Hand searching Injury Prevention

EDITOR.—Until Injury Prevention is indexed in the US National Library of Medicine’s database MEDLINE, access to research reports published in the journal is largely limited to subscribing individuals and organisations. However, a recent initiative by the Cochrane Collaboration will ensure that all randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and controlled clinical trials (CCTs) of injury prevention interventions published in the journal will be disseminated widely.

The Cochrane Collaboration is an international network of individuals and organisations that has evolved to prepare systematic, periodically updated reviews of randomised controlled trials and of observational evidence when this is appropriate.1 A necessary starting point for conducting systematic reviews is the identification of the maximum number of relevant trials. Unfortunately, even for journals indexed in MEDLINE there are problems in retrieving RCTs. Research shows that hand-searching is necessary for clinical trials using MEDLINE results in the retrieval of only half the relevant trials. Because of this problem, the Cochrane Collaboration has devoted considerable time and effort in creating an international register of RCTs. In establishing and maintaining this register the collaboration relies heavily on the use of full text searches of specialist journals by the collaborators. Full text searching, also known as hand searching, is a page by page search of the entire text of a journal, including articles, abstracts, news columns, editorials, letters and other text, to ensure that all RCTs and CCTs are identified. For journals that are not indexed in MEDLINE prospective full text searching is required indefinitely, to ensure that all new trial reports published in these journals are added to the register. From April 1996 the register, known as the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (CCCTR), will be published with the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews in a new produce called the Cochrane Library.

The Cochrane Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Network is a group of individuals internationally who have expressed an interest in the collaboration in conducting systematic reviews in the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of brain and spinal cord injury. It is hoped that the network will eventually become formally established as a Collaborative Review Group within the collaboration. To facilitate the work of the group, the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Network is establishing a specialised register of trials relevant to the needs of the group. Because reports of RCTs published in Injury Prevention are of direct relevance, both retrospective and prospective full text searching of Injury Prevention will be carried out and all identified RCTs and CCTs will be forwarded to the Baltimore Cochrane Centre for inclusion in the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register.

Finding out what works in injury prevention is clearly an important task. The Cochrane Collaboration provides an effective way of achieving this. Recently, the International Society for Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention embarked on a project within the Cochrane Collaboration to systematically review trials of child injury prevention interventions.2 So if an investigator wants to ensure that their controlled trial of a child injury prevention intervention is disseminated widely and incorporated into the proposed systematic reviews, they should think about submitting it to Injury Prevention.

IAN ROBERTS
Institute of Child Health, University of London, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, UK


Editor’s note: After reading the report of the editorial board meeting in Melbourne, David Bass wrote the following letter.

Misleading airbag alarms

EDITOR.—Recently an alarmist news article highlighted the deaths of 22 children killed since 1993 when airbags were deployed in crashes, many at low speeds.1 Its headline, ‘Deadly airbags’, conveys the unfortunate emphasis of the three page feature, which blamed the deaths on airbags and thus that passenger-side airbags were implemented prematurely.

Virtually ignored were the thousands of deaths and injuries that have not been prevented by airbags and the fact that in none of the cases that have thus far been thoroughly researched and reconstructed was a properly restrained child killed: most were unbelted, others were not wearing the shoulder restraint, or were infants in rear facing seats.2 At least one child was sitting on the lap of a teenager.

Placing the blame on airbags, rather than focusing on the need to have children properly restrained, is inappropriate. In 1995,
609 unrestrained children less than 10 years old were killed as motor vehicle occupants and scores more died when they were incorrectly restrained. Based on the best available information, the simplest and most effective way to provide adequate protection from air bags is to use rear facing infant seats only in the back seat and to ensure that anyone sitting in front is restrained by lap and shoulder belts.

Now the use of passenger-side airbags is being questioned. One proposal that sounds like 'throwing out the baby with the bathwater' is to have a switch on all passenger-side airbags that would enable an owner to disconnect them. Such an option is already available in vehicles lacking a back seat that can accommodate a rear facing child seat, but it hardly makes sense for the entire fleet of cars with passenger airbags. Judging from the public response years ago to the seatbelt interlock system, which many owners disconnected, people who are unnecessarily alarmed about airbags will disconnect them and deprive their passengers of protection.

Blaming airbags for the unnecessary and tragic deaths of unrestrained children is like blaming speed bumps if children are boun out of the back of pickup trucks. The issue, in both cases, is the need to make sure that children are properly restrained.

SUSAN S P BAKER
Center for Injury Research and Policy,
Johns Hopkins School of Public Health,
624 North Broadway,
Baltimore, MD 21205, USA
FLAURA K WINSTON
Center for Interdisciplinary
Pediatric Trauma Research,
The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia
and the University of Pennsylvania


CALENDAR
AND NOTICES

The 10th Annual California Conference on Childhood Injury Control is being held in Sacramento, 16–19 September 1996 (CSN).

The 6th Alberta Injury Prevention Conference is being held in Kananaskis, Alberta, 8–10 October 1996. Further details: Injury Prevention Centre at + 1 403 492 6019 or fax +1 403 492 7154.

4th International Cochrane Colloquium is being held in Adelaide, Australia, 19–23 October 1996. Further details: Cochrane Colloquium Secretariat, PO Box 986, Kent Town, SA 5069, Australia.

Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine Conference is being held in Vancouver, BC, at the Waterfront Centre Hotel, 6–9 October 1996. Further details: AAAM, 2340 Des Plaines Ave, Des Plaines, IL 60018, USA.

SIP96 is the acronym for 'Success in Injury Prevention — BC Perspectives' a special one day conference that will follow the AAAAM meeting (above). It will focus on injury prevention programs implemented in recent years in BC. Further details: RONA Kinetics and Associates Ltd, fax: +1 604 987 8460.

XIX Congress of the International Association for Suicide Prevention is being held in Adelaide, Australia, 23–27 March 1997. Further details: SAPMEA Conventions, 80 Brougham Place, North Adelaide, SA 5006, Australia.

MORE WEB SITES

Don’t forget that the BMJ has a home page on the WWW: the URL is http://www.bmj.com/bmj/.

The University of Northern Iowa, under a grant through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has established a National Program for Playground Safety. Its website is http://iscsus.unl.edu:80/cole/playgrnd/main.html.

The Center for the Future of Children at the David and Lucille Packard Foundation has announced the availability of its journal, The Future of Children, on the WWW. The journal, now in its fifth year of publication, summarizes current research and policy issues relating to the wellbeing of children. The site is: http://www.futureofchildren.org

Sue Gallagher writes: Thanks for including the CSN home page in the page on Internet listings — unfortunately one of the 'ws was omitted from the address. The correct address is http://www.edc.org/HHD/CSN/.

And Hank Weiss points to another error: the correct ICRIN address is: http://www.pitt.edu/~hweiss/injury.htm. But, no matter, the address is now changed and shorter: http://www.pitt.edu/~icrin.

JOURNAL CITATIONS

Editors note: these citations have been culled from the following databases — Medline, Current Contents, PsycINFO, Abstracts, and Social Science Citation Index. Your comments are welcome, as well as suggestions about other pertinent databases.

Methods


General


Traffic


