Appendix D Table 19. Benefits of Primary Care Interventions for Child Maltreatment Prevention From Randomized, Controlled Trials in Sensitivity Analysis (KQ1) – Injuries with a High Specificity for Abuse, Categorical Outcomes

| Author, YearQualityOverall Sample Size (Analyzed) | Outcome Definition | Followup Timing | Number of Incident Injuries, G1 No. (%)  | Number of Incident Injuries, G2No. (%)  | Number of Incident Injuries, G3No. (%)  | Number of Incident Injuries, G4No. (%)  | Effect Estimate or Other Outcome Measure |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hardy et al, 1989173PoorTotal N=290 infants randomized (N analyzed=263) | Sustained trauma, defined as a fall or other injury to the head of sufficient severity to lead to a C&Y clinic visit or emergency department visit. In general, outcome is determined by 1) computerized record system with summaries of visits to the C&Y clinic, the pediatric ED, and other JHU clinics, and brief descriptions of inpatient hospital care, 2) review of medical records, 3) data collected by home visitor on final visit, and 4) telephone interview. | G1: 22.9 monthsG2: 23.4 months | 15 (11.4) | 8 (6.1) | NA | NA | Calculated RR, 0.54 (95% CI, 0.24 to 1.22) |

**Abbreviations:** C&Y=children and youth; CI=confidence interval; ED=emergency department; G=group; JHU=Johns Hopkins University; KQ=key question; N=number; NA=not applicable; No.=number; RR=relative risk.