Investigating microscopic haematuria in blunt abdominal trauma

Report by Fiona Saunders, Specialist Registrar
Search checked by Jon Argall, Senior Clinical Fellow

Abstract
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether it is necessary to carry out further imaging in order to identify clinically significant renal injury in patients with microscopic haematuria after blunt abdominal trauma. Altogether 57 papers were found using the reported search, of which 10 presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of these best papers are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario
A patient presents to the emergency department following a road traffic accident. He is found to have loin pain and tenderness and microscopic haematuria on dipstick testing. He is not hypotensive and has no other major injuries. You wonder whether radiological imaging is necessary to exclude significant injury to the renal tract?

Three part question
[In adults with microscopic haematuria after blunt abdominal trauma] is [radiological imaging necessary] to [identify clinically significant renal injury]?

Search strategy
Medline 1966–10/01 using the OVID interface, Embase 1988–10/01. [exp haematuria OR haematuria.mp] AND microscopic.mp AND trauma.mp

Search outcome
Altogether 55 publications identified, 15 of these have direct relevance to the three part question. A further two relevant papers were referenced in these. Of these 17 papers 10 were of sufficient quality for inclusion (see table 1).

Comment(s)
Numerous retrospective and prospective diagnostic cohort studies attempt to answer the same question. Many are of a high standard and large size. Only those in which the whole cohort underwent diagnostic imaging have been included. Most measured the same variables and used comparable definitions of significant renal injury. Combining the data from the included studies there are 2302 cases of microscopic haematuria after blunt abdominal trauma, in patients who were not shocked and had no major associated injuries. Of these one had a clinically significant renal injury.

- CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE
Radiological imaging of the renal tract is not indicated in adults with microscopic haematuria after blunt abdominal trauma, provided they are not shocked and have no major associated injuries.

Best evidence topic reports

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guise KE et al, 1983, USA</td>
<td>136 patients having IVP for haematuria following trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/123 patients with microscopic haematuria</td>
<td>Presence of shock or other injuries not addressed Includes children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaien GS et al, 1985, USA</td>
<td>306 patients with blunt renal trauma</td>
<td>Prospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/221 patients with blunt trauma, microscopic haematuria and no shock</td>
<td>Includes children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune JB et al, 1985, USA</td>
<td>195 patients having IVP following blunt trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/1/16 patients with microscopic haematuria</td>
<td>Includes children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisa E et al, 1986, USA</td>
<td>50 patients having IVP for blunt abdominal trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/43 patients with microscopic haematuria</td>
<td>Advocate imaging for patients whose microscopic haematuria does not resolve in 24 hours - rationale for this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass AS et al, 1986, USA</td>
<td>831 patients with haematuria following blunt trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/76 patients with microscopic haematuria</td>
<td>Includes children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardeman SW et al, 1987, USA</td>
<td>506 patients with blunt trauma and haematuria</td>
<td>Prospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/365 with microscopic haematuria, no shock and no major injuries Includes children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomason RE et al, 1988, USA</td>
<td>102 patients undergoing IVP after blunt trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/28 patients with renal contusions Includes children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastham JA et al, 1992, USA</td>
<td>317 patients with blunt trauma, microscopic haematuria and no shock</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/605 patients with blunt trauma, microscopic haematuria and no shock -1 had a significant renal injury, but also associated lethal head injury Includes children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAndrew JD et al, 1994, USA</td>
<td>1103 patients undergoing radiographic evaluation of the renal tract for suspected renal trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>0/65 patients with microscopic haematuria</td>
<td>Includes children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moller CM et al, 1995, Denmark</td>
<td>114 patients suspected of having renal trauma</td>
<td>Retrospective diagnostic cohort study</td>
<td>Number with significant renal injury</td>
<td>Includes children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Clinical scenario

A 27 year old hiker attends with what appears to be a tick in the skin of his right leg. You seek the advice of your colleagues on the best method of removal, the registrar advises you to pull it straight out, another registrar suggests to pull out anticlockwise, the consultant denominates them as fools and says to pull clockwise. Sister suggests suffocating the tick with vaseline and a staff nurse thinks that nail varnish is better for this, a passing porter suggests burning it off with a lightly fed and the patient himself claims that his mother always recommended 70% isopropyl alcohol (for the removal of ticks). Confused you wonder whether there is any evidence for any of the suggested methods.

Three part question

In [patients with ticks attached to their skin] is [any of the popular methods better than the others] for [removal of an intact tick]?

Search strategy

Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface. [exp ticks OR ticks.mp OR arachniS.mp OR tick.mp OR acarineS.mp OR ixodes.mp OR parasitS OR bloodsucker.mp OR dermacentor.mp OR amblyomma.mp OR ceratopogidae.mp] AND [exp“bites and stings” OR bite$.mp] AND [exp foreign bodies OR removal.mp OR excis.mp]

Search outcome

Altogether 40 papers found of which 38 were irrelevant or of insufficient quality for inclusion. The remaining two are shown in table 2.

How to remove a tick

Report by Stewart Teece, Clinical Research Fellow

Search checked by Ian Crawford, Clinical Research Fellow

Abstract

A short cut review was carried out to establish whether there was any evidence to decide between the various described methods of tick removal. Altogether 40 papers were found using the reported search, of which two presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of these best papers are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.
Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needham GR, 1985, USA</td>
<td>29 American dog ticks and 22 lone star ticks attached to a female Dorset sheep</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>Ease of removal and retained mouthparts. Testing with petroleum jelly, nail polish, 70% isopropyl alcohol and hot match (passive removal) and clockwise pull or straight pull with quick or steady even pressure (mechanical)</td>
<td>Failure of removal with passive methods. Removal with mechanical method steady even pressure most likely to give intact removal</td>
<td>Statistical significance not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Boer R and van den Bogaard AE, 1993, Netherlands</td>
<td>Ixodes ricinus attached to the skin of pigs and sheep</td>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>Ease of removal, retained mouthparts. Testing with gasoline, nail polish and methylated spirit or by straight pull or rotation around axis</td>
<td>Failure of removal by chemical methods within 30 minutes. Straight pull less likely to leave mouthparts than rotation (0.01&lt;p&lt;0.02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment(s)

Given that ticks have a respiratory rate of 3–15 breaths per hour suffocation would seem unlikely to work as the above studies showed, however anecdotal evidence suggests lignocaine gel may be efficacious in aiding removal.

> CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE

Current evidence suggests that a straight slow method is best for removal without leaving the mouthparts.


Plaster or functional splint in gamekeepers thumb

Report by Steve Jones, Specialist Registrar
Search checked by Ian Crawford, Clinical Research Fellow
Abstract

A short cut review was carried out to establish whether a plaster of Paris or functional splint was better for treatment of ulnar collateral ligament rupture. Altogether 50 papers were found using the reported search, of which one presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of this paper are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario

A young poacher comes into the emergency department complaining of a sore thumb after a night pillaging the local squire's estate. He smells strongly of game birds and clinically he has a rupture of the ulnar collateral ligament of his thumb. You wonder whether to plaster him or place him in a functional splint in the first instance?

Three part question

In a [rupture of the ulnar collateral ligament of the thumb] is [plaster immobilisation better than functional splintage of spica] at [reducing instability, arthrosis and pain]?

Search strategy

Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface. [(exp Collateral ligaments OR exp ligaments OR exp ligaments, articular OR ligament$.af) AND (exp Thumb OR thumb.af)} OR (gamekeeper$.af OR skier$.af)] AND [exp Immobilization OR exp Casts, surgical OR exp Splints OR plaster.af OR splint.a OR spica.af] LIMIT to human AND English.

Search outcome

Altogether 50 papers were found of which only one was of sufficient quality for inclusion (see table 3).

Comment(s)

In this single study immobilisation of the thumb with a moveable splint was strongly preferred by the patients and the functional results of this technique were equal to plaster cast immobilisation after both surgical and non-surgical treatment.

> CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE

Functional splintage should be used in this group of patients rather than plaster casts.


Perimortem caesarean section

Report by Russell Boyd, Consultant
Search checked by Stewart Teece, Clinical Research Fellow
Abstract

A short cut review was carried out to establish whether there is any evidence to show that perimortem caesarean section in

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sollerman C et al., 1991, Denmark</td>
<td>Total of 63 patients with acute injuries</td>
<td>PRCT</td>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>At the follow-up examination after 1.5 (11–41) months, there was no difference between the treatment groups as regards any of the outcomes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 patients had surgical repair (10 in casts v 13 in splints)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Range of motion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 did not require surgical repair (21 in casts v 19 in splints)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length of sick leave</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient preference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the third trimester can save the life of the child or mother. Altogether 1210 papers were found using the reported search, of which one presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of this paper are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

**Clinical scenario**
A 35 year old pregnant woman is brought into the resuscitation room of the emergency department in established cardiac arrest of three minutes duration. Full basic life support has been present since arrest; initial application of advanced protocols has not re-established circulation. You wonder whether emergency caesarean section could be life saving for either fetus or mother.

**Three part question**
In [a third trimester pregnant female in cardiac arrest] is [emergency caesarean section section effective] at [improving outcome for mother or fetus]?

**Search strategy**
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface. [(exp heart arrest OR exp cardiopulmonary resuscitation OR exp resuscitation OR cardiac arrest.mp OR resuscitation.mp OR perimortem.mp) AND (exp cesarean section OR cesarean.mp OR cesarean.mp OR cesarian.mp OR pregnant.mp OR gravid.mp OR uterine.mp)] LIMIT to human AND English Language

**Search outcome**
Altogether 1210 articles were identified, one of which was a summary of case reports up to 1985. This is summarised in table 4. Thirteen were case reports after 1985. The remaining 1196 reports were excluded as they were either case reports pre-1985 or failed to answer the three part question.

**Comment(s)**
Of the 15 cases reported after 1985 there were six maternal and 11 fetal survivors (including one set of twins), four of these cases had survival of both parties. Success rates seem high but reporting bias will be strongly influential in cases of this type, with only two of the 13 papers reporting loss of both mother and child in three cases. Although there is no quality evidence in this field, and there is no chance of controlled trials.


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**Topical antibiotics in acute bacterial conjunctivitis**

**Report by Ian Crawford, Clinical Research Fellow**

**Search checked by Don Othoro, Senior House Officer**

**Abstract**
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether there is any evidence to show if topical antibiotic therapy reduces time to remission in acute bacterial conjunctivitis. Altogether 1231 papers were found using the reported search, of which one presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of this paper are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

**Clinical scenario**
One evening after the emergency eye centre has closed you assess a patient and diagnose acute bacterial conjunctivitis. Your usual practice is to prescribe topical antibiotic therapy. Having recently attended a BestBETs course you wonder if this has been shown to reduce the time to clinical remission.

**Three part question**
In [patients with acute bacterial conjunctivitis] is [the use of topical antibiotic therapy better than placebo] at [reducing the time to clinical remission]?

**Search strategy**
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface, Cochrane Library Issue 1, 2002. Medline: (exp Chloramphenicol OR chloramphenicol.af OR exp Chlorotetraycline OR chloride OR exp Polymyxin B OR polymyxin.af OR lomefloxacin.af OR exp Ciprofloxacin OR ciprofloxacin.af OR exp Framycetin OR framycetin.af OR exp Fusidic acid OR fusidic acid.af OR exp Gentamicins OR gentamicin.af OR exp Neomycin OR neomycin.af OR exp Olofoxacin OR ofloxacin.af OR exp Polymyxin B OR polymyxin.af OR lomefloxacin.af OR propamidine.af OR exp Anti-Infective agents OR anti-infective agent$.af OR antib$.af) AND (exp Conjunctivitis OR conjunctiv$.af) AND maximally sensitive RCT filter AND (LIMIT to human AND English Language) Cochrane: (CONJUNCTIVITIS, BACTERIAL) AND (ANTIBIOTICS)

**Search outcome**
Altogether 1231 papers were found of which three were relevant and had been meta-analysed by the Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group. This review was last updated on the 27 October 1999. No further relevant papers were identified after this date. This paper is shown in table 5.

**Comment(s)**
The meta-analysis indicates that acute bacterial conjunctivitis is frequently a self limiting condition, as early (days 2–5) clinical remission occurred in 64% (95% CI 57% to 71%) of those treated with placebo.

▶ **CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE**
The use of topical antibiotic therapy does reduce the time to clinical remission in patients with acute bacterial conjunctivitis.

Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh A et al, 1999, UK</td>
<td>527 patients, from 3 studies, with acute bacterial conjunctivitis randomised to receive either topical antibiotic preparation or placebo</td>
<td>Meta-analysis</td>
<td>Early (days 2–5) clinical remission</td>
<td>RR 1.31 (99% CI 1.11 to 1.55)</td>
<td>Inclusion criteria of swab proven acute bacterial conjunctivitis in only 2 of the 3 studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late (days 6–10) clinical remission</td>
<td>RR 1.27 (99% CI 0.92 to 1.74)</td>
<td>Different topical antibiotic preparations in each of the 3 studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bell’s palsy and acyclovir

Report by Man-Cheuk Yuen, Senior Medical Officer, Kwong Wah Hospital, Hong Kong

Search checked by Ian Crawford, Clinical Research Fellow

Abstract

A short cut review was carried out to establish whether acyclovir improves functional recovery in Bell’s palsy. Altogether 49 papers were found using the reported search, of which two presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of these papers are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario

A 45 year old man presents to the emergency department with a one day history of left side facial weakness. Physical examination confirms that the patient has an incomplete left sided Bell’s palsy. As prednisone has a limited role in improving the recovery of incomplete Bell’s palsy and medical literature postulates a viral aetiology in Bell’s palsy, you wonder whether acyclovir would improve the outcome for this patient.

Three part question

In [an adult patient with Bell’s palsy] does [acyclovir] improve [functional recovery]?

Search strategy


Search outcome

Altogether 49 papers were found of which two were relevant and had been included in a systematic review by the Cochrane Neuromuscular Disease Group. A meta-analysis was not performed, as the two studies were not directly compatible. This review was last updated on the 19 November 2001. No further relevant papers were identified after this date. These papers are shown in table 6.

Comment(s)

The results from the Adour trial suggest that treatment with acyclovir and prednisolone is more effective than treatment with prednisolone alone. However, the results from the De Diego trial suggest that treatment with prednisolone alone is more effective than treatment with acyclovir alone. Both studies are small and a significant number of patients were lost to follow up in each. A large PRCT with a real placebo control group is needed to clarify the effectiveness of acyclovir in the treatment of Bell’s palsy.

CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE

Current evidence does not support the use of acyclovir alone in Bell’s palsy. The combination of acyclovir and prednisolone may have a small benefit in the final functional recovery.


Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adour KK et al, 1996, USA</td>
<td>119 patients presented within the first 72 hours Acyclovir and prednisolone v placebo and prednisolone</td>
<td>PRCT</td>
<td>Visual assessment of motor recovery by FPRP &amp; FPRI</td>
<td>Small treatment effect was demonstrated in the acyclovir and prednisolone group (p=0.04)</td>
<td>Small study (20% patients (16.8%) were lost to follow up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical testing</td>
<td>Ayclovir and prednisolone group had less partial nerve degeneration (p=0.05)</td>
<td>No intention to treat analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Diego JL et al, 1998, Spain</td>
<td>113 patients presenting within PRCT the first 96 hours Acyclovir alone v prednisolone alone</td>
<td>PRCT</td>
<td>Visual assessment of motor recovery by FPRP</td>
<td>Prednisone was beneficial (p=0.0338)</td>
<td>Small study (No real placebo control group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical testing</td>
<td>Prednisone had less degeneration of marginal branch of facial nerve (p=0.02)</td>
<td>12 patients (10.6%) were lost to follow up No intention to treat analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tape stripping the stratum corneum and the effectiveness of EMLA

Report by Simon Carley, Specialist Registrar
Checked by Kerstin Hogg, Clinical Research Fellow

Abstract
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether there is any evidence to show that stripping the stratum corneum with adhesive tape reduces time to analgesia after application of EMLA in children undergoing venepuncture. Altogether 43 papers were found using the reported search, of which one presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of this paper are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario
A 2 year old child presents to the emergency department with a limp. The child is mildly feverish and has some limitation of movement. You decide to take blood as part of your diagnostic strategy to exclude septic arthritis. The parents are keen to get on with the tests and are disappointed that the EMLA cream you intend to use takes so long to work. The paediatric emergency nurse suggests using tape to “clean” the skin before application to get the EMLA to work faster. You have no idea what she is talking about but wonder whether there is any evidence to show that she is right.

Three part question
In [children undergoing venepuncture after EMLA cream] does [stripping the stratum corneum with adhesive tape] reduce [time of onset, pain and distress of the procedure]?

Search strategy
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface. [EMLA.mp OR eutectic.mp OR ((exp anesthesia, local OR exp anesthetics, local OR exp Lidocaine OR local anesthetics.mp OR local anesthetic$.mp) AND {exp administration, topical OR topical$})] AND [exp adhesives OR exp bandages OR TAPE.mp] LIMIT to human AND English.

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singer AJ et al, 1998, USA</td>
<td>68 alert adult patients requiring intravenous cannulation in the ED. Patients were randomised to receive tape stripping. All measurements made on 100 mm VAS. Scotch tape was applied and stripped 20 times to remove the stratum corneum.</td>
<td>PRCT</td>
<td>Pain during cannulation</td>
<td>Less with tape stripping 29.7 mm v 39 mm p=0.017</td>
<td>Adult patients No blinding of person performing IV cannulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pain during tape stripping</td>
<td>4.8 mm +/- 7.4 mm</td>
<td>Convenience sample rather than sequential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Success rate for cannulation</td>
<td>91% for tape stripping v 74% without p=0.056</td>
<td>Only small differences in VAS scores found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search outcome
Altogether 47 papers were found of which one was relevant to the three part question. This paper is shown in table 7.

Comment(s)
The single study found shows a small benefit to tape stripping, but only involves adult patients undergoing venepuncture. It is debatable whether the small differences in VAS seen are clinically important (normally at least a change of 10 mm would be considered significant). In our practice EMLA is almost exclusively used in children. There is an amount of pain that is attributable to the tape stripping procedure, though this is a low value. However, applying the tape and stripping it 20 times is likely to be distressing for many children. This adult study does not investigate the probable difficulties in applying this technique in children. It is our perception that they would find the tape stripping distressing. For this reason we do not feel that it is possible to extrapolate the results of this study to children.

> CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE
Tape stripping the stratum corneum increases the effectiveness of EMLA in adults by a small degree. Its effectiveness in children is unknown.


Staples or sutures for repair of scalp laceration in adults

Report by Kerstin Hogg, Clinical Research Fellow

Search checked by Simon Carley, Specialist Registrar

Abstract
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether staples are better than sutures for scalp wound repair in adults. Altogether 42 papers were found using the reported search, of which four presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of these best papers are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario
An elderly lady is admitted to the emergency department after collapsing in the street. She has a 3 cm laceration in the left parietal area. Neurological examination and skull radiograph...
are normal. You have examined and cleaned the wound, but wonder whether staples would be a better option than sutures for wound closure.

Three part question
In [adults with scalp laceration] are [staples better than sutures] for [ease of application and patient comfort]?

Search strategy
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface and Cochrane Library, Issue 1 2002. Medline: [(exp Sutures OR sutur$.mp OR exp Suture Techniques OR stitch$.mp) AND (exp Surgical Staplers OR exp Surgical Stapling OR stapls.mp) AND (exp Scalp OR scalp.mp OR exp Cranioencephal Trauma OR head.mp OR head injur$.mp)]. Cochrane: (SURGICAL-STAPLERS*:ME) AND (SUTURES*:ME).

Search outcomes
Altogether 42 papers found of which 39 were irrelevant. One additional paper was identified from a reference (see table 8).

Comment(s)
There have been no large studies looking at the advantages of stapling wounds. It seems that stapling is cheaper than suturing, but the above studies have used a variety of different parameters to estimate cost. There are no large prospective, randomised studies targeting adults with scalp lacerations, assessing patient comfort, ease of application and risk of needlestick injury.

▸ CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE
Staples are a quicker and cheaper method of scalp wound closure.

### Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, date and country</th>
<th>Patient group</th>
<th>Study type (level of evidence)</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Study weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie AJ and Rocke LG, 1989, Northern Ireland</td>
<td>200 patients attending A&amp;E over a 6 month period, with scalp lacerations</td>
<td>Prospective randomised study</td>
<td>Speed of repair</td>
<td>Average 49 sec to close stapled wound and 6 min 20 sec to close sutured wound</td>
<td>39% of patients missed the second wound review at 3 weeks Cost only takes into account price of material equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickman KR and Lambert RW, 1989, USA</td>
<td>76 emergency patients with scalp, trunk, and extremity lacerations</td>
<td>Observational study looking at stapled wounds</td>
<td>Time efficiency</td>
<td>Most wounds were closed within 30 sec</td>
<td>67% of wounds were sutured complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cosmesis</td>
<td>One scalp wound and one leg wound dehisced</td>
<td>17 patients lost at 7 days follow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wound complications</td>
<td>Two stapled wounds dehisced</td>
<td>37% also contacted 6 months later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cost efficiency</td>
<td>Most wound closures with staples cost $5.11 compared with $9–$11 for suture closure</td>
<td>Paper does not use physicians time to calculate cost, nor does it include the cost of suture kits for stapling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physician satisfaction</td>
<td>None were dissatisfied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient satisfaction</td>
<td>As a new technique they found it easy and rapid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacGregor FB et al., 1989, Scotland</td>
<td>100 consecutive patients presenting to A&amp;E with superficial lacerations</td>
<td>Prospective randomised study</td>
<td>Speed of repair</td>
<td>Mean time per staple 18.6 sec, mean time per suture 124 sec</td>
<td>Not all lacerations involved the scalp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>5 staples £4.14, 5 sutures £2.36</td>
<td>Times included skin preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ease of removal</td>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>Physicians time not used to calculate costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wound complications at time of removal</td>
<td>No difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient acceptability</td>
<td>More patients found staples acceptable. No local anaesthetic applied for stapling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlinsky M et al., 1995, USA</td>
<td>Patients presenting to the emergency department with linear lacerations of the scalp, extremities and trunk</td>
<td>Prospective randomised study</td>
<td>Time efficiency</td>
<td>Average speed of stapling 8.3 seconds per cm, and for suturing 63.2 seconds per cm</td>
<td>Unable to report wound healing outcomes as follow up poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of repair</td>
<td>Average cost of wound repair by staple, £7.08 if no suture kit used, and £17.69 if kit used. Average cost suture repair was £21.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staples or sutures in children with scalp lacerations

Report by Kerstin Hogg, Clinical Research Fellow

Search checked by Simon Carley, Specialist Registrar

Abstract
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether staples are better than sutures for scalp wound repair in children. Eight papers were found using the reported search, of which one presented the best evidence to answer the clinical question. The author, date and country of publication, patient group studied, study type, relevant outcomes, results and study weaknesses of this paper are tabulated. A clinical bottom line is stated.

Clinical scenario
An 8 year old boy is brought to the emergency department by his parents, after tripping and hitting his head on the table


edge. He has a 2 cm laceration over the occipital region. You examine the wound and wonder whether staples might be an easier alternative to sutures.

Three part question
In [children with scalp lacerations] are [staples better than sutures] for [ease of application and patient comfort]?

Search strategy
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface and Cochrane Library, Issue 1 2002. Medline: [(exp Sutures OR sutur$.mp OR exp Suture Techniques OR stitch$.mp) AND (exp Surgical Staplers OR exp Surgical Stapling OR stapl$.mp) AND (exp Scalp OR scalp.mp OR exp Craniocerebral Trauma OR head.mp OR head injur$.mp) AND (exp child OR exp adolescence OR exp child, abandoned OR exp child, exceptional OR exp child, hospitalized OR exp child, institutionalized OR exp child of impaired parents OR exp child, preschool OR exp child, unwanted OR exp disabled children OR exp homeless youth OR exp infant OR exp only child OR child$.mp OR exp pediatrics OR pediatric$.mp OR paediatric$.mp)]. Cochrane: SURGICAL-STAPLERS*:ME AND SUTURES*:ME AND CHILD*:ME

Search outcome
Medline: eight papers were found of which seven were irrelevant. The remaining paper was also found in Cochrane (three papers found, two irrelevant). The paper is shown in table 9.

Comment(s)
The evidence seems encouraging that staples are a cheaper, faster and effective way of closing scalp wounds in children, but larger studies are required to confirm this.

**CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE**
Staples may turn out to be more effective at scalp wound closure in children, but further research is awaited.


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Tangential views or computed tomography in suspected depressed skull fracture

Report by Magnus Harrison, Specialist Registrar

Search checked by Steve Jones, Specialist Registrar

Abstract
A short cut review was carried out to establish whether CT scans are better than tangential skull radiographs at detecting depressed skull fractures. No papers answering this question were found using the reported search.

Clinical scenario
A 35 year old man alleges that he has been assaulted. He claims that he was hit on the head with a hammer. He is only complaining of pain around the site of the injury. On examination there is haematoma present, but no laceration. Standard skull views reveal no bony injury. You suspect a depressed skull fracture and wonder whether a tangential radiograph of the site of the injury, or a CT scan would be better able to detect it.

Three part question
In [patients presenting with head injury and suspicion of depressed skull fracture] is [tangential radiograph or CT scan better] at [detecting depressed skull fracture]?

Search strategy
Medline 1966–04/02 using the OVID interface. [exp skull fractures OR exp skull fracture, depressed OR (skull.mp OR cranium.mp OR calvarium.mp) AND (fracture.mp AND depressed.mp)] AND [exp x-rays OR x-rays.mp OR roentge-nogram.mp OR tangential.mp OR oblique.mp] AND [exp tomography, x-ray computed OR ct.mp OR tomography.mp OR ct scan$.mp] LIMIT to human AND English.
Search outcome
Altogether 40 papers were found. None of the papers answered the three part question.

Comment(s)
Intuitively it would seem that CT scan is the best method available to investigate such injuries. However, there is no evidence to show that it is better than tangential skull views.

* CLINICAL BOTTOM LINE
Local neurosurgical advice should be followed.