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Čebron U, Marucci DD, Phua Y, Forrest CR. Utility of CT scans in the management of craniosynostosis: a survey of craniofacial units in Australia and New Zealand. *Australas J Plast Surg*. 2026;9(1):143524. https://doi.org/10.34239/ajops.143524

Supplementary material 1: survey questions

1) Time in practice (years):

2) Level of training:

3) Specialty:

4) Gender:

5) State of practice:

6) Do you routinely obtain CT scans for suspected single-suture craniosynostosis?

7) Do you routinely obtain CT scans for suspected multiple-suture craniosynostosis?

8) Do you routinely obtain CT scans for suspected syndromic craniosynostosis?

9) Is there a standardised protocol in your unit on which patients should have a CT as part of their workup?

10) What specific information do you primarily seek from CT scans in cases of suspected craniosynostosis? (Check all that apply)
    - Diagnosis
    - Assessment of extent of suture fusion
    - Evaluation of cranial shape abnormalities
    - Detection of raised intracranial pressure
    - Detection of associated anomalies
    - Other:

11) What type of CT do you get?

12) How does a CT scan influence your treatment planning in craniosynostosis cases? (Check all that apply)
    - Directly affects surgical planning
    - Helps in monitoring disease progression
    - Confirms clinical suspicion
    - No significant impact
    - Other:

13) Do you see differences in CT scan utility based on the surgery that you are planning to perform? If YES, please elaborate:

14) How do you determine the necessity of performing a CT scan in cases of suspected craniosynostosis?
    - Based on severity of symptoms
    - Based on initial imaging (X-ray, ultrasound)
    - Based on specific guidelines or protocols
    - Other:

15) Are any of the following modalities used in addition or instead of a CT in a patient with suspected craniosynostosis? (Yes/No)
    - Ultrasound
    - X-ray
    - 3D photographic imaging
    - MRI
    - MRA/MRV

16) Do you routinely obtain immediate post-op CT scans in infants with: (Yes/No)
    - Single-suture craniosynostosis
    - Multiple-suture craniosynostosis
    - Syndromic craniosynostosis

17) Do you routinely obtain late (> 1 year) post-op CT scans in infants with: (Yes/No)
    - Single suture craniosynostosis
    - Multiple suture craniosynostosis
    - Syndromic craniosynostosis

18) From your experience, how does the use of CT scans affect patient outcomes in craniosynostosis cases? (check all that apply)
    - Improves surgical outcomes
    - Facilitates early intervention
    - Provides clearer prognosis
    - Useful for research purposes
    - Other

19) What symptoms/signs in a patient with a diagnosed craniosynostosis would make you want to order a CT scan for a craniosynostosis patient? (Check all that apply)
    - Headaches
    - Bone defects
    - Abnormal bony prominences
    - Head shape (eg relapse)
    - Tense fontanelle
    - Other

20) Do you use CT scans as the first line diagnostic tool in a patient with suspected increased intracranial pressure? (Yes/No)

21) Are there any accessibility issues (eg patients living in a rural area) that impact your ability to obtain CT scans?

22) Are there ethical considerations or radiation exposure concerns that influence your decision to order CT scans for craniosynostosis?

23) Do you have any additional comments or insights regarding the use of CT scans in the diagnosis and management of craniosynostosis?