nach Trauma mit Indikation für eine Arteriographie	Duplex Sonographie	Arteriographie	Die Sensitivität der Duplex ultrasonographie war 90,5 %, die Specificität war 100 % und die Richtigkeit war 96.1%
Glass et al. 2009 Systematisches review Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Literatur Review von Frakturen an den unteren Extremitäten plus Gefäßschaden N = 101 Fälle	-	-	87 % der Patienten mit einer Ischämiezeit <6 Stunden konnten extremitätenerhaltend behandelt werden, 61 % wenn die Ischämiezeit >6 Stunden war
Elliot et al. 2003 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	-	-	-	-
Kosir et al.	Patienten nach Trauma mit	Patienten nach Trauma	-	Letalität 67% Patienten mit einem

2007 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Risikofaktoren für ein Kompartmentsyndrom Zeitraum 6 Monate	und V.a. ein Kompartmentsyndrom		Kompartmentsyndrom
Aufmkolk et al. 1996 Fallserie	Patienten mit einem stumpfen Gefäßtrauma plus polytraumatisiert n=63	Versuch des Erhalts der Extremität Gruppe 1	primäre Amputation Gruppe 2	Letalität und Mortalität war in der ersten Gruppe leicht erhöht
Leidner et al. 1998 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	kreislaufstabile Patienten nach einem stumpfen Trauma N = 111	Patienten nach Trauma wurde nach einem festen CT-Schema untersucht	-	55 Kopfverletzungen, 89 thoracale Verletzungen, 27 abdominelle/Beckenverletzungen und 62 Frakturen wurden gefunden
Wurmb et al. 2009 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Trauma Patienten N = 161	Ganzkörper-CT Gruppe 1	konventionelles Röntgen und Ultraschall, ggfls. fokussiertes CT auf einzelne Körperregionen	23 Minuten in Gruppe eins vs. 70 Minuten in der zweiten Gruppe zur kompletten Diagnostik
Ruchholtz et al. 2002 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	schwerverletzte Patienten direkt vom Unfallort N = 480	Patienten mit konventioneller Radiologie plus spezieller CT-Untersuchung der fokussierten Körperregionen	-	74 % der Patienten hatten ein CCT, 25 % der Patienten hatten ein Ganzkörper-CT
Blum et al. 2007 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	Literaturreview	-	-	-
Boack et al. 2004 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	Literaturreview	-	-	-

Seamon et al. 2009 RCS	Patienten mit einem möglichen Gefäßschaden nach Trauma zwischen 2006-2007	CT-Angiographie	konventionelle Angiographie	Spezifität und Sensitivität 100% bei derCT-Angiographie
Pehle et al. 2006 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Traumapatienten N = 1.187	Patienten nach Trauma in einem Krankenhaus Zeitraum 44 Monate	-	64 übersehene Verletzungen in 58 Patienten, kein Einfluss auf die Letalität
Jakobs et al. 2004 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	Literaturreview	-	-	-
Ota et al. 2004 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten mit Verschluss der Arterien an der unteren Extremität N = 24	MDCT Angiographie	DSA	Sensitivität, Spezifität und Genauigkeit war bei MDCT Angiographie >99 %
Merritt 1988 Einzelne Fall- Kontroll- Studie	Patienten mit offenen Frakturen N = 70	offene Frakturen	-	19 % der Patienten bekamen Infekte, davon bekamen 26 % eine Infektion nach interner Osteosynthese
Rojczyk et al. 1981	-	-	-	-
Barnes et al. 2002 Systematisches Review von Fall-Kontroll- Studien	Literaturreview N = 116 Artikel	-	-	abnormaler Fußpuls hat eine Sensitivität von 0,79 (95%-confidence interval [CI], 0,64-0,89), eine Spezifität von 0,91 (95%-CI 0,78-0,96), einen positiven Vorhersagewert von 0,75 (95% CI, 0,61-0,83), einen negativen Vorhersagewert von 0,93 (95%-CI, 0,85-0,96).

### **2.11 Hand**

(nicht verfügbar)

### **2.12 Fuß**

(nicht verfügbar)

### **2.13 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht**

(nicht verfügbar)

### **2.14 Hals**

(nicht verfügbar)

### **2.15 Reanimation**

(nicht verfügbar)



**2.16 Gerinnungssystem**

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>	<b>Fallzahl</b>
Afshari et al. [1]*	2008		Metaanalyse	1a*	2.929
Boffard et al. [5]	2005	prospektiv	RCT	1b	301
Borgmann et al. [6]	2007	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	246
Brohi et al. [9]	2008	prospektiv	Kohortenstudie	2b	208
Brohi et al. [10]	2003	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	1.088
Chaiwat et al. [14]	2009	prospektiv	Multicenter Kohortenstudie	2b	14.070
Chowdhury et al. [15]*	2004	prospektiv	Kohortenstudie, Laborparameter	4*	22
CRASH2 trial collaborators. [16]	2010	prospektiv	Multicenter RCT	1b	20.211
Coats et al. [17]	2004		Cochrane Review	1a	
Cotton et al. [18]	2009	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	266
Dara et al. [20]*	2005	retrospektiv	Kohortenstudie	2b*	115
Dente et al. [21]	2009	prospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	157
Dickneite et al. [22]*	2008		Laborstudie, Tiermodell	5*	
Dickneite et al. [23]*	2009		Laborstudie, Tiermodell	5*	
Duchesne et al. [24]*	2008		Metaanalyse	1a*	19 RCT
Duchesne et al. [25]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	135
Dutton et al. [26]	2002		RCT	2b	110
Etemadrezai et al. [29]	2007	prospektiv	RCT	1b	90
Farriols Danes et al. [30]*	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b*	69
Fenger-Eriksen et al. [31]*	2009	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b*	43
Fries et al. [33]*	2006		Laborstudie, Schweinmodell	5*	
Fries et al. [35]*	2006		in vitro, TEG	5*	
Gonzalez et al. [39]	2007	prospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	97
Gunter et al. [41]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	259
Hedin et al. [44]*	2005	prospektiv	Fallserie	4*	15
Henry et al. [45]*	2007		Cochrane Review	1a*	
Hess et al. [48]	2009	retrospektiv	Datenbankanalyse	2b	23.506
Hirshberg et al. [51]*	2003		Computermodell	5*	
Ho et al. [52]*	2005		Mathematisches Modell	5*	
Holcomb et al. [54]	2008	retrospektiv,	Multicenterstudie	2b	466
Hsia et al. [56]*	2008		Metaanalyse, 22 RCT	1a*	3.184

Kashuk et al. [60]	2008	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	133
Korte et al. [63]*	2009	prospektiv	RCT (Abbruch bei Interimsanalyse wegen erreichtem Ziel)	2b*	22
Kwan et al. [65]	2003		Cochrane Review	1a	
Levrat et al. [67]	2008	prospektiv	Beobachtungsstudie	3b	87
MacLeod et al. [71]	2003	prospektiv	Kohortenstudie	2b	7.638
Madjdpour et al. [73]*	2005		Laborstudie, Schweinemodell	5*	
Maegele et al. [75]	2008	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	713
Maegele et al. [76]	2007	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	8.724
Malone et al. [77]	2003	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	15.534
Martini et al. [79]*	2009		Laborstudie, Schweinemodell	5*	
Martini et al. [80]*	2008		Laborstudie, Schweinemodell	5*	
Martini et al. [81]*	2006		Laborstudie, Schweinemodell	5*	
Martini et al. [82]*	2007		Laborstudie, Schweinemodell	5*	
Mittermayr et al. [85]*	2007		RCT	2b*	61
Nunez et al. [88]	2009	retrospektiv	Datenbankanalyse	2b	586
Perkins et al. [90]	2009	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	694
Perkins et al. [91]	2007	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	365
Plotkin et al.[92]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	44
Rugeri et al. [95]	2007	prospektiv	Evaluationsstudie	3b	90
Rundgren et al. [96]*	2008		Laborstudie, TEG	5*	6
Sarani et al. [98]*	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b*	380
Scalea et al. [100]	2008	prospektiv	Kohortenstudie	2b	250 (81 Massiv- transfusio n)
Schöchl et al. [101]	2009	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	33
Singbartl et al. [104]*	2003		mathematisches Modell	5*	
Snyder et al. [105]	2009	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	134
Sperry et al. [109]	2008	prospektiv	Multicenter Kohortenstudie	2b	415
Spinella et al. [112]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	708
Spinella et al. [113]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	124
Stanworth et al. [115]*	2007		systematische Übersicht über RCT	1a*	13 Studien
Stanworth et al. [116]*	2004		systematische Übersicht über RCT	1a*	57 Studien
Stein et al. [117]	2009	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	179

Stinger et al. [119]	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b	252
Tanaka et al. [120]*	2008		Laborstudie	5*	19
Teixeira et al. [121]	2009	retrospektiv	Outcome-Studie	2c	383
Turner et al. [127]	2000		RCT	2b	1.309
Velik-Salchner et al. [128]*	2007		Laborstudie, Schweinmodell	5*	
Weinkove et al. [132]*	2008	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b*	30
Wettstein et al. [133]*	2004	retrospektiv	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	3b*	226
Ying et al. [135]*	2008		Laborstudie	5*	
Yucel et al. [136]	2006		Datenbankstudie	2b	1.517 (Validierung)
Zink et al. [138]	2009	retrospektiv	Multicenter Kohortenstudie	2b	452
Zotz et al. [139]*	2009		systematische Übersicht über RCT	1a*	1.295

Die Evidenzlevel (EL) der mit \* gekennzeichneten Studien erfolgte entsprechend der tatsächlichen Qualität. Da diese Studien aber zu der Fragestellung „Gerinnungstherapie beim Polytrauma“ nicht 100%ig zutreffen, muss für die Beurteilung der jeweiligen Kernaussage eine Abwertung durchgeführt werden.

## 2.17 Interventionelle Blutungskontrolle

(nicht verfügbar)

## 3 Erste OP-Phase

### 3.1 Einleitung

### 3.2 Thorax

(nicht verfügbar)

### 3.3 Zwerchfell

Autor, Jahr	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Waldschmidt ML et al., 1980[13]	4	80 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Zwerchfellrupturen	Laparotomie (n=65) Sekundäre Thorakotomie 1 / 65 (2%)	Thorakotomie (n=15) Sekundäre Laparotomie 7 / 15 (47%)
Mihos P et al., 2003[6]	4	65 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Zwerchfellrupturen	Überlebt (n=56) Mittlerer ISS $18 \pm 6$ , Schock 16 / 56 (29%) Verzögerte Diagnose 7 / 56 (13%)	Verstorben (n=9) Mittlerer ISS $41 \pm 11$ , Schock 6 / 9 (67%) Verzögerte Diagnose 1 / 9 (11%)

Athanassiadi K et al., 1999[1]	4	36 Patienten mit stumpfen Zwerchfellrupturen	Überlebt (n=30) Mittlerer ISS 46, Schock 7 / 30 (23%) Verzögerte Diagnose (>12 h) 3 / 30 (10%)	Verstorben (n=6) Mittlerer ISS 28, Schock 6 / 6 (100%) Verzögerte Diagnose (>12 h) 0 / 6 (0%)	
Bergeron E et al., 2002[2]	4	98 Patienten mit operativ versorgten stumpfen Zwerchfellrupturen	Sofortige Operation (n=40)  Mittlerer ISS 24 ± 10 Letalität 2 / 40 (5%)	Früh (≤24 h) nach Zentrumsverlegung (n=34)  Mittlerer ISS 20 ± 8 Letalität 2 / 34 (6%)	Spät (>24 h) nach Zentrumsverlegung (n=24)  Mittlerer ISS 22 ± 9 Letalität 0 / 24 (0%)
Barmparas G et al., 2009[8]	2b	4153 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Zwerchfellrupturen	Kein Empyem (n=4069) Mittlerer ISS 24 ± 11 Explorative Thorakotomie <24 h 148 / 4069 (4%)	Empyem (n=57) Mittlerer ISS 29 ± 13 Explorative Thorakotomie <24 h 3 / 57 (5%)	

### 3.4 Abdomen

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Stone et al. 1983 [11]	2b	339 Patienten mit stumpfem oder penetrierendem Abdominaltrauma	Medianlaparotomie (n = 177)  Mittlere Narkosedauer: positive Laparotomie (n = 66) 215 min, negative Laparotomie (n = 111) 126 min	Quere Oberbauchlaparotomie (n = 162)  Mittlere Narkosedauer: positive Laparotomie (n = 61) 240 min, negative Laparotomie (n = 101) 132 min
Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Stone et al. 1983 [31]	2b	31 Patienten mit penetrierenden oder stumpfen Bauchverletzungen und intraoperativer Entwicklung einer Koagulopathie	Definitive Versorgung (n = 14) Überlebensrate gesamt: 1/14 (7 %)	Damage Control (n = 17) <sup>a</sup> Überlebensrate gesamt: 11/17 (65 %)
			RR 0,11 (95%-Konfidenzintervall: 0,02–0,75)	
Rotondo et al. 1993 [32]	2b	46 Patienten mit penetrierenden Abdominalverletzungen	Definitive Versorgung (n = 22) Überlebensrate gesamt: 12/22 (55 %)	Damage Control (n = 24) <sup>b</sup> Überlebensrate gesamt: 14/24 (58 %)

			RR 0,94 (95%-Konfidenzintervall: 0,56–1,56)	
			Überlebensrate bei max. Verletzung: 1/9 (11 %) <sup>c</sup>	Überlebensrate bei max. Verletzung: 10/13 (77 %) <sup>c</sup>
			RR 0,14 (95%-Konfidenzintervall: 0,02–0,94)	
MacKenzie et al. 2007 [33]	2b	37 Patienten mit penetrierenden oder stumpfen Leberverletzungen Grad 4/5	Definitive Versorgung (n = 30) Überlebensrate gesamt: 19/30 (63 %)	Damage Control (n = 7)¶ Überlebensrate gesamt: 7 / 7 (100 %)
			RR 0,63 (95%-Konfidenzintervall: 0,48–0,83)	
Nicholas et al. 2003 [34]	2b	250 Patienten mit penetrierenden Abdominalverletzungen	Definitive Versorgung (n = 205) Überlebensrate gesamt: 184/205 (90 %)	Damage Control (n = 45) Überlebensrate gesamt: 33/45 (73 %)
			RR 1,22 (95%-Konfidenzintervall: 1,02–1,47, p = 0,0032)	
<p>a: Sofortiger Stopp, Packing, Abdominalverschluss unter Spannung, mittlere Dauer bis zum Second Look: 27 h</p> <p>b: Vier-Quadranten-Packing, Blutstillung, Ligatur oder einfache (Klammer-)Naht bei Hohlorganverletzungen, temporärer Bauchdeckenverschluss, mittlere Dauer bis zum Second Look: 32 h</p> <p>c: Verletzung großer Gefäße + ≥ 2 Viszeralverletzungen; Packing + Angioembolisation</p>				

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Methode	Ergebnis	
van Hensbroek et al. 2009 [45]	4	Systematische Übersicht über Fallserien	Wittmann-Patch	Überlebens-rate: 146/180 (81 %)	Bauchdecken -verschluss: 127/146 (88 %)
			KCI-VACTM	Überlebens-rate: 19/251 (78 %)	Bauchdecken-verschluss: 118/195 (60 %)
			Vakuumverband <sup>a</sup>	Überlebens-rate: 846/1.186 (71 %)	Bauchdecken-verschluss: 444/846 (53 %)
			Hautverschluss	Überlebens-rate: 62/101 (61 %)	Bauchdecken-verschluss: 27/62 (43 %)
			Reißverschluss	Überlebens-rate: 89/135 (66 %)	Bauchdecken-verschluss: 32/89 (36 %)
			Silo (Bogotá-Bag)	Überlebens-rate: 61/109 (56 %)	Bauchdecken-verschluss:

					21/61 (34 %)
			Netz oder Sheet	Überlebens-rate: 844/1.176 (72 %)	Bauchdecken- verschluss: 214/844 (25 %)
Weinberg et al. 2008 [46]	2b	59 Patienten mit stumpfem oder penetrierende m Bauchtrauma	„Pre-Wittmann- Patch“ (n = 23)		Faszienverschlus- ss: 7/23 (30 %)
			„Wittmann- Patch“ (n = 36)		Faszienverschlus- ss: 28/36 (78 %)
Bee et al. 2008 [47]	1b	59 Patienten mit stumpfem oder penetrierende m Bauchtrauma	Polyglactin-910- Mesh (n = 20)	Letalität: 5/20 (25 %) Abszess: 9/15 (60 %)	Faszienverschlus- ss: 4/15 (27 %),
			Vakuumverband (n = 26) <sup>a</sup>	Letalität: 8/31 (26 %)	Faszienverschlus- ss: 7/23 (30 %)
			KCI-VACTM (n = 5)	Abszess: 12/23 (52 %)	
a: über Folie, Bauchtücher und Redon-Drainagen					

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis		
Nicol et al. 2007 [48]	2b	93 Patienten mit penetrierende m oder stumpfem Lebertrauma	Second Look 24 h: (n = 25): Nachblutung: 8/25 (32 %)	Second Look 48 h: (n = 44): Nachblutung 5/44 (11 %)	Second Look 72 h (n = 3): Nachblutung: 0/3
			Tamponaden in situ 24 h (n = 8): Komplikationen: 5/8 (63 %)	Tamponaden in situ 48 h: (n = 44): Komplikationen: 6/44 (14 %)	Tamponaden in situ 72 h (n = 20): Komplikationen: 3/20 (15 %)
Cué et al. 1990 [51]	2b	21 Patienten mit penetrierende m oder stumpfem Lebertrauma	Tamponaden in situ 24 h (n = 7): Abszess: 2/7 (29 %)	Tamponaden in situ 48 h (n = 6): Abszess: 2/6 (33 %)	Tamponaden in situ 72 h (n = 8) Abszess: 3/8 (38 %)
Caruso et al. 1999 [49]	2b	93 Patienten mit penetrierende m oder stumpfem Lebertrauma	Second Look < 36 h (n = 39): Nachblutung: 8/39 (21 %) Komplikationen: 13/39 (33 %) Letalität: 7/39 (18 %)	Second Look 36-72 h (n = 24): Nachblutung: 1/24 (4 %) Komplikationen: 7/29 (29 %) Letalität: 7/24 (29 %)	

Sharp et al. 1992 [52]	2b	22 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Lebertrauma	6 Patienten mit septischen Komplikationen: Tamponade in situ $2,2 \pm 0,4$ (2–3) Tage	16 Patienten ohne septische Komplikationen: Tamponade in situ $2,0 \pm 1,0$ (1–7) Tage
Abikhaled et al. 1997 [50]	2b	35 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Bauchtrauma	Tamponaden in $\leq 72$ h (n = 22): Abszess 1/22 (5 %) Sepsis 11/22 (50 %) Letalität 1/22 (5 %)	Tamponaden in situ $> 72$ h (n = 13): Abszess 4/13 (31 %) Sepsis 10/13 (77 %), Letalität 6/13 (46 %)

Autor, Jahr	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis				
van't Ried M et al., 2002[54]	1a	Meta-Analyse randomisierter Studien	Narbenhernien			Wundinfektionen	
Experimentell	Kontrolle		OR	95% KI		OR	95% KI
Fortlaufend nicht-resorbierbar	Fortlaufend rasch resorbierbar		0,50*	0,32	0,77	0,80	0,47 1,34
Fortlaufend nicht-resorbierbar	Fortlaufend langsam resorbierbar		0,97	0,75	1,27	1,00	0,76 1,33
Fortlaufend langsam resorbierbar	Fortlaufend rasch resorbierbar		0,60*	0,39	0,91	1,33	0,83 2,13
Einzelknopf nicht-resorbierbar	Einzelknopf rasch resorbierbar		5,10	0,94	27,57	0,64	0,20 2,08
Fortlaufend rasch resorbierbar	Einzelknopf rasch resorbierbar		1,24	0,83	1,87	1,39	0,82 2,38
Fortlaufend nicht-resorbierbar	Einzelknopf rasch resorbierbar		0,71	0,46	1,10	0,79	0,50 1,22
Fortlaufend langsam resorbierbar	Einzelknopf rasch resorbierbar		0,84	0,63	1,11	1,31	0,94 1,82
Fortlaufend rasch resorbierbar	Einzelknopf nicht-resorbierbar		0,94	0,26	3,44	1,86	0,19 18,32

Autor, Jahr	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis		
Hodgson NCF et al., 2000[53]	1a	Meta-Analyse randomisierter Studien	Narbenhernien		Wundinfektionen
Experimentell	Kontrolle		OR	95% KI	
Nicht-resorbierbar	Resorbierbar		0,68*	0,52	0,87
Fortlaufend	Einzelknopf		0,73*	0,55	0,99
Fortlaufend nicht-resorbierbar	Fortlaufend resorbierbar		0,61*	0,46	0,80

Dexon	Nylon	0,30*	0,13	0,68	–
PDS	Prolene	1,53	0,50	4,72	–
Dexon	Prolene	0,78	0,43	1,42	–
Vicryl	Nicht-resorbierbar	0,57	0,41	0,77	–

Seiler C et al. (INSECT), 2009[55]	1b	635 Patienten mit elektiven Abdominal-Eingriffen	Narbenhernien			Wundinfektionen	
Experimentell	Kontrolle		OR	95% KI		OR	95% KI
Fortlaufend langsam resorbierbar	Einzelknopf rasch resorbierbar		0,62	0,36	1,07	1,46	0,92 2,30

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Asensio et al. 2007 [61]	2b	75 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 4/5	Angioembolisation direkt nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 17)	DC-Laparotomie ohne Angioembolisation (n = 58)
			Letalität 2/17 (12 %)	Letalität 21/58 (36 %)
Johnson et al. 2002 [62]	2b	19 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation direkt nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 8)	DC-Laparotomie ohne Angioembolisation (n = 11)
			Letalität 1/8 (13 %)	Letalität 4/11 (36 %)
Asensio et al. 2003 [60]	2b	103 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 4/5	Angioembolisation direkt nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 23)	DC-Laparotomie ohne Angioembolisation (n = 80)
			Letalität 7/23 (30 %) (Grad 4: 4/14 [28 %], Grad 5: 3/9 [33 %])	Letalität 52/80 (65 %) (Grad 4: 15/37 [39 %], Grad 5: 37/43 [86 %])
			RR 0,51 (95%-Konfidenzintervall 0,27-0,98)	
			OR (multivariat adjustiert für RTS, direkten chirurgischen Zugang zu Lebervenen und Packing): 0,20 (95%-Konfidenzintervall 0,05-0,72)	

Wahl et al. 2002 [65]	2b	126 Patienten mit stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 1–6	Frühe AE vor/statt DC-Laparotomie (n = 6)	Späte AE nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 6)	DC-Laparotomie (n = 20)	Nicht-operative Therapie (n = 94)
			Letalität 0/6 (0 %), Komplikationen 3/6 (50 %)	Letalität 3/6 (50 %), Komplikationen n 6/6 (100 %)	Letalität 7/20 (35 %), Komplikationen n 9/20 (45 %)	Letalität 2/94 (2 %), Komplikationen 2/94 (2 %)



Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Mohr et al. 2003 [63]	2b	26 Patienten mit penetrierendem oder stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 3–5	Frühe AE vor/statt DC-Laparotomie (n = 11)	Späte AE nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 15)
			Letalität 2/11 (18 %), Komplikationen 5/11 (45 %)	Letalität 5/15 (33 %), Komplikationen 6/15 (40 %)
Monnin et al. 2008 [64]	2b	14 Patienten mit stumpfem Lebertrauma Grad 3–5	Frühe AE vor/statt DC-Laparotomie (n = 10)	Späte AE nach DC-Laparotomie (n = 4)
			Letalität 1/10 (10 %)	Letalität 0/4 (0 %)

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis			
Velmahos et al. 2000 [66]	2b	137 Patienten mit stumpfem oder penetrierendem Bauchtrauma (36 Leberverletzungen)	Schockraumangiografie (n = 49)	Schockraum-ITS-Angiografie (n = 15)	OP-Angiografie (n = 32)	OP-ITS-Angiografie (n = 21)
			Letalität: 14/49 (29 %)	Letalität: 3/15 (20 %)	Letalität: 7/32 (22 %)	Letalität: 2/21 (10 %)

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis		
Cooney et al. 2005 [69]	2b	194 Patienten mit stumpfen Milzverletzungen Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation (n = 9) Erfolgsrate: 6/9 (67 %) Letalität: 0/9 (0 %)	Nicht-operative Therapie (n = 137) Erfolgsrate: 126/137 (92 %) Letalität: 9/137 (7 %)	Splenektomie (n = 48) Erfolgsrate: 48/48 (100 %) Letalität: 9/48 (19 %)
Harbrecht et al. 2007 [67]	2b	349 Patienten mit stumpfen Milzverletzungen Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation (n = 46) Letalität: 2/46 (4 %) Erfolgsraten: Grad 2: 16/17 (94 %), Grad 3: 76 %, Grad 4: 88 % <sup>a, b</sup>	Nicht-operative Therapie (n = 303) Letalität: 12/303 (4 %) Erfolgsraten: Grad 2: 225/236 (95 %), Grad 3: 86 %, Grad 4: 63 % <sup>a</sup>	Splenektomie (n = 221) Letalität 42/221 (19 %)
Smith et al. 2006 [68]	2b	221 Patienten mit stumpfen Milzverletzungen Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation (n = 41) Erfolgsrate: 30/41 (73 %)	Nicht-operative Therapie (n = 303) Erfolgsrate: 114/124 (92 %)	Splenektomie (n = 56) Erfolgsrate: 56/56 (100 %)
Duchesne et al.	2b	154 Patienten mit	Vor Einführung der		Nach Einführung der

2008 [70]		stumpfen Milz- verletzungen Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation (n = 78)  Letalität: 14/78 (18 %) Sepsis: 4/78 (5 %) ARDS: 4/78 (5 %)	Angioembolisation (n = 76)  Letalität: 11/76 (14 %) Sepsis: 9/76 (9 %) ARDS: 17/76 (22 %)
Wei et al. 2008 [71]	2b	87 Patienten mit stumpfen Milz- verletzungen Grad 1–5	Angioembolisation (n = 55)  Letalität: 4/55 (7 %) abdominelle Komplikationen: 2/55 (5 %)	Splenektomie (n = 37)  Letalität: 2/37 (5 %) abdominelle Komplikationen: 13/37 (35 %)
a: Anzahl der Patienten unklar      b: Kein Einfluss der Angioembolisation auf Erfolgsraten nach multivariater Adjustierung für Alter, AIS und abdominelle Begleitverletzungen				

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis		
Clancy et al. 1997 [81]	2b	1.255 Patienten mit stumpfen oder penetrierenden Milz- verletzungen Grad 1–5	Splenorrhaphie (n = 150)  Schock: 26/150 (17 %) mittlerer ISS: 19 ± 11  Letalität: 8/150 (5 %)	Splenektomie nach Splenorrhaphie (n = 10)  Schock: 2/10 (20 %) mittlerer ISS: 33 ± 15  Letalität: 2/10 (20 %)	Splenektomie (n = 596)  Schock: 149/596 (25 %) mittlerer ISS: 25 ± 12  Letalität: 88/596 (15 %)
Gauer et al. 2008 [82]	2b	91 Patienten mit operationspflichtigen stumpfen Milz- verletzungen	Splenorrhaphie (n = 34)  Mittlerer ISS: 31  Infektionen (gesamt): 5/34 (15 %) Pneumonien: 3/34 (9 %)		Splenektomie (n = 57)  Mittlerer ISS: 33  Infektionen (gesamt): 28/57 (49 %) Pneumonien: 19/57 (33 %)
Kaseje et al. 2008 [83]	2b	91 Patienten mit operationspflichtigen stumpfen und penetrierenden Milzverletzungen	Splenorrhaphie (n = 16)  Mittlerer ISS: 21  Komplikationen: 2/16 (13 %) <sup>a</sup>		Splenektomie (n = 58)  Mittlerer ISS: 28  Komplikationen: 4/58 (7 %) <sup>b</sup>
a: Nachblutungen b: Pankreaslecks und Fisteln					

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Nelson et al.	1a	Metaanalyse von 6	Primäre Anastomose	Anus praeter

2009 [91]		RCTs (n = 707)	(n = 361) Letalität: 7/361 (2 %) Alle Komplikationen: 135/361 (37 %) Infekte: 120/361 (33 %)	(n = 344) Letalität: 6/344 (2 %) Alle Komplikationen: 173/346 (50 %) Infekte: 144/346 (42 %)
Demetriades et al. 2001 [92]	2b	297 Patienten mit penetrierenden Kolonverletzungen	Primäre Anastomose (n = 197) Letalität: 8/197 (4 %) Alle Komplikationen: 44/197 (22 %) Infekte: 33/197 (17 %)	Anus praeter (n = 100) Letalität: 10/100 (10 %) Alle Komplikationen: 27/100 (27 %) Infekte: 21/100 (21 %)
Vertrees et al. 2009 [93]	2b	65 Verwundete (Enduring Freedom/Iraqi Freedom) mit penetrierenden Kolonverletzungen	Primäre Anastomose (n = 38) Letalität: 1/38 (2 %) alle kolonassoziierten Komplikationen: 11/38 (29 %) Infekte: 5/38 (13 %)	Anus praeter (n = 27) Letalität: 0/27 (0 %) alle kolonassoziierten Komplikationen: 10/27 (37 %) Infekte: 9/27 (33 %)

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Brundage et al. 2001 [95]	2b	29 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Kolonverletzungen	Handnaht (n = 12) Alle Komplikationen: 2/12 (16 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 0/12 (0 %) Abszess: 2/12 (17 %)	Stapler (n = 17) Alle Komplikationen: 6/17 (35 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 3/17 (18 %) Abszess: 5/17 (29 %)
Demetriades et al. 2002 [96]	2b	207 Patienten mit penetrierenden Kolonverletzungen	Handnaht: (n = 128) Alle Komplikationen: 26/128 (20 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 10/128 (8 %) Abszess: 20/128 (16 %)	Stapler: (n = 79) Alle Komplikationen: 21/79 (27 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 5/79 (6 %) Abszess: 16/79 (20 %)

Studie	LoE	Patienten	Ergebnis	
Brundage et al. 1999 [95]	2b	117 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Dünndarmverletzungen	Handnaht (n = 44) Alle Komplikationen: 2/44 (5 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz:	Stapler (n = 70) Alle Komplikationen: 8/70 (11 %) Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 3/70

			0/44 (0 %) Abszess: 0/44 (0 %)	(4 %) Abszess: 6/70 (9 %)
Kirkpatrick AW et al. 2003 [97]	2b	232 Patienten mit stumpfen und penetrierenden Dünndarmverletzungen	Handnaht (n = 25)  Alle Komplikationen: 4/25 (16 %)  Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 1/25 (4 %)  Abszess: 3/25 (12 %)	Stapler (n = 55)  Alle Komplikationen: 7/55 (13 %)  Anastomoseninsuffizienz: 3/55 (6 %)  Abszess: 6/55 (11 %)

### 3.5 Schädel-Hirn-Trauma

Autor	Jahr	Design	LoE*	EG**
Notfallmäßige operative Versorgung				
Bullock et al (a-g)	2006	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	Max 3a	0
Firsching et al.	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	Max 3a	A
Messung des intrakraniellen Druckes				
Bullock et al (a-g)	2006	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	Max 3a	0
Firsching et al	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2b	B
Brain Trauma Foundation	2007	Evidenzbasierte Leitlinie	2a	B

\* Level of Evidence nach dem Oxford-Schema \*\* Adaptierter Empfehlungsgrad, falls es sich um eine Leitlinie handelt.

### 3.6 Urogenitaltrakt

(nicht verfügbar)

### 3.7 Wirbelsäule

(nicht verfügbar)

### 3.8 Obere Extremität

(nicht verfügbar)

**3.9 Hand**

<b>Autor</b>	<b>Jahr</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>Kategorie</b>	<b>EL</b>
Achauer	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Aldrian	2005	Fallserie	Prävalenz	4
Arakaki	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Arora	2004	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Ashmead	1992	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Bache	1988	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Baker	1994	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Prognose	4
Betancourt	1998	prospektive Kohortenstudie*	Prognose	4
Birch	1991	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Blount	1950	Expertenmeinung	Prognose	5
Bolton	1970	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Bongard	1989	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Boulas	1998	Expertenmeinung	Prognose	5
Brcic	1990	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Brenner	1995	cross sectional study	Prognose	4
Brown	1995	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Brown	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Brushart	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Büchler	1990	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Büchler	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Chen	1994	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Cheng	1985	prospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Chinchalkar	2003	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Chiu	1995	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Coenen	1981	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Dellinger	1988	RCT	Therapie	1b
de	1989	RCT**	Therapie	2b

Medinaceli				
Demiri	1995	Fallserie	Prognose	4
Dittel	1981	cross sectional study	Prognose	4
Doyle	1999	Systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Durham	1996	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Earley	1984	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Eichler	1967	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Elton	1975	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Elton	1973	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Foucher	1992	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Freeland	1987	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Garcia-Elias	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Garcia-Elias	1986	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Gelberman	1980	Fallserie	Diagnostik	4
Gelberman	1978	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Germann	2000	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Gillespie	2001	Metaanalyse	Therapie	1a
Glickel	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Goldner	1992	Review*	Therapie	4
Goldner	1989	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Goldner	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Gonzales	1999	Review*	Therapie	4
Hansbrough	1995	RCT	Therapie	1b
Hargens	1989	Review*	Diagnostik	4
Helfet	1990	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Herzberg	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Holden	1975	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Holden	1979	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4

Inoue	1990	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Jensen	1974	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Kallio	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Kallio	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Keller	1984	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Kleinert	1973	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Kleiner	1981	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Koman	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Liss	1992	Review*	Therapie	4
Lister	1977	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Lutz	2001	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Mahler	1987	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Malizos	1994	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Mark	1989	Fallbericht	Prognose	5
Marsh	1987	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Massengill	1978	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Massengill	1987	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
McQueen	1996	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Minami	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Minami	1986	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Moore	1988	Expertenmeinung	Diagnose	5
Mubarak	1983	Expertenmeinung	Diagnose	5
Nast-Kolb	1986	cross sectional study	Therapie	4
Ortiz	1998	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Partington	1993	cross sectional study	Prävalenz	4
Peimer	1981	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Raskin	1995	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Rawlings	1981	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Regel	1993	cross sectional study	Prävalenz	4

Renaud	1991	prospektive Kohortenstudie*	Prognose	4
Renner	2004	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	2b
Reynolds	1971	cross sectional study	Therapie	4
Rothkopf	1993	Fallserie	Diagnostik	4
Rowland	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Saies	1994	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Schaller	1994	cross sectional study	Prävalenz	4
Schlenker	1980	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Schrank	2004	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Schwarze	2008	RCT	Therapie	1b
Skroudies	1989	cross sectional study	Diagnostik	4
Slauterbeck	1994	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Sloan	1987	RCT	Therapie	1b
Smith	1988	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Soelberg	1990	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Soucacos	1995	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Spier	1971	cross sectional study	Prävalenz	4
Steinberg	1992	Review*	Therapie	4
Stern	1999	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Stone	1998	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Straub	1996	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Strickland	2005	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Strickland	1986	Review*	Therapie	4
Strickland	1985	Review*	Therapie	4
Strickland	1989	Review*	Therapie	4
Strickland	1983	Review*	Therapie	4
Südkamp	1989	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Suprock	1990	RCT	Therapie	1b
Suzuki	1987	retrospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4



Swanson	1991	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Tang	1994	RCT	Therapie	1b
Tara	1991	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Terrill	1991	RCT	Therapie	1b
Tobin	1984	Expertemeinung	Therapie	5
Urbaniak	1985	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
van Andrichem	1992	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Vastamäki	1993	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Verdan	1964	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Verdan	1975	systematisches Review	Therapie	2a
Verdan	1960	Fallserie	Therapie	4
Vicar	1988	Expertemeinung	Therapie	5
Vloemans	2003	RCT	Therapie	1b
Vossoughi	2007	Fallserie	Prävalenz	4
Waikakul	1998	prospektive Kohortenstudie	Prognose	2b
Ward	1991	retrospektive Kohortenstudie	Therapie	2b
Wehner	1980	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Welkerling	1991	cross sectional study	Prävalenz	4
Whitesides	1996	Expertenmeinung	Therapie	5
Wolff	1978	cross sectional study	Therapie	4
Zhong-Wei	1981	prospektive Kohortenstudie*	Therapie	4
Zuker	1988	Fallserie	Therapie	4

### 3.10 Untere Extremität

(nicht verfügbar)

### 3.11 Fuß

(nicht verfügbar)

### **3.12 Unterkiefer und Mittelgesicht**

(nicht verfügbar)

## 3.13 Hals

Autor, Jahr	Evidenzlevel	Pat.kollektiv	Art der konventionellen Rö.-Diagnostik	Art der Computertomographie (Kollimation)	Sensitivität und Spezifität konv. Röntgen	Sensitivität und Spezifität Computertomographie	Anzahl (%) Pat. mit relevanten Zusatzbefunden im CT	Anmerkungen
Acheson et al., 1987 [114]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Verletzungsmuster n.a., n=160	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	1,5 - 3 mm	47%, n.a.	99%, n.a.	n.a.	Analyseeinheit z.T. Frakturen statt Patienten
Ajani et al., 1998 [115]	2b	Polytrauma, n=100	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1,0%)	
Barba et al., 2001 [116]	4, da inkomplett	Mono- u. Polytrauma (ISS= 12.3), n=316	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	60%, 99%	100%, 100%	7 (2,2%)	
Berne et al., 1999 [117]	1b	Polytrauma (ISS= 24), n=85	a.p., lat., z.T. odontoid	3 mm	60%, 100%	90%, 100%	3 (3,5%)	
Blacksin und Lee, 1995 [118]	2b	Polytrauma, n=100	a.p., lat, odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	1,5 mm	0%, n.a.	100%, 100%	5 (5,0%)	nur C0-C2 bewertet
Borock et al., 1991 [119]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS= 22), n=179	a.p., lat, odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	98%, 89%	98%, 100%	2 (1,5%)	
Brohi et al., 2005 [120]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (Mortalität= 14%), n= 421	nur lat.	2 mm	72%, 94%	99%, 100%	8 (1,9%)	
Brooks et al.,	4, da inkomplett und	Polytrauma (ISS= 27), n=	a.p., lat., ggf.	2 mm (C1-C2 u.-	70%, 100%	95%, 100%	0	

2001 [121]	unverblindet	210	Flexion-Extension	C7-Th1)				
Diaz et al., 2003 [122]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 1003	a.p., lat., odontoid, oblique	2 mm	44%, 100%	97%, 100%	5 (0,5%)	
Freemyer et al., 1989 [123]	2b	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 58	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 - 5 mm	91%, 100%	100%, 100%	n.a.	zusätzliche Bewertung der obliquen Bilder
Griffen et al., 2003 [124]	2b	Mono- u. Polytrauma (ISS= 8), n= 1199	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	65%, 100%	100%, 100%	41 (3,2%)	
Jelly et al., 2000 [125]	4, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS= 30), n= 73	lat., oblique	2 mm	58%, 100%	100%, 100%	1 (1,4%)	nur C7-Th1 untersucht
Lawrason et al., 2001 [126]	4, da unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 200	lat.	3 mm	30%, 100%	100%, 100%	1 (0,5%)	
Lee et al., 2001 [127]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono- u. Polytrauma, n= 604	a.p., lat., odontoid, Schwimmer	1 mm (C0-C3) bzw. 3 mm (C3-Th1)	33%, 100%	100%, 100%	4 (0,7%)	
Link et al., 1994 [128]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 166	a.p., lat., ggf. odontoid, Schwimmer	2 - 4 mm	55%, 87%	93%, 100%	n.a.	nur gezielte CT-Diagnostik C0-C2 u./o. C7-Th1
Link et al., 1995 [129]	1b	Mono- u. Polytrauma (GCS 3-6), n= 202	a.p., lat., odontoid, Schwimmer	3 mm	61%, n.a.	100%, n.a.	6 (3,0%)	nur gezielte CT-Diagnostik C0-C2
Nuñez et al., 1996 [130]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 88	a.p., lat., odontoid	5 mm	64%, n.a.	n.a.	4 (4,5%)	HWS
Rybicki et al., 2000 [131]	2b	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 139	a.p., lat., odontoid	3 mm	Sens. 28% (a.p.), 47% (lat.), 17%	100%, 100%	n.a.	

					(odontoid), Spez. f. alle 100%			
Schenarts et al., 2001 [132]	3b, da unverblindet	Polytrauma (ISS= 24), n= 1356	a.p., lat., odontoid, oblique	2 mm	54%, 100%	96%, 100%	4 (6%)	nur C0-C3 untersucht
Schleehauf et al., 1989 [133]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 139	a.p., lat., odontoid	4 mm	n.a.	78%, 95%	n.a.	
Tan et al., 1999 [134]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 360	a.p., lat., z.T. odontoid, Schwimmer und oblique	3 mm	n.a.	n.a.	6 (1,7%)	nur C7-Th1 untersucht
Widder et al., 2004 [135]	1b	Polytrauma (GCS< 9; ISS >15), n= 102	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. Schwimmer	3 mm	39%, 98%	100%, 100%	4 (4%)	
Woodring und Lee, 1993 [136]	3b, da unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 216	a.p., lat., odontoid, ggf. oblique u./o. Flexion-Extension	5 mm	39%, n.a.	n.a., n.a.	10 (5%)	Analyseeinheit z.T. Frakturen statt Patienten

<b>Autor, Jahr</b>	<b>Evidenzlevel</b>	<b>Pat.kollektiv</b>	<b>Art der konventionellen Rö.-Diagnostik</b>	<b>Art der Computertomographie</b>	<b>Sensitivität und Spezifität konv. Röntgen</b>	<b>Sensitivität und Spezifität Computertomographie</b>	<b>Anzahl (%) Pat. mit zusätzlichen relevanten Befunden im CT</b>	<b>Anmerkungen</b>
Brandt et al., 2004 [108]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 55	a.p., lat., und schräg (L5-S1)	verschiedene Geräte und Kontrastmittel	72%, 100%	100%, 100%	3 (5,5%)	
Calendine et al., [109]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Mono-/Polytrauma, n= 235	a.p., lat., Schwimmer	5 mm	n.a., n.a.	99%, 100%	n.a.	nur thorakale WS untersucht

Hauser et al., 2003 [110]	3b, da unverblindet	Mono-/Poly- trauma (ISS= 12), n= 215	a.p., lat.	5 mm	58%, 93%	97%, 99%	0	
Herzog et al., 2004 [111]	2b	Polytrauma, n= 70	a.p., lat., ggf. Schwimmer	Dünnschicht (3 und 5 mm) mit Kontrast	57%, 73%	95%, 100% (5 mm) bzw. 100%, 100% (3 mm)	3 (4%)	
Rhea et al., 2001 [112_ENREF_ 112]	4, da inkomplett und unverblindet	Polytrauma, n= 329	BWS: a.p., lat.	5 mm	62%, 100%	100%, 100%	n.a.	
			LWS: a.p., lat., schräg (L5-S1)	5 mm	67%, 100%	94%, 100%	n.a.	
Wintermark et al., 2003 [113]	1b	Polytrauma, n= 100	a.p., lat., Schwimmer	2,5 bzw. 5 mm für BWS bzw. LWS	33%, 100%	97%, 100%	8 (8%)	

**Appendix B3: Erklärungen über Interessenkonflikte**

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>							
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b>							
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:</b>	<b>U. Aschenbrenner</b>	<b>H. Bail</b>	<b>Bayeff-Filloff</b>	<b>A. Beck</b>	<b>M. Bernhard</b>	<b>A. Biewener</b>	
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Ja AO intern., Aesculap (B. Braun)	Nein	Nein	Reisekosten& Vortrags-honorare B. Braun Melsungen, CSL Behring GmbH	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGU & DGOU	Ja Mitglied DGU & BDC	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGAI	Ja Mitglied DGU
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Universitätsklinik Dresden	Klinikum Nürnberg Süd; Charité Berlin	Klinikum Rosen- heim	Juliusspital Würzburg	Klinikum Fulda AG (bis 2009: Universitäts- klinikum Heidelberg)	Univer- sitätsklinik Dresden

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b> <b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b> <b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:</b>		<b>J. Blum</b>	<b>B. Böttiger</b>	<b>B. Bouillon</b>	<b>J. Braun</b>	<b>V. Bühren</b>	<b>T. Bürger</b>
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Stryker, Arthrex	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja Depuy Trauma	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Boehringer- Ingelheim: (Pradaxa Studie)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Patente Implantate	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGAI, Chairman ERC	Ja Mitglied DGU & DGOU	Ja Mitglied DGAI & BDA	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGG & DGVC
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Klinikum Worms gGmbH	Uniklinik Köln	Kliniken der Stadt Köln; Campus Merheim	DRF Stiftung Luftrettung gemein- nützige AG	BG- Unfallklinik Murnau	Diakonie- Kliniken Kassel



<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b> <b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b> <b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:		K. Dresing	M. Eiker- mann	Matthias Fischer	M. Frank	R. Gutwald	K. Hörmann
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Stryker Leibinger, Freiburg	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja PUSH, Bonn	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Ja Aktien BayerAG	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU (LL-Komm.)	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGAI	Ja Mitglied DGAI	Ja Mitglied DKMKG	Ja Mitglied DGHNO KHC, DGE- BV
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Universitätsmedizin Göttingen	IFOM (bis 6/2010: IQWiG)	Klinik am Eichert Göppin- gen	Univer- sitäts- klinikum Dresden	Univer- sitäts- klinikum Freiburg	Universität Heidelberg/ Univer- sitätsklinik Mannheim

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>						
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b>						
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>						
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:</b>	<b>M. Hohenfellner</b>	<b>B. Hußmann</b>	<b>E. Klar</b>	<b>C. Kleber</b>	<b>C. Kühne</b>	<b>S. Lendemans</b>
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja Nycomed	Nein	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Ja Aveo, ACTC, Dendreon, Appy, Allergan	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU, ÖGU, EAU	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGAV	Ja Mitglied DGU, DIVI, DGKM	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGU, DIVI
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Universitäts- klinik Heidelberg	Universitäts- klinikum Essen	Universi- tätsklinik Rostock	Charité Berlin	Universi- tätsklinik Marburg	Universi- tätsklinikum Essen

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b> <b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b> <b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:		H. Lier	T. Lindner	M. Mack	C. Mosch	E. Neugebauer	U. Nienaber
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinproduktindustrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja Berater- tätigkeit Fa. Somatex	Nein	Ja Fa. Bister Dreilich, Fa. Therabel, Breda (NL)	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Vertrags- honorare/ Reisekosten- erstattung von CLS Behring, Mitsubishi Pharma, NovoNordisk, TEM int.	Nein	Ja Wissensch. Verträge Fa. Bracco, Fa. Schering	Nein	Ja Fa. Pfizer, Fa. MSD	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja EAES, AUC GmbH, DIVS, Prospect, IQWiG, Otsuka Pharma, Ethicon	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGAI	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGU	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGU, DGCH	Nein
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Universitäts- klinikum Köln	Charité, Berlin	Universitäts- klinik Frankfurt	IFOM	Universität Witten/ Herdecke	AUC GmbH (bis 9/2010: IFOM)

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>							
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b>							
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:</b>	<b>J. Pfitzenmaier</b>	<b>S. Rammelt</b>	<b>M. Raum</b>	<b>E. Rickels</b>	<b>D. Rixen</b>	<b>S. Ruchholtz</b>	
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Berater Fa. Zimmer (Implantate)
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Fa. Zimmer (Implantate)
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Ja Clinical Experience with the Hindfoot Arthrodesis Nail (HAN), AOCID (CH) – DM-Konto der Klinik	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Fa. Zimmer & Fa. Stryker (Implantate)
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGUrologie	Ja Mitglied DGU, DAF	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGNC, Sprecher Sektion Neurotraumatologie	Ja Mitglied DGU, BDC	Ja Mitglied DGU
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Evangelisches KKH Bielefeld (bis 3/2010: Universität Heidelberg)	Universitätsklinikum Dresden	Helios Klinikum Siegburg (bis 5/2011: Univ. Med. Centrum Groningen)	Allgemeines Krankenhaus Celle	BG Unfallklinik Duisburg (zuvor Klinikum Lünen, Kliniken der Stadt Köln)	Universitätsklinikum Marburg

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b> <b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b> <b>Registernr: 012/019</b>							
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/Methodiker/Organisator:</b>		<b>S. Sauerland</b>	<b>M. Schädel-Höpfner</b>	<b>M. Schenkel</b>	<b>D. Schreiter</b>	<b>J. Schüttler</b>	<b>K. Schwerdtfeger</b>
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Otsuka Pharma, Ethicon Endo- surgery	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja KCI, Ethicon Endosur- gery, Otsuka Pharma, Kreussler Pharma	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Zahlreiche AMG-& MPG- Studien (Dräger, Fresenius, Orion, Finnland)	Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Siemens, Dräger, Pfizer, Roche, Merck	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Prof. E. Reinhardt, Dr. St. Dräger, Dr. Chr. Dräger	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGU, DGH	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGCH	Ja Mitglied DGAI, DIVI, BDA	Ja Mitglied DGNC
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	IQWiG (bis Ende 2009: IFOM)	Universi- tätsklini- kum Düsseldorf	Kliniken der Stadt Köln; Campus Merheim	Universi- tätsklinikum Dresden (bis 5/2009: UK Leipzig)	Universitäts- klinikum Erlangen	Universitäts- klinikum des Saarlandes (Homburg/ Saar)

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>						
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b>						
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>						
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:</b>	<b>A. Seekamp</b>	<b>D. Seitz</b>	<b>D. Stengel</b>	<b>K. Stürmer</b>	<b>L. Swoboda</b>	<b>G. Täger</b>
1 Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja DePuy, Smith & Nephew, Biomet, Stryker, DGUV, VBG	Ja Bayer. Versicherungs-kammer	Nein	Nein
2 Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja DePuy, Smith&Nephe w, GSK, DGUV, VBG	Nein	Nein	Ja Synthes, Mathys, Boehringer Ingelheim, Zimmer
3 Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein	Ja DePuy, Smith & Nephew, Stryker, DGUV, VBG	Nein	Nein	Ja Mathys, Boehringer Ingelheim
4 Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5 Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
6 Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7 Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGU, DGC, GMDS, DNEbM, DNVF, Cochrane-Collab.	Ja Mitglied DGU	Ja Mitglied DGT	Nein
8 Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
9 Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Universitätsklinikum Kiel	Universitätsklinikum Ulm	Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin	Universitätsmedizin Göttingen	(Ruhestand)	Universitätsklinikum Essen

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>						
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwerverletzten-Behandlung</b>						
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>						
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:</b>		<b>G. Voggenreiter</b>	<b>T. Vogl</b>	<b>F. Waldfahrer</b>	<b>M. Walgenbach</b>	<b>C. Waydhas</b>
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Medtronic Spinal & Biologics Europe (B)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Berater Bayer Vital GmbH & Fa. Hutchinson Technology
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Medtronic Spinal & Biologics Europe (B)	Nein	Ja Hon. Für Vorträge Hennig-AM	Nein	Ja Berater Bayer Vital GmbH, Fa. Sanofi, Fa. GSK, Fa. Hutchinson
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Medtronic Spinal & Biologics Europe (B) & Soteira GmbH	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Principle Investigator: NovoNordisk & Astra Zeneca
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Ja Aktienfonds mit breiter Streuung	Nein	Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden, Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Ja Mitglied DGU, DGCH	Ja Mitglied DRG & weitere FG's	Ja Mitglied DGHNO KHC	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGU, DIVI, DGCH
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein	Nein	Nein	Ja Herausgeber der Fachzeitschrift Notfall+Rettenungsmedizin
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	Kliniken im Naturpark Altmühltal, Eichstätt	Universitäts-klinikum Frankfurt/Main	Universitäts-klinikum Erlangen	IFOM	Universitätsklinikum Essen

<b>Leitlinienkoordinator: Prof. E. Neugebauer</b>			
<b>Leitlinie: S3-Leitlinie Polytrauma/Schwererletzten-Behandlung</b>			
<b>Registernr: 012/019</b>			
<b>Erstautor/Delegierter/Koordinator/ Methodiker/Organisator:</b>	<b>A. Woltmann</b>	<b>M. Wüstner- Hofmann</b>	<b>H. Zwipp</b>
1	Berater- bzw. Gutachtertätigkeit oder bezahlte Mitarbeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft (z.B. Arzneimittelindustrie, Medizinprodukt-industrie), eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja Berat. Arzt BG Holz+Metall	Nein  Nein
2	Honorare für Vortrags- und Schulungstätigkeiten oder bezahlte Autoren- oder Co-Autorenschaften im Auftrag eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Ja AIOD, u.a.	Nein  Nein
3	Finanzielle Zuwendungen (Drittmittel) für Forschungsvorhaben oder direkte Finanzierung von Mitarbeitern der Einrichtung von Seiten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft, eines kommerziell orientierten Auftragsinstituts oder einer Versicherung	Nein	Nein  Nein
4	Eigentümerinteresse an Arzneimitteln/ Medizinprodukten (z. B. Patent, Urheberrecht, Verkaufslizenz)	Nein	Nein  Nein
5	Besitz von Geschäftsanteilen, Aktien, Fonds mit Beteiligung von Unternehmen der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein  Nein
6	Persönliche Beziehungen zu einem Vertretungsberechtigten eines Unternehmens der Gesundheitswirtschaft	Nein	Nein  Nein
7	Mitglied von in Zusammenhang mit der Leitlinienentwicklung relevanten Fachgesellschaften/Berufsverbänden, Mandatsträger im Rahmen der Leitlinienentwicklung	Nein	Ja Mitglied DGH  Ja Mitglied DGU
8	Politische, akademische (z.B. Zugehörigkeit zu bestimmten „Schulen“), wissenschaftliche oder persönliche Interessen, die mögliche Konflikte begründen könnten	Nein	Nein  Nein
9	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber, relevante frühere Arbeitgeber der letzten 3 Jahre	BG- Unfallklinik Murnau	Niederg. in eigener Praxis  Uniklinikum Dresden