

The sensitivity of the method on a lesion basis, considering always all the readings for each time and for each observer, is equal to:

- 96.7% for skeletal injuries (95% CI = 95.3 - 98)
- 86.9% for lymph node lesions (95% CI = 84.5 - 89.4)
- 77.8% for lung injury (95% CI = 68.2 - 87.3)

Considering the sensitivity to different times it was observed that:

- for skeletal injuries the sensitivity is identical in the three stages:

First scan: 96.7 (95% CI = 94.5-99.0)

Second scan: 96.7 (95% CI = 94.5-99.0)

Third scan: 96.7 (95% CI = 94.5-99.0)

- For lymph node lesions the sensitivity is identical in the first two times:

First scan: 91.7 (95% CI = 88.2- 95.2)

Second scan: 91.7 (95% CI = 88.2- 95.2)

Third scan: 78.3 (95% CI = 73.1 -83.5)

- For lung lesions the sensitivity is similarly identical in the first two times and significantly less than 24 hours:

First scan: 91.7 (95% CI = 80.6-100)

Second scan: 91.7 (95% CI = 80.6-100)

Third scan: 50 (95% CI = 30-70)

In general, the sensitivity on a lesion basis is very high (> 91%) and in particular for skeletal injuries it is (> 96%).