

표 1. 소아 핵심질문 3 근거표

핵심질문 3

문헌정보	연구유형	대상자 수	문헌 질 KCIG
Mok JY. Non-accidental injury in children—an update. <i>Injury</i> 2008;39:978-95.	Review	N/A	5
van Rijn RR, Sieswerda-Hoogendoorn T. Educational paper: imaging child abuse: the bare bones. <i>Eur J Pediatr</i> 2012;171:215-24.	Review	N/A	5
Kemp AM, Butler A, Morris S, et al. Which radiological investigations should be performed to identify fractures in suspected child abuse? <i>Clin Radiol</i> . 2006;61(9):723-736.	Meta-analysis	34	2
Jaudes PK. Comparison of radiography and radionuclide bone scanning in the detection of child abuse. <i>Pediatrics</i> 1984;73:166-8.	Observational study	50	5
Mandelstam SA, Cook D, Fitzgerald M, Ditchfield MR. Complementary use of radiological skeletal survey and bone scintigraphy in detection of bony injuries in suspected child abuse. <i>Arch Dis Child</i> 2003;88:387-90; discussion 387-90.	Observational study	30	5
Kemp AM, Rajaram S, Mann M, et al. What neuroimaging should be performed in children in whom inflicted brain injury (iBI) is suspected? A systematic review. <i>Clin Radiol</i> 2009;64:473-83.	Systematic review	367	2
Choudhary AK, Bradford RK, Dias MS, Moore GJ, Boal DK. Spinal subdural hemorrhage in abusive head trauma: a retrospective study. <i>Radiology</i> 2012;262:216-23.	Observational study	67	5
Kadom N, Khademian Z, Vezina G, Shalaby-Rana E, Rice A, Hinds T. Usefulness of MRI detection of cervical spine and brain injuries in the evaluation of abusive head trauma. <i>Pediatr Radiol</i> 2014;44:839-48.	Observational study	74	5
Lindberg DM, Berger RP, Reynolds MS, Alwan RM, Harper NS. Yield of skeletal survey by age in children referred to abuse specialists. <i>J Pediatr</i> 2014;164:1268-73, e1261.	Observational study	2,609	5
Wood JN, Fakeye O, Feudtner C, Mondestin V, Localio R, Rubin DM. Development of guidelines for skeletal survey in young children with fractures. <i>Pediatrics</i> 2014;134:45-53.	Guidelines	N/A	5
Laskey AL, Holsti M, Runyan DK, Socolar RR. Occult head trauma in young suspected victims of physical abuse. <i>J Pediatr</i> 2004;144:719-22.	Observational study	51	5
Rubin DM, Christian CW, Bilaniuk LT, Zazyczny KA, Durbin DR. Occult head injury in high-risk abused children. <i>Pediatrics</i> 2003;111(6 Pt 1):1382-6	Observational study	65	5
Kellogg ND. Evaluation of suspected child physical abuse.	Review	N/A	5

Pediatrics. 2007; 119(6):1232-1241.			
Keenan HT, Runyan DK, Marshall SW, Nocera MA, Merten DF, Sinal SH. A population-based study of inflicted traumatic brain injury in young children. JAMA 2003;290:621-6	Observational study	152	5
Kemp AM, Jaspan T, Griffiths J, et al. Neuroimaging: what neuroradiological features distinguish abusive from non-abusive head trauma? A systematic review. Arch Dis Child 2011;96:1103-12.	Systematic review	2,353	2
Cramer JA, Rassner UA, Hedlund GL. Limitations of T2*-gradient recalled-echo and susceptibility-weighted imaging in characterizing chronic subdural hemorrhage in infant survivors of abusive head trauma. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2016;39:1752-6.	Observational study	5	5
Sieswerda-Hoogendoorn T, Postema FA, Verbaan D, Majoie CB, van Rijn RR. Age determination of subdural hematomas with CT and MRI: a systematic review. Eur J Radiol 2014;83:1257-68.	Systematic review	413	2
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Head injury: assessment and early management. London: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2014	Guidelines	N/A	5
Kemp AM, Rajaram S, Mann M, et al. What neuroimaging should be performed in children in whom inflicted brain injury (iBI) is suspected? A systematic review. Clin Radiol 2009;64:473-83.	Systematic review	367	2