

Imaging for children aged <16yrs with head injury and referral for admission



Title: Imaging for children <16yrs with head injury and referral for admission

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Target Audience:	Clinicians in NHS Lothian caring for children with head injuries
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Supersedes:	Imaging for children with head injury < 16 yrs
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Version Control

Date	Author	Version/Page	Reason for change
12/04/21		V1	New document
25/10/22		V2	Updated guidance on referral for admission

Contents

Page number

1.0	Purpose	
2.0	Scope	
3.0	Definitions	
4.0	Roles and responsibilities	
5.0	Main content	
6.0	Associated materials	
7.0	Evidence base	
8.0	Stakeholder consultation	
9.0	Monitoring and review	

1.0 Purpose

To provide guidance on appropriate radiological imaging in children & young people with a head injury.

2.0 Scope

All clinicians caring for children & young people aged < 16yrs who present within 72 hours of a head injury

3.0 Definitions

Head injury is any injury to the head.

Referral for admission means the team the patient will be referred to for inpatient stay.

4.0 Roles and responsibilities

The assessing clinician and radiology staff should determine the need for imaging as indicated in this guideline and should ensure any request complies with IRMER regulations.

5.0 Main content

Most children who present with a head injury will not require any imaging. This guideline provides indications for imaging the small number of children who are at risk of associated brain injury / complications.

Plain x-rays (i.e SXR) is not routinely indicated in children with head injury

CT scanning should be performed if, after discussion with a senior ED clinician (ideally consultant) there is:

- Suspicion of non-accidental injury
- Clinical evidence of base of skull fracture
- Any new focal neurological deficit
- A reduced conscious level (aged over 1yr: GCS <14 at presentation, or < 15 after 2 hrs; aged under 1yr GCS <15 at presentation)
- A suspected open fracture, penetrating brain injury or tense fontanelle
- A bruise, swelling or laceration of more than 5 cm on the head and the child is aged under 1 year
- A bleeding disorder or anticoagulation with any neurological symptoms / signs

Children with the following should be discussed with senior ED clinician (ideally consultant), observed for 2- 4 hrs and a CT performed if any deterioration / failure to improve / ongoing concern:

- Loss of consciousness lasting more than 5 minutes (witnessed).
- Abnormal drowsiness
- Persistent vomiting
- Significant mechanism of injury (e.g high energy RTA, fall >3m)
- Amnesia (antegrade or retrograde) lasting more than 5 minutes
- Bleeding disorder or anticoagulation with no neurological concerns (must be discussed with haematology team – may need longer period of observation)

Any child with **an abnormal** CT scan(eg skull fracture , intracranial haemorrhage) **or** persisting decreased conscious level **or** persisting focal neurology should be referred to the on-call neurosurgical team. If they feel admission is indicated the child (any age) will be admitted under their care.

Children who either do not meet the criteria for CT, or who have a normal CT:

These children can often be safely discharged from the Emergency Department. However, admission may be indicated if:

- Persisting headache / vomiting / lethargy
- Difficulty in making a full assessment
- Suspicion of non-accidental injury (d/w child protection)
- Other significant medical problem
- Not accompanied by responsible adult or social circumstances considered unsatisfactory

Children under 2 yrs old should be referred to and admitted under the PARU/general paediatric team.

Children aged 2 yrs and over should be referred to and admitted under the paediatric surgical team.

6.0 Associated materials

none

7.0 Evidence base

Head injury: assessment and early management. Clinical guideline. NICE, 22 January 2014

8.0 Stakeholder consultation

As per authors plus paediatric neurosurgical team

9.0 Monitoring and review

Review by 13th June 2023