

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.