Systematic Reviews published in the Cochrane Library

Road safety reviews

Effective
- Alcohol ignition interlock programmes for reducing drink driving recidivism
- Bicycle helmet legislation for the uptake of helmet use and prevention of head injuries
- Graduated driver licensing for reducing motor vehicle crashes among young drivers
- Helmets for preventing head and facial injuries in bicyclists
- Helmets for preventing injury in motorcycle riders
- Interventions for increasing pedestrian and cyclist visibility for the prevention of death and injuries
- Interventions for preventing injuries in problem drinkers
- Interventions for promoting booster seat use in four to eight year olds travelling in motor vehicles
- Non-legislative interventions for the promotion of cycle helmet wearing by children
- Speed cameras for the prevention of road traffic injuries and deaths
- Street lighting for preventing road traffic injuries

Ineffective
- Post-licence driver education for the prevention of road traffic crashes

Uncertainty remains
- Area-wide traffic calming for preventing traffic related injuries
- Helicopter emergency medical services for adults with major trauma
- Increased police patrols for preventing alcohol-impaired driving
- Interventions in the alcohol server setting for preventing injuries
- Motorcycle rider training for the prevention of road traffic crashes
- Organisational travel plans for improving health
- Red-light cameras for the prevention of road traffic crashes
- Safety education of pedestrians for injury prevention
- School-based driver education for the prevention of traffic crashes
- The 'WHO Safe Communities' model for the prevention of injury in whole populations
- Vision screening of older drivers for preventing road traffic injuries and fatalities

New reviews currently in progress
- Mobility management for prevented, reduced, or delayed driving in teenagers
Trauma care reviews

Effective
Antifibrinolytic drugs for acute traumatic injury
Anti-fibrinolytic use for minimising perioperative allogeneic blood transfusion
Fibrin sealant use for minimising peri-operative allogeneic blood transfusion
Tranexamic acid for reducing mortality in emergency and urgent surgery
Transfusion thresholds and other strategies for guiding allogeneic red blood cell transfusion

Harmful
Corticosteroids for acute traumatic brain injury

Uncertainty remains
Acupuncture for acute management and rehabilitation of traumatic brain injury
Advanced training in trauma life support for ambulance crews
Aminosteroids for acute traumatic brain injury
Barbiturates for acute traumatic brain injury
Bradykinin beta-2 receptor antagonists for acute traumatic brain injury
Calcium channel blockers for acute traumatic brain injury
Cell salvage for minimising perioperative allogeneic blood transfusion
Colloid solutions for fluid resuscitation
Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients
Continuous versus intermittent infusions of antibiotics for the treatment of severe acute infections
Decompressive craniectomy for the treatment of refractory high intracranial pressure in traumatic brain injury
Desmopressin use for minimising perioperative allogeneic blood transfusion
Early versus delayed enteral nutrition support for burn injuries
Emergency intubation for acutely ill and injured patients
Emergency ultrasound-based algorithms for diagnosing blunt abdominal trauma
Excitatory amino acid inhibitors for traumatic brain injury
Gangliosides for acute spinal cord injury
Haemostatic drugs for traumatic brain injury
Helicopter emergency medical services for adults with major trauma
High-carbohydrate, high-protein, low-fat versus low-carbohydrate, high-protein, high-fat enteral feeds for burns
Human albumin solution for resuscitation and volume expansion in critically ill patients
Hyperbaric oxygen therapy for the adjunctive treatment of traumatic brain injury

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy for thermal burns

Hypertonic versus near isotonic crystalloid for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients

Hyperventilation therapy for acute traumatic brain injury

Hypothermia for traumatic head injury

Interventions designed to prevent healthcare bed-related injuries in patients

Magnesium for acute traumatic brain injury

Mannitol for acute traumatic brain injury

Medical anti-shock trousers (pneumatic anti-shock garments) for circulatory support in patients with trauma

Naloxone for shock

Nutritional support for head-injured patients

Pharmacological interventions for spasticity following spinal cord injury

Pharmacological interventions for the prevention of allergic and febrile non-haemolytic transfusion reactions

Pharmacological management for agitation and aggression in people with acquired brain injury

Platelet-rich-plasmapheresis for minimising peri-operative allogeneic blood transfusion

Progesterone for acute traumatic brain injury

Primary repair for penetrating colon injuries

Psychological treatment for anxiety in people with traumatic brain injury

Psychosocial interventions for the prevention of disability following traumatic physical injury

Recombinant factor VIIa for the prevention and treatment of bleeding in patients without haemophilia

Respiratory muscle training for cervical spinal cord injury

Sensory stimulation for brain injured individuals in coma or vegetative state

Steroids for acute spinal cord injury

Surgical versus non-surgical management of abdominal injury

Thromboprophylaxis for trauma patients

Timing and volume of fluid administration for patients with bleeding

Topical application of tranexamic acid for the reduction of bleeding

Reviews where no studies were identified

Advanced trauma life support training for hospital staff

Audit filters for improving processes of care and clinical outcomes in trauma systems

Damage control surgery for abdominal trauma
Hypotonic vs isotonic saline solutions for intravenous fluid management of acute infections

Modest cooling therapies (35°C to 37.5°C) for traumatic brain injury

Monoaminergic agonists for acute traumatic brain injury

Non-operative versus operative treatment for blunt pancreatic trauma in children

Plasma transfusion strategies for critically ill patients

Prophylactic antibiotics for penetrating abdominal trauma

Routine intracranial pressure monitoring in acute coma

Selective computed tomography (CT) versus routine thoracoabdominal CT for high-energy blunt-trauma patients

Spinal fixation surgery for acute traumatic spinal cord injury

Spinal immobilisation for trauma patients

Spinal injuries centres (SICs) for acute traumatic spinal cord injury

The Lund concept for severe traumatic brain injury

New reviews currently being completed

Heparin for the treatment of burns

Hypertonic saline versus other intracranial pressure–lowering agents for people with acute traumatic brain injury

Immunonutrition as an adjuvant therapy for burns

Intraoperative blood salvage for penetrating abdominal and thoracic trauma

Isotonic versus hypotonic solutions for maintenance intravenous fluid administration in children

Naloxone for reducing mortality and adverse neurological outcomes following acute traumatic brain injury

Pro-coagulant haemostatic factors for the prevention and treatment of bleeding in patients without haemophilia

Prolonged storage of packed red blood cells for blood transfusion

Prophylactic antibiotics for tube thoracostomy

Surgical versus non-surgical interventions for flail chest

Thromboelastography (TEG®) and thromboelastometry (ROTEM®) for trauma-induced coagulopathy in adult trauma patients with bleeding

Please note there are many more relevant reviews on the Cochrane Library. This list includes only those maintained by the Cochrane Injuries Group.