



RESEARCH

Open Access

Children under 15 kg with food allergy may be at risk of having epinephrine auto-injectors administered into bone

Laura Kim¹, Immaculate FP Nevis^{2,3}, Gina Tsai³, Arunmozhi Dominic³, Ryan Potts⁴, Jack Chiu³ and Harold L Kim^{2,3,5*}

Abstract

Background: The Epipen® Jr and Allerject® 0.15 mg are currently the most commonly prescribed epinephrine auto-injectors (EAI) for the management of anaphylaxis in pediatric patients in North America and Canada. To ensure rapid absorption, it should be administered intramuscularly into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh. We examined whether the 12.7-mm needle length of the Epipen® Jr and Allerject® 0.15 mg is adequate for delivering epinephrine intramuscularly in pediatric patients who weighed <15 kg.

Methods: Consecutive pediatric patients with food allergy weighing <15 kg who required an EAI were included. Ultrasounds of the mid-anterolateral thigh were performed under minimal (min) and maximal (max) pressure. Skin-to-muscle depth (STMD) and skin-to-bone depth (STBD) measurements were completed. Baseline characteristics were compared between patients with a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm vs. ≥12.7 mm. Linear regression including variables such as age, sex, body mass index (BMI) and race was performed. The proportion of patients with a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm was compared in those weighing <10 kg vs. 10–14.9 kg.

Results: One hundred patients were included; 29 (29%) had STBD_{max} <12.7 mm. Height ($p = 0.02$) and weight ($p = 0.0002$) differed significantly between the two groups. Approximately 19% of those weighing 10–14.9 kg and 60% of those <10 kg had a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm. In the multivariable regression analysis, BMI was found to be a significant predictor of STBD_{max}.

Conclusions: A large proportion of children <15 kg prescribed an EAI is at risk of having the auto-injector administered into bone. Since alternative EAIs with shorter needle lengths are not currently available, EAIs should be prescribed with appropriate counselling in this population.

Keywords: Food allergy, Anaphylaxis, Skin-to-bone depth, Epinephrine, Auto-injector, Pediatric, Needle length

Background

Anaphylaxis has been identified as an important cause of morbidity and mortality [1]. Although epidemiological data on anaphylaxis are limited, a study from Spain revealed an incidence of 103 episodes per 100,000 person years [2]. A significant number of hospital admissions are due to anaphylaxis and, although less common, death from anaphylaxis can also occur. A recent analysis of fatalities in Brazil suggests that the accuracy of diagnostic codes using International Classification of Diseases-10

(ICD-10) may miss a significant number of fatal anaphylaxis cases [3,4]. A major risk factor for death from anaphylaxis is the delayed use or failure to use epinephrine [5]. One study found that in infants with anaphylaxis, only 30% received epinephrine injections [6].

Currently, it is recommended that epinephrine be administered intramuscularly (to allow for rapid absorption) since subcutaneous delivery has been shown to result in slower absorption [7,8]. For the outpatient management of anaphylaxis, EAIs are generally recommended. The Epipen® Jr and Allerject® 0.15 mg, for example, are widely prescribed for pediatric patients with anaphylaxis. These EAIs have a needle length of 12.7 mm and are indicated for at-risk patients weighing between 15 and 30 kg [9,10]. In clinical practice, however, these EAIs

* Correspondence: hkimkw@gmail.com

²Michael D. DeGroot School of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

³Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

are often used in children <15 kg. There are also some published medical statements suggesting that they can be prescribed in children weighing 10–25 kg [11]. In children weighing <10 kg, there are no formal guidelines or recommendations supporting the use of any commercially available EAI; nonetheless, the EAIs are often prescribed in this patient population as well.

Given the increased rate of obesity in children, there have been concerns that the EAI needles may not be long enough for intramuscular delivery in the pediatric population. Results of a study performed in children not at risk of anaphylaxis who presented to the radiology or emergency departments of a tertiary-care hospital in Phoenix, Arizona suggested that the needle of the EAIs might be too short to reach the intramuscular space in a significant number of children [12]. However, ultrasound measurements without pressure application were used in this study. This is a noteworthy limitation since EAIs require pressure to inject the needle.

In the present study, we sought to evaluate whether children weighing <15 kg who are at risk of anaphylaxis would appropriately receive the EAI into the intramuscular compartment. Of note, the Epipen® Jr and Allerject® 0.15 mg are officially indicated for children between 15 and 30 kg. But it is often prescribed in children <15 kg because there is no clinically accepted alternative with a lower dose of epinephrine. Originally, we postulated that, due to obesity, a significant number of these children would receive the injections subcutaneously including those <15 kg. However, with applied pressure, we identified that some children may receive injections into the bone since their skin-to-bone depth at maximal pressure (STBD_{max}) is less than the needle length of the EAIs (12.7 mm). Therefore, we prospectively measured the likelihood of children <15 kg at risk of anaphylaxis having a STBD_{max} less than 12.7 mm.

Methods

All of the patients' parents or guardians provided written, informed consent prior to participating in this study. The Lawson Health Research Institute Research Ethics Board at Western University in London, Ontario, Canada approved the study.

Consecutive pediatric patients with confirmed food allergy weighing less than 15 kg who would benefit from EAI prescriptions in an allergist's office were included in this trial. The subjects were assessed from July 2012 to November 2013. All subjects' parents/guardians agreed to participate in the study. An ultrasound on the anterolateral aspect of the right mid thigh (the recommended site for injections with EAIs) was performed to measure four distances of tissue depths: skin-to-muscle depth with minimal pressure (STMD_{min}), skin-to-muscle depth with maximal pressure

(STMD_{max}), skin-to-bone depth with minimal pressure (STBD_{min}) and skin-to-bone depth with maximal pressure (STBD_{max}) (see Figure 1). The investigator applied the pressure while performing the ultrasound measurements on each subject. The estimated maximal force was 2–8 lbs. All ultrasounds were completed by a single physician using a Sonosite Titan® ultrasound machine.

The primary outcome variable was the proportion of subjects with a STBD_{max} less than 12.7 mm. These subjects may be at risk of injecting epinephrine completely through the muscle and into the femur. Baseline characteristics between patients with a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm and those with a STBD_{max} ≥12.7 mm were analyzed and compared using the Student's t-test/Mann Whitney U test for continuous variables and Chi-square/Fischer's exact test for categorical variables. Linear regression analysis was performed including variables such as age, sex, race, and body mass index (BMI). The likelihood of the STBD_{max} being <12.7 mm was also calculated for the patient cohorts weighing <10 kg and 10–14.9 kg.

Results

A total of 100 participants weighing <15 kg were included in this study; 29 subjects (29%) had a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm (see Figure 2). Baseline characteristics of patients with a STBD_{max} <12.7 mm vs. ≥12.7 mm are compared in Table 1. Weight ($p = 0.0002$) and height ($p = 0.02$) were significantly different between the two groups. Interestingly, mean BMI did not differ between the two comparison groups ($p = 0.36$). The mean STMD and STBD without pressure also differed significantly between the two groups ($p < 0.05$) (see Table 1). There were no patients with STMD_{max} >12.7 mm.

Multivariable linear regression analysis showed BMI ($p = 0.02$; Figure 3) to be significantly associated with STBD_{max} pressure following adjustment for age, sex and

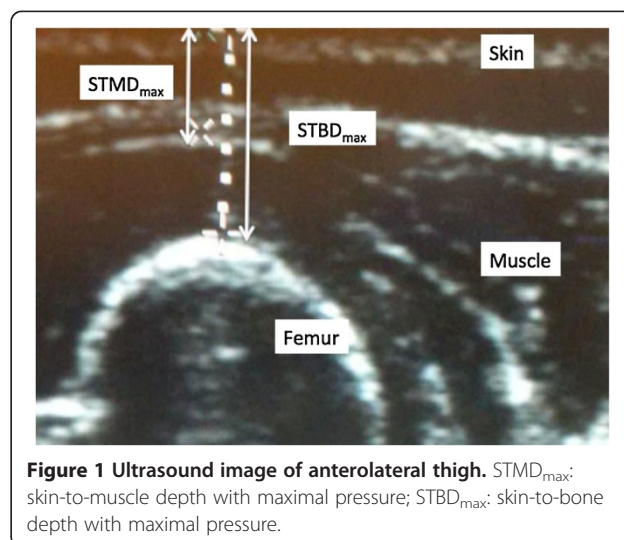
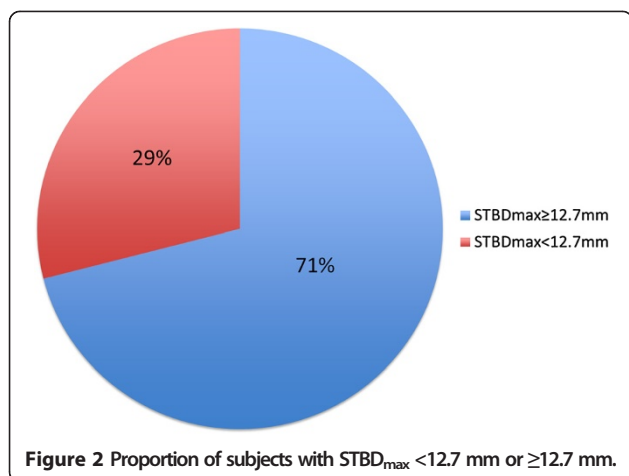


Figure 1 Ultrasound image of anterolateral thigh. STMD_{max}: skin-to-muscle depth with maximal pressure; STBD_{max}: skin-to-bone depth with maximal pressure.



race. Since mean weight of the participants was significantly different between the two groups, multivariable linear regression analysis was repeated using age, sex, race and weight as independent variables. Weight (kg) was found to be the strongest predictor of $STBD_{max}$ ($p = 0.001$; Figure 4).

Table 2 and Figure 5 show the proportion of patients with a $STBD_{max} < 12.7$ mm or ≥ 12.7 mm according to different weight groupings. Approximately 19% of patients between 10 and 14.9 kg had a $STBD_{max} < 12.7$ mm compared with 60% of those weighing under 10 kg ($p = 0.0008$).

Discussion

This prospective study examined whether the length of the EAI needles are adequate for delivering epinephrine intramuscularly in pediatric patients at risk of anaphylaxis who weighed < 15 kg. Importantly, although the Epipen® Jr and the Allerject® 0.15 mg are officially indicated for children between 15 and 30 kg in Canada, they are often prescribed in children < 15 kg as there is no clinically available EAI that delivers a lower dose of epinephrine. Ultrasound measurements of the mid anterolateral

thigh were performed with pressure application to simulate the pressure required to inject an auto-injector. Although we originally believed that a significant proportion of these children was at risk of receiving the auto-injector subcutaneously (rather than intramuscularly) due to obesity, we found that a significant proportion of these children were at risk of receiving the auto-injectors into the bone. Physicians should be aware of this potential risk.

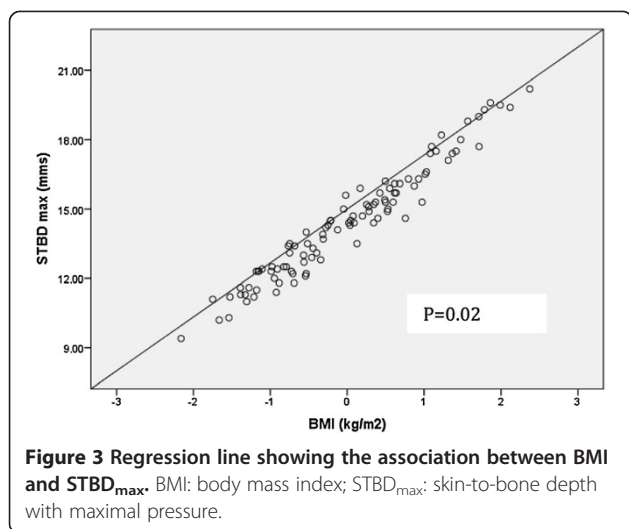
Currently, there are no published clinical studies assessing whether the 12.7-mm length of the EAI needles are adequate for delivering epinephrine intramuscularly in pediatric patients weighing < 15 kg at risk of anaphylaxis. All of our subjects had a $STMD_{max} < 12.7$ mm, suggesting that none of these children were at risk of having the auto-injector administered into the subcutaneous space. Our findings contrast those reported by Stecher et al. [12] who identified 12% of children weighing < 30 kg that were at risk of receiving the EAI into the subcutaneous space. Age and BMI correlated with $STMD$ in these children. It is important to note that this study enrolled children (1–12 years of age) presenting to the radiology or emergency departments of a tertiary-care hospital in a non-consecutive fashion. Subjects were not at risk of anaphylaxis, and ultrasounds with pressure and measurements to the femur were not completed. Almost half of the study population was Hispanic and children who weighed < 15 kg were not analyzed separately. Our study, on the other hand, assessed primarily Caucasian children < 15 kg who were at risk of anaphylaxis. Also, ultrasounds with pressure were performed to simulate how auto-injectors are given in the “real-life” setting.

Our study found that almost 30% of children < 15 kg had a $STBD_{max} < 12.7$ mm and were therefore at risk of receiving epinephrine into the bone. Patients weighing < 10 kg were at even greater risk since 60% of these subjects had a $STBD_{max} < 12.7$ mm. We believe these findings are clinically important, particularly since there are currently no randomized controlled trials evaluating or comparing

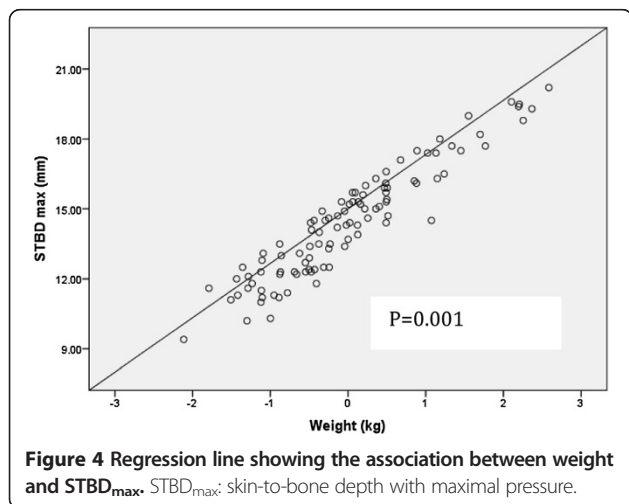
Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the patient cohort

Characteristic	Total (n = 100)	Patients with $STBD_{max} \geq 12.7$ mm (n = 71)	Patients with $STBD_{max} < 12.7$ mm (n = 29)	P value
Age (months), median (IQR)	17 (45)	18 (45)	16 (31)	0.19
Males, n (%)	55 (55)	39 (55)	16 (55)	0.98
White race, n (%)	78 (78)	57 (80)	21 (72)	0.38
Weight (kg), mean (SD)	11.5 (2.2)	12.1 (1.9)	10.2 (2.3)	0.0002
Height (m), mean (SD)	0.84 (0.1)	0.85 (0.1)	0.79 (0.1)	0.02
BMI (kg/m^2), mean (SD)	16.4 (1.9)	16.5 (1.9)	16.1 (1.3)	0.36
$STMD_{max}$ (mm), mean (SD)	6.4 (1.4)	6.7 (1.4)	5.5 (0.9)	0.0003
$STMD_{min}$ (mm), mean (SD)	7.8 (1.8)	8.1 (1.8)	7.1 (1.6)	0.02
$STBD_{min}$ (mm), mean (SD)	25.1 (4.3)	26.2 (3.8)	22.3 (4.0)	0.0001

IQR: interquartile range; SD: standard deviation; BMI: body mass index; $STMD_{min}$: skin-to-muscle depth with minimal pressure; $STMD_{max}$: skin-to-muscle depth with maximal pressure; $STBD_{min}$: skin-to-bone depth with minimal pressure; $STBD_{max}$: skin-to-bone depth with maximal pressure.



subcutaneous, intramuscular, periosteal, cortical, intraosseous or intravenous epinephrine administration in patients with anaphylaxis. However, the ethical considerations in completing studies of this nature may be prohibitive. In children with a history of anaphylaxis, epinephrine injected intramuscularly compared to subcutaneously has been shown to lead to higher serum epinephrine levels more rapidly [13,14]. This more rapid peak in epinephrine levels has been the basis for recommending intramuscular epinephrine administration as the standard of care for anaphylaxis. Intravenous or intraosseous epinephrine is reserved for severe, life-threatening anaphylaxis with associated hypotension, airway swelling, severe bronchospasm or inadequate response to intramuscular epinephrine. Intravenous epinephrine should be given at a 1/100,000 strength at a maximum infusion rate of 10 mcg/min [1,11,15]. The Epipen® Jr and Allerject® 0.15 mg provide a total dose of epinephrine of 0.15 mg at 1/2,000 and 1/1,000 strengths respectively [9,10]. These strengths are 50 and 100 times the



concentration suggested for intraosseous infusion respectively. Importantly, there are no studies to confirm that the auto-injectors would penetrate through the femur of children. But we believe the auto-injector needle would penetrate the bone as supported by a case report of an adult female experiencing an accidental injection that went completely through the bone of a distal phalanx [16]. Also, the thickness of the cortical bone of the femur has not been formally studied in young children. Animal studies confirm that intraosseous epinephrine administration leads to similar serum epinephrine levels as intravenous administration [17,18]. Although the intravenous or intraosseous route of administration should be used in the appropriate clinical setting, there have been reports of severe side effects with intravenous epinephrine administration. For example, a 29-year-old woman had a myocardial infarction after receiving 0.1 mL of 1/10,000 intravenous epinephrine [19]. Sullivan reported two patients who had ventricular tachycardia after receiving a 5-mL intravenous injection of 1/10,000 epinephrine [20]. There is also a report of a 5-month-old child weighing 7 kg who presented with an allergic reaction to an emergency department and received 0.7 mL of 1/1,000 subcutaneous epinephrine twice and then 0.7 mL of 1/1,000 epinephrine intravenously [21]. The infant had a cardiac arrest and could not be resuscitated. Although these reports involve cases where epinephrine was given at higher doses or concentrations than currently recommended, they illustrate the potential risks of intravenous and intraosseous epinephrine.

Children weighing <15 kg with a $STBD_{max}$ <12.7 mm who are prescribed an EAI are at risk of injecting a more concentrated and higher-than-recommended dose of epinephrine into the intraosseous space. There are various strategies that might be considered to help the clinician to deal with this issue. Ideally, all children requiring an EAI should have a $STBD_{max}$ measurement with ultrasound to identify those who may be at risk of intraosseous administration. In at-risk children, other forms of injectable epinephrine could be considered, such as the provision of separate syringes (with variable needle lengths) and vials of epinephrine. However, one study suggests that the parents of these children may not be able to draw up the proper doses of epinephrine reliably in a reasonable timeframe to manage anaphylaxis [13]. Another strategy would be to instruct the child's parent or care provider to squeeze the leg and muscle at the site of injection so that the EAI does not compress the muscle. In most patients, we believe this would lead to intramuscular injection. If using this strategy, persons injecting must be cautious not to inject the device into their own hand. Manufacturers should also consider developing auto-injectors with variable needle lengths (and doses) and/or devices that

Table 2 Proportion of subjects with STBD_{max} less than or ≥12.7 mm according to weight

Weight (kg)	No. of patients with STBD _{max} ≥12.7 mm	Number of patients with STBD _{max} <12.7 mm	P value	P value
	n (%)	n (%)		
<10	10 (40)	15 (60)	0.0002	0.0008
10 to 14.9	61 (81)	14 (19)	0.0002	

STBD_{max}: skin-to-bone depth with maximal pressure.

require less pressure for administration, as this would increase the likelihood of intramuscular injection. More thorough studies assessing the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of injecting epinephrine into the periosteum, cortical bone or intrasosseous space are also required.

The main strengths of this study were that the patient cohort included children at risk of anaphylaxis who weighed <15 kg, the STBD_{max} was used as the primary variable, and ultrasound measurements were taken in the proper location for EAI application. The findings of this research reveal a potential shortcoming in our current approach to anaphylaxis.

One limitation of this study was that it was performed in only one clinic. It is possible that the findings may differ if utilizing a multicentre study design. Therefore, we suggest that a similar study be replicated in other centres. A second limitation was that one physician performed all of the ultrasound measurements in an unblinded fashion. Nonetheless, we feel the data collected were accurate since measurements were simple to perform and easily reproducible. The ultrasound machine included an easy-to-use tool to accurately determine the

measurements for each variable assessed in our study. A third limitation is that the physician applied the maximum pressure to the thigh without using any method of formally quantifying the pressure applied with the ultrasound probe. We believe that, in many children, “real-life” use of the auto-injector may actually lead to more muscle compression and/or an increased risk of injecting into the bone than was noted in our study. This may occur because greater force may be applied by parents injecting the auto-injectors, the surface area of the currently available auto-injectors are less than that of the ultrasound probe and/or the device may be given in an area where muscle thickness is less than that in the mid anterolateral thigh. In future studies, we suggest that the pressures required to trigger the various types of auto-injectors be measured and that these pressures be applied for ultrasound measurements. The pressure required and the depth of muscle compression may vary for each device and, possibly, for each individual patient. A final limitation of this study is that the data were not analyzed to address other EAIs aside from the Epipen® Jr and the Allerject® 0.15 mg. The risk is likely similar for injection into the bone with the Epipen® Jr and the Allerject® 0.15 mg. But the surface

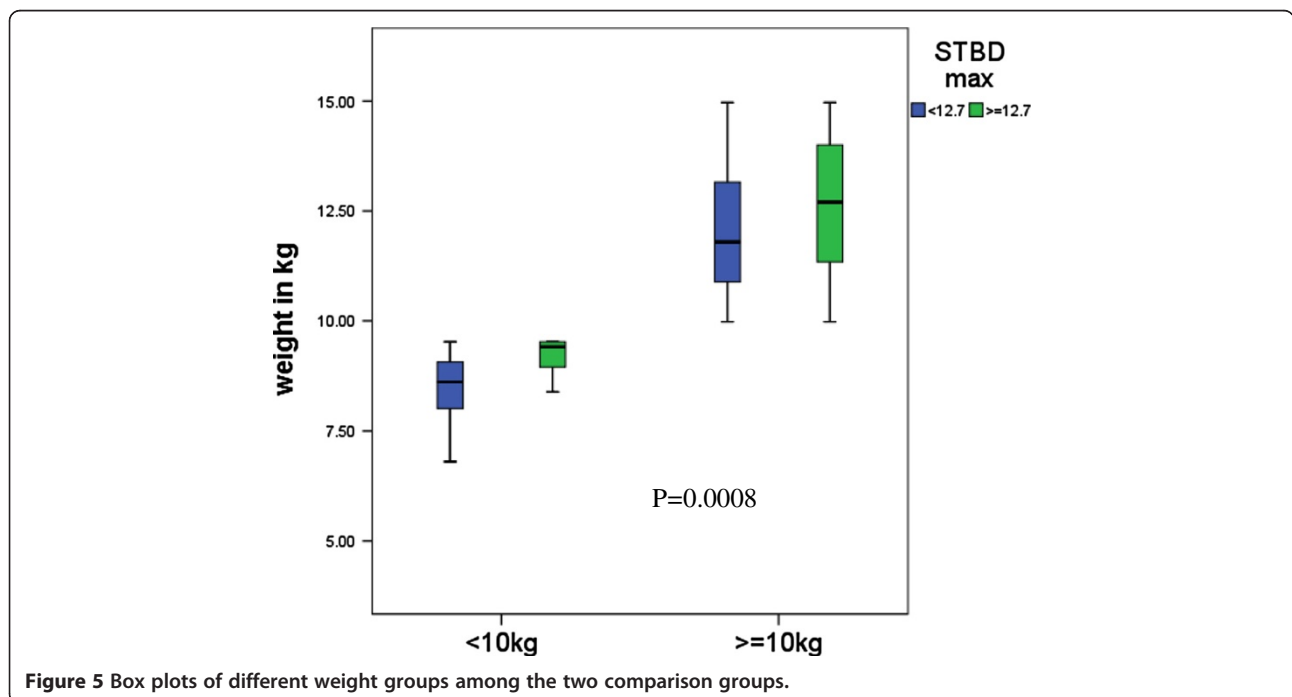


Figure 5 Box plots of different weight groups among the two comparison groups.

area and pressure required to inject these devices may affect the depth of injection. These products as well as products that become available later should be compared in future studies.

Conclusions

A significant proportion of children weighing under 15 kg who require a prescription for an EAI is at risk of receiving epinephrine injections into the bone. Given this risk, EAIs should be prescribed with caution in this patient population. At this time, there are no alternative EAIs with needle lengths shorter than 12.7 mm. We recommend further research in this area using larger patient cohorts and multicentre study designs.

Abbreviations

EIA: Epinephrine auto-injector; STMD: Skin-to-muscle depth; STMD_{min}: Skin-to-muscle depth with minimal pressure; STMD_{max}: Skin-to-muscle depth with maximal pressure; STBD: Skin-to-bone depth; STBD_{min}: Skin-to-bone depth with minimal pressure; STBD_{max}: Skin-to-bone depth with maximal pressure; BMI: Body mass index.

Competing interests

HK has been on an advisory board for Sanofi Canada and the speakers' bureau for Pfizer Canada. GT, LK, IN, RP, JC, AD declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

LK, GT, RP, JC, and HK were responsible for the conception and design of the study. LK and RP were responsible for the acquisition of the data. IN and AD were responsible for data analysis. LK and IN drafted the manuscript. All of the authors contributed substantially to the interpretation of the data, critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content, approved the final version submitted for publication and agree to act as guarantors of the work.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Julie Tasso and Dr. David Fischer for their thoughtful review and commentary on the manuscript.

Funding

This research was investigator-initiated and received no funding.

Author details

¹Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. ²Michael D. DeGroote School of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. ³Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada. ⁴Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. ⁵525 Belmont Avenue West, Suite 205, Kitchener N2M 5E2, Ontario, Canada.

Received: 12 June 2014 Accepted: 16 July 2014

Published: 1 August 2014

References

1. Kim HL, Fischer D: **Anaphylaxis.** *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol* 2011, **7**(Suppl 1):S6.
2. Tejedor Alonso MA, Moro Moro M, Mugica Garcia MV, Esteban Hernandez J, Rosado Inglemo A, Vila Albelda C, Gomez Traseira C, Cardenas Contreras R, Sanz Sacristan J, Hernandez Merino A: **Incidence of anaphylaxis in the city of Alcorcon (Spain): a population-based study.** *Clin Exp Allergy* 2012, **42**:578–589.
3. Gibbison B, Sheikh A, McShane P, Haddow C, Soar J: **Anaphylaxis admissions to UK critical care units between 2005 and 2009.** *Anaesthesia* 2012, **67**:833–839.
4. Tanno LK, Ganem F, Demoly P, Toscani CM, Bierrenbach AL: **Undernotification of anaphylaxis deaths in Brazil due to difficult coding under the ICD-10.** *Allergy* 2012, **67**:783–789.

5. Levy MB, Goldberg MR, Nachshon L, Tabachnik E, Katz Y: **Lessons from cases of mortality due to food allergy in Israel: cow's milk protein should be considered a potentially fatal allergen.** *Isr Med Assoc J* 2012, **14**:29–33.
6. Fleischer DM, Perry TT, Atkins D, Wood RA, Burks AW, Jones SM, Henning AK, Stablein D, Sampson HA, Sicherer SH: **Allergic reactions to foods in preschool-aged children in a prospective observational food allergy study.** *Pediatrics* 2012, **130**:e25–e32.
7. Simons FE, Arduoso RF, Dimov V, Ebisawa M, El-Gamal YM, Lockey RF, Sanchez-Borges M, Senna GE, Sheikh A, Thong BY, Worm M: **World Allergy Organization Anaphylaxis Guidelines: 2013 update of the evidence base.** *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 2013, **162**:193–204.
8. Wasserman S, Watson W: **Food allergy.** *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol* 2011, **7**(Suppl 1):S7.
9. *EpiPen®/EpiPen® Jr Prescribing Information.* Napa, California: Dey Pharma. March 13, 2012. Available at: https://www.epipen.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/hcp/en/English_PI.pdf. Accessed April 22, 2014.
10. *Allerject® 0.15 mg/ Allerject® 0.30 mg Prescribing Information.* Laval, Quebec: Sanofi-Aventis Canada Inc. May 28, 2013. Available at: <http://products.sanofi.ca/en/allerject.pdf>. Accessed July 15, 2014.
11. Cheng A: **Emergency treatment of anaphylaxis in infants and children.** *Paediatr Child Health* 2011, **16**:35–40.
12. Stecher D, Bulloch B, Sales J, Schaefer C, Keahey L: **Epinephrine auto-injectors: is needle length adequate for delivery of epinephrine intramuscularly?** *Pediatrics* 2009, **124**:65–70.
13. Simons FER, Chan ES, Gu X, Simons KJ: **Epinephrine for the out-of-hospital (first-aid) treatment of anaphylaxis in infants: is the ampule/syringe/needle method practical?** *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2001, **108**:1040–1044.
14. Simons FER, Roberts JR, Gu X, Simons KJ: **Epinephrine absorption in children with a history of anaphylaxis.** *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 1998, **101**:33–37.
15. Brown AFT: **Therapeutic controversies in the management of acute anaphylaxis.** *J Accid Emerg Med* 1998, **15**:89–95.
16. Schintler MV, Arbab E, Aberer W, Spindel S, Scharnagl E: **Accidental perforating bone injury using the EpiPen® autoinjection device.** *Allergy* 2005, **60**:259–260.
17. Sapien R, Stein H, Padbury JF, Thio S, Hodge D: **Intraosseous versus intravenous epinephrine infusion in lambs: pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.** *Pediatr Emerg Care* 1992, **8**:179–183.
18. Orłowski JP, Porembka DT, Gallagher JM, Lockrem JD, VanLente F: **Comparison study of intraosseous, central intravenous, and peripheral intravenous infusions of emergency drugs.** *Am J Dis Child* 1990, **144**:112–117.
19. Shaver KJ, Adams C, Weiss SJ: **Acute myocardial infarction after administration of low-dose intravenous epinephrine for anaphylaxis.** *CJEM* 2006, **8**:289–294.
20. Sullivan TJ: **Cardiac disorders in penicillin-induced anaphylaxis. Association with intravenous epinephrine therapy.** *JAMA* 1982, **248**:2161–2162.
21. *Canadian Medical Protective Association Newsletter.* March 2010.

doi:10.1186/1710-1492-10-40

Cite this article as: Kim et al.: Children under 15 kg with food allergy may be at risk of having epinephrine auto-injectors administered into bone. *Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology* 2014 **10**:40.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

