

Author, Year Country Study Design Number of Studies Included for Review	Method Databases Search Level of Evidence Research Question	Results
<p>(Thompson et al., 2013) USA Systematic Review N=18 articles</p>	<p>Databases: English-language articles identified through Pubmed published from 1995 until November 2012, and from bibliographies of relevant articles.</p> <p>Research Questions: In the pediatric traumatic injury population: (1) What is the overall incidence of VTE? (2) Is age (adolescence versus pre-adolescence) associated with higher VTE incidence? (3) Which risk factors are associated with higher VTE incidence? (4) Does mechanical and/or pharmacological prophylaxis impact outcomes?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N=18; In the spinal cord injury population, patients aged 14–19 yr had significantly more VTE (4.4% compared to 1.1% of younger patients; p = .035). 2. In multivariate logistic modeling, the younger age group (b 14 yr) had a decreased risk of VTE (odds ratio 0.2, 95% confidence interval 0.1 to 0.9). Most episodes (90%) of VTE occurred within 91 days of injury. 3. Patients with a SCI represent a subset of the trauma population with a higher risk for VTE, although data in children younger than 15 yr are sparse.