



Myelopathy	XR	MR	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Myelopathy	XR	MR, iod	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Neck trauma, 1+ NEXUS, low energy			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NEXUS		
Neck trauma, 1+ NEXUS, low energy	XR		1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NEXUS		
Neck trauma, 1+ NEXUS, low energy	XR, CT		1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NEXUS	B	1-9
Neck trauma, 1+ NEXUS, low energy	XR, CT	MR	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NEXUS		
Neck trauma, all NEXUS neg			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NEXUS		
Congenital neck deformity			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Congenital neck deformity	XR		1	4	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Congenital neck deformity	XR	MR	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Congenital neck deformity	XR	MR, iod	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Neck pain 6 weeks or greater			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Neck pain 6 weeks or greater	XR		1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Neck pain 6 weeks or greater	XR	MR	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		
Neck pain less than 6 weeks			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	UC opinion		

**NEXUS Criteria**  
Cervical spine radiography is indicated for patients with neck trauma unless they meet ALL of the following criteria:

- No posterior midline cervical-spine tenderness
- No evidence of intoxication
- A normal level of alertness (score of 15 on the Glasgow Coma Scale)
- No focal neurologic deficit
- No painful distracting injuries

**\*AUC Evidence Grading**  
The Oxford Centre for Evidence Based Medicine is used for assigning AUC grades. The grades are based on the level of evidence of the references according to the following:  
Grade A = Level 1  
Grade B = Level 2  
Grade C = Level 3 or less

**Cervical Pain AUC References and OCEBM Evidence Level**

1. Bandiera, G., et al., *The Canadian C-spine rule performs better than unstructured physician judgment.* Ann Emerg Med, 2003. **42**(3): p. 395-402. Level 2
2. Coffey, F., et al., *Validation of the Canadian c-spine rule in the UK emergency department setting.* Emerg Med J, 2011. **28**(10): p. 873-6. Level 2
3. Denver, D., A. Shetty, and D. Unwin, *Falls and Implementation of NEXUS in the Elderly (The FINE Study).* J Emerg Med, 2015. **49**(3): p. 294-300. Level 2
4. Maung, A.A., et al., *Cervical spine MRI in patients with negative CT: A prospective, multicenter study of the Research Consortium of New England Centers for Trauma (ReCONNECT).* J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2017. **82**(2): p. 263-269. Level 2
5. Michaleff, Z.A., et al., *Accuracy of the Canadian C-spine rule and NEXUS to screen for clinically important cervical spine injury in patients following blunt trauma: a systematic review.* Cmaj, 2012. **184**(16): p. E867-76. Level 2
6. Morrison, J. and R. Jeanmonod, *Imaging in the NEXUS-negative patient: when we break the rule.* Am J Emerg Med, 2014. **32**(1): p. 67-70. Level 2
7. Pinheiro, D.F., et al., *Diagnostic value of tomography of the cervical spine in victims of blunt trauma.* Rev Col Bras Cir, 2011. **38**(5): p. 299-303. Level 2
8. Resnick, S., et al., *Clinical relevance of magnetic resonance imaging in cervical spine clearance: a prospective study.* JAMA Surg, 2014. **149**(9): p. 934-9. Level 2
9. Stiell, I.G., et al., *Implementation of the Canadian C-Spine Rule: prospective 12 centre cluster randomised trial.* Bmj, 2009. **339**: p. b4146. Level 1

Contact Peter.Vigil@ucsf.edu to submit comments or request changes to AUC.